

VOL. XVIII., NO. 9.

RUNNING COMMENT

ON HAPPENINGS THAT ARE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Mainspring of Bourgeois Patriotism-Senators Shake Hands After Fake Fight-Why the President Plied the Big Stick on the New Haven Road-"No Politics in the Union" of Lawyers.

A Wiesbaden, Germany, dealer in cosmetics chips in a matchless contribution to the patriotism of the bourgeois. The Kaiser being announced to arrive in Wiesbaden, the following advertisement appeared in the local papers:

The Emperor Is Coming!!! "The style of His Majesty's moustache is no longer sharply upwards. It is now rather sideways with only the tips twisted up. Esteemed gentlemen and patriots, if you desire to reach this style of moustache, purchase a vial of 'Imperial Monstache Cream, for 40 phfenig at the Court Hair-Dresser W. Sulzbatch's, Baerenstrasse, No. 4."

Prof. Paul Milyoukov, the advocate of gentie measures in Russia, is being taught a lesson that a professor of history and philosophy should be able to teach others. His gentleness of methods to overthrow Czarism came near causing him to be physically knocked down in the Duma by the representatives of the Czar. "Tis love's labor lost to seek to kill a tiger by "gently" pulling one by one the hairs of his moustache.

Was it a Christian spirit that moved Senators Aldrich, Hale, Hopkins, Smoot and others, whom La Follette pitchforked in his recent great speech as devourers of the people's inheritance, that caused these gentlemen to rush forward and shake hands with La Folllette when he returned to the Senate after his late illness? And was it a belief in the repentance of these Senators that caused La Follette to return the handshakes with warmth? Not a bit of it. The

performance meant: "We all played our part of the comedy nicely; now let us turn in and humbug the people some

S. F. Vanni of this city-the agent of "L'Asino," an illustrated Italian paper issued in Rome, that wages relently war against roeial wrongs and clerical corruption-announces in a stiff circular that "the Protestant and Catholic clergy, inutual enemies before God, but friends in common interests," have succeded in "wrenching from the Post Master General" an order prohibiting the admission of "L'Asino" through the mails. Speaking in the name of "L'Asino," Vanni announces to the Italian public that the matter will not be allowed to rest there. Nor can it.

With a great blaze of trumpets the

capital before the expiration of his term of office. There were no railroads then. To-day Washington is a State of the Union, and Socialism has a foothold there. The Daily People reaches Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane subscribers in half the time it took Webster to get to Washington, D. C., when first elected to the U.S. Senate from Massachusetts.

The article in this issue entitled "Railroaders!" is truly an eye-opener. Every railroader, even if he can see no further than his own nose, all people who can see further than their noses, even if they be not railroaders, should read the article-and PASS IT ALONG. It explains the chicane methods of the Railroad Princes (and for that matter, of all other capitalist concerns) to fabricate pretexts for public sympathy, for higher prices and for lower wages.

The "No politics in the Union!" slogan of mixed ignorance and duplicity has just gone up from a most unexpected corner-a new "Lawyers' Association," inspired by ex-Judge John F. Dillon. In genuine "No politics in the Union !" style the new Association will "fight Socialism" to the bitter end, and even if the members of the Association are cut to pieces, their "little toes will eternally wiggle" against Socialism.

Nothing but the threat made by several Senators that they would insert documents showing illegal rebates by Paul Morton, and showing that the Republican Administration and the Steel Trust are cheek by jowl, kept out of the Congressional Record certain campaign documents against Bryan that the Republican Senator, Gallinger of New Hampshire, wished inserted in his speech.

The New York "Evening Post" blandly calls "asses" the elite members who are figuring so conspicuously in criminal, divorce, and other such proceedings. The "Post's" theory must be that those of its clientele who have not yet been "caught" are clever dodgers of the criminal code. They have been "clever" only so far. But time and tide come to all "asses." Let not the "Post" despair.

The Port Washington, N. Y., genius, who furnished the Associated Press with the news of the strike of the 400 unutterably rascally Italian sand workers, who demanded a raise from \$1.50 to

\$1.75 a day, rather overdid the job of trying to represent these Italians as fiends incarnate. He said that the Epworth Leaguers were holding their convention in the place, and that "the forcign maledictions of the strikers were mixing with the hymns of the Epworth Leaguers." The "foreign maledictions" having been, in Italian, they must undoubtedly have consisted of such pious exclamations as "Corpo di Cristo!", "Santa Maria!", "Santa Barbara!", etc. - surely hymnal utterances. The Port Washington dispatch suggests the question: "Seeing that both camps were using hymnal words, which was on

strike, the Epworth Leaguers against the hell fire of capitalism that is consumederal Attorney General has at last ing so many a Leaguer, or the Italian NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

ARITHMETIC LEFT OUT

were to invest that penny, get the

Say that every employee in the land | sides get a bigger slice. Arithmetic

A Chicago firm, towards the celeb- | rity of whose name we care not to contribute by stating it, announces in a large number of papers a "9,059-Word Business Book" to be had for the outlay of just 1 cent. The announcement informs the cent spender of all the things that the acquisition of the book will enable him to do. It will enable him to "boost his salary" if he is an employee, and it will enable him to "increase his profits", if he is an employer. In short, the book will "start the purchaser on the road to hetter things" by equipping him with priceless business experience squeezed from 112 big, successful men." It is quite obvious that a knowledge of elemental arithmetic is not among the equipments that the priceless 9,059-

Word Business Book furnishes. A simple argument will prove the fact.

Industrialism. The surest way to lose the respect of the progressive element in the land would be for the S. L. P. to hitch itself to a candidate who does not seem to know his own mind, and to a fly-paper platform. The Hour

calls for men and things of sternes stuff. 4 A Mrs. Corbin, who calls herself a "thoughtful woman," is against Socialism and universal suffrage. The lady's reasoning was meant for some funny paper like Puck, with appropriate ilustrations. It is this: Socialism and

universal suffrage will make woman selfsupporting and independent; being selfupporting and independent, woman will become a debauchee-which no "thoughtful woman" would like to be.

One day one hears of a bank, run by in Italian, being closed, funds and banker gone, and the homes of the depositors ruined: next day one hears of the estab lishment of one of these Americanized swindlers blown up by his defrauded and

infuriated countrymen. When the latter "blow-up" takes place, "Shame!" cries the sympathetic bourgeois - thrilling with sympathy for the "blow-upee." When the former "blow-up" takes place, "Clever fellow to have got off with all that cash!" thinks the sympathetic bourgeois-enviously sympathetic.

