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day unless previously renewed.

"ADVANCE PROOFS"

OF FUTURE HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN ON THE CAREER OF THE RUTHLESS CAPITALIST CLASS.

en't mean that the working class sed re-inforce its pockets any.

proposes to set things straight an extra session of Congress. Homeopathy seems to be making great

How true it is that the Wish is often most productive father to the ight may be gathered at a glance over the daily press of this city day after election. The Hearst forces, fused with the Republican local machine, being defeated by Tammany. peratic as well as the Repub lien papers pronounce Hearst "Buried,"
"Eliminated from politics, hereafter," ste, etc. The very anxiety shown in those quarters for the burial of Hearst is suggestive of the fact that "Hearst" not to be buried for the "wishing," and will for some time yet plague his would-be "eliminators."

Who is behind Mullaney, the wo be assassin of Vincent St. John? Who was the head, that raised the arm, that fired the shot, that was intended to remove this champion of working class

He who runs can read. St. John after doing splendid work in Nevada, was to come East and drive some more nails into the coffin of Reaction-AND HE WILL

Wiss Elizabeth G. Flynn's revela lions with regard to the "dealing" ben the Democratic party capitalist litician Tom Johnson and the Socialist party pure and simple politician Max Hayes furnishes one more proof of the identity of results from the identical premises of pure and simple nism. Hayes is such a Unionist; Johnson is the booster for just such Unionism. From such premises political log-rolling flows nas Log-rolling by Socialists is

States Court decision on the 80-cent ras controversy in this city are "hand-" out by word of mouth by Judge gh. The popular demand for 80 cent gas is stigmatized by the Judge ard to distinguish from confiscan." Such a view will seem "highly able" only to such unreasoning felks as do not accept the theory that ney in people's pockets. To take ney in order to pay dividends on stock, proved to be tremendously watered, is not confiscation, it is legitimate. To object to allowing a capitalist concern to make free with peo-ple's peckets—that is confiscation.

yor Fagan is reported "to feel his teenly," to "be disheartened," to "ingratitude." Such is the fate spon and appeals to human us he knows just what his the chagrin of disappointment le reason that he never ex than the premises warrant Marx long ago called atthe Utopian's way of throwing others the blame for his own

Ten million dollars in gold bullion is the money stringency for his financial Lusitania. That and monetary recommendations" in his next message. To leave the plutocracy, which has money enough, to paddle its own cance, and to "devote some Having talked the country (i. e., the little time to the wages stringency big capitalists) into a panic, Roosevelt that is afflicting the workers—that must not be. That would be "class

legislation."

The exposures made by the panic are not of "industrial" importance only; they are of first rate political importance also. Periodically the cry is "Down with the politicians; we want business methods!" We now all know what "business methods" are. They are to do business for millions with only a dollar or two back of it; are to raise loans from the worth shucks; in short, "business methods" spell swindle. Small wonder the politician is corrupt. Like master, like

Secretary Strauss is earning his wages. He rendered a decision allowing eight lithographers, who were imported under contract, to land. Is not this in violation of the law against contract labor immigrants? No doubt it is. But there is a "Higher Law"-the law that orders capitalist officials to protect capitalism. When any lower law comes in conflict with this Higher one, the former is suspended. The contract lithographers were allowed to land upon the express ground that there is a scarcity of lithographers, A scarcity of labor in any department means higher wages. The "Higher Law" of capitalism implies low wages. Low wages requires that the supply be larger than the demand for labor. Hence the law frobidding the importation of contract labor was suspended by Secretary Strausa. It will be restored to force

Free trade papers have started to exploit the panic in the interest of their own hobby. They are imputing the bank suspensions, business failures and sulcides to protection This convicts the free traders out of their own mouth. Panics occur in free trade countries as well as in prothing's happening must be common to both. What is that which both free trade and protective countries have in common? It is the capitalist system the fruitful mother of insecurity, chronic social distress, and periodical acute manifestations of the same, call ed "osnics."

Under feudalism; when the feudal ord's daughter married the territory hat went with her dower carried along the serfs that worked upon it. If she shook one husband and hitched up with another, along went her serfs, band, and he was congratulated ac cordingly. Congratulations are, unde capitalism, now due to Prince Helie de Sagan. The wealth-producing seris on that part of the former Jay Gould estate, which were transferred to Count Boni de Casteliane by his marriage with Anna Gould, are, now that up with Prince Helle, transferred to they are sweated of Prince Helle d Samen is to be congratulated.

As the result of a referendum of the Socialist party in Michigan, the party's National Committee is instructed "to asertain from the Socialist Labor Party the terms upon which that organization will te with the Socialist party."-The Michigan S. P. move raises a ques-tion that has been answered in detail by the proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, closing with the statement issued by the Conference, and entatives. The official report of cace, 308 Clerk st., Jersey City, N. J.; John Hossack, the S. L. P. secretary f the Conference, P. O. Box 1575, Nev lork, N. Y. No student of the burning

AN OPEN LETTER

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1907.

Mr. J. Pease Norton, Chairman Committee of Newspaper Publicity,

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:-I duly received your letter of last October 25, inviting me, as the Editor of this paper, to a seat in the Press Council of the Committee of One Hundred of your organization-the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Federal Regulation of Public Health; and have since received your favor of the 6th instant urging a favorable answer.

While sincerely grateful for the honor that you propose, I am constrained to decline with thanks.

The human heart has, as a general thing, been good. Experience, howthat is, the knowledge of "How," is abreast of the heart, that is "Sentiment," all good intentions go for naught. Experience has taught even more. It has taught that the better the heart, or sentiment, the greater the mischief done where Knowledge is lacking. Of the benevolent aspirations of your organization I make no doubt; but neither is there any doubt in my mind that its Sentiment for good is unequipped with the Knowledge requisite to combat the crying evil of declining popular health. I gather my conviction from the accurate information I have on the popular health-destroying economic principles of most of your Executive Officers, Vice-Presidents and members of your Committee of One Hundred. I shall mention three of these, whom I select because of the several directions in whichtheir defective intellectual activity tends to drag down the public health of the

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard is notedly a praise-singer of the "Scab," whom he calls a "hero.". We ferent the degrees of intelligence with which different men may approach the agreeing upon a definition of the being obviously correct. The "Scab" takes the place of a workingman on strike. No workingman strikes against good con- scanty earnings of the parent ,and so ditions. The fact that a workingman is on strike is in itself proof his job glory of-what? Surely not of "Public is not one that affords the opportunity | Health"! The "sturdy patriot," as Mr.

that the "Scab" takes. The process re- profit by child labor, who "firmly sets calls the majestic lines of the Spanish dramatist -- there always is someone more wretched than the wretch who lives on the herbs he plucks along the road, someone behind him who picks up the dry leaves which he casts away. Such is the status of the "Scab"-even more wretched than the striker he replaces. Obviously, the promotion of scabbery is the promotion of wretchedness. Poverty is a breeder of disease, The Pindar of capitalism who exalts the heroism of the "Scab" is a plentiful

promoter of public ill-health Mr. John Mitchell, at the investigation of the great coal miners' strike of 1002. stoutly resented being considered opposed to child labor. On the contrary, he went on record as favoring the system. "Child Labor" is a term big with meaning, and the meaning is ominous to public health. When the child is taken to the factory or mine he (there are she's also) is taken from the playground' and from school. He is crippled physically, he is dwarfed mentally. The report, made this year to the Federal Senate, contains a pregnant bit of information concerning the large percentage of working children who graduate from the shop into the penitentiary." Nor is this all. The presence of the child in the factory or mine is the symptom of parental poverty; it is a result of parental poverty. This result, as most results, reacts back upon its cause, and intensifies it. Leaving aside the immorality of shutting one's eyes to an original iniquity and then justifying its result as a "necessity" leaving aside the immorality of extenuating child-labor upon the score of its alleviating its cause. The parental poverty of the adult wealth-producers in the mines;-leaving that aside childall know what a scab is. However dir- labor intensifies the parental poverty that makes the thing compulsory. Thus an endless chain is established povertyward. Capitalism impoverishes the parent wage-slave, the poverty of the parent wage-slave drives the child into

for a worthy existence. It is such a job | Mitchell has been called by the class that returns Socialis his face against the Socialist rant" re- as comp specting child labor ,is a practical cultities fo vator of public ill-health. both pa

A. D.

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Mr. Andrew Carnegie is the head possessor of a chain of establishment in the valley of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers that may be justly termed hot-beds of disease. The thousands upon thousands of men there employed are crowded into workshops where, even if their occupation did not militate against health, would be too narrow for health-promoting conditions. As it is, the dust and heat in which the men are forced to earn a living undermine their constitution, sap their vitality and breed diseases too numerous to mention. The discanter on the "Triumphant Democracy," whereby such "institutions" are made a cult of, to be worshipped as monuments of civilization, is a mighty flooder of the land with

I could in this way go down the list 16th 27 of your officers and, without exception, 17th 22 point a moral, or adorn a tale, with their names on the sort of "Public Health" that their lack of Knowledge practically promotes, whatever else their heart may sentimentally pant after. For every death by typhoid fever, tuber-23rd 29 culosis, the bubonic plague, or any of 24th 45 the other diseases that the organization, 25th 30 captained by the Eliots, Mitchells and Carnegies is up in arms against, may 27th 14 perchance prevent, the Eliot-Mitchell-Carnegie lack of knowledge promotes, incites and spreads a score of other deaths, to say nothing of scores of other diseases that shorten life, or make its duration an almost continuous wail. 33rd

While in full sympathy with the ultimate purpose of your organization—the promotion of Public Health-its methods are too utterly at variance with scientific methods of social hygiene for me to join in. With this knowledge, whatever time I were to devote to your organization could only contribute towards defeating its heart-born aimsindirectly, by contributing to draw the public mind away from the real source of public ill-health; directly ,by contributing to turn away efforts now directed towards the root of the evil, the capitalist system of society.

Very sincerely yours, Daniel De Leon.

Milwaukee and Toronto. Many were the excuses made by his admirers;

BREAKS ICE OF SILENCE IN DEN. VER IN FAVOR OF REACTION.

Congress of Stuttgart on Immigration-Adopts the Civic Federationiz-Lecturing Tour in Favor of Socialist Party Preparatorily to His Presidential Nomination.

Denver, Colo, Nov. 2.—Enclosed is clipping from the "Denver Post" of October 21st. As the revolutionary wage slaves of America are on the qui-vive to learn the attitude of Wm. D. Haywood on the political and industrial movement of the working class, the clipping will be of interest. When read and digested in conjunction with simultaneous events the conclusion is inevitable that Haywood has been greatly overestimated, and none would have been deceived so long, if he had been at liberty, and had not cupied a pedestal due to occurrences in his career:--lst, as one of those who formed the revolutionary I. W. W. and acted as chairman at the first convention; 2nd, his kidnapping

Haywood's detention in Boise kept him in the limelight and yet gave him an excuse to keep from active participation in the revolutionary movement of the I. W. W. Since his acgrave, the revolutionary Socialists at his silence as to his position on the I. W. W., and at his bourgeois remarks, as shown in the columns of The People by correspondents from

assailed by revolutionists who criticized his silence, but at last the silence is broken and with it vanish the hopes of the working class, that he, Haywood, was the star to which the wage slaves of America could look, to guide them on their way to emancipation.

the mill and mine; the low wages of

the working child depress the already

on, "life without end," to the greater

Yes, the tomb-like silence is broken and Haywood stands exposed as enemy of the movement of the work. ing class, stands exposed as the advocate of "backward races" idea, stands exposed as an advocate of A. F. of L. disruption of the working class by advocating the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos, How have the mighty fallen!

The following facts are the premise. from which the above conclusions

The undersigned called upon Haywood at his home on October 4, to congratulate him on his acquittal. The writer did not question him on his attitude on the I. W. W. Being of the belief that Haywood was a revolutionist, and bearing in mind in fact that there is a limit to the privileges and courtesy extended to an invited guest the writer refrained from using any language which would be resented as too familiar. However, the writer was not devoid of a thirst for knowledge, and asked the following questions:

"Is it a fact that you have been offered the Presidential nomination on the Socialist Party ticket? Answer, 'I have been approached

but not officially." "Will you accept it?" "I don't know whether I will or not; haven't made up my mind, but I will if I think it is to the best inte-

With that evasive answer the writer had perforce to be content,

(Continued on page 3.)

rests of the working class."

"SLEEPY CITY" ROUSED BY S. L P. AND I. W. W. SPEAKERS.

Excellent Socialist Labor Party Meetings on City Hall Plaza-Opposition S. P. Meeting Shrivels up and Blows Away-Brass Workers and Metal Workers Eagerly Embrace Industrial Unionism

Philadelphia, Nov. 1 .- A few words from this sleepy town may not be amiss. The S. L. P. agitation has been carried on with ever-increasing success, and the I. W. W. has picked up amazingly.

On Sunday, October 20th, the Brass Workers were called to a mass meeting by the organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. The object of this meeting was evidently to interpose an obstacle to the advance which had been made among the brass workers by the I. W. W. The management gave it out that a fair hearing would be given to the cause of industrial unionism, but at the flast minute they balked and refused to let our speakers be heard.

This conduct aroused the indignation of the brass workers, so they decided to hold another meeting on Thursday, October 24th, at which any one who wished to present his views on the subject could be heard. The meeting was held, and as we were invited our speakers were on hand. You may judge of our surprise and delight when, just before the meeting opened, who should walk in but Rudolph Katz, organizer and G. E. B. member of the I. W. W. The chairman, a fine-looking, intel-

ligent young man of the brass workers' local, called the meeting to order and stated the object of the meeting. The audience insisted on Rudolph Katz leading off, and so he begun to

speak. It would be useless for me to

(Continued on page 3.)

THE ELECTIONS

PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY RETURNS IN THE RECENT SKIRMISH WITH CAPITAL-PARTY GAINS IN NEW YORK.

1907 1906 1907 1906	To					1 403
-S. L. P S. P	23rd		95 85	72	740 638	437
Vote In New York County.	21st 22nd	•••••	79	49 65	478	355
	20th	• • • • • •	56	32	464	411
arties gained.	19th	••••	51	43	560	519
r 1906. In all three boroughs	18th		22	13	125	72
pared with the vote of both par-	17th		25	13	77	54
st party vote in New York City.	16th		38	19	177	88
of the Socialist Labor Party and	15th	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23	21	160	159
following are the complete police	14th		37	38	136	94
두일 하는 경기 있었다. 안에는 전 하고 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 그렇게 그렇게 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	CONTRACT STREET,					

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Vote In Kings County.

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Total .. 1,676 1,650 11,412

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THE VOTE IN NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J., November 6 .- The vote for John C. Butterworth, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, is goven as 329 in Essex County, and for Krafft, the Socialist party candidate, the vote is given as 1,326, in the county. In 1904 the S. P. polled in Essex 2,479 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

New Bedford, Mass., November 6 .-The returns from yesterday's elections here show substantial gains on every hand for the Socialist Labor Party. The vote was:

For overnor: Brennan, S. L. P., 134; Brown, S. P., 157.

Lieutenant Governor: Hoar, S. L. P., 164; Lawrence, S. P., 153. Secretary of State: Reimer, S. L. P., 133; Hall, S. P., 253.

Treasurer: Barnes, S. L. P., 212; Hitchcock, S. P., 178 Auditor: Claudino, S. L. P., 373;

Hall, S. P., 186: Last year's vote for Governor was: Carroll, S. L. P., 109; Carey, S. P., 144.

Milford, Mass., Nov. 6 .- The vote for Governor here was: Brennan, S. L. P., 30; Brown, S. P., 27.

Last year the S. L. P. got 35 votes and the S. P. 24.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 6 .- T. F. Bren-

nan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 93 votes here.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 6.-The vote for Governor here resulted as follows: S. L. P., 73; last year, 96. The S. P. got 312; last year, 505.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 6 .-Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 3 votes here. Brown, S. P., got 5. The rest of the ticket ran as follows:

Lieutenant Governor: S. L. P., 3: S. P., 3. Secretary of State: S. L. P., 4; S. P., 4. Treasurer: S. L. P., 3; S. P., 3. Auditor: S. L. P., 5; S. P., 3. 170 Attorney-General: S. L. P., 3; S. P., 4

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

MORE LIGHT ON THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST FAILURE, ITS

THE PRESS-HOW IT HANDLED THE PANIC.