For a lot of bare-faced hypocrites give us the gentlemen who met at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., and expressed their gratification at this year's advance made in suppressing international war. With more and ever more warships launched, higher and higher military appropria tions made, and the Big Stick swung ever and ever more aggravatingly under the noses of foreign powers, for people to talk of "progress towards peace" their cheeks must have a double layer of paste to keep the blushes concealed.

Miss Bella Bruce has discovered the

Profits and wages come out of ONE equipment, and (the advertisement heap-the heap of wealth raised by the will, of course, keep its promise) toil of the worker. Out of that heap "boost" his salary. And say that the employer takes his share, which he simultaneously, the employers of these calls "profits"; out of that heap the employee receives his share, called employees were also to make the penny wages. Arithmetic teaches that, if investment and get the equipmentprofits are "increased", the increase could the latter set simultaneously "inmust be made at the expense of what crease their profits?" Or, inversely,is left of the heap for wages; and, say that these employers were to take vice versa, if wages are "boosted", the the lead, make the penny investment; boosting must be done at the expense acquire the equipment; and, as promof what remains in the heap for "profised by the advertisement, "increase their profits"; and that, close upon the its". Simultaneously to "boost" wages and "increase" profits is like a propoemployers' heels, the employees also were to chip in their penny each, and sition to increase the number of quart measures taken out of a gallon. get the equipment--could these, simul-The 9.059-Word Business Book may taneously with their employers, "boost be full of information as an egg is of their salary"?

It is a problem in arithmetic. The meat. Yet information on one thing it 'does not contain. That thing isproblem resolves itself into this-to PLAIN ARITHMETIC. divide a whole in such a way that both

RAILROADERS!

HERE IS AN EYE-OPENER FOR YE-

HAVE YE EYES TO SEE?

Railroads Are Making More Money Than

Ever - Not Only is Tonnage Larger,

the Howl Is "We Are Losing Money"-

Why the Howl?-First, to Secure In-

creased Freight Rates-Second, a Pre-

Blue Island, Ill., May 18 .- I would like

someone who is posted upon the man-

ipulation of R. R. stocks and bonds to

answer how the railways of this country

can be losing money, and why they are

appealing for an increased freight rate

or a reduction in wages of their em-

ployes, while at the same time stocks

Freight rates have not been reduced since

this financial depression set in, and up

until this time the roads were doing a

great volume of business. Consequently

there were big dividends. The C. R. I

& P. did \$3,000,000 more business during

the last fiscal year than any other road

in Chicago, and more than it ever did

before, according to its own financial

reports. Yet, president Winchel says

Now, here is where I am stuck. The

tonnage for westbound merchandise

trains out of Chicago was 1,300 tons, on

50 cars, when they were doing a lange

they are "losing money"!

are increasing point by point?

text to Cut Down Wages.

ganize to take this economic power out of the hands of a few and try it for the use of your own class awhile." Thos. J. Cole.

teaches the thing can not be done.

HARTFORD BAKERS

Have Good Prospects of Winning Strike.

Hartford, Conn., May 19 .- The strike bitration is quickly brought into operaof the Hartford bakers against the but Great Reductions Made in Running Boston grocery firm is now in its third Forces - Effect Shown in Towering week, and things are looking favorable Stock and Bond Ouotations-And Yet to the strikers. The Boston firm is having its business turned topsy-turvy by the effects of employing non-union labor. It cannot turn out any decent product, and much of the baked goods are returned because of their poor quality. As a consequence, the trade of the firm is being badly crippled. Some of the drivers who distribute the products, when spoken to upon the situation, shake their heads and say, "The less said the better. You know how it is."

> The strike was caused by the firm's claim that the union bakers could not produce the class of goods desired. The real motive was the intention to get the open shop. The union accepted the ultimatum and immediately struck. Since then the firm had about four bakers in the strikers' places. The union visited these men and paid them each their way back to Boston.

> Last Saturday the firm made another attempt to secure men. The foreman was sent to Boston and he brought back three men, two of whom were hired under false pretenses. They were told there was no strike. One of these men, when learning the situation, would not work. The union paid 'him his fare to Boston.

business. Now, in this depression of The big room where the firm housed business, the tonnage of these same the strike breakers is now empty. There trains is 1,500 tons, or 65 cars, an in is no one sleeping in the beds. Two crease of 200 tons and 15 cars per train helpers who did not go out with the handled with the same number of men strikers are feeling the results of their per train; thus we see here, at this point scabby work. One of them is sick from 6 trains put into 5; a consequent profit overwork. Some of the non-union men to the railway corporation; and a loss were worked as long as 22 hours at a

PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

LONDON LETTER. Boiler Makers' Secretary Urges Greater

Unity. London, May 10 .- D. C. Cummings, the general secretary of the Boiler Makers' Society, in his introduction to the Annual

Report for 1907, calls attention to the loosely-organized condition of the workers in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, and urges the need for unification. He declares that the prevailing conditions render industrial harmony impossible, and calls for the amalgamation, where possible and beneficial, of the unions engaged in these industries, and the alteration of the whole basis of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Federation in order to secure the "complete unity of its units." "It may be urged," he says, "that such cohesion among workmen would be productive of greater and more frequent industrial struggles. On the contrary, their very strength would lessen them, for the strength on each side would be more equal, and the respect for each other would correspondingly increase with the increasing equaliity of the strength of both. That a great struggle might result, unless other steps were taken to prevent it, is, perhaps, true, and I am firmly convinced that industrial peace is impossible without a law of compulsory conciliation and ar-

tion." The total income of the Boiler Makers' Union for 1907 was £195,715, and fell short of the total disbursements by the enormous sum of £28,000. The total cash balance at the end of 1907 was £290,570, against £318,964 at the close of the precious year. The membership of the Society at the end of 1907 was 52,776, an increase of 720. Mr. Cummings regrets that the members should have had so little faith in their elected officials as to reject the financial proposals submitted to them some time ago. A finance committee, however, was appointed, and Mr. Cummings says, "Soon after this address is before you, that Committee will be commencing their labors. A great responsibility is theirs. The future financial stability of the Society rests upon them. Will they rise to the occasion and bring about comprehensive and lasting reforms? To deal in a pettifogging manner by cutting off here and there a few pounds from official salaries, as suggested by some branches, is to miss the real object of the meeting together of the Committee; and, as well as being both mean and contemptible, is also a mockery and a sham. It is not pettifogging reform that is needed, but compre-

hensive and drastic remedies, if they are to cut out the cancerous growths that eat with deadly sureness into the very vitals of our organization." The news is just to hand of an agree-

ment between four printers' trades unions, which may resolve itself into an amalgamation of interests affecting 40,-000 men. Some time ago the London Society of Compositors extended their radius from fifteen to forty miles, with OPPORTUNISM

DOMINANT NOTE OF SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION.