The capitalist press lied about the effects of the panic from the very beginning. When the situation became acute a tip was sent from Morgan's office that he would have a representative at the Metropolitan Club (the Millionaires' Clab) to talk over the situation with the editors, looking to an understanding as to the correct attitude

Immediately the cables began to sizzle. Pulitzer was abroad and left at once for this side. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, also abroad, cabled "Tom" Hamilton, editor during Bennett's absence, to aid through the Herald's columns in restoring confidence. Even W. R. Hearst, the "labof leader," got busy in the campaign of manufac

The Sun, Tribune, Press and, in short every expitalist paper in every language including the War Cry, "took a hopeful view of the situation." The facts bearing out the opposite view did not carry

The campaign being agreed upon, it was in order first that John D. Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman, Stillman "Hely John" Wanamaker, Archbishop

Farley, Bishops Potter and Greer, Bishop O'Donnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Burgess of Long Island and even old hoary headed General Booth gave out interviews in which they said: "Hoarding is a crime."

"Savings Banks are a good invest-

"Stewardship is being well looked after."

"Don't be foolish enough to take funds home; you may lose them," etc.

The campaign is still on. They are lying their heads off about conditions

now prevailing through the country. It's amusing to see on one page an article telling how Morgan and the Clearing House has restored things to the normal, and the very next column refers to the laying off of from 6,000 to 8,000 men by the Harriman roads, almost an equal number by the Rock Island, and Wednesday Wall street was full of rumors that the Pennsylvania was about to discharge 20,000 men and despite official denials the shares of that company touched on Thursday the lowest figure for many years. The tape always tells the story. The

big men having advance news they invariably take advantage of it in the stock market. Besides the above, as this is being written, word comes to Wall street that hundreds of working

(Centinued on page 5)

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

BY MICHAEL H. SHAYNIN. OF ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY



(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

With the close of the football season something heavy fell out of the students' life and it is almost cruel on the part of the authorities not to provide us with some means by which we could continue to enjoy ourselves a few months onger. Our "surplus enthusiasm" must now look for new channels of activity, and the authorities are not slow to point them out. A few years ago President Eliot, of Harvard, in a public address, reviewing the trade-union movement of the country let drop the new famous, though not very elegant, phrase "The scab is a hero." Whatever else the student body may be lacking, heroes we always have a-plenty, and to convince the world of their heroism the students of Yale cabbed on the street car men and truckmen during the big New Haven strike, and the Columbia students followed the "heroic" example of their New Haven colleagues by scabbing on the New York subway and traction men who, earning their bread in the sweat of their brow, could no longer submit to the cruel treatment of the management and were compelled to strike. Cases like this could be multiplied, but to establish the "heroic" nature of the student body these two will suffice. Who knows but we may yet witness the inspiring spectacle of an "Intercollegiate Scab Association" with those who favor such heroism as honorary members?

Brutal in its enjoyment and heroic in breaking up attempts of workingmen to better their conditions, the student body is called upon on Election Day to take advantage of the opportunities offered to citizens in a politically free country. The right to vote, to have a voice in the management of the city, state and nation, was not lightly won. The Fathers of this country fought and died for it, just as at present the realm of the White Czar is red with rivers of the blood of his best subjects, fighting for the very rights we are enjoying here. One would think that what the fathers have won so nobly, the sons will dearly cherish. Do they? Let the "Illini" tell us, reporting the spring election of 1906:

"From 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. carriages were at the service of the students, solicitors displayed cigars freely and accosted each student who tried to leave the campus at Green street. Ten or twelve well-known fraternity nen succeeding in holding down the corner all day. The same corrupt methods used heretofore were employed yesterday. Men were stopped and asked to vote whether they were eligible or not. When told by one man that he did not live in the town and that he thought himself ineligible, a certain solicitor made the remark. 'Oh, that's all right, I'll see that you are sworn in.' No effort was made on anyone's part to stop this practice. If the student was willing he was given a cigar, taken to the polls, and driven back to his home.

"It has been the policy of the 'Illini' to attempt to disparage the random voting of the students, which we believe to be illegal in most cases. We are therefore glad to learn of the low student vote. Yet we cannot help but believe that there was a good deal of illegal work. It is an actual fact that students were accosted and voted without regard to eligibility. Why this sort of practice is tolerated by the

authorities is a puzzling question. Why students allow themselves to commit such acts is another question. Why a student body which is strongly republican in sentiment should cast the heavy vote for a democrat is also still to be solved. If the student vote has been lowered in this election, we earnestly hope for still further decrease in

Rights and privileges carry with them responsibilities, and what men cannot properly use, they lose. How perfectly these well-known fraternity men imitate the political heelers who on Election Day act as "pullers-in." With a cheap election cigar in one corner of his mouth and "the smile that won't come off" in the other, he promises to "fix you up," if you'll do him "the favor" of voting for his "friend." That these hero-citizens should be well-known fraternity men is not surprising. The fraternities with their mysterious secrets and open follies cannot help but breed such heroes. The poet who on Election Day wrote

> "To-day shall simple manhood try The strength of gold and land; The wide world has not wealth to buy The power in my right hand!"

sung in vain for these fraternity men and those who accommodate them. If an investigation could be made and the reasons found why at the last election the Chicago students were so enthusiastic for the "Independence League," a Hearst organization, and the students of Columbia so strenuously supported Hughes, a Republican, and above all, if some light could be thrown on that memorable national campaign, when, under the leadership of the late Senator Mark Hanna, students' club grew up over night, like mushrooms after rain, all shouting for "sound money," no doubt the fact would be established that "sound money" among the American students is an argument that cannot be beat. Thus young men to whom the country looks for to help solve the puzzling problems of the time are selling their moral birthright for a mess of pottage.

There are still other activities which some students "enthusiastically" pursue. The stealing of books from University libraries has reached such alarming proportions that the authorities of some colleges have been forced to prohibit the admittance of students to the book stock. In these institutions a special permit from the instructor must be shown before the student is admitted. Stealing, however, is not limited to books alone. The laboratories and private dwellings must be closely watched. No sooner does the "Illini" begin its publication when numerous "Lost" ads. are found in the paper, while the "Found" ads. are almost lost. The carelessness of our youth is beginning to surprise the reader, when ads. like these begin to appear:

"PERSONAL-If the party who is known to have taken two twenty dollar bills from eard case which was lying on show case in

a certain jewelry store, will return or send by messenger full amount to this store before Saturday, Nov. 10, no questions will be asked and no prosecution will be begun, if money is received before that

"PERSONAL—If the party who is known to have taken \$3.50 from locker 225 N. W. cor. gym., on Tuesday A. M. (between 11 and 12), will return same at once to "B" 209 East Green, Champaign, no questions will be asked; otherwise, prosecution will follow at once."

"NOTICE—\$5 reward for the return of the violin taken from back por h of 506 E. Green; no questions will be asked."

The mystery is solved. Brutality and lack of moral stamina always breed crime.

Commenting upon the stealing going on in the Illinois University, which is more numerous than we can conveniently tolerate, "The Illini" editorially remarks that "while there are cases where men committing a crime may be pitied, 'The Illini' feels nothing but contempt for petty thievery." "The Illini" is right. In our days of large thievery, the largest ever known in this or any other country, petty thievery is beneath contempt. But "The Illini" is ignoring the fact that it has to do with young men whose characters are just now being formed and that it takes time to develop. The Depews, the Platts, the Clarks, the McCalls, the Hydes. the McCurdys and the legions of large thieves too numerous to mention who for the last few years have been exposed, began their careers with petty thievery and have grown fat enough to land in the Senate. The prospect for the young generation is by no means so bad.

It is hardly worth while to enumerate other activities of the student body. Rev. S. E. Fisher, who last October criticised the social life of the students, touching among other things on the liquor habit, was effectively answered by Dr. G. C. Moor. Dr. Moor referred Rev. Fisher to the trip the regiment made to the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and stated "that for two days and two nights the students were at St. Louis and during that time not a student became intoxicated"-(Illini). When young men of university training can remain sober for two whole days and two whole nights their habits, we must admit, are above reproach.

But the first semester is fast drawing to an end and after the "touchdown" on the field and the "touch-up" somewhere else, we think it time to "tackle' our studies. But, alas! How little of that "surplus enthusiasm" is left in us! "Courageous" on the field in killing each other and "heroic" in breaking strikes, we become moral cowards in the class-room. The days of reckoning—the finals—are upon us, and to avoid a "flunk" we must resort to the gentle art of "cribbing." Often cheating the instructor, sometimes cheating our neighbor, and always cheating ourselves, are daily occurrenses of present-day college life.

It is worse than folly for grown-up men to play the trick the ostrich is so fond of indulging in. The latter buries his head in the sand, thinking that nobody will see him, when his body reveals his identity. Nor is it a compliment to our intelligence to follow the ostrich in his trick. If the facts presented are true—and they are undeniable—to discuss them and to find the causes of these effects can do nothing but good. /

Publicity, some say, is a cure of evil. The press of the country from time to time touches upon this or that phase of

college life and our gray-haired editors, viewing with alarm the degeneracy of our youth, point with pride to the "good old days" when hearts were kinder and habits cleaner. But it is too late. A river flows not backward. Pathetic as their crv may be, it is the voice of the past. We couldn't prevent the march of civilization, if we would like to, nor would we like to prevent it, if we could. Our hopes lie not in the "good days" of the past, but in the better days of the future. What, then, are the causes of the brutality, cheating, stealing, lack of principle, dignity and other manifestations of the college youth? If the students would fall into our temples of learning from the skies, we would look to heaven for an answer; but they gather into the colleges from every nook and corner of the land. It is, therefore, to the conditions existing in the nooks and corners the students come from that we must turn our eyes. But before we examine the conditions of to-day, let us find out how these conditions have developed.

"The early inhabitants of this country knew not the factory, mill nor mine. They subsisted by means of agriculture and home industry. They raised their own food and raw material on the land, and, at their own fireside, or in little outhouses built expressly for the purpose, spun and wove their own yarn and cloth, and otherwise created use values, or articles for their own consumption, bartering only the surplus for the manufactured products of Great Britain, or selling it for such currency as was to be had at the time. Later, in towns and cities, especially in those on the seaboard having consid-erable shipping and company the state of the seaboard having considtowns and cities, especially in those on the seaboard having considerable shipping and commerce, handicraft, distinct and separate from farming and home production, sprung up in shops. In the years 1790-1800 another marked advance was made; then was inaugurated modern machine and factory industry. This system has continued to the present time, developing through the various forms of co-partner, corporate and trust ownership, which it necessitated, into great proportions, with the result that we now have what has very aptly been called 'the integralization of Capital.'" (Prof. Richard T. Ely, "Evolution of Industrial Society.")

"Integralization means the unification of all the great combinations of capital into one co-operative whole. The essence of Integralization is inter-ownership and the inter-representation based thereon. Integralization expresses itself through bank groupings and on boards of directors. By and through these agencies all trust interests are united and conserved, and the complete control of the most important—the strategic features of the capital of the country—its sources of raw supply, means of manufacture, transportation, distribution and exchange—passes directly in the hands of a few, known as the ultra-financiers, the plutocracy. From individual production and independence to integralized industry and plutocratic domination—such has been our industrial, political and social history.

"The transformation of the American people from a state of indi-"The transformation of the American people from a state of indi-vidual independence to one of domination by a financial plutocracy, is primarily caused by changes in the methods of producing and dis-tributing the things which man needs to shelter, clothe and feed himself—by the division of labor and the invention of machinery. These compelled the development of social instead of individual forms of industry and competition, and capitalist instead of social forms of of industry and competition, and capitalist instead of social forms of expropriation and property. Thus there evolved, on the one hand, the concentration of capital and the capitalist class; on the other, the organization of large co-operative labor, in place of individual effort; first in a technical, next in a protective, and, finally in a constructive, emancipatory sense; in brief, the working class and Socialism. The development of these two antagonistic, yet converging tendencies and classes, is the hub of the whole social problem. of modern times. Around it all else revolves. From it radiates the many questions of the age that are bound up in the nation's deep-seated unrest."

Thus Ebert introduces his interesting and highly instructive essay, "American Industrial Evolution." Let us review the changes which have taken place since the "good old days," and note how these changes affected the political, social and moral life of the nation.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

A BRILLIANT REVIEW OF THE PAMPHLET OF THAT NAME

Jersey City, N. J .- The capitalist poli- come "safe and sane." The Socialist ticians of America are the most expert Party is caught in a cleft stick: on set of swindlers at what, from their nt, they well term the "game" of lities. We have had for a decade now the "big stick" brand of demagogue. The "big stick" and the "rough rider" politics came as the logical demand of: Smash the Trusts! One feature of the closing decade has been the number of "friends of the people" who have given forth utterances that outradicaled n the Socialist Party ranter. In Cleveland "three-cent" Tom L. Johnson, back door; that the enemy cannot be one of the traction magnates of the taken by surprise. They are tired of ist Labor Party to organize the Might yor Mark M. Fagan, who, if his ds are to be believed, has remodelled the city and made everybody happy -except the "powers that prey." Then there is Folk of Missouri, and others too numerous to mention," as the

can't fool all of the people all of the time" is a truism, and there are signs that many voters are getting tired of the ranting radicalism of the day. The capitalist politicians are aware this and there is evidence that the future politician is to be a "more digniman" than the "muck rakers' "appeal to prejudice." Governor Hughes, the cool, calm, deliberative, npassioned, "by and bethe law," etc., etc., sophist and fer of new terms, points to the out of a new style of demagogue.

The people have had the Immediate ses of these Johnson, Fagan, et ents, and, nothing coming of em, the "radicalism" is passing. So-list Party officialdom think they see in this approaching change in sentiment opportunities favorable to themselves. They think that by dangling before the noses of confiding workmen their brand of bait, also of the Immediate Success ler, they will be swept into office, or they will at least roll up a big ey are doomed to disappoint-If the bulk of the voters drop

the one hand the spread of radicalism in the older parties with its greater chance of Immediate Success cuts into the S. P. vote, and the return to "sanity" also affects the S. P. vote.

But there is another and more important factor at work upon the Socialist party vote. Many honest men who were deluded into joining that party Many honest men who tion cannot be smuggled in through the

It is otherwise with the Socialis Labor Party which now as ever is building, not for the Immediate Success which spells log-rolling, but for the Social Revolution, as it has since 1890. And the Socialist Labor Party itself has recently closed an epoch in its history, an epoch in the history of the Socialist movement in America. The milestone that marks this development is the pamphlet "As to Politics," re-cently published by the New York Labor News.

In order to appreciate the timeline and importance of this, it is well to r what has ever been the fundamental tenet of the Socialist Labor Party. There is no shadow of doub that the great and historic mission of the Socialist Labor Party has been and is the development of the: How to bring about Socialism: the tactics necessary to be pursued by Socialists who would see their principles crystalized into tangible things. The theory of Socialism is not hard to grasp; with a little study its principles can be comprehended by the man of ordinary intelligence. What then is to prevent the speedy acceptance and establishment of Socialism This: the popular mind has ecome affected with the prevailing chicanery of capitalism: its skinning, its double-dealing, its "short-cuts" to "short-cuts" to success," its dictum that every man has his price, its flaunting of the flag and on in playing its confidence game

until it has become one of the duties of the Socialist Labor Party to first uproot the mental tangled undergrowth by inculcating firmness of purpose and correctness of method

"Might is Right," says the old proverb; it is a truism well realized by the S. L. P. that Right without the Might to back it up will never gain possession of the means of production. Ruling classes do not abdicate—they have to be kicked down and out. The capitalist class is the ruling class politically and industrially because it holds as its private property the means of production upon which human life depends. It is are learning that the Socialist Revoluduction which we are after, and it has been the historic mission of the Socialthe "big vote" talk, just as others are of the working class that it could enpursuit of that great and fundamental principle of tactics: that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by itself, "Boring from within" was found to be futile. The labor lieutenants of the capitalist class held the reins in the pure and simple craft union. The Socialist Labor Party's endeavor to keep the old style unions straight and render them fit for the work of organizing the proletariat economically was fought tooth and nail. The Party exposed the labor fakirs and tried to edrate the rank and file but as the latter were in the clutches of the jobs-dispensing brokers of capitalism, failure followed our efforts Then came the raising of the standard of revolt, the organizing of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The fight with the fakirs became hotter than ever, and how, under it, men who called themselves Socialists caved in and succumbed to the A. F. of L. the history of 1899 and following years attests. Those who had been worsted by pure and simple craft unionists became pure and simple political Socialists in theory, having "nothing to do" with that economic force by which alone the Socialist programme can be realized. Having

The Socialist Labor Party continued firmly and clearly on its course. This of swindle, all these and many more was not without sacrifices individually characteristics of the same nature have and as an organization, but great has

nothing to do, we say, with the econo

mic force yes, that was their thought

and hope, but eventually they became

and remain to this day the candle bear-

ers of labor fakirdom.

is in the economic field the Industrial cialist economic organization can not, Workers of the World, an organization that unflinchingly upholds the standard and clear the way for the Revolution of the Revolution and standing squarely take the work of the Abolitionists as upon all that this implies. Since '99 there have been growing times indeed to the S. L. P. men!