Extradordinary Straddling Covers Everything in Sight-Shows Atavistic Tendencies - Radical Overhauling Required.

Chicago, May 15 .- Resolutions that straddle the trades union question, but straddle it in such a manner as to leave he straddler in such fix that whenever he seeks to maintain his balance he is compelled to show that he can find his centre of gravity only on the A. F. of L. side of the straddle-and, which, moreover, are at loggerheads with the declarations of the International Socialist Congress; a position taken on the Immigration question which caters to and is in the last analvsis a virtual adoption of the reactionary, job-conserving, "inferior races" attitude of the same A. F. of L .- and again opposed to the decisions of the International Congress; an absolute refusal to consider the important matter of Socialist Unity in America-a, still more flagrant denial of the direct urgings of the International Congress; and, further, the unchallenged characterization of those same decisions and that same congress, the one as "International dogma," the other as a "bunch of European intellectuals" who can't tell us what to do here in America: such were the most important features of the deliberations of the National Convention of the Socialist Party of America.

To the mind of the writer it matters not whether or not the lengthy preamble and platform being adopted, may contain a beautiful dissertation on the principles and philosophy of Socialism: or if the long string of immediate demands include everything from the populistic national ownership of railroads to the reformers' taxing of church property; the question to be considered is: does the general attitude taken and held upon the matters that are of vital interest to us as Socialists, spell pro- or retro-gression? In the De Leon lecture on Unity, the S. P. is called one of the "Socialist Family." Does the action of this convention of that member of the family mean the acquisition of more robust health, or the intensification of its particular variety of disease which will eventually make necessary an operation for the removal of its vermiform appendix of pure and simple politicalism?

Publish the resolutions and declarations referred to and the readers can judge for themselves. The writer with the advantage of personal observation of the proceedings, could plainly discern as it were, the goddess of political opportunism hovering around the assemblage, feeding to her victims here the rusty nails of Gompersism, and there the tin cans of Bergerism. He knows-if the experience of a decade the result that the Typographical Asso- | counts for anything-that the assimi-

ight suit against the New Haven Road under the Sherman act. This sudden awakening to the majesty of the law appens at a season when the New England delegation to the Republican national convention threatens to do as it pleases, and something must be done to curb it. Instead of the procedure being in vindication of the majesty of the law, it trails the majesty some more in the mud.

From Berlin via London comes the information that the Kaiser had positively counted upon seeing Cornelius Vanderbilt appointed American ambassador to Germany. The Kaiser's reasons were that Cornelius had "distinnished himself" among his countrymen in treating Prince Henry right royally when he visited America. The Kaiser is "catching on."

One of the two-either the National Association of Manufacturers, in banque assembled, have become traitors to their class and gone over to the Working Class, or they were too drunk to know what they were doing when they stood up and cheered their President's motto-"Not Capital against Labor, but Order against Chaos."

Unthinking people often ridicule the idea of the possibility of Socialism. Such people recall to mind the fact that Daniel Webster once ridiculed the pos bility of the present State of Wash agton becoming a part of the Union, on he ground that a Senator elected from hat State could not reach the National

workers against the identical hell fire that is frying them in the frying pan held by the capitalist Satan?"

> "A spectacle of physical decrepitude and moral laxity to which only a morbid imagination could add a darkening touch," is how Tom C. Platt, presiding at the immolation of Mae Wood, is described. What more fitting phrase

could be inscribed as the epitaph of the social system of the Platts, soon to be buried in the hundred-year deep grave of field M. Doty, until recently a conspicuits own digging?

The Committee on the Library of Congress has hit upon a brilliant thought. It realizes that the speeches in the House of Representatives are below par. From this undeniable fact the Committee concludes that the way to raise the tone of the speeches is-to educate the members? No!-is to make the hall smaller.

The Committee expects to produce orators, not by equipping the orators, but by circumscribing the hall they "speak domestic chores ?

The New York Jewish "Warhelt" suggests that the S. L. P. endorse Debs, and thus get the progressive S. P. element that favors an advanced revolutionary attitude. It is unlikely

that the S. L. P. will endorse a man who, after having during the last three years spoken loudly in favor of Industrialism as a Socialist necessity, and against A. F. of L. craft Unionism. now accepts a nomination from a con- | selves get it all. The working class must vention that votes down overwhelmbuild up its own press, free from subnely even a mere recommendation of sidies of capitalist advertisers

cause of the servant problem. Accord ing to the young lady, "if women had the training for household affairs that men have for business", everything would be in apple-pie order. It is evident that Miss Bella Bruce has not heard of the financial and industrial crisis into which the men "trained for business" have landed the country

The divorce colony at Pierre, S. D., has received a new settler-Mrs. Mans-

ous figure in the fashionable West End of New York. Mrs. Doty's reasons for demanding a divorce from her husband are cogent. The Security Company, of which he was president, having failed, he is impoverished. To stay with him would mean to go and live in the country. As a genuine pillar of the sanctity of the family Mrs. Doty wouldn't think of such a thing. What sanctity, can there be out of the fashionable circle, and occasionally, perhaps, doing some

"The Stenographers' Magazine," organ of the Stenographers' Association of New York, proudly reminds its readers that they are "asked to remember that it is the loyalty of advertisers which makes our magazine possible." Conversely, it must be the magazine's "loyalty" to its advertisers which keeps the advertisers "loval." With so much "lovalty" there must needs be some disloyalty --- and the stenographers them-

to one engineer (\$7.45), to one conductor (\$5.34), to one fireman (\$5.07), to two brakemen (\$4 each), making a total of \$25.86 that the company has saved by increasing the tonnage on just 5 crews, to say nothing about the wear and tear of the one engine saved. This has been practiced by all roads, and help has been laid off on the -road on sec tions, in shops, roundhouses, freight

sheds, and yard crews-these have been cut down-just enough to do the work and not very well, at that. In fact, expenses have been reduced wherever a dollar could be saved, stocks increase in value, and yet the owners are "losing money"! This is what I do not under

Chicago, May 23 .- A revolutionary restand and what I want to know about I have given these tonnage figures for the purpose of showing that the corporations are not losing any money on the tons of freight handled. And still they are howling for an increase of freight rates, and threaten to cut wages if it is not granted. On the other hand, the Manufacturers' Association threatens to on "The Fundamental Fallacy of Our

get an injunction against the carriers; Government," and illustrated his theory and where are we going to get off, we with criticisms of American political

that are slaving to make more money, money for the DRIVER?