As before stated, the pamphlet, "As to Politics," is a milestone in our history. Some of the old-time stalwarts thought that with the I. W. W. organized, the Socialist Labor Party's task was done. They saw in the I. W. W. the beginning of the Socialist Republic whereas it is but the foundation upon which it may be built. The contents of the pamphlet is a discussion that was carried on in the columns of The People during the four months from November, 1906, to February, 1907. The discussion was carried on

Of all the arguments advanced by those who held that the I. W. W. was all-sufficient, none answered the question put by the editor of The People: "How do you expect to recruit and organize your industrial army if you be gin by rejecting the peaceful fnethod of solving the Social Question, to wit, the political method?"

The ignoring of the political method comes from the old pure and simple union training on the one hand, and the known impotence of pure and simple political Socialism on the other. "Why can't we agitate and organize for our I W. W. just as well as the S. L. P. can for its agitation?" seemed a natural question. Nobody interferes with pure and simple union agitation. Of course not Pure and simple union agitation begins with the declaration that the capitalist and laborer are sarily end it, and that capitalism there brothers and winds up by turning over brother labor to the tender mercies of brother capitalist. But when your organize the workers to take and hold that which they produce by their labor it is something quite different. The editor of The People points out that conomic changes are preceded by political agitation, that political action is the civilized method of ascertaining numbers for or against. Before the adoption of this method of social debate men fought it out and argued after.

several illustrations of the correctness ganda, these methods are based upon workers. Buy a copy and pass it around, apolis, Minu-

Now they argue first, and if the defeated

resort to force, then the matter has to

dare not, abandon the civilized method afforded by political agitation. Let usan instance. The Wendel Phillipses and the Garrisons carried on the political agitation that produced the mental revolution that brought about the election of Lincoln. The John Browns were impatient of the methods of civilization. The law of the land recognized the right of property in black human flesh. John Brown would ignore that law. To him it was wrong, and as far as in him individually it lay he would right stalwarts of the Industrial Workers of it by resorting to force to free the slaves. John Brown's fate we know. Brown can emancipate the workers, and while his name and fate afterward became the inspiration of a soul-stirring that holds that the working class must march, yet, had there been only the unite on the political field of agitation methods of John Brown-though he as well as on the economic field where Brown desired the freedom of the slave, no doubt of that, but his tactics defeated his desires. It took the organized MIGHT of the North to free the slaves, and this organized might was brought into play as the result of political agi-

Likewise with Socialism. No more than John Brown could by seizing one or two slaves overthrow slavery can Socialist unionism, even if foolish enough to try it, take and hold that which it produces in a single shop, or even industry. Socialism cannot be inaugurated piecemeal or in spots, ilt must be a widespread national movement, and only by public-i. e., political agitation, can it be made so. The voters must be ready to vote out capitalism it should be thought that voting neces, Independence thrown down to the capltalist class and when it is thrown down

to Politics" pamphlet: the revolutionary movement cannot ignore the methods

sapped the mental virility of the people been our rejoicing that at last there of the theory that a revolutionary So- the political agitation. In other words, by the political method we submit the question, "Who shall control industry?" to the popular verdict and strive to make that verdict our own. Ignoring the civilized method nothing would be left for us but to walk into each individual shop and factory and say, "Here, you get out; we propose to take and hold these means of production!" The people not having been welded into a moral and physical force through a widespread, open and above-board agttation, the fate of John Brown would be the fate of such "intruders." The the World, realizing that no John wisely left in the Preamble that clause country, is the "people's champion" the "big vote" talk, just as others are against the "oppression" of the local traction company; in Toledo, Mayor Brand Whitlock, worthy successor to Brand Whitlock, worthy su work has just begun. Now that Revolutionary Unionism is here we must prepare the way for it by agitation through our press and literature and upon the hustings. "On with that work!" is the slogan of the militant Sunday morning at II a. m. Socialist.

Jerseyman.

Who will dare deny that Capital and Labor, or, to put it accurately, the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, are brothers. Siamese Twins, as we are often told? The test of the original Siamese Twins' intimate relationship was that the pain which afflicted the one immediately was felt by the other. The panic has so severely hit the capitalist before they take and hold. Not that class that this years' receipts at the horse show have fallen off amazingly, and the echo of the panic's work is inand then steps down and out. The stantly felt by Twin Brother Labor vote will be a sort of Declaration of who is simultaneously being laid off by the scores of thousands. It was never recorded that when one of the original we must be prepared to make it good- Slamese Twins was tickled the other by being so organized that whether the laughed. It therefore does not follow fiat of our ballot is, obeyed or defied that, because Labor remains in poverty we are in any event prepared to enter when the capitalist is prosperous, the two are not also Siamese Twins. The The principles of the movement are Siamese Twinship of Capital and Labor of vital importance; not less important is a "limited company" sort of an affair. are the tactics of the movement-the It is limited to suffering-with Labor How? of its realization. The correct dutifully attending to most of that methods are well set forth in this "As part of the brotherly partnership office, invited,

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 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. 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

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

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.-J. C. Butterwortr, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, 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,

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5. Galen : Block, 60 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers

All communications intended for the The People is a good broom to brush Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed The history of the country furnishes of civilization for extending its propa- the cobwebs from the minds of the to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minne-

ART AND THE WORKINGMAN

ONE OF THE MOST ENGAGING ASPECTS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Der Kampf," translated for The People, by G. Ollendorf.

Se much is the esthetic want part of an nature that in comparatively low of human society it develops acfly. As far back as we can follow tory, there always have been And they not only created, fols natural impulse, but also to tisty e contemporaneous artistic want they filled social requirements. That illy strikes us in primitive art, in those often uncouth, to us childappearing first attempts in all arts, ose connection with life, with its needs and wants, its joys and sorrows. And the closer we look, the more ppears the feeling of superiority, the feeling "How far have we really adared to us uncouth and childish, we earn to admire as genial and first steps upon the road to the greatest heights of humanity. In face of the discord of our present life, this unity of life of primitive humanity looms up like a lost ideal that only in a far higher phase of development we may regain.

The discord of our life is a result of

the economic development. In the primiconditions of life are the same for all the members of the tribe. This does not necessarily lead to an equality of individuals, but to an automatic draftng into the service of the community of different faculties and accomplishments of the individuals.

With the disappearance of this primi-tive state of humanity, with the birth of classes, the tearing asunder of the unity of life begins. The place of tribes is taken by peoples and states, states of peoples, and peoples of states. And these new formations do not consist of an economic and industrial unity, the equality of the conditions of life dis-appear in them. Soon there are possesers and dispossessed, rulers and ruled. Those in exclusive or almost exclusive presention of the most important means of production at the time, develop intually according to their necessities and as they are not at all, or very little, concerned as to how they regulate their material life, so also do they feel no selicitude as to the developments of the intellectual life. And thus we see on the me side the gradual growth of high civilizations, while, on the other side, intellectual development is in a state of stagnation. This is not changed by the fact that again and again numerous individuals, divinely blessed artists, arise from among the ruled classes. As soon as they, often after exacting and unshtedly obstructive and harmful strugries, have elevated themselves, they enter the upper classes and often lose every connection with the class from which they sprang.

In view of the history of the last fifty tion with the class from

means it may be safely asserted that only modern Socialism has brought about the ognition of the above mentioned cons and that only the appearance of the internationally organized proletariat has put the hope in the world that the system of society of civilized manity is not the last word of wisdom.

odern proletariat of every nation of excluded not alone from the enjoyment of the material possessions of this world. The more it develops, the ener and the more painfully in feels us by art, is also a privilege of the ng class. There is no longer a life of society, either eco-For the then, and justly so, letariat fights for an economically man existence. To concentrate upon battle all its powers is its highest mys the Roman proverb. is so commonplace battle for the ed. On this battle the rist raises its fighters for the to intellectual development. If, in hate and ignorance, our opponents pere not so blind, they would recognize that all the hopes of civilization are the ct of this battle.

atrovertible proof of this aslies in the desire for education and in the hunger for art of the proletarist. Both naturally show mainly only in its upper, most developed strata. But these grow stronger from year to ear. Before all, those mentally adpush towards the sources of e. Free from the naive, tradisel churchly belief, they now desire and they do not rest at that. They not line want to learn how to think, they ise want to see. Esthetic ambition s mightily. But to satisfy it is ficult than to allay the thirst a definite sim. With the Socialis for its object the true recognition i acquire the heat productions of the the condition of his class, i. e., to world's literature.

the German of E. Pernestorier in | become acquainted with the principles of scientific Socialism. It cannot be pointed out too often and too emphatically that this knowledge is of first importance for the workingman. For this edge-at least for the present time-already makes him in a certain sense into a whole human being, that is, filled with a great object in life, to strive for which brings greatness and spiritedness into his only too miserable existence. The truer and stronger a man he is, the greater his mental progress will be. Has he taken hold of Socialism or has Socialism taken hold of him, it will lead him further and further in the intellectual life. For Socialism embraces all the large and small problems of our time and urges towards their solution. The organization of labor gives the oppor tunity to the individual to satisfy this thirst for knowledge and scientific comprehension. Here he finds lecture ourses, libraries, etc. Wherever organizations are wanting in this respect, un ceasing endeavors towards complete amelioration must take place.

Much more difficult it is, as mentioned before, to appease the awakening esthetic sentiment, most of all because it does not reveal itself so clearly and concisely and, furthermore, because at its first appearance it is misformed to a great extent. In the great masses the proletariat art is not, as with primitive man, born in uncouth, naive form; it appears either in rigid traditional forms or it circulates the most commonplace productions of a bourgeois civiliza tion. A sole exception to this is the genuine "Volkslied," where it still exists and the churchsong, where it is good. Probably the latter belongs more to unbending tradition in spite of all truly artistic value,

In this connection, it has probably not as yet been pointed out suff that the continued existence of the churches very largely has its reason in the fact that they offer to the masses probably the only one, but certainly the most powerful satisfaction of the esthetic sentiment. This happily ineradicable sentiment, which really completes man as such, is in the masses and importunes for gratification. Unfortunately, this highest human sentiment has been led astray.

To the Socialist movement the blem of the esthetic education of th proletariat cannot be a matter of indifference. It is one of the greatest problems of humanity. No matter how the struggle keeps us Socialists at permanent attention, still our movement is too directly aimed at the perfection of humanity that we can neither pass nor slur this question.

In fact, Socialism as a revolutionary movement has never wanted the esthetic stimulus. Could we imagine this move ment without our songs? In these poetry and music have triumphed. But here art has become a menial. What we strive for is far more—that is, the love of art for art's sake, as an expression of highest humanity. Not in the sense of certain super-moderns who would have an "Art for the artists," an art for the mere esthetic. At best, such art appears to us as an interesting, exotic hothouse product. The art which we desire shall be a concern of all, flowing from one blessed being into the veins of all. Then art and life will be one again. As art cannot exist without an apprecia-

able to exist without it. To guide to the enjoyment of true and great art is no small matter. In the centres of modern civilization there certainly are many ways to art and here the proletarian organizations in many cases have gone to work. Still only a proportionately small number has been able to be benefited and in the country the difficulties are almost insurmount able. What can be done in the great try for a long while. Vienna possesses lecturers of all kinds, picture galleries, opera houses and theatres. Here the organizations have done already a great deal, and besides the general existing possibilities for the enjoyment of art. made special arrangements. Amongst the latter the usual winter concerts for the sole benefit of organized labor and the all-year-round productions of the "Freie

towns by example. But the work accomplished cannot satisfy us. The more we progress, the larger the number of proletarians grows, who desire, no matter how modestly, to participate in the development of art, the more the duty presus, to aid the comrades also in this regard. There is a realm of art to conquer which is not too difficult for the proletarian-Poetry. No matter how modest the income, to the ambitious

PHILA. ALL AWAKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

attempt to give any brief outline of his speech. I could not do it justice.

I have heard many men speak or ndustrial unionism. I never heard a better presentation of the question than Rudolph Katz made that night. Logic, reason, facts, no embellishment, no tricks of oratory-I did not believe that men could be so moved by a speech which made no pretence at any embelishments of any kind.

The audience followed him closely and responded to every point he made. It was good to see these new men so receptive. Katz did well, and when he was done there did not seem to be any other side to the question than the one he showed

Campbell was called on next and he esponded with a short and brilliant speech. Canipbell is nothing if not fiery and he did not disappoint on this occa sion. His speech was logic, but logic at white heat.

Young did not want to speak, but the brass workers like Young. They seen to look upon him as their own and they would not hear of adjournment without his having spoken. So Young talked and it was well worth while listening He made a fine speech, short and to the point.

The S. L. P. held a good meeting Saturday night at Lancaster Ave. and Fortieth St., Campbell and Young as speakers, Flynn chairman. Sunday ight the rain prevented a meeting, so we held one Tuesday night on the east plaza of the City Hall, Mullen chairman oung, speaker.

The Socialist party men put up platform near us again, as they did a week before, when Miss Flynn spoke But they caught a Tartar this After Young had been speaking a short time the crowd all gathered around our banner and the S. P. men were left talking to empty space.

They "folded their tent (platform) like the Arab and as silently stole away." We made no reference to then whatever and avoided any attack on them, but having left the north plaza on account of an alleged interference with their work, and now finding that they were not content to let us speak in peace on the east plaza, it would be askng more than S. L. P. human nature is capable of to expect us to be sorry at their discomfiture.

We had a splendid crowd and Young nade a very effective speech. We had young Japanese with us, a fine intelectual young man, a good Socialist and thorough S. L. P. man.

We will hold a meeting at Lansaste Ave, and Fortieth St. Saturday night next, and at the east plaza of the City Hall on Sunday night. If the people who boss the Socialist party can find any satisfaction in holding their meeting alongside of us they are welcome to go ahead and do so.

Last night we were invited to pre sent Industrial Unionism to an organization of sheet metal workers. This organization, about 100 strong, is going to apply for an I. W. W. charter in a

Young and Campbell spoke to this body of men and they were listened to with close attention. The cause of industrial unionism was clearly and lucid y set forth. We received a vote of thanks and a cordial invitation to renew the meeting with our new friends in a short time again.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

THE GIFT OF GAB.

An Australian Professional Labor Politician Neatly Photographed.

In the following delicious language the Sydney, Australia, People exposes the frothy rant of one of its pure and simple political opponents:

"He made reference to certain articles in 'The People,' and assuming a virtue robed with dignity actually declared them-"scurrilous." We shuddered-but reflection brought composure. He admitted that in the past his pen had not been free from the vicious taint of personal abuse-and if necessity arose he'd resort to it again. Anyhow, the Federation was coming; already the ominous tramp of its ranging battalions mustering in the distance fell like thun derclaps upon the ear; onward, onward they come, fording seas, climbing per-Volksbuchne" should be specially menpendicular peaks that tower high in the heavens above. The organization standtioned. In this sense the work is carried on here, perhaps benefiting the country ing apart would do so at its peril, for the sweeping force of the Federation would gather it up as a whirlwind and scatter it to the four corners of the earth a crushed helpless mass of nothingness. Our hearts withered within us the blood in our veins froze into icicles and a cold chilliness crept upon us. Our fate was decreed; our doom sealed. Woe unto us! Of course, this ain't exactly the reality, but it's thereabouts."

> 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

RHODE ISLAND S.L.P

Forces Governor Higgins to Take Back Water.

The "Providence Journal." in its issue of November 24, had the following to say on the agitation carried on by the S. L. P. in Providence About 450 adherents of the Socialist Labor party of this State assembled in Textile Hall, Olneyville, last even ing to listen to the address on the principles of that party by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, and also n anticipation that Gov. James H. Higgins would appear and answer the challenge which the members of the party sent to him last week.

Previous to the introductory of the principal speaker of the evening, David Moran, Chairman, arose and asked if the Governor or any member of the Democratic party was present to defend the allegations against them, it being charged that Gov. Higgins had declared that the Socialist Labor party's principles were hideous. As no one appeared Miss Flynn was present ed and spoke in part as follows:

"As a member of the Socialist La bor party, I am here to explain on what principles it stands. I do not come to seek your votes at the coming election. If, on next Tuesday, you votd our ticket without knowing our principles we would not want you. We vish all who ally themselves with us to study and learn the principles of our movement. If any who are here to-night go away with the principles awakened, we feel that we have ac complished something.

"We are not trying to save society but we come out and talk because we are members of the working class. and we know that we cannot do any thing without your assistance. W selieve that the one question that in terests the workingman's home is how he is to obtain his bread and butter. Every act and deed is colored by how shall we get a living.

"The workingmen all over the coun try are being deluded by the reformers who say that they will bust the trusts This, though, is but a bait to catel your vote. Even though we did suc ceed in breaking the trusts, we would be brought back to those same conditions which we have passed through We must put ourselves on a revolutionary basis and say we are goin to overthrow those responsible for the present conditions. Labor is entitled o wealth, and we ask you to study the principles upon which we stand Rest assured that there is no help for us unless we help ourselves. We wan men who will stand by us and support us at every turn."

A FAKER NAILED

GLASS WORKERS' FALSE OFFICER REPUDIATED.

Simon Burns, of Pittsburg, Said t Have Contracted with Manufacturers to Furnish Scabs In Case Men Struck Against Scale He Drew Up

Cleveland, O., Nov. 3.-An international alliance for common defence beween 60,000 American and Belgian glassworkers was effected in Cleveland yesterday by Arthur L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, and Edmond Gilles, president of the Belgian Glass Workers' union. A dramatic incident in connection

with Gilles' conferences with Faulkner in Cleveland was Gilles' denunciation and repudiation of Simon Burns, the head of a labor organization in Pitts burg known as Knights of Labor assembly 300. Armed with what he said he considered proof of his alleged double dealing with the Belgian glass workers, Gilles bitterly arraigned Burns, who had been called to Cleveland, and all relations between them were severed Since early last summer the amalgamated glass men have been working

on a wage scale for blowers, flatteners straighteners and cutters, that would be satisfactory to the manufacturers. Following the Detroit convention of the union, the manufacturers met at Cedar Point and drew up a new scale. It is charged by amalgamated leaders that Burns himself wrote the scale and bound himself to furnish Belgians in case of a strike.

This scale provided for a wage reduc tion amounting in some instances to about 40 per cent.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

You will note in the clipping, he says, "If nomination is offered he will be obliged to accept."

Was it an oversight that he falled to inform the writer that the "Tenets of the Socialist Party" were of greater importance than "the best interests of the working class"?, or was it the fact, that knowing his questioner was a member of the I. W. W. and S. L. P., he knew such an excuse would be scorned, and therefore he chose to quiet any doubts as to his attitude. by saying that, "the best interests of the working class alone would de-He admitted there was an element

in the A. F. of L. and S. P. which was revolutionary, and would yet break away and join the revolutionists, this statement also carrying with it the admission that the S. P. was not revolutionary, and therefore cannot be a party of the working class. Yet he will accept the nomination of such a party "because he will be obliged to accept the nomination or break the code of ethics of the Socialist Party.' What an excuse, especially after sneering (at the aforesaid interview) at the idea of "boring from within." On Oct. 30th, Haywood addressed the members of the S. P. local in Denver at their headquarters on the necessity of organizing the working class on industrial lines for the purpose of securing their emancipation.

He then performed a somersault and exposed himself as a reactionist of the worst type. No more is he the revolutionist, for he stands revealed as "safe, sane and conservative."

Haywood said in part: "I am about to say something with which many of you will not agree I don't agree with the resolution on immigration which was adopted at the Stuttgart Congress," and, pointing to the morto of International Socialism which adorned the wall, "Workers of the World Unite," he exclaimed: don't believe in that. I never believed in that, it was written in an earlier time, and under the present conditions we will have to exclude Japanese, Chinese, and Hindoos from American soil as a menace to the American workingmen, and the only way we can help them is to keep them at home."-why did he not also add "Jews, Italians," etc.? He surely must mean them also. The same element which ojects to the Japs, considers Jews and Italians also "undesirable." The revolutionary element present

started in their seats. Were they dreaming or did their ears deceive them? No, indeed, 'twas the utterances of the idolized Haywood. Stunned, dumbfounded and heart-sore, they trudged homeward to meditate on the happenings of the week, for it had been an eventful week in Denver. Had we not Organizer Lewis of the S. P. in Denver, speaking on the soap box, and exclaiming "That the American wage slave scabbed it on the foreigners by producing cheaper, therefore securing the markets of the world, and compelling the foreigners to come to America to secure a job which had been taken away from him by the cheaper American worker"? Then there was Senator Tillman in our midst, telling us the Negro was "undesirable." But it capped the climax for an sirable citizen" to admit wit tears in his eyes, that it was to the working class he owed his liberty, and in the next breath exclaiming that workingmen of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo origin were a menace to the American wage-worker!

Is this how Haywood repays the sympahty and support of the International Socialist Movement? If the revolutionary Socialists had hopes of unity on the presidential campaign of 1908, with Haywed as the welding force, these hopein are for ever destroyed. No matter how great the necessity of a united front against the capitalist class, no matter how great the desire for unity, UNITY IS IM-POSSIBLE, with such a candidate, for the Socialist Labor Party cannot, dare not, depart from the principles of International Socialism Let the Socialist Party in the West

with a Presidential candidate advocating Asiatic exclusion and the "Backward race" advocate in the East, Morris Hillquit, hug each other for joy. Have they not found their twin souls, and are they therefore not the Godordained running partners on the S. ticket? Send round the flery cross; arouse the clansmen; seek ye the books and crannles; and bring forth our friend, the advocate of brotherly love, Samuel Gompers, that we may "Defeat our enemies, and elect our friends'! Haste ye, sound the battle ery thro' the hills and plains! Gather our forces and smile the enemy so that they be destroyed and then offer

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

The Spanish Socialists continue the against the war in Morocco.

At St. Schestian, 3,000 persons participated in one of these meetings. At Burgos, over 1.000 were present, many of them women. At Lucena and other places equally successful demonstrations were held. At several of them Pablo Iglesias spoke. Everywhere the gatherings protested energetically against the Moroc can expedition, and reaffirmed the principles of international solidarity.

The severe industrial crisis which Spain still suffers from, temporarily lowered the number of trades union members. Now the figures are rising again. The building trades unions are the strongest.

JAPAN.

The Socialist movement of Japan reports itself somewhat crippled and hindered on account of anarchistic views held by some who profess to be socialists and hold some influence among their fellow workers in the Cause. Those who have gone over to Anarchism oppose legislative and parliamentary tactics and political movement, and preach so-called direct action or a revolutionary or destructive general strike. "We are sorry," says the Tokyo "Socialist Weekly." "tha some of our best Comrades have changed to the above views and no longer go with us, the international Socialists!"

MEXICO. A few days ago 106 Japs were deported

from the United States. These poor Japs were sent by a Japanese emigration company to some mine in Mexico under contract of a most inviting nature. The poor laborers spent over 200 ven of their own money to reach the Mexican mines. They could not keep the contract because the place was so unhealthy, the work hard and the pay so poor. They demanded better terms. The contractor met them with the whip and oppression. These freedom-loving, earnest and intelligent workers decided to escape from the lion's den. After many days of weary walking over Mexican plateaus, hungry and thirsty, they arrived at the land of liberty, the Republic of the United States of America. These victims of capitalists once escaped from their clutches, were captured again by the government of this free country and deported back to Mexico.

FRANCE

It has been decided to prosecute Herve for an anti-militarist article in his week- | ment 14,860 roubles (\$7,430).

ly newspaper "La Guerre Sociale." The article was one in which in the event meetings organized by them to protest of a strike soldiers were urged not to fire on the crowd, as among the people might be friends and relations. doctrine does not appear to be such a dangerous one, and if it be considered so it seems a foolish thing to prosecute, as by so doing far more publicity will be given to the doctrines than they had before.

HUNGARY. The Hungarian workers have won &

magnificent victory. Even before their splendid demonstration of their own unanimity, of their own determination, had been put to a practical test, the Government thought it as well to take time by the forelock and assure them that the general strike was not necessary, that they would only be forcing an open door with it, that a scheme for universal suffrage was already in preparation. The workers, however, thought it best to go on with their demonstration.

HOLLAND.

The game of replacing Dutch workers by foreign blacklegs is still continued. A thousand dockers dismissed last week at Rotterdam for going on strike in defiance of their contracts. were replaced by Germana

The Government have submitted to the States-General a Bill to modify the constitution on the lines of universal suffrage, and for women to be eligible for Parliament.

RUSSIA.

The 55 Socialist deputies of the scoond Duma who are charged with trenson, are, by order of the Czar, to be tried by the Senate early in November. Between September 13 and October 13.

84 sentences of death were passed by the Czar's government, of which 34 are already carried out. In the same period, in conflicts between police, troops, and private citizens, 207 persons were killed, of whom 134 were civilians and 73 officials. The wounded in these affrays number 172.

To these must be added the unnumbered dead in the pogroms of Odessa, Rostow-Don Simferopoi, and other towns. Raids and surprise attacks occurred in 165 instances. The sums stolen amount to \$500,000 roubles (\$250,000) Among the institutions robbed were eighteen government liquor houses, nine post offices, and six village treasuries.

The campaign of exhorbitant fines levied upon editors since the dissolution of the second Duma have netted the govern-

secured to us and our posterity for ever and ever, Amen.

Let not the revolutionary Socialists be dismayed, but rejoice in the fact, that, before it was too late we discovered we were leaning on a broken

Yours for International Solidarity, Robert Mackenzie. The undersigned persons were pres

ent at the Haywood address, and certify that Haywood's statments were exactly as quoted in this letter.

H. Schultz. A. Mercer, Henry Loebel, Stephen Jones.

[Enclosure from the "Denver Post."]

William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is to leave Denver in the near future on an extended lecture tour that will take him to every state in the Union. He will speak under the auspices of the Socialist Party and will address central labor union bodies. It is considered a foregone conclusion by his friends that this lecture trip will end in the nomination of Haywood for the presidency on the 1908 Socialist party ticket.

He will have three separate lectures In one he will deal with the famous Boise trial and his acquittal of the charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. This lecture will be titled "Phases of the Trial."

"The Class Struggle in Colorado" is his second subject.

The third is "Political Junk Shops vs. Industrial Work Shops."

He will direct his efforts to interest ing labor unions in the importance of uniting politically, and to impressing the unorganized wageworkers with the importance of industrial and political unity. Haywood is an impressive influer: he has spent several years in studying the industrial problem and Socialism, and it is thought will command the attention of record-breaking audiences wherever he speaks.

Witness for Pettibone.

On account of the uncertainty of the our thanks to God, that our jobs are dates on which Moyer and Pettibone half.

will be tried, no itinerary has yet been made out by Haywood. He is to be a witness at both trials and will arrange his engagements so that he will not be too far distant from Boise when he is needed there.

During the progress of his own trial, Socialists in attendance freely predicted that in case of his acquittal Haywood would be the standard-bearer of the party in 1908. Since then the sentiment in his favor has grown still more pronounced and it is now believed by them that no doubt ex-

ists of Haywood's nomination.

Under the tenets of the party its members cannot seek an office. If a nomination is tendered it must be accepted unless some extraordinary rea. is nominated for the presidency he will be under special obligations to accept. He refuses to discuss the probability of his nomination further than to admit that if it is offered he will be obliged to accept.

While he was in the Boise jail awaiting trial in 1906 he was nominated as govenor on the Colorado Socialist party ticket and polled 16.938 votes. This was the largest vote ever polled by a Socialist in this state.

Expects a Heavy Vote.

Eugene V. Debs led the national ticket in 1904 and polled 409,220 votes. It is Haywood's prediction that the national ticket will poll not less than 1.000.000, and he will not be surprised if twice that number of votes are cast for the ticket in 1908. He is in receipt of from five to twen-

ty letters daily asking him to deliver an address at the home town of the committee extending the invitation. These are coming from all parts of the United States and contain many flattering financial inducements. Havwood is in the best of health

and has fully recovered from the effects of his long confinement in the Idaho prison. He states that he feels equal to an extended lecture trip, and feels it is a duty he owes to the Socialist party and to the wageworkers of the country that he accept the invitation they have extended that he take the lecture platform in their be-

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

Whenever the legislature attempts to egulate the differences between masers and their workmen, its counsellors are always the masters. -ADAM SMITH.

"DIFFERENCES"-HOW TO END

The threatened railway strike in England has been averted. In the language of the dispatches, "the dispute has been settled." The "settlement" consists in hings remaining unchanged, just as they were—the grievances of the employees are unredressed, the policy of employers is unamended. In all such cases it would hardly do for distants simply to meet and adjourn. ne concession has to be made to carances. The concession to appeares in this case consists in an agreeent providing for the consideration of utes by a Board of Conciliation prised equally of employers and emes. Behind the mask of this "consion" the committees of the disputants adjourned highly elated-the comittee of the employees hugging their non," as the recent slang term goes; nittee of the employers chuckin their sleeves, as well they may. re is one more item of importance to be gleaned from the despatches. nipulator of the "happy issue" was the President of the Board of Trade, a Mr. Lloyd-George. The hyphenated name is no immaterial fact in the transaction. It adds zest, besides nt, to the position enjoyed in the ling class by the afore-named mani-

It was a British thinnker, writing on British soil-Adam Smith-who said: Whenever the legislature attempts to te the differences between masters d their workmen, its counsellors are d observation. As always hapas with profound observations, they the joint product of a keen mind fficiency of facts for the ind to take a bird's-eye view of, neralize upon. It can not be ise in the instance of Adam ervation. The rule of Briin must, already in the days of Adam Smith, have furnished instances and facts enough for that great inker's mind to digest. The digested ust entered into between the railroad rs and employees. It was, all er again, the case of differences besters and their workmen being egulated by a counsellor of the masters ith the inevitable result that "lemons" re dealt out to the workmen, and the master remains in peaceful exercise of all his iniquities,

Adam Smith's observation involves m more than appears on the surface.
e attempt to "regulate" differences
ween "masters and their workmen" It only in confirming the masters thods. It follows that forces. It follows, furthere, that there is no such "regulation between the two. "Regulation," such cases, is but a blind; it is a ant to conceal the "un-regulatcharacter of the "differences." et "masters" and "their workmen" are transitional entities. So long as the period lasts, the entities conme; and just so long there is tur-lence in society, or "differences," so-"regulation" but the "endrences" is what society s, and what society is ripe for.

iodically recurring farces of "." It is high time that der be established. Nor can order ne except when, not the "masters," workmen," are the counsellors The "masters" canlive without "their workmen," thout the body they parasite uponout the body they parasite upon-is, so long as the "masters" are ey are bound to prethe status of "their workmen," as the continuance of tur-

trary, could live in perfect happiness capitalist class and their labor-lieutenother bodies parasited upon can get proceeded, cries of "Pfui!" ("Fie!") along swimmingly without the parasites "Schande!" ("Shame!") went up from that plague them-hence, the instant the all parts of the halls. "workmen" become the "counsellors" they will be bound to put the extinguisher on "their masters," and that wrung, little knew, as yet, that their would mean the discontinuance of social turbulence, yelept "differences."