The general manager of the L. S. & M. S. R'way says that just so sure as the sun shines there willsbe a cut on the

New York Central lines if the Commis sion does does not grant the increased rates.

Will they use the servile Railway Brotherhood organizations as they did to keep the 2-cent passenger rate down and to help to get a higher freight rate by the threat of a cut? I say-"Railway men, wake up! Or- as England's

stretch and receiving less pay than g to the union men.

The grocery firm is evidently weakening. The losing of its strike breakers and the having its products returned are having their effects.

Up until yesterday private detectives had been employed to loiter around the shop, but these men are apparently dismissed. They are no longer seen. Unionist.

SAYS WORKMEN HAVE NO VOTE.

Startlingly Frank Utterance of Prof. Chas Zueblin.

vision of, or even the abolition of the constitution of the United States was advocated by Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, in an address delivered at the annual banquet of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association of the Northwest last night. He spoke tain.

conditions.

The professor prophesied the coming of woman suffrage and also declared that workingmen are practically as much disfranchised as the women.

Professor Zueblin urged home rule and the referendum, and closed by telling his hearers that the Constitution is an

eighteenth century document and by its influence is keeping our laws in the same century. He advocated its radical revision or its abolition and the substitution of an unwritten Constitution, such

ciation complained that the legitimate field of its own activities was encroached upon. The dispute thus occasioned was ultimately referred to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and the parties were advised to try to settle the matter by amalgamation. Accordingly, a conference was held last Thursday and Friday at Salford, when representatives were present from the London Society of Compositors, the Typographical Association, the Scottish Typographical Association, and the London Machine Managers' Society, A satisfactory settlement was arrived at whereby the threatened rivalry of the two English Typographical Unions was avoided, and a close working agreement between the four organizations was secured. When the proposals are submitted to general meetings of the Societies concerned at an early date, their ratification is regarded as practically cer-

COTTON WORKERS' WAGES AGAIN REDUCED.

Fall River, Mass., May 25 .- The ne wage agreement between the cotton man ufacturers and the textile council, which will be in force until next November, became effective to-day. Under the agree ment the 25,000 operatives accept a wage reduction of 17.94 per cent. The mills here have been running on short time for several months.

The cut in this city swells the num ber of cotton operatives in New England spring to about 170,000-

lating organs of the socialist movement have developed far beyond the ostrich stage. He knows that an abuse which even at the ostrich stage has a limit, will at this stage surely call for the speedy attention of the great surgeon of economic necessity.

Originally, I had hoped to have written a brief daily size-up of the convention, and by the way, the antics of the controlling element presented a strong temptation to treat the affair as one would describe the doings of one of the Central Federated Union Circus gatherings. But, there were sincere, earnest, albeit misguided or rather undeveloped men present who will in the time to come be in at the clinic to assist in the surgical operation which must needs be performed. Thus, it is as well that untoward personal circumstances interfered, and I am now able to begin a series of write-ups with the advantage of calmer deliberation and greater perspective.

But, I will say here, that in view of what I have observed during this convention, if I am to consider the Socialist Party as such a member of the socialist family, I shall feel compelled to look upon it as a diseased member. with atavistic tendencies, which will require drastic treatment before it can he regenerated and strengthened so that it may take its place beside its fellow-members in the family struggle for emancipation

In further communications, some interesting details which will throw more. whose wages have been reduced this light on above statements, will be S. J. French. given.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.



Correspondent of Paterson "Morning Call" Differs with the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

Paterson, May 15. To the Editor of The Call :- The writer starring sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. was pleased to see the very able and ton and published in your issue of Monday, but having read it was not able to agree with him in all he says, and could therefore ask you to kindly grant the privilege of a little space in your caluable paper in which to reply to his marks and also ask him a few ques-

If the audience at St. Paul's church were given the privilege of asking quesof the speaker after the conclusion of his sermon, as is now being done in e of the churches, I should very probably have been at the church to listen to him, but as that is not the custom in any of the churches of this city, I prefer to stay away. But as I do wish to take up too much of your valuable space with preliminaries I will endeavor to come at once to the point and state wherein I differ with the doo

The questions arising out of the restions of capital and labor are, to-day, and are becoming more so as time goe on, the most important questions that eccupy the public mind, as admitted by stary Taft, the late Mark Hanna and many other men of prominence and Intelligence, and those questions will, er or later, as Secretary Taft says, be settled for good. But I fail to see how anything like what Dr. Hamilton said in his sermon will help in any way to bring about that settlement, and while the church in general to-day is ignoring or assuming a neutral attitude on those questions the time is coming and may not be very far distant when it will be compelled to take a definite position on questions.

But to come to the point. The doctor opens his remarks with the text, "Can Two Walk Together Unless They Be Agreed?" Why, of course not, and so long as capital and labor, as represented by capitalist and laborers, or employers and employed, as we wish to make that n in order to avoid confusion in the matter, as considered in the abstract ere is no antagonism between the two but in the concrete, as employers and employed, there is, and as they bear the relations toward each other as they do at the present time they never can agree for long, and all the preaching of the clergy cannot make them agree, for the simple reason that the interests of the two are diametrically opposite to each other.

Is it not a fact that, under present economic conditions, capitalists and working people are working together for the production of wealth, and when it to the division of the product the more the one takes as its share the less there remains for the other! If one takes seventy-five per cent. there is only twenty-five per cent. for the other, and the fight that is now on and will contime until it is settled for good, is to, decide what division of the product is the right one. The doctor says he believes in the worker getting a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, which remarks very ambiguous and do not enlighten us upon the question in any way. Who

the claim made by some whom he INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM chooses to call demagogues, that society is divided into classes. If there are no such things as classes in society and that a part of society is not in a position of servitude, what are we to infer from the remarks wherein he says that "If labor cannot win its freedom from its servitude and strike off its shackles !! The doctor also disclaims the statement that the pulpit is subsidized by wealth. It may not be in all cases, but while he denies it there are other ministers who

have frankly admitted it, and the writer could give the name of a very prominent clergyman who has held a position in the city for a longer period than the doctor and still holds it, who told the writer some time ago that "it did not pay him to preach the truth." The clergyman referred to at one time took a position in regard to capital and labor that his concience told him was correct as he stated before his congregation. He said that

some were leaving his congregation on that account but others were joining for the same reason and that he intended to continue along that line regardless of consequences, because, as he had already stated, he believed it to be right. But, shortly afterward the conference met and the clergyman was censured by the other ministers of the city at that conference, all due to the influence, indirectly if not directly, of a wealthy manufacturer who was a member of one of the churches of that denomination.

The doctor also says that the church can do certain things, some of which he mentions, as "It can plead for a sufficient' living wage," "It can lift up its voice against the degradation and exploitation of children who are forced into labor at an age which means for them only misery and hardship," "These and many other things it can do, is doing and will continue to do." We admit the church could do much along the lines which the doctor mentions if it would, but we beg differ with him when he says it does, except it be in a general way, which does not count much and has very little influence.

What was the attitude of the church in the case of one of the Southern States some time ago, when a particular law regarding the employment of child labor was in the way of certain capitalists who wanted to employ child labor, and was repealed? Did the church in that locality raise its voice against such action, or was it silent on the matter? We think that if the doctor will look up the facts in the case he will find the church was silent.

The writer has been a wage worker, and is now an employer, but still holds the same views as to the relations of capital and labor that he previously held, as the same economic laws operate now that he is an employer that were in operation when he was a wage worker. And while the writer has changed his economic position, it has not changed the laws that govern men's actions in earning a livelihood, and facts remain facts just the same. And to tell people to be good and considerate of the other fellow's interest will not make them so, unless they can see that it is to their own interest. Men's economic interests detemine their actions to a much greater extent than Dr. Hamilton may be willing to admit, but, whether we admit it or not, it remains a fact just the same, and until the church does interest itself in economic and social questions it cannot expect to accomplish much in the way of making this world a better place in which to live .- F. W. B. in Paterson.

AND POLITICAL ACTION By J. C. M., in the Edinburgh Socialist.

A certain pastor, in coming across a rather cranky text in the course of the Scripture lesson, is said to have dismissed it with the following words: "My friends, let us look this difficulty boldly in the face-and pass on." That seems to be pretty much the policy of certain industrialists toward the question of proletarian political action. They prooose to ignore it altogether with all the agacity of the hunted ostrich. That solution would certainly save us a won derful deal of labor and drudgery. Party work, while it undoubtedly has its compensations, is not by any means a ecreation. But is this policy possible! I think not, and for two reasons.

In the first place, as realists we have to face facts as we find them and not as we would wish them to be. We are living in a society with a constitutional government, based upon a more or less extended franchise. While we openly avow our desire and intention to overthrow the existing constitution, we can not, without exposing ourselves to the charge of cowardice and unreason, neglect any opening that said constitution may offer us for stating our demands, and supporting them by logical argument like reasonable people. From the days of the Folkmoot of the Teutonic and Celtic tribes of early Britain down to the Parliament (and its local authorities) of the year of grace nineteen hundred and eight, the representative assem bly has been initiated, developed and extended as a means for the peaceful solution of differences between individuals and sections in society. The other day I received a letter from a comrade and personal friend of whose sincerity and honesty of purpose I am quite convinced, although he has adopted the antipolitical position, but whom I hope to ee clothed in his right mind ere long He said, referring to certain statements in the pamphlet which appeared in our last issue, "The Socialist Labor Party-Its Aims and Methods"; "Does any ra tional being expect the capitalist class to surrender peaceably"-or words to that effect. If that is a conundrum, I give it up. As I said before, I do not possess the prophetic powers which enable out anti-political friends to deliver positive revelations a la Brigham Young and the Apostle John; as to what the future has n store for us. "I am an unimaginative person, unable to rise above the sordid realities of the present. What the capitalist will do. God and the anti-politicals

alone know. I do not. I know that for some time Socialists and Industrial Un nionists will be in a minority, and will be forced to justify themselves to the great majority of the workers, many of whom are already watching and consider ing our sims and methods. I am equally certain that, having at hand peaceful and constitutional means of expressing our views and demands, we shall, by adopt ing the anti-political tactics, inevitably alienate those whom we wish to win over to our ranks. They are not philosophic minds. Their appreciation of fine points is not great. They do not know, any more than the profoundest Marxian, whether or not Capital will surrender peaceably. But they most certainly will ourn against the man that hands out the first brick, whether it be capitalist or industrialist. If the Industrial Union decides to place itself in the idiotic pos-

ture of making an unnecessar," appeal to

physical force, it will put itself hope-

tion. Given the acceptance of the antipolitical policy, either of two courses are pen to them. Firstly, they may make abstention from electoral action of any kind a condition of membership, exclude members of parties or those who use

their votes, and punish by expulsion those who, having become members, resort to such baneful practices. If they do that, their doom is sealed. They propose to unite the working class, and will show their sincerity by excluding not only the most advanced and progres sive sections, such as members of the various Socialist parties, but, in addition, the mass of workers who are still in bondage to the old parties. The only section, if section it can be called, which this policy will gain, will be a handful of anarchistic rainbow chasers. Mark you, I do not accuse the anti-political of being anarchists. It is quite irrational to hand about that enithet to those with whom we disagree. I merely point to the fact that if this policy wer to be rigidly interpreted in the rules and constitution, the anarchists would be the only section which would be eligible to join, outside of the two or three metaphysical disputants who have initiated his controversy.