THE EVAPORATION OF PLUNDER.

the Pullman Car Company for the year ending July 31, the "gross earnings" were \$32,000,000; "charges" \$20,000,000; "net earnings" (wages and surplus values) \$12,000,000; "surplus" (profits) only a paltry \$6,500,000. This is a neat way of evaporating plunder.

Taking the Company's "gross earn ings," as stated, they amount to \$32,-000,000. Every penny's worth of this total is the product of Labor. Labor, and Labor only, produced those values, On the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, every penny of that \$32,000,000 belongs to Labor, and should go to Labor. Does it? It does not. The first thing the statement does

is to deduct \$20,000,000 under the pre- tions, to text of "charges." What are these "charges"-they are "rent," "interest," "raw material," and "wear and tear." The "rent" the Company pays to itself; the "interest" the Company pays to of American capitalism. The conseitself; the "raw material" the Company pays for with payments, not to itself, cerning Unionism in America has hithbut to some other member of the identical Capitalist Class, which the Company is a member of. That payment remains "in the family." Finally, the there, and Gompers is considered a Sowear and tear" partakes of the nature cialist. of the "raw material"-it also is paid for to some other member of the Cap- ning to be heard in Germany, against italist Class family. It is quite possible, in fact, it is quite certain that America, on the economic field, will under the head of "charges" other payments than "rent," "Interest," "raw material," and "wear and tear" are included, without being made to appear. Recent investigations of Insurance, Banking and Traction Companies have made revelations on such entries as the machinations of American capital-"operating expenses," the same being ism. bribes to legislators, Judges, etc.-all of them menials of the Capitalist Class household, consequently, practically members of the Capitalist Class family. This analysis reveals the fact that, out of the \$32,000,000 produced collectively by the Working Class of the land in the Pullman Car industry, the Working Class received back only \$5,500,000, while the Capitalist Class confiscated the robust amount of \$22,500,000.

The mathematical sleight-of-hand method by which the Capitalist Class conceals the hugeness of its plunder is very simple, perhaps even ingenious. It is as if a man were to account for \$100 stolen by him through som highway robbery, by pulling out of his right hand lower vest-pocket three \$5bills and one \$1-bill, and putting a peor mouth upon the bills, say: "You see, this is all I have, just \$16! Can you call me a highway robber for that?" "But where are, or what has become of the remaining \$84?" "Become of them? Why. I haven't got em!-My right hand hip-pocket has \$20; my left hand hip-pocket has \$18.50; my right hand inside coatpocket has \$19.32; my left hand inside coat-pocket has \$11.15; my right hand upper vest-pocket has \$4.41; my left hand upper vest-pocket has \$6.03; and my left hand lower vest-pocket has \$3.59; don't you see?"

The several individuals of the Cap-Italist Class are so many pockets on one of those individuals comes forward to "explain" what has become of the plunder levied by his Class upon the Working Class, all the other pockets act as so many evaporators of the total plunder, leaving the explaining pocket to look more like a sneak thief than like the highway robber that its Class is in reality.

"PFUII" "SCHANDE!"

Boris Reinstein, one of the member of the Socialist Labor Party delegation to the International Congress at Stuttgart, just returned to America. On his way to his Buffalo home Reinste called at this office and gave a rapid verbal report, preliminary to a fuller one in writing, of his activity on the continent since the adjourning of the Con-

Reinstein visited Austria, parts of Southern Germany and Switzerland. He spoke in several places, meetings being arranged for him in Vienna and especially in Munich, where large posters announced his coming. Reinstein limited himself to the question of Unionism in America-a subject to which the Eurocan, Continental as well as British, is becoming alive with pronounced intensity. Reinstein addresses "fanatically" uncovered the criminal acts of pure and simple craft Unionism. As his illustrations fell heavy and hard upon the startled ears of his audiences, not a man of whom left from beginning to end; as the "un-fanatical" acts of the A. F. of L. were successively exposed;

without "their masters," the same as all ants were laid bare;—as this process

The German comrades, from whose breasts the cries of indignation were condemnation attainted not the American labor fakir only. It attainted also the political reflex of the American labor lieutenants of the capitalist class-According to the statement issued by the pure and simple Socialist party politician. Surely, the receiver and enjoyer of stolen goods is no better than the thief himself. No more can the praise singer of and rounder-up for the fakir be any better than the object of his song, or the beneficiary of his "bruiser's" work. In Europe, especially the continent, Unionism may be backward but hardly corrupt and corrupting as capitalist craft Unionism has become in America. Laboring under the delusion that the word "Unionism" means elsewhere what it means in Germany, the German comrades were found to be ideal ground for the pure and simple political Socialist party man to keep in the dark concerning American condi-tions, to be used as a dumping ground for the falsest, the most misleading, the most viciously mendacious articles about "the magnificent proletarian work" done by these bulwarks quence is that the German opinion con erto been utterly absurd-how absurd may be judged from the circumstance that Mitchell was called "Comrade" out

The "Pfuil" "Schande!", now beginthe traitors to the working class in eventually, if not sooner, resound with increased indignation against the traitors to the international working class-the Socialist party conveyers abroad of information so false, that it throws all workers abroad off their guard against

TWO LESSONS IN ONE.

The victory of Mayor Tom Johnso in Cleveland, on the 3-cent fare proposition, and the simultaneous crushing defeat of Mayor Fagan in Jersey City, on the issue of taxes, raised against him, should be a double-barreled warn ing against the Socialist party delusion of sacrificing principle to votes.

Tom Johnson, with his successful 3-cent fare fly-paper program, the foes of Fagan, with their successful "Low Tax" howl, raised against the high taxes that Fagan's model school house and other similar improvements brought on, is a double-barreled repetition of the admonition that the Socialist must hew close to the line of sound economics

The working class does not pay the taxes. Taxes are paid out of that por tion of the product of Labor that Labor never pockets. Taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of Labor that Labor is plundered of in the factories, the mines, the mills, the shops and the railroad tracks. Taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of Labor that the capitalist class confiscates. In short, taxes are paid out of the capitalist's "profits." Consequently, "lower taxes" means a larger portion of the confiscated wealth, left in the pockets of the capitalist class, for the capitalist to squander in "Seeley Dinners," "yachts," "excursions" to Paris dives, in the purchase of foreign "noblenen" for sons-in-law, etc., etc., etc.; "higher taxes" means a smaller portion of the confiscated wealth left in the pockets of the capitalist class for the capitalist to live in clover on. It follows, finally, that the question of taxation does not concern the working class. When the capitalist raises that question he merely seeks to use the working class voters as cats'-paws to pull the hot chestnuts out of the fire for himself.

Cheap fares, or cheap goods are but a lure to catch work ts' votes by mixing up their understanding. Labor's share in the wealth it produces does not depend upon the cheapness or dearness of goods. Normally speaking, "cheap goods" means "cheap wages," "dear goods" means "dear wages"-with the workingman no better and no worse off in either case. When the abnormal conditions of the present, so useful to capitalist expansion, and consisting in an excessive supply in the Labor Market. have set in then Labor's share in the wealth it produces, that is, "wages" will tend downward, and "cheap goods" will rather lend a color of "fairness" to the decline, which otherwise is sought to be concealed behind the thousand and one painfully contrived tricks, intended to give a color to the false pretense of "higher wages" that accompanies the fact of higher prices. Marx's biting satire against the Labor-loving Free Trader is luminous on the Tom Johnson "program." It follows, consequently, that the "cheap goods" program of the

whereby to rifle the pockets of the workers more comfortably by cheating them into the belief that money is being put into their pockets.

Fagan's discomfiture, Tom Johnson's victory are beacons for the earnest Socialist to steer the craft of his propaganda by. The two beacons are America can neglect only at the peril of the Movement.

WITH REGARD TO LOYAL LEGION

We are in receipt of several enrollnents for the "Daily People Loyal Legion" plan which was so ably set forth by Comrade McCormick of Rogers, Cal., and enthusiastically seconded by others. In connection with this proposition it must, however be borne in mind that the Party has in existence at the present moment its Press Security League, which was organized for just such purposes as the plan proposed by the Legion advocates. The Press Se-curity League did the work of raising the Moving Fund, and as that part of its work is practically closed the members will no doubt resume the payment of dues in the old way.

The question that arises now is: Shall the Press Security League, which is already organized, continue, or shall i be disbanded and the League organized The dues to the Press Security League are not fixed, the members paying from twenty-five cents a month up, as they can afford. The Legion plan of Comrade McCormick suggest dues of one dollar a month; comrade Tanke of Indianapolis amends that by suggesting that dues shall consist of a one dollar order per month for either Labor News publications or People subscriptions.

With this explanation the undersigned would suggest that all of the members of the Press Security League at once write to Secretary-Treasurer Kihn as to their intentions with regard to payment of dues-many having stopped payment since the League undertool to raise the Moving Fund by subscription lists. We would also suggest that those who are not Press Security League members and who favor the Loval Legion plan also address comrade Kihn, then when he has all the data in hand it can be determined just how the matter should be proceeded with.

Address A. C. Kihn, at the address of the Daily People.

Business Manager. ST. JOHN SHOT AT

By Agent of the Mine Owners' Association

Goldfield, Nevada, Nov. 7.-Vincent St. John was yesterday shot through the arm by one P. H. Mullaney. Mullaney's assault was with murderous inhit a stranger named John Tennant. The fourth shot, all four being aimed at St. John, who was taken unawares, hit St. John in the left arm. Mullaney is under arrest. He is a member of the local organization of the Western Federation of Miners, and is a partisan of Mahoney, Kirwan and O'Neill, under whose national administration of the W. F. of M. the conspiracy was engineered to smash the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. of L. St. John is pronouncedly on the side of the I. W. W. and is recognized as the leading pro-

BOOST THE DAILY PEOPLE.

gressive man in the W. F. of M.

The circulation of a Socialist paper largely a matter of how widespread and effective is the propaganda done for

it. There are readers of the Daily People who, when through with their deavor to interest a friend or fellowworker in an effort to get him to take the paper steadily. We are convinced Daily People than is reached to-day friends assist by making an effort to increase its circulation. Especially do we wish to see some effort made out of town. More copies should go down East, and to Pennsylvania and the middle West-in fact, all over the country. Any comrade who has been inactive of late cannot make better amends than by a three months' subscription costs but one dollar, or about one cent a day, makes it a comparatively easy proposition to hustle for.

Watch the label on your paper. It pires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get

VI.

raised on rocks that the Socialist in THE "DELEGATE FROM AUS- his own fig tree and his own vine, in TRALIA.

On the whole the Stuttgart Congress presented an imposing, it may even be said an inspiring aspect. It did that even more so than its Amsterdam predecessor, which, itself, was a marked improvement upon the Zurich Congress of eleven years previous. Ridiculous scenes were numerous at Zurich, so numerous that, at this distance of time. they are the incidents that stick out prominently on the tablets of the mind. It was otherwise at Amsterdam. The circumstance that the then all-absorbing Committee on Political Attitude consumed most of the time and membership of the Congress, did much to detract from the majesty of its appearance. There was nothing of that nature to detract from the appearance of the Stuttgart Congress. It seems, however, that where many people are assembled, how serious so ever their purpose, there is bound to be some "clown in the performance." Amsterdam had its clown in the tragic-comic appearance and stunt of the British Social Democratic Federation delegate Dadabhai Naoroji. Stuttgart had "the delegate from Australia," a young man, V. Kroemer by name.

Kroemer, even at a casual glance has the aspect of a dreamer, a visionary, perchance a woolgatherer. Five minutes' conversation with the youngster conveys the idea of an absentminded man. It was not that his talk, in conversation, is rambling. He answered to the point, well enough; but his eves had a "distant look." In the course of a talk I had with him in the Congress Hall on the night of the concert at the American table where h visited us, his eyes wandered away so persistently that I asked him whether h was looking for a friend gone astray in the gallery. He answered in the negative, with a faint suggestion of a sigh, and then looked up towards the lighted chandeliers that hung from the lofty ceiling. His voice is suave, his manners suaver, and he has a trick of waving his arms in a way suggestive of a wizard's wand. I saw him afterwards frequently moving etherially among the delegates in the Congress Hall. To which of the four leading Committees he appointed himself I know not. On the Committee on Unionism he was not.

On the fourth day of the Congress,

no other Committee being yet quite ready to report, the Bureau had agreed tent. He fired four shots. One hit a to allow free lee way to speeches on saloon, a second went large, a third the Colony Question, the Committee in charge of the same having done its limit, nor limit to the number of speakers. Chairman Singer almost looked disappointed when a speaker got through: he seemed to fear the list might be exhausted prematurely. The German delegation availed themselves of the opportunity to air their personal grievances. Edward Bernstein spoke, arousing by his mere appearance some hisses and some applause from the German tables: Ledebuhr, an eloquent and satirical speaker, followed and took a dozen falls out of Bernstein: David took the tribune next and roasted Ledebuhr; Kautsky presented himself, received his ovation, bowed modestly, and then proceeded to roast Bernstein and cancy cannot begin to do the mischief David. Speaker after speaker followed from other nationalities, the delegate from Australia among them. Nobody copy, pass it along and that is a good guessed what was coming. At Amsterplan. Others again read it and, their dam, when Dadabhai faced the rump own intellectual needs being provided Congress, everybody knew what was up, for, let it go at that. Still others en- and, according to their differing tastes for that "number" on the program, either walked out and took a look at the Dutch canals, or settled down to take that there is a much larger field for the in the show. There was no such warnat Stuttgart when V. Kroemer stepped and we should like to see some of our into the tribune. He spoke English What he said for the first two or three minutes was too irrelevant to recall now. The buzz in the Congress was beginning to grow general, and take in even the American and the British tables, when order was again speedily restored. It was noticeable that even the Hungarian, the Bohemian and the boosting the Daily People. We should Russian tables, where English was get as many subs for it in a day as least understood, to say nothing of the we now get in a week. The fact that French, German, Belgian, Italian and other tables where English could boast of having some appreciative delegates, of the people from the soil, produced were suddenly hushed in silence. The from Australia looked for all the world from their bodies"; for the second ar- disposed of the question by saying will tell you when your subscription ex- like a trance-medium at work. With rest they were to be whipped again, ly vibrating. V. Kroemer was uttering, in limpid language, words to suit his

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer appearance. He was prophesying. He

said in substance: The "workmen," on the con- as the criminal conspiracy between the Tom Johnsons is but a sleight of hand it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT. Three years will not have passed be- "beggars, robbers and vagabonda."

fore the tyrant classes, the world over will have been pulled from their high places, and the people will have come to their own, every man sitting under a land flowing with milk and honey. Peace will reign in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. Work will be light, happiness general. The Revolution will begin in Australia. The fleets of England, sent to suppress the Revolution, will be swallowed up by the sea. The Armies of America, Germany, France and all Europe will mutiny, and lay down their arms. Earthquakes will be felt in Hungary and will shake up Russia, Spain and-" At about this point the prophecy was brought to a stop. The Congress, which, when Kroemer started, was about to break up into general private conversations and which, soon as Kroemer's ecstation appearance announced something in keeping therewith, was hushed in attentive silence, could stand the stunt no longer. Impatience had begun to manifest itself along several tables considerably before the earthquake passage. With the shaking of Hungary. Russia, etc., the impatience became general. On many faces could be seen a sense of humiliation at such a performance on the stage of an International Congress of Socialism. Chairman Singer, who had sunk his head on the table and was for some time looking askance at the speaker, took the hint from the delegates. He rose, pulled the delegate from Australia by his coat-tail; pulled him several times until he woke up, or came to, and induced him to come down. Those in search of sport must have felt deprived at not learning how far the earthquake, that was to start from Hungary, would spread. All others looked the way skeptics look when the medium has subsided, and the lights are turned on. They looked relieved. How did Australia come to be so

misrepresented? However cut up the Labor Movement may be on the Island Continent, and whatever one may think of the intelligence of some of the factions,-fools they are not; nor, not being fools, could they be suspected of an intention to trifle with the Congress by playing upon it the practical joke of afflicting it with such a delegate. Kroemer, if found out so quickly in Stuttgart, must have been well known where he came from. How could any body of Labor, however untutored in economics and sociology; how could any body of Socialists, however Utopian, elect such a man to represent them at any place, let alone an international Congress? The fact is Kroemer was not elected at all. He was "going to Europe, anyhow." Emerson counsels man to hitch his car to a mole.