On the other hand, they might make their anti-political declaration a "pious opinion," a statement of the views of the temporarily dominant faction, without enforcing the adhesion to it on the part of individual members. In that case, either the revolutionary section of the members (in a political sense) would gain the upper hand at the next conference, or the union swould disintegrate, as a miltant organization, through the influence of political corruption. It is simply impossible, the historic and social condition of the British nation being what they are, to keep out of electoral action. Living, as we do, in an en vironment so intensely political as ours, political influences would penetrate at very pore of the organization. How is the I. W. W. to keep anti-alienism, free trade, tariff reform, single tax in national politics, and rate-saving, etc., in which individuals produce, the social remunicipal politics from affecting their lations of production, are altered transmembers as individuals, and consequentformed, with the change and development ly debauching the organization, unless of the material means of production, of they enter the political field?

the forces of production. The relations It is impossible to combat the capitalof production in their totality constitute ist influences, the floods of political what is called the social relations, soerror, the numberless snares and lure ciety, and, moreover, a society at a dethat are put into operation by capitalist finite stage of historic development, a political agencies, particularly at election society with peculiar, distinctive charactimes, unless by means of a political ter. Ancient society, feudal society, bourparty mechanism. The industrialists geois (or capitalist) society, are such must keep in mind the fact that while totalities of relations of production, each they are bound to insist upon a general of which denotes a particular stage of hasic knowledge, on the part of individudevelopment in the history of mankind. al members, of the principles of revolu-Capital also is a social relation of protionary industrialism, they will inevitduction. It is a bourgeois relation of ably have to deal with a considerable production, a relation of production of body of crude thought. They cannot bourgeois society. The means of subsistsubject their members to the stringent ence, the instruments of labor, the raw discipline on matters of detail which materials, of which capital consists operates in a Socialist party. That behave they not been produced and accuing so, a revolutionary political party is mulated under given social conditions, necessary (1) to save the Industrial Unwithin definite social relations? Are they ion from corruption and decadence, and not employed for new production, under (2) to give definite expression on the given social conditions, within definite political field, not to the fade of this man social relations? And does not just this or that but to the revolutionary sentidefinite social character stamp the proments of the rank and file which will ducts which serve for new production as grow gradually in clearness and decapital? Capital consists not only of means finiteness through the stimulus of the party. The anti-political controversial subsistence, instruments of labor, and ists are fond of analogies. I shall give raw materials, not only of material prothem a new one to think over. I say ducts: it consists just as much of exthe party will be the burning glass which change value. All products of which it will focus on the political field the rays consists are commodities. Capital, consequently, is not only a sum of material of revolutionary thought of the rank and file of the Industrial Union which ravs would otherwise, be dissipated an hange value, of social magnitu Capital remains the same whether we lost put cotton in the place of wool, rice in But what about the position of the the place of wheat, steamships in the S. L. P., pending the time when the place of railorads, provided only that the Industrial Union will put it out of business (to our entire satisfaction) cotton, the rice, the steamships - the body of the capital-have the same exby projecting its own political party? change value, the same price, as the wool, Some of our friends are kind enough to the wheat, the railroads, in which it suggest that we should liquidate and put was previously embodied. The bodily up shutters. I think not. The alleged form of capital may transform itself contradiction involved in the priority continually, while capital does not suffer in point of time of Socialist Labor Parthe least alteration. ty electoral activity to Industrial Un-But though every capital is a sum of ion organization, based upon the corcommodities, i. e., of exchange values, rect statement that a political victory it does not follow that every sum of is worthless if unsupported by ecocommodities, of exchange values, is capnomic might,-is a quite irrelevant obital. jection inasmuch as our political ac-Every sum of exchange values is an tion, in the meantime, its not based upon any assumption that we are goexchange value. Each particular exing to gain an immediate victory. We change value is a sum of exchange valenter politics for propaganda-a propues. For example-a house worth £1,000 aganda in which Industrial Unionism is an exchange value of £1,000; a piece takes a leading part. We enter politics of paper worth one penny is a sum of exchange value of one hundred one-hunto combat canitalist political snares dreths of a penny. Products which are to give the large body of workers who exchangeable for others are commodities. are not anti-politicals, a clean cause The definite proportion in which they are to vote for, and above all, to gain political experience - experience which exchangeable forms their exchange value, or, expressed in money, their price. The we are conceited enough to think will quantity of these products can have no be of some use to the Industrial Union when it sets itself to form its own effect on their character as commodities, party. It would be an easy policy, but as representing an exchange value, as at the same time the sheerest cowardhaving a certain price. Whether a tree ice and treachery to the working class be large or small, it remains a tree. Whether we exchange iron in pennyto retire and leave the capitalist a clear field. The man who shirks the hard weights or in hundred-weights, for other products, does this alter its characterand disagreeable work of electioneering, is the sort of person who will be its being a commodity, an exchange valfound hiding in an empty rainwater ue? According to the quantity, it is a organization cannot trifle with this posi- | harrel if "it comes to the barricade." commodity of greater or of lesser value,

NATURE AND GROWTH OF CAPITAL

WHEN WEALTH IS "CAPITAL," AND WHEN IT ISN'T, CLEARLY LAID BA RE.

of higher or of lower price.

Capital consists of raw materials in-How then does a sum of commodities. struments of labor, and means of subsistence of all kinds, which are employed of exchange values, become capital?. in producing new raw materials, new Thereby, that as an independent social instruments, and new means of subpower, i. e., as the power of a part of sistence. All these components of capsociety, it preserves itself and multiplies by exchange with direct, living laborlabor, accumulated labor. Accumulated power.

The existence of a class which possesses nothing but the ability to work is a necessary presupposition of capital. It is only the dominion of past, accumulated, materialized labor over immediate living labor that stamps the accumulated labor with the character of capital

Capital does not consist in the fact that accumulated labor serves living labor as a means for new production. It consists in the fact that living labor serves accumulated labor as the means of preserving and multiplying its exchange value .-- Chapter V. of "Wage Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we 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 Fed eration, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday 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.

S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday, Open every night.

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 Dver st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. .P.-John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois .- The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited. Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue P. O address. Box 1040.

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

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

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P. holds a business meeting every second products, it is a sum of commodities, of and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a m at Federation Hall cor 3rd and Wabash streets. SHOW YOUR COLORS By Wearing One of the New Handsome Gold Plated Red Enameled Arm and Hammer Buttons, They Are Beauties. In Bronze Alse. 50 Cents Each. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENTBY.... WENDELL PHILLIPS 16 Pages FIVE CENTS PRICE In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Frace, New York.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Resolutions Adopted by 12th Indiana Congress District of the Socialist Party.1

Whereas, There are at present two political parties advocating the princlples of Socialism: and

Whereas. The necessity for a united Socialist movement is ever more keenly felt, and the demands for it are ever more persistently and insistently voiced by the most active workers-the rank and file of both parties; and

Whereas. It becomes the imperative duty of all Socialists and Socialist organizations to use every means within their power to bring about a united Socialist-political and Socialist-economic movement, on the basis of the principles promulgated by the International Socialst Congress; and

Whereas, The decisions of the recent International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart, both upon the matter of immigration (which recognizes the soundness of the Marxian motto, "Proletarians of All Countries, unite!") and even upon the vital question of unionism, which, while the congress has not yet taken the advanced industrialist position that clearly rejects the principle that economic organization is a transitory affair, accordingly, a position that holds that economic organization is something more than simply a recruiting ground for votes and funds, but is essential to the revolutionary act of the proletariat are. in-so-far as they affect the issues of the American movement, of a character to present a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in view also of a greater necessity for unhindered Socialist work and the greater opportunity for it furnished by the spreading of the present industrial crisis in America: therefore be it

Resolved. That to the end that the organized proletariat in the Socialist movement in America may be constituted the American Section of the World's International, we, the Socialists of the Twelfth Congressional District of the State of Indiana in convention assembled, do hereby commend the action of the Socialist Labor Party in making overtures to the Socialist Party, looking to unity, and we DEMAND our National Executive Committee to meet a committee of the Socialist Labor Party to find a common basis for uniting the two parties,-the terms agreed upon to be submitted for referendum to the respective party memberships; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be sent to our National Executive Committee, the Indiana memhers of the National Committee, and to the Socialist press for publication.

Respectfully, L. H. De Witt. C. E. Haenes. Clayton H. Johnson. H. Willard Smith.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 1, 1908.

Ancient Society Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition. >< Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers." Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels. While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not disadings. covered ... Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do. The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York. × ------

planation is worthy of the other. A Negro is a Negro. Only under certain conditions does he become a slave. A cotton-spinning machine is a machine for spinning cotton. Only under certain conditions does it become capital. Torn away from these conditions it is as little capital as gold by itself is money

or as sugar is the price of sugar. In the process of production, human beings work not only upon nature, but also upon one another. They produce only by working together in a specified manner and reciprocally exchanging their activities. In order to produce, they enter into definite connections and relations to one another, and only within these social connections and relations does their influence upon nature operate. i. e., does production take place.

ital are created by labor, products

labor that serves as a means to new

production is capital. So say the eco-

nomists. What is a Negro slave? A

man of the black race. The one ex-

These social relations between the producers, and the conditions under which they exchange their activities and share in the total act of production will naturally vary according to the character of the means of production. With the discovery of a new instrument of warfare, the firearm, the whole internal organization of the army was necessarily altered, the relations within which individuals compose an army and can work as an army were transformed, and the relation of different armies to one another was likewise changed. We thus see that the social relations

TALL ON THIS IS IN THIS CALL ON THE CALL
the other side what is a fair profit? The
doctor says it is not the church's mission
to interfere in such questions as are di-
viding capital and labor. Is it not the
church's place to decide what is right
and what is wrong? Are there no points
of ethics involved in the questions be-
tween capital and labor? It seems to
the writer there must be, and if so, who
should be better fitted to decide such
matters than the church?

tor says that what is need is not competition, but co-operation. from which one would naturally infer that he favors Socialism, for if the writer understands the Socialists' posiand he believes he does, that is what they advocate, the substitution of operation for competition. And yet dector says the church is not going into politics or Socialism. What are we derstand by such remarks? He also says that capital must not fight lanor must labor fight capital. Can the doctor explain how to prevent them from fighting each other as long as their mic interests are as in the position

of buyer and seller? And is it not an ic law (and economic laws, like all other natural laws, we take it, are (lod's laws) that the more plentiful laers are the cheaper they become and better it is for the employers who buying labor and, consequently, the se it must be for those who have noto sell but their labor and by so sell themselves, for if a man's power is not a part of himself,

The doctor in his remarks repudiates | Party's work.

steadily.

N. J., "Morning Call." MEN WHO CANNOT BE HALTED. We fear that too many of our friends let a condition discourage them. The panie is raging sure enough; many are out of work and many more are on short time. Nevertheless, the S. L. P. propaganda can be driven home now of all times. Don't let the hard luck stories

turn you away-use the stories to point a moral. Our young comrade Harry D. Froehlich, of St. Louis, Mo., is to the the Industrial Union has in view. fore again. He turns in ten six months' subscriptions to the Weekly People; and from Butte, Montana, F. Isler sends four new ones; Dr. Ensign, from up the State, sends two for the Daily People; over in New Jersey, C. Sperle, gets in two for the Daily People; from far off California F. Hitchings sends five yearlies to the Weekly People: from Kansas City, Mo., Comrade Schwitzgabel sends two to the Weekly People. Join these active ones and the list of readers will mount

FACTS THAT KNOCK THEORIES. The man who falls back on the panic throws up his hands, and says, "Subscriptions cannot be secured now," will have to overcome the practical argument to the contrary, set up by Comrade Robert Strach of San Antonio, Texas, who sends five yearly subscription to the Weekly People and a three months' subscription to the Daily People. Join the Active Brigade and do your share of the

Chinese labor agitation; and the panic in Wall Street which resulted from certain blustering speeches delivered by Theodorus Imperator, the Czar of All the Americas. These influences will certainly operate upon the Industrial Union, if not materially, at least intellectually In a society with a moderately democratic governmental machinery such as ours, political influences would simply soak into the Union. The Industrialist

sly in the wrong and transform its from a living movement of the proletariat to a small uninfluential sect of wrangling doctrinaires. Even in the matter of minor disputes on questions of wages and hours of labor, the Union will first of all state its demands and even support the statement by argument through its elected officials and delegates It will not go out on strike and leave the boss to find out for himself what they want. It is difficult to see any valid reason why a practice that applies in a small matter, should be departed from in dealing with the great end that The second reason is based on a fact which the opposite party seem to have lost sight of altogether-namely, that while the political is the reflex of the economic, it is none the less true that the political reacts upon the economic This is so well known as to be almost a commonplace. As cases in point, we need only notice the fluctuations in the price of Consols which are periodically caused by Cabinet changes and Parlia mentary proposals; the decrease in the Kaffir stocks caused by the anti-

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

S & DEFEATS AND VICTORIES

By Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., aster.