Mischlevous is the opinion of "rather being represented somehow, than not be represented at all." The mischievous opinion is widespread in the Socialist or Labor Movement. Somewill be "given an opportunity to learn." To send a man "to learn" is no bad harm that immaturity of mind, in- choice. That much for "equality before flated with the self importance of office, the law," No. 2. is but too often seen to inflict. Vathat unfitness does every day.

It is to be hoped the delegates who witnessed the distressful performance of Kroemer at Stuttgart, will not allow him to have lived in vain. It is to be hoped they will all have carried with them the recollection of "the delegate from Australia," and thenceforth set their faces as flint against any proposition whereby their organizations are to be "represented" by a "make-shift." The chances are too heavy to take.

favor of revising the criminal code in go there if the social system that the such a way that "increased security Democratic and the Republican parties may be afforded to property holders uphold and that you live under bars from the acts of beggars, robbers and you from access to the schools through vagabonds" should not have to labor poverty. hard. They may take the statutes of Henry VIII against vagabondage for a model. The concentration of feudal tenures in the Crown, broke up the bands of feudal retainers, and this, together with the forcible expropriation "beggars, robbers and vagabonds" in whole Congress had its eyes on the mass. For the first arrest they were speaker in the tribune. The delegate to be whipped "till the blood streamed veling materialism" and thought he eyes raised, and looking clean through and half the ear sliced off; for the bread only." Now that the panic has walls and roof into the space beyond, third arrest the "offender" was to be pinched his church contributions, the and with arms outstretched and slight- executed as a "hardened criminal and Rev. MacArthur emits a yell for ecemy of the common weal." Here it money, whereby he virtually proclaims is-all ready arranged and classified a new version of his former principle, on how to deal with the superabund- to wit, "The church liveth not on ance of the class whose labor capital-"The Social Revolution is at hand, ism confiscates, and thereby turns into hour of distress to wring the truth



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM-If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.-We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S .- The devil you say? B. J .- (testily)-That's just what I

U. S .- Mention one of those free insti-

tutions B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st., The suffrage: 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our

free schools: 4th-U. S .- That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote.

Did you not want to? B. J .- I wanted to but could not get

U. S .- Why not?

B J .- I had to work.

U. S .- Why didn't you assert your

right of suffrage and vote. B. J.—And lose my job and starve? U. S .- (grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and

holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovers his breath U. S. proceeds)-That much for equality before the law No 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practics you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J .- tries to dry his head,

U. S .- Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J .- No, I don't like that,

U. S .- Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or work quickest. There was neither time the stars. Australia hitched her car to your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J .- I haven't the capital to do that. U. S .- (pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B, J, has again recovered his time the fallacy seeks to justify itself breath U. S. proceeds)-You cannot exwith the argument that the "delegate" ercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can get acplan-provided others are sent along to cess to capital is by selling yourself at keep him from discrediting his con- starvation wages to the Republican and stituency, if not from doing the positive Democratic capitalists. You have no

B. J.-mops his head.

U. S.-Now for No. 3-Would you not like to have gone through college B. J.-Indeed I would!

U. S .-. Why didn't you?

B. J.-My parents were too poor, they even had to take me out of the gramma) school to belp them earn a living.

II S .- And the school-house was open all the time ready for you? B. J .-- Of course!

U. S .- (pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)-That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the The gentlemen who are agitating in school do you or the abstract right to

B. J .-- I tumble.

The Rev. D. Robert S. MacArthur, the leading clerical, apologisf for capitalist iniquities in general, Rockefeller iniquities in particular, has turned a somersault backward on his principles. Hitherto he assailed Socialim as "growith unction: "Man liveth not of air only." There is nothing like the from the throats of hypocrites.



will attach such name to their com-

AN APPRECIATION FROM SCOT-LAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:--Inclosed find money-order for £5 8 4 on We are much surprised ere to read that the comrades in the States are not pushing up the circulation in fact letting it it go down. We consider the Weekly People a brilliant paper; our bundle order has grown from 25 copies to 62 copies a week, and now we want our order increased to 75 copies. Please send our bundle by the earliest mail boat possible, as Sunday is our principal day for propaganda and if The People hasn't arrived we are badly handicapped.

Branch Agent. Glasgow, Scotland, October 23.

GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find \$1.25 to pay for five three-months' subs to the Weekly People. I am not a member of the but hope to become one soon With a little effort the readers of The People could easily double the circulation, and the paper deserves to be one of the most widely read papers in the country.

P. O'Rourke. Medford Mass., Nov. 2.

PROPAGANDA IN THE SOUTH. To the Daily and Weekly People:received the receipt book for suberiptions and I am very glad that I can make use of it. Enclosed please

find \$1.25 for subs.

The People is certainly a good brush to remove the cobwebs from the mind of the working class and to spread the light of Socialism; and that means to get rid of the present capitalist sysem with its financial panics and to usher in the Co-operative Commoncalth where every worker will enjoy the full product of his toll.

J. Reibel. Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 3.

MAX HAYES' CLEVELAND LOG-ROLLING.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The Cleveland, O., S. L. P. reports to the Daily People their suspicions of a politibetween Max Haves of the S. P and Tom L. Johnson. Let me confirm their suspicions by the little know-ledge I gained of the matter. With the n of the local S. L. P. I met and talked with Tom L. Johnson and his friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howe. Among other discussions, upon Socialism, etc. the Mayor asked me if I knew Max to which I replied "No, and ally don't want to know him. I respect for a Socialist who goes the A. F. of L. and becomes an

He said he knew "Max," as he called office on the School Board, he had called him up by 'phone with a plan by means of which he (Hayes) could get elected.

This was the plan as Mayor Johnson

Max Hayes was running for school board in one district, a woman in another; where Hayes was running there was no chance of election. Where the n was running there was a chance and the Mayor suggested to Max Hayes that he change place with this woman and if he did so, the Democrats would run no candidate but would instead adrocate the election of Max Hayes, in other words, endorse him.

I seled what attitude Haves had tak pards this offer and Johnson said "He is considering it." When I exed my surprise at a Socialist conpressed my surprise a proposition, he said, sidering such a proposition, he said, Well, Hayes can't prevent us from en dorsing him, can he!" "No," I replied, but he can repudiate you!"

Johnson seemed rather suppised at my

disgust for such a proposition and I ed to him that Hayes and I were ent camps, the difference between the two parties and the uncomising attitude of the S. L. P. towards any such schemes. I said to him, "I want you to understand, Mr. n, that if Max Hayes accepts your offer and runs and is elected, it is ividual. Not as a Socialist. NO SOCIALIST COULD DO ANY-THING OF THE KIND."

So far, however, the affair is not im- live on charity another five years. volving, turning and twisting with a

[Correspondents who prefer to ap. | portant. We know politicians will try med name | to make deals with us, if they can gain thereby. It is an ordinary occurence cations, besides their own signa- and excites no comment generally. If I ture and address. None other will be had written this much to The People as soon as I found it out it would simply show up the political methods of Tom L. Johnson and serve as a warning to Mr. Max Hayes that we were watching him, which would have been the surest means of preventing him from carrying out the little plan. The important part was, how Mr. Max Haves would act, and he has carried out his natural inclina tions as a reformer and compromiser, according to the report from Cleveland; for HE HAS ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF TOM L. JOHNSON, He has been "boring from within" the A. F. of L.

> within" the Democratic Party. Thus does the Socialist Party trail the banner of Socialism in the mud of capitalism, and it is our duty as the Socialist Labor Party to defend that banner from one of its worst foes, the Socialist Party of America.

We will hear of him next "boring from

Fraternally,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Boston, Mass., Nov. 1.

THE ENEMY WATCHING THE DAILY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-That the Dally and Weekly People have always fought the fights of the working class is well known to all of those who have been connected with the bona-fide labor movement for the past years.

But the far-reaching effects of the articles appearing from time to time from those on the firing line have been readily grasped by those who are continually mouthing about working class solidarity, but fear that those whom they are "leading" might grasp the labor question in its entirety. Those men are quietly building their fences in an attempt to throttle any information which might awaken the class spirit of those who have been kept more or less ignorant of the exact truth of the development of the labor movement in the past three years especially. When James Kirwan, "acting" sec

retary of the W. F. of M., walked the floor of the 15th annual convention of the W. F. of M., he was asked what he had under his arm, to which he replied, "Gleanings Along the Road." That he still reads the Daily to keep posted is again shown by his letter to O'Byrne of Cobalt. That executive board member, Lowney of the W. F. of M., also reads the Daily is shown by his letters to the same man, where they claim that the reports of the Cobalt strike give the I. W. W. too much prominence, to the detriment of the W. F. of M., and that if "Roadhouse was in Cobalt to disrupt the W. F. of M., he (James Kirwan) served notice that no finances would be sent to aid him in taking Cobalt Miners' Union in to the De Leon Trautmann faction of the I. W. W."

it was the intention of Roadhouse nim, had a great respect for him, and, as to do any such thing, either by Lowney or Kirwan, but the aider of "trick" referendums, sender of letters to the A. F. of L. to be used against the L W. W., has developed into an autocrat and in regular John Mitchell style says, "You dare talk Industrial Unionism for the working class and I will cut off financial aid; but if you talk for the Metal Miners alone I will send financial aid." Roadhouse left rather than be dictated to by an autocrat who is attempting to keep the W. F. M. as a distinct and separate union unaffiliated with the other mem-

No evidence was sent to show that

bers of the working class. All hall the Dally People, which every fakir in America reads-AND

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.

AN UNREATABLE AMENDMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I wish to take up a little of your valuable space to second the proposition of Comrade Wm. McCormick of Rogers, Cal., and to offer a few suggestions and to make a slight amendment 'to his plan.

I am in favor of organizing a 'Daily People Loyal Legion" as proposed. 1 object to the plan, however, of sending a GIFT of one dollar every month for five years. I am in favor of making it obligatory that every dollar in should be accompanied by an order for paper, books, pamphlets or leaflets as the sender may desire.

The Party Press does not want to of a dozen braiders, each spindle re-

If we merely contribute cash to pay a running deficit for another five years we will be but little better off at the end of that time than we are now unless in the meantime we ENLARGE THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE of our Press. This can only be done by circulating our literature.

Therefore let every member of the Loyal Legion pledge himself to send in \$1.00 every month for five years, or as long as he is able, for either trial subscriptions to the Weekly People to be sent to names sent in by the member (such subs, to be followed up later to retain as regular readers), or for books, pamphlets or leaflets for free distribution.

This plan would insure a steady flow of money to our Press and at the same time we would be using our Press for the purpose it was intended for, namely: the education of the working class.

I believe a new series of new chean leaflets is about ready for delivery and ther will fill a long felt want.

Comrade De Leon in his report to the Amsterdam International Congress several years ago spoke of the country being soaked with literature. Strictly speaking the country has been soaked with literature much of which is of questionable character. Is it not about time to soak it with the right kind of stuff? Let the Loyal Legion take the initiative in a thorough soak ing and the fruits to be gathered later will put an end for all time to deficits and cries for help.

Let each one soak in a dollar's worth of our literature every month.

Let that be the obligation of every

Which would do the most good, \$60,-000.00 in cash contributed to pay a running deficit or \$60,000.00 worth of literature distributed by 1000 members in the next five years? I believe the latter plan would be the most profitable in the long run. What say vou?

Fraternally. Frank P. Janke. Indianapolis, Ind., November 1.

A TALK TO PEOPLE AGENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In securing subscriptions to the Daily and Weekly People, the agents should go forth with the idea that they are educators rather than solicitors. As I suggested about two years ago, the ity or town wherein a Section is located should be mapped off into districts. The Party's agent should endeavor to secure volunteers from among the members and sympathizers to the end that a direct house to house canvass be made by the sub-agent in the district allotted him. Reports should be made of all calls, the occupation of the tenant secured, chances of making a convert, whether agent was received kindly, and any other information that might be considered of value

If the plan as outlined above should be pursued methodically for one year the results would be wonderful. The circulation of The People would go beyond the fondest hopes of its mos enthusiastic supporters, and the seeds would be planted in good soil.

It's a rather difficult proposition to make a Socialist out of a Prohibitionist, or a Republican, or a Democrat or even a Socialist party man by merely talking to him. You must educate him through books and newspapers written by men who are scien tifically sure in all they have to say By continually hammering at a man subscribe to the party organ.

The Section which appoints the agent should see that the man is well grounded in the tenets of scientific Socialism, that he is magnetic, earnest, enthusiastic and willing.

One of the most successful selling agents in this country has drawn the simile of the hydraulic mining apparatus to perseverance in selling, for we are in a capitalist age and we must pursue a business policy accordingly.

You know how the nozzle of water is turned on the bank, how the earth, rock, trees or brush is washed away; how the stream is directed with skill and perseverance on the face of the cliff until the virgin metal is reached and is worked from its bed to be turned by man into the uses he has discovered for it. And so can the agents and sub-agents battle away at the noddles of the unfortunate non-class conscious wage slave, until the cobwebs have been cleared away, never to return again. In their place will grow the firm belief in the future that lies before us when men, though they may not be equal, "yet are men," and will be living a life worthy of the name, and not an existence that is more horrible than even Dante's per could possibly describe. For could Dante even in his wildest flights of imagination picture a mother standing by a braiding machine 101/2 hours per night, with children at home without care or attention, and she in the midst

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

(Continued from page 1.)

people were paid off Saturday in checks What with the discharging of railroad employees, steel workers, and workers receiving checks instead of coin, the whole attitude of the press can best be observed. They dare not tell the truth. It would injure their advertising col-They know what's up, but, slaves that they are, work their lying pens overtime.

Why go on and talk about a subject that every one with but half an eye can see? A putrid press- a lying pressa press whose every utterance about the fearful panicky conditions now pre-vailing is a disgrace to every thinking man.

Fie on you! Every Socialist should and does despise you. Every breath of a man striving for better things loathes

Hail the Daily People! May it live always to spread the truth as it is cin the resume on the "Financial Panic" now appearing in its columns.

VII.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.'8 FAILURE-HISTORY OF THE RECEIVERS-THEIR PO-LITICAL COMPLEXION, ETC.

The failure of the Knickerbocker Trust for \$68,000,000, when called upon to pay out but \$2,000,000, is still fresh in the minds of Daily People readers, and so I am not going to say a word on that.

What I want to make plain is just what politics has had to do with the failure. -

First, there was Charles W. Morse who choked the resources of the company with American Ice Securities shares at 75, after which they dropped to and are now quoted at 9, with the demand nil. Morse got all of the Tammany leaders to put money in around the top figure, and they have lost many thousands of dollars in the big drop of the present year. Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany, got some away up in the air. So did Bourke Cockran Watch the game beginning at this paragraph.

Morse wanted some dock privilege for his steamship lines, and Murphy, having lost in the Ice deal refused to help him. This hurt Morse when he went to borrow funds in Wall Street Bankers said "Get docking franchises and we will advance needed cash." Morse couldn't. From that moment they were on the hunt of a budding "lame duck," as the financial district dubs men who have been big money getters but now are in straits.

Morse went to the National Bank o North America, pumped that dry, and then to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, for a second dip into its pile.

But here's where Murphy and Cockran got in their fine work. Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, a friend of the Tam many men, is reported to have called upon Morse and Barney at the Knick erbocker offices, and demanded the \$1, 500,000 due his company. The market was not ripe for getting that amount, and Thorne's request for the funds acted as a wet blanket on the Morse Barney outfit, and finally put then out of business. Now with the Trust Company smashed the next move was to get fat fees for some favored few. Receivers were asked for, and James the Supreme Court, son-in-law Marcus Daly, and a trustee of the Knickerbocker, put forth the name of Henry C. Ide, former governor of the Philippines and father-in-law of Cockran as one of the receivers. Ide is a cad of the first water and knows as much about finance as a yellow dog

does about "shooting a musket." The second receiver is Ernst Thalmann, head of the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., which is the controlling factors in the entire traction system of San Francisco, and whose personal representative, Patrick Calhoun, is now under indictment on the Pacific Coast for bribery in connection with the Schmitz exposure Thalmann's appointment is a bid for Wall Street banking support and is expected to act in geting sufficient money to put the concern on its feet.

George L. Rives, the third man, was served in the Low Cabinet, and is supposed to represent Mutual Life interests in the busted financial institution.

Attorney-General Jackson, although elected on the Hearst ticket, is said by political reporters to be owned body and soul by Cockran, and poor W. R. Hearst dare not say anything on that

noise so deafening that even to think seems impossible.

It is up to us, comrades. Let us boom the circulation. Let us get out and bustle. E. A. See. Providence, R. I., Nov. &

account for fear of its effect on the In-

dependence League. Besides that, it is common report in Newspaper Row that of Hearst's able editorial writers had a lot of money on deposit in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which prevents him from saying unkind words about the falled bank.

So here is the line un:

Democratic Party-represented by H. C. Ide: Republican, by George L. Rives: Wall Street by Thalmann. The depositors are not represented and stand to get about twenty per cent, on the principal originally put in by them Glorious are the ways of high finance Put in \$100 and get back \$20. Can you Claudius. beat it?

VIII.

BANKS SMASH-THE CAUSE.

The failures of the Knickerbocker and the Williamsburg Trust Companies, the Hamilton Bank, the Borough Bank in Brooklyn, and the putting of the ninety-day clause into effect by the savings institutions were due to following causes:

First':-Trust Companies are allowed by law to invest money in railroad and industrial shares almost to the limit of their deposits, while Savings Banks can only loan the bulk of their deposits on real estate mortgages.

Second:-Both kinds of institutions differ from National Banks in that they are restricted by law to the putting out of but 75 per cent, of their deposits. and that only when Government bonds or railroad issues, figured out by the officials of these concerns to be "as good" as Federal mortgages, are put up as collateral.

But the law is laughed at every day by the National Bank authorities. There are always more funds loaned out daily in Wall street to help the gambling element in the "street" than the law allows, and in the cases of the Trust Companies the Knickerbocker smash-up proves that they do not pay any attention to the law. The reason is that the law is very plain on the point of loaning funds only on issues that show dividend-earning capacities.

The Knickerbocker officials, according to the State of New York banking representatives, played fast and loose with this clause, for millions of dollars were advanced to Morse on American Ice Securities shares, a stock which has always been given a wide berth by careful financiers. The company also put up in violation of the law mountains of money on unimproved real estate. all schemes of Charles T. Barney, head of the busted corporation.

The savings banks that refuse to pay out funds-and that "charming disposition" has been shown by all of themare driven to this measure by the fact that they laughed at the law and loaned greatly in excess of what they should have on real estate mortgages at "boom prices."

So the failure of the Trust Company, the closing of the State Banks, the necessity of the National Banks' issuing asset currency and the refusal of the Savings Banks to pay their lawful depositors on demand, are due in all cases to the shameful exploiting for their own benefit of the monies of the now duped depositors. For duped they are, even unto the National Bank passbook holders for they are in many instances small business men, and not being able to get funds hundreds of them will with the ending of the panic find themselves workingmen.

The depositors in the Trust Companies, State Banks and Savings institutions will also feel the same effects as those of the National Banks, but with more intensity, for they too are small business people, skating along on "thin ice" in a financial way. Altogether, when the crash is over with, stupor, and thereby cause wealth to bemany a budding "Astorbilt" will find himself in the ranks of the class whose only asset is their labor power-the working class

So the panic is serving its purposewaking up some of the "upper classes" to their real position in the social strata. Claudius.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF SUNDAY PAPERS. It is announced hat the newsdealers

of Hudson County, N. J., beginning today will charge six cents for all of the five cent Sunday papers. They claim this increase has become necessary beformerly corporation counsel, having cause of the increased price demanded of them by the news companies.

The Weekly People

Write us if you would learn how. THE WEEKLY PROPLE

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

W. F. K., CLEVELAND, O .- The that, with social and economic develop "successful" will not bear examination. It was a hunt for votes; these came, somewhat; and then they melted away before anything was accomplished. But granted that the movement for votes was "successful," that does not acquit the S. P. A movement, in order to accomplish beneficent results, must be progressive, besides successful. If it is successful" and not progresive (the S. P. case) it is harmful; if the movement is progressive, but not successful, it is premature.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CALIFORNIA - The N. E. C. some time ago ordered no local financial reports to be published for want of space Unless instructed by the N. E. C. to the contrary, this office will construe the first instructions to cover all financial reports, except such as come from the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee. Your two financial reports would have taken up much space and consumed more time. Proofs of long strings of figures are hard to read

B S F CINCINNATI O-The in. dictment is very beautiful but, as yet, premature in these columns.

W. W., NEWARK, N. J .- Besides offering the upper capitalist the opportunity to confiscate the property of small holders, panics and industrial crises afford the upper capitalist class the opportunity to organize submission into a system. Hence all the greater the need of the I. W. W. to check capitalist machinations-

E. B. W., ST. LOUIS MO.-The lady may or may not be superficial. That does not justify the charge: "Women are superficial." That happens to woman that happens to the Jew. If John Smith is caught stealing, it will occur to no one, according as John Smith may be a Baptist or a Presbyterian, a German or a Frenchman, to say the "Baptists steal" or "Germans steal." People are satisfied to say "John Smith stole." If a Jew is caught stealing the saying is; "Jews steal." So with women. If John Smith talks through his hat, it is "John Smith who talks through his hat"; not men. But if Mrs. John Smith should talk through her hat, forthwith it is: "Women talk through their hats." We know men untold who can do the thing to perfection.

S. L., ST. LOUIS, MO .- An eggdancing party like the S. P. can only attract timid and creeping intellects. Granted the danger that an aggressive party like the S. L. P. runs the risk of attracting impudent ignoramuses or immodestly overbearing individuals, the Party's sound poise may be relied upon to neutralize the harmfulness of such elements. The S. P.'s central disease dooms it to impotence-a fatal defect: the S. L. P.'s central disease at most exposes it to turbulence. Not much harm comes of that.

W. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALfulness no doubt contribute their share in "arousing discontent." That, of course, is not what capitalists are after. They, nevertheless, indulge the displayfulness deliberately. Their expectation is to dazzle the masses into unthinking come, in the popular eye, a sort of religion, with the capitalists as its priests.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Why so many people shoot off their mouths before stopping to think, or ascertain facts? -For the very simple reason that, if they did stop to think and ascertain facts, they would have no opportunity to indulge their "forte"-shooting off their mouths-

W. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- The lawyer in question should be reminded | CHICAGO, ILL.-Matter received.

SHOW YOUR COLORS

In Bronze Alse.

50 Cents Each.

opinion that the Socialist party was ment, it is not a question of what we would "like," nor even a question of what we would "prefer." The old New England distaff and wheel has certainly not dropped from the homes of the New England wives and maids, who operated the old appliance individually, because they liked to drop it. It was dropped because the improved appliance combelled co-operative production of woven

> TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, PROVIDENCE, R. I .- The special delivery letter sent to this office on Monday the 5th contained a newspaper clipping about the meeting-and only page a cf a letter that probably was meant to give details. There was no beginning to' the letter, and no end-

G. A., MILWAUKEE, ORE.-(1) You will receive a Swedish Socialist paper

(2) It is out of the question to expect that the Socialist party will unify the workers. The S. P is either afraid to attack, or openly supports the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. What the A. F. of L. is the "Wall Street Journal" has frankly stated. The A. F. of L. is the recognized bulwark of capitalism in America. The A. F. of L. is that just because it deliberately divides and keeps divided the ranks of Labor into mutually scabbing craft unions.

E. F. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH -No one denies there are "dullards" among the workers. Are there none such among the capitalist or the rich? No doubt a "dullard" is a worthless being. Is he worthless only when he has inherited poverty, and valuable when he happens to have inherited wealth? Fully three-fourths of the members of the rich are too dull to earn their own living. Nothing keeps them on the back of the working class but the "artificial corks," as Huxley described it, that capitalist society enables dullards to keep affoat with.

J. A. W., COLUMBUS, O. - The House of Lords consists to-day to a large extent of big capitalists who have been raised to the peerage. Cromwell said "there would never be a good time in England till we have done with lords." The nuisance has been adapted to changed conditions by the infusion 'Tis more than of capitalist blood. likely that Cromwell's forecast will be literally verified, and that the House of Lords will last until the Social Revolution rears the Socialist Republic.

T. C., NEW YORK-Ben Hanford was a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He was a member until shortly after the Kangaroo split in 1899. He Kangarooed in order that he could take a \$5 a day sinecure job at the hands of the officers of his Typographical Union, who had just drawn the union into a strike. It was the "Sun" strike, engineered by the union officers as agents for the Mergenthaler Co., whose machines the "Sun" refused to take. Benjaminimum was so "loyal" an S. L. P. man that a week before his defection he declared at a general Party Such descriptions of capitalist display- meeting: "Between my Union and the Party I choose the Party. (Applause from the credulous). Never, never, never shall I desert the Party. (Louder applause from the credulous). I shall ever be seen on the soapbox doing the Party's work." (Uproarious cheers from the credulous). A week later be deserted, and was in the pay of the strike committee, and also of the Volkszeitung writing articles to the effect that "De Leonistic tyranny was not to be endured, at all, at all."

> E. W. W., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.; M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; R., CLEVELAND, O.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; E. L., GIBRALTAR, SPAIN: H. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. L; E. W. G., MURRAY, CAL; M. K.,

TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated. Communist Manifesto. Engels, Life Of, Ninth Convention S. L. P. No Compromise. Right To Be Lazy. Socialism, What It Is. Workingman's Programme.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., a City Hall Place, New York 28 City Hall Place.

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

READER By Wearing One of the New Handme Gold Plated Red Enameled Arm and Hammer Buttons, They Are Beauties.

Can help extend its influence with

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. How York

was destined to hear something un-

pleasant about myself-at least, my

"Ha, ha ha!" laughed one big maple

leaf. "These human specimens are

certainly fond of filling themselves

and each other with conceit. The idea

of our leaving the dear old tree just

to fall into a carpet for the heavily

shed feet of their like, to go crushing

and kicking us about. Ha! ha! ha!

"To beautify their world, don't you

"Well," piped a tiny voice, the owner

of which turned a deep scarlet all

over to the stem, with modesty, I sup-

pose, "I must confess I hardly under-

stand the real reason for our leaving

old mother tree. You'll forgive me,

for my size proves that I came very

late in the season, and so my educa-

"Well, let's see what you do know.

There isn't a leaf unfolded but knows

its cause and its duties and further.

unlike those human conceitednesses

they do them too for to be idle with

us means to become useless, and

little scarlet. "My duties were to

catch every ray of sunshine, every

atom of air, and drop of rain I could and

turn them into material for the sap

of the tree. Then, too, the myriads

of us shaded the roots of the tree

and thus kept that moist and cool.

But why I have become useless, I

Big leaf blew over nearer to little

eaf and said: (I became all ears; it

"Don't you know that growing

things (organisms) can not work all

the time? These, too, need rest and

change. So, when the earth gets cold

and hard the little roots find it im-

possible to move and get food for the

ree. Thus, having learned that, take

complete rest during the winter. The

sap thickens and the new little work-

ers, leaves, are formed right under us-

So if you have what these know-

nothings, men, have but rarely use

a magnifying glass, you could see that

in your place is a mark, a leaf scar,

all covered with a thick glue. In this

is enfolded the next year's worker

the leaflet. Just as soon as Spring

warms everything back to life these

little ones will burst their coverings

and take up the work just where we

A whift of wind turned my scolder

so that the stem pointed straight at

"Take her, for instance, she looks as

if she belonged to the workers (in a

whisper: the fools have workers and

idlers, ha-ha). Why doesn't she under-

stand and put out those useless good-

A chill came over me as the Fairy

Imagination touched me with her wand

of reality. I sprang to my feet, almost

Humming the Marseillaise I mused:

Necessity raises them; having outlived

usefulness, their uselessness kills them,

Love and Reason will prepare it to

burst upon the struggling human race,

Anna G. Walsh.

they die a natural death.

crushing the very talkative leaves.

it's humorous, it is!"

know!" sneezed another.

tion was sadly unfinished."

another seared one.

here."

can't say."

left it.

for-nothings?"

was interesting)

OFFICIAL

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

etional Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412
Wellington Road, London, Ont.
MEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.)

as City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice For technical reasons no party ncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. 14.

CANADA N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada held on November 3rd. Weltsel elected to chair. Absent. Rodgers. Minutes adopted as read

Correspondence received: aker of Vancouver, enclosing \$6.25 or agitation tour; moved it be received and filed, and Secretary comply with request; carried.

From Frank Bohn, in prearranging meeting date on November 15th; seconded that we consider at wise to defer Bohn tour for the present; carried.

Moved and seconded that Secretary write Rafferty of Montreal that we will guarantee De Leon's rallway fare and salary from New York to Montreal and return, they to provide hall, advertising and local expenses; carwied Moved that Secretary write to F. Bohn for date for De Leon for treat and railway expense and salary connected therewith; carried. Meeting adjourned.

L. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE

Ruhn, Moren, Ebert and Olpp, the first being chairman. Absent: Walsh

tes of previous meeting adopted

ns:-From Section Buflo; received and ordered to be filed. m National Secretary in reference to assessment stamps being settled for as soon as possible. Motion made and assended that financial secretary prepare a statement for next meeting. Carried. ntime sections are requested settle for same, and also to make, minatoins for N. E. C. committeeman esent New York.

tary of Corresp d on tour of Carroll through also requesting observations of all while on his tour, which was ed by the State Organizer. Bill stage for September 4 presented.

the Sections to keep up the collec-of a fund so as to be prepared for e next campaign, which will necessi-

of Correspondence Bureau ts that he will go on a trip the part of 1908, stopping in different

for coming campaign. oties made and seconded that the at of Augustine be declared vacant. to call upon the alternates to fill same. Fred A. Olpp, Sec'y.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. C. was held on Sunday, Novemin the chair. Delegates present: Herr-schoft, Bull, Lessig, and Butterworth. Minutes of last meeting read and

National Secretary, E. C. pominations; from Charles g, on campaign work; from seaic County, nominating Eck for maker of N. E. C.; from Branch II., with Hudson; from J. Eck, accepting tion and signing pledge blank; m People manager on the question scriptions for the Weekly Peoe; from Charles Fallath on campaign attended to by secretary; from or News Co. and Weekly People, insacial statement; from Eck on N. E. C. business, laid over for new business; from Aizzone on Party matter, to be attended to by Herrschaft. Pasle County reports electing a come to raise funds for Presidential

nal Secretary open a bureau of instion on organizers to which all State Committees and organizers of as must report. In this way we will be able to determine what work canizers can do best, and how to est results. Secretary to notify to prepare work for State ury 22, also that Sections settle

n hand, 187. Cash in treasury, \$33.35. John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of Penn sylvania S. L. P. met on October 29th, at 2109 Sarah street, with Weber in chair. Present: Thomas, Kephart, Clark, Weber, McConnell, Gray, Herrington, Rupp and Clever. Absent: Markley, Drugmand, Male and Layton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications received from: F. Bohn, call for financial assistance to Party press, also a financial statement from management of the Party press, a call for settlement of congress assessment stamps, and letter received by him from Section Braddock enclosing money order as a donation from Braddock to the fund; R. McAfee, state nomination papers; J. W. McAlar-ney, seeking information relative to the supposed mass meeting that was to be held at Youngstown, O., on Labor Day; A. Mullen, Section Philadelphia, order for due stamps, matter pertaining to Party affairs, also withdrawing their former nominations for seat of S. E. C. and State Socretary and nominating Philadelphia and L. Katz for the same.

D. E. Gilchrist, N. E. C. member, pre sented the following propositions for in-structions: (1) Shall the Party discontinue the publication of the Daily and Weekly People?—to be submitted to the general vote of the Party for its decision, within fifty days after the close of the present campaign, and that the columns of the Party organs be open for discussion by the membership on the question. (2) Richter resolution:—Shall ur National Secretary, F. Bohn, be instructed to take such steps as are necessary to rectify the false statements made by one Greulich against the S. L. Meeting of above-mentioned ComP. at the International Congress. (3)
mittee held on Friday, November 8, at Arnold proposition:—To levy two semiCity Hall Place. Present: Lechner, annual assessments of twenty-five cents each in January and July. (4) Proposi-tion to raise the price of the Daily People to two cents and Weekly People to

The following recommendations were received from Allegheny Co.:-That Allegheny Co. Section recommends that the S. E. C. instruct our N. E. C. member, D. E. Gilchrist, to demand from the N. E. C. that they furnish the Party mem-bership with the information as to who holds the notes against the Party. If this is refused, that the S. E. C. will decline to lend any more financial assist tion. Also, that the S. E. C. instruc our N. E. C. member to vote in favor of the Richter resolution and Arnold pro position, and vote against the proposi-tion to raise the price of the Daily and Sunday People.

On motion the communications were received, acted upon and filed under their

On motion the secretary was instructed to answer J. W. McAlarney's letter, and give him the desired information. On motion the S. E. C. endersed the recommendations of Section Allegheny Co., and our N. E. C. member was instructed to vote accordingly.

On motion the secretary, was instruct ed to return the letter received from F. Bohn to Branch Braddock for cor-

On motion Gilchrist and Clark were in structed to take charge of the agitation neeting to be held at Monaca, Pa., and to proceed when called upon.
On motion a committee of three wa

appointed to make up a list of speakers and that the committee make arrange ments for all agitation meetings.

On motion the sgitation committee ras instructed to make arra hold a Jewish meeting.

On motion a warrant was drawn for \$14.85 to cover the expense for the month of September, 1907.

David T. Lents, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE'S GRAND ENTER-TAINMENT

The German Branch of Section Mil vaukee, S. L. P., will held a grand en tertainment on Thanksgiving Day, Nov-ember 28, at Deutsche Maennerhalle, 302 State street.

Program:-1. Prize bowling; 1st prize Electric Battery; 2nd prize, Opera glass; third Prize, subscription to the German

S. L. P. organ.

2. Schaffskopf; 1st prize, Lebendiger
Hahn (live rooster); 2nd prize, pair of
pigeons; 3rd prize, Alarm clock.

3. Festival Speech.—Wm. E. Traut-

4. Supper (per plate 20 cents. Un

employed, free). 5. Grand Ball. Tickets, 10 cents; at the door, 15 ce

DETROIT: ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretar S. L. P., will lecture in Concordia Hall Gratiot and St. Antonio streets, De troit, Michigan, on "Hard Times! Th Crisis! Who is to Blame?" on SUN-DAY, November 17. Admission free.
A splendld opportunity to hear one
of the best informed and most ardent

issue. Turn to and make this a suc-Socialists in America on a burning

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades :-

Have you read "The Gold Sickle" Eugene Sue? If not, do so. There you find a beautiful noble virgin offering herself to her god for the sake of her country. As she approaches death she chants, "Oh, Hesus, take my blood, it bear children, it is ours to save the

whole human race. And our offerings just yet are not bloody ones. All we ask is help us to keep up our ammunition, The People. Send, no matter from where, the North, the South, the East or West, something for our bazaar and fair. The Young Socialists Club are doing all they can to help. Those out of town who belong should do their share. And altho we regret you can no be there to enjoy it as we do, your hearts and sympathy will in imagination give you as much joy. So dearies, big little send what ever you can to the bazaar and DO NOT FORGET THE YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB

Be sure to put your name and address on each article.

Credit to whom credit is due. The Young Socialist Club is not founded for any particular one's glory save the glory of the Socialist Republic. You can help the Revolution in no better way than building its foundation, wouth and literature. Our aim is both. So parents, friends, and comrades young and old, help by sending things

at once to Daily People address.

Be sure to mark them "Young Socialist Club." Hopefully Yours,

AUNT ANNETTA.

HOW THE DIRTY WORK WILL BE DONE UNDER SOCIALISM.

It seems by the progress now that all dirty work will be done in the future by machines.

First of all, washing may be made say by the use of the electric or steam vashing machine and the washwring-

Housework has been made some what easier by the invention of the dish-washing machine and the carpet sweeper. Also the work of cleaning imps has been done away with by the electric lights. The work of removing ashes and cleaning stoves has been made easier by heating by elec-

Since a great deal of the dirty work ow-a-days can be done by machinery, I think that the dirty work under Socialism will be done in the same

> Sylvia Saltberg, \$19 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STORY OF THE LEAVES. Come with me into the autumn The days are glorious. Old Father Sun is beaming his fiery smile upon us, just as if he were playing a huge joke on us Northerners by his travelling in a path far to the south (More learnedly speaking, it is the earth that does the travelling.)

However, the day was a most glorious one, and my mood matched suroundings. Everything about me suggested frankness, openness and good cheer. The trees dressed in their gorgeous robes of autumn leaves lit up the whole woods like so many Japanese lanterns. Here and there, between clumps of trees, a rift of blue burst upon my vision. Gazing at it I leaves, so with human institutions, cusbeyond, a beautiful future.

Small wonder then, that right there I was made captive by the Fairy of Imagination

So, with my face turned to the crimsened sunset sky I found myself seated on a rock at the foot of a large maple tree.

Tossing the brilliantly colored leaves which lay like a thick carpet about me, suddenly I felt a shower of them | bringing Love, Peace and Truth. falling down over me.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., AND VICINITY, quarters, 407 East 7th street. ATTENTION

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith notified that the Party at heart to put in his appear-Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold an ance and have a good time with us, for Entertainment and Social on Thanksgiving Eve, November 27, at their head-

The Section wishes to see everybody

in this locality who has the welfare of the benefit of the Party.

THEATRE AND BALL

Hungarian S. L. Federation SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1907.

Golden Gate Commandery Hall Near Alacazar Theatre, 2137 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The famous 8-set Play: "A GYIMESY VADVI-RAG" will be rendered by Members. To commence at 8 P. M. ************

TICKET . 25 . CENTS

ments will be arranged by the Committee ************

THE WEEK'S PROPAGANDA REVIEWED FOR YOUR INFORMATION, IN-STRUCTION AND ITS METTERMENT.

two or more subs; all of which goes to

show that the percentage of active work-

ers last week was small indeed. If you

undo the work of the charlatans of cap-

italism, if you would make their future

efforts fruitless, you must spread the

Following out instructions we are

bringing the business here to a cash

basis. Don't ask us to break the rule-

rather help us to live up to it by re

mitting cash. To the Sections and in-

dividuals who owe money here we would

ask that they pay up. You know how

you stand. We are not here for the

purpose of enriching the post office by

repeatedly sending out statements and

duns especially when no attention is

No Section should consider that it has

performed its duty by the Party Press

until it has paid up its obligations.

Members should see to this at meetings.

In the Weekly People subscription

contest held last summer Section Cin-

cinnati, O., sent 78 yearlies; S. B.

Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 50

yearlies, and Press Committee, Boston,

27 yearlies; Boston sent a great number

of half yearlies but only yearly subs

J. Boyd, Cleveland, O.

Elizabeth G. Flynn, N. Y.

J. Samuelson, New Pork ...

J. T. Walsh, So. Bend,

Wash. H. Alpern, New York

Sec. Pittsfield, Mass.

O. Lange, Pittsfield

R. Rabenstein, "

George M. Sterry, Provi-

A. E. Reimer, So. Boston,

Mass.

H. Koepke, "

H. Schmalfuss, "

L. Meidicke.

5.00

1.00

-50

.50

paid to them.

For the week ending Friday, November | Twenty other propagandists sent in 8th, we received 155 subs to The Weekly People and 40 mail subs to The Daily People, a total of 195. Some of our friends may think that we play too much upon one string as we, week after week, call attention to the fact that Party Press and that right now. they are not doing near what could be done and should be done in the way of getting subs for The Weekly People. The task set is, we are sure, a comparatively easy one-it is the getting of one sub a month by each member of the Party. Did each member perform that small service, we would have 500 subs a week, from members alone, and in addition there would be those sent by sympathizers and other friends.

The sale of prepaid cards was larger last week: Detroit, Mich., \$15.00; Oakland, Cal., \$7.00; Buffalo, N. Y., \$5.00; New Haven, Conn., \$5.00; Hyde Park, Mass., \$5.00; Somers, Mont., \$5.00; 26 and 28 A. D., New York, \$4.20; Jerome, Ariz., \$2.00.

The roll of honor, those sending five Mother Nature doesn't stand for that or more subs: J. White. New Britain. Conn., 100; Leon Laceste, New Orleans, "Neither she does with them, if 6; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 6; P. they'd only learn that," interposed O'Rourke, Medford, Mass., 5; C. Cardon, Buffalo, N. Y., 6. "I'm sure I did mine," began again

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund since last re-

Dort: T. Flynn, Phila. Pa.,\$ 1.00 O. N. E. Lackall, Pitts, Pa., 1.00 Beislegel " 1.00 J. Craig, Newburgh, N. Y., 1.00 J. Schlitt, Portland. Ore. 1.00 P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N. Y., 50 E. Favresse, Roxbury Mass 50 Section Salem, Mass. 1.50 L. Van Loo. 50 Collection, New York, 500 "Come Again Cash" 500 F. Farchmin, Sheb'yg'n, Wis. 500 F. Farchmin, Sheb'yg'n, Wis. 500 H. Riegate, Toronto, Ont. 30 Mrs. A. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles,		SERVICE PROPERTY.
O. N. E. Lackall, Pitts, Pa., 1.00 Beislegel " 1.00 f J. Craig, Newburgh, N. Y., 1.00 J. Schiltt, Portland. Ore., 1.00 P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N. Y., 1.75 A, B. Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 E. Favresse, Roxbury Mass 50 Section Salem, Mass, 1.50 L. Van Leo. 50 Collection, New York, 75 H. Cody 5.00 "Come Again Cash" 5.00 F. Farchmin, Sheb'yg'n, Wis. 5.00 F. Farchmin, Sheb'yg'n, Wis. 5.00 H. Riegate, Toronto, Ont. 30 Mrs. A. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal. 5.00 H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00	port:	
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Y	J. Schlitt, Portland, Ore.,	1.00
A, B. Brooklyn, N. Y	P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N.	
A, B. Brooklyn, N. Y	Y.,	1.75
Section Salem, Mass	A, B. Brooklyn, N. Y.,	.50
L. Van Leo	E. Favresse, Roxbury Mass	.50
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H. Cody	L. Van Loo	.50
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C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal 10.00	Cal,	1.00
		1.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles,	C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal	10.00
Cal 5.00		5.00
C. Farberg, Jamestown, N.Y 25	C. Farberg, Jamestown, N.Y.	.25

DAILY LIST GROWING.

We are able to report that subs the Daily People are now coming in in greater number, and we are glad to see that out-of-town comrades are putting in some licks for the paper. In this city the paper can be procured through the newsdealer, out of town we can send it by mail. Comrades in large centers should endeavor to work up a sale for the Dally and place it on a news-stand. We could send bundles Translation and introduction by Eleanor utilized to the fullest extent. This direct to the news-dealers. There are many ways in which the circulation outside of New York could be increased and we would like to have the organization all over the country tackle this "Yes, yes, we Socialists can ever turn problem and see what they can do to nature for proof. As with little toward pushing up the Daily list.

toms, yea, even form of government. ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Capitalism has outlived its usefulness Party, will be held at headquarters, 2109 and all its forms, like the leaves, are Sarah St., Pittsburg, Pa., on SATURscattered as they fall, by the bre of DAY, November 17, at 2 o'clock p. m. Truth, leaving the bud, Socialism, safe for the purpose of discussing the ques-and aound. Gradually the warmth of tion "As to Politica" tion "As to Politics."

A full attendance of the membership is desirable. By order Section Allegheny County,

J. L. Frank, Organizer. A REMINDER.

Again we request of all our friends

that, when making remittances to us they do so by post office money order or currency by registered letter. The collection of checks seems to be by slow freight these days. Send as meney or-

NEW SUE STORY The Brass Bell NOW RUNNING IN THE Sunday People Order it from your newsdealer PRICE TWO CENTS 1111111111111111

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

Jos Jiskra, Milford, Mass. Leonard Olsson, Tacoma, Wash, A. Danton, No. Hackensack, 1.00

Wash. S. Bassett Denver, Colo. . . / 1.00 Section San Antonia, Tex. Texas State Committee Previously acknowledged . 1144.05

Grand Total \$1,247.35

THE VOTE IN TRENTON. Trenton, N. J .- The vote here is: S. P., 431; S. L. P., 51, Last year; S. P., 802; S. L. P., 51. AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE USED. Here is an opportunity to add a valu-

able book to your collection and if you have not read it here is the chance to do so at little monetary cost.. The book is: "History of the Commune of 1871." Marx Aveling, from the French of Lissagary. The translation is from the second edition which the government would not allow to be published in France. The author was a soldier of the Commune and he tells the story from book are crowded with life and action, steadfast and proved their integrity, the whole showing the mighty panorama of the Commune. The sublime lesson of the work is that it teaches the workers that without proper organization their efforts at emancipation will result in themselves becoming the victims of the mest savage butchery at the hands of the ruling class. If this lesson is learned the Commune will not have been in vain,

In order that as many of our readers as possible may have the opportunity to read this work we will make a big reanction in the price, cash to accompany all orders and the offer to hold good for one month from the appearance of this in their reach a paper for them-ad.—that is between the dates of Nov- selves; it is your duty to see that

clear and large type. This is indeed a great opportunity for you, so send in your order early. New York Labor News Co.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE,

Taken judiclously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a menth. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for \$1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant, 874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ills.

TO AVOID CONFUSION AND DE-LAY.

At the head of the editorial column of both Dally and Wackly People will be found the names of the National Secretary and the National Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party. The names appear there in compliance with the requirements of a state law. and do not mean that subscriptions, correspondence, etc., are to be sent to the National officers named. Address all matters pertaining to the business of the Daily and Weekly People to

Intelligence

The part its speedy dissemination plays in the Revolutionary Movement

Despite, all the efforts of the plutocracy to restore "confidence," the financial situation is still in a highly nervous state and threatens to collapse at any moment.

All the nerves of communication are in the hands of the capitalist class

through their control of the telegraph and the press. On one and the same day through these agencies they are spreading broadcast over the land any information or impression they may wish to convey. In these days when events move swiftly this is a great advantage to them.

The champions of working class emancipation, while not having at their command anything like the facilities of the capitalists, have, nevertheless, agencies upon which they can depend for intelligence to reach the workers, and not the least of these is the ability of the Socialist to see IN to the purpose of the capitalists and by word of mouth, if nothing more, warn his fellow workers. But this is not the only neans at his command—he has the class-conscious Labor Press-the press of the Socialist Labor Party: The Daily and Weekly People and the organs of the Party in the various languages.

The weekly organs are rendering great service to the movement, but in these days of swiftly moving events every lover of his kind needs -not only the best information possible, but he needs must have it as speedily as possible.

THE DAILY PEOPLE is the speediest medium of public intelligence

at our command, and it should be applies not only to the S. L. P. man, but to every reader of The Weekly People who would be abreast with the times and who would be correspondingly useful to the movement.

A crash is sure to come, sooner or later, and only that organization, and that press, which have stood will be able to rally and drill the hosts of the working class for their own emancipation.

The working class is fast losing "confidence" in the capitalist press and gladly welcome a paper that is

of, by and for themselves. The Socialist Labor Party has put withember 9th, and December 9th, this year they come in touch with it. The For this period we will mail the book cost is but One Dollar for a threeto any address in the United States and months' subscription—just about one cent a day. No intelligent workingman can afford to be without The Daily People, neither on the score of expense, nor because he does not need the information it

Push The Daily People

and thus make the movement, its principles and tactics, better known and understood, and in our own time we shall see the proletariat of America arise and shake off the chains that bind it.

DAILY PEOPLE Three Months, \$1 P.O. Box, 1576, New York