When in a recent discussion I made the statement that "the Labor Movement does not march from victory to victory but, on the contrary, from defeat to defeat, until its energy and experience gather in the final great victory-the Social Revolution," I said so without qualification or explanation, because what is implied in that statement has, to me, become a maxim, that in my opinion should require no more demonstration than in mathematics does the statement that two times two make four. But that it is not so with many Socialists I find to my surprise.

Broadly speaking, what do we mean by the labor movement ? Small, narrow, conceited people have a horizon no wider than their immediate surroundings, and such crouched under the magnificent canopy of Industrial Unionism stupidly apprehend in the I. W. W. the Alpha and Omega of the labor movement.

The Labor Movement, on the con -ary, embraces all that great and galnt work of the oppressed class that as been pointing towards the emancipation of the working class from the e it first asserted class life in the carliest days of capitalist society. First we find the purely utopian move-

ments, magnificent in criticism' and unmatched in satire of all capitalist arrogance and fraud; but doomed to failure for all practical purposes because it was a purely intellectual movement of brilliant middle class and literary men without a practical foundation in the cleas struggle.

Then we have the Communist League, that in reality was an amalgamation of and shattered. In a word, they were any and all kinds of people who had a grievance against capitalist society. It played its part in those days, when rrievances, the more the merrier and by 10 matter whom and how, had to be sounded in order to awaken the slumber ng senses of a proletariat, recently deed from a slavish and submissive serf class. But as soon as the working class had

developed sufficient class consciousness to manifest itself, a differentiation took place between the middle class indivi-dual kicker and the proletariat with its historic mission in society. The Communist League went to pieces and it of its splinters came that magnient historic structure, the Interna-

nal Workingmen's Association, which years held Europe in awe, and made wned heads and diplomats tremble. gnificent, indeed, was the work it formed in arousing the consciousness the working class and in organizing mic unions and political branches. But its death knell was rung and its defeat was sounded in the great revolutionary year of 1848 when its press was seized, its branches broken up, and the majority of its members forced into exile. But the "energy and experience" of the International - was that lost? Did that die with the International? Or was the result of its defeat to "thoroughly demoralize, dishearten and sub-jugate" the working/class? Or had it not rather the uplifting tendency to den their views, to widen their exce, to increase their enthusiasm, and to multiply their defiance !! May not with justice say that that defeat was to a certain, perhaps, to a great extent, responsible for the magnificent acientific liferature that those exiles Capital and Labor would have been its

After that time there are years of hard struggle and constant groping for the path of the genuine labor movement. The S. T. & L. A. grasped it in theory, but we may say it had the mind only and lacked the physique of industrial that the I. W. W. will march from victory unionism. The structure was lacking. It went down and out, but its energy and experience went into the I. W. W. with rousing enthusiasm. The A. R. U. had some of the spirit

and a dash of the structure, but it was doomed to defeat and failure from its wanes.' essential craft character. The I. W. W. got what was left of it and certainly has the benefit of its experience.

The W. F. of M. has the essential structure within the particular industry, but is possessed by such craft arrogance as to declare the mining industry "the stepping stone of civilization." It is doomed to defeat. The disintegration has already set in. There are signs of it on every hand. Its officers are making noticeable overtures to the positively reactionary U. M. W. But, at the same time, does not the W. F. of M. leave an heirloom of gathered energy and experience for the genuine labor movement? To be sure, it does. We hail with joy such manifestations thereof as echoed from Denver when the revolutionary faction fought a battle royal against all odds in the last convention.

Again, down in far away Tampa. Florida, the La Resistencia was working isted in Tampa only and was composed of Spaniards. They were shanghaied routed. But the very brutality manifested by their opponents, and the completeness of the rout served to draw the eves of the American labor movement upon the unknown and unheard of La Resistencia. There we saw the magnificent industrial structure in embryo but we also learned from the defeat the valuable experience that a localized movement cannot hope to succeed, a fact later emphasized also at Goldfield, Nev. The industrial movement must be of

the world, and its organization must be as broad as the land at least. In the face of this inspiring history of the labor movement it is obvious that

the quarry from which we gather energy and experience in the Labor Movement is the defeats that it suffers, each defeat being fruitful in lessons that are learned. On the other hand, to declare without modification that defeats must leave us "thoroughly demoralized, dispersed, disheartened and subjugated," and that it is to "wallow in depths of stupidity and blind prejudices" to dare to declare otherwise, is an exhibition of crass ignorance of history.

But let me gather a few more concrete examples. During the last 25 years the A. F. of L. has held practical sway in the labor field in this country. By its craft monopoly it has certainly been able to uplift to a certain extent a limited number of the working class. Any possible good and all-the had effects of the A. F. of L. do not belong in this discussion, only as they relate to the effects of victory and defeat. Now, if the A. F. of L. had been able to lead its membership from victory to victory, it

final victory-the Social Revolution, Let us look yet from another point of view. This statement of mine that "the labor movement marches not from victory to victory, but from defeat to defeat," was caused by the implication to victory until it wins its final creat victory, and that "in proportion as the political and economic power of the working class increase through the 1. W. W. the political as well as the ecoomic power of the capitalist class Now, let us look at this question with this statement in mind. cause I said that the labor movement does not march from victory to victory, and that the power of the capitalists

never can or will wane in the least as long as they hold the economic and political power of the nation, did I therefore say that there could be no improvements, in a general sense, of the conditions of the working class? And that it would be worse than foily to struggle for such improvements? Do not the organizers of the I. W. W. point out truly the continual defeats of the A. F, of L, and yet, can it be denied that the members even of these corrupt unions are manifestly better off than the unorganized? Again, since the beginning of capitalism the hours of labor have certainly been decreased. In many industries the 8-hour day is now general where a 12-hour day was once common enough. No one need even demonstrate that that is to labor's benefit. It is part of the workers' evolution to a higher stage, But has therefore the power of the capitalist class waned? Answer that, ye who declare that for every advancement of labor the power of capitalists must wane! Have they not, on the contrary, greater power to exploit labor to-day than formerly? Is not the toil intensified? Are not the dangers of accidents greater? Are not the workshops veritable disease mills? Is not woman and child labor on the increase? And, moreover is it not a fact that-

"To-day we have judges' injunctions against workingmen on strike. To-day we have judges' decisions against cocalled labor laws, as, for instance, the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring an Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional. To-day we have court decisions legalizing the kidnapping of labor leaders, as in the celebrated case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the kidnapped officials of the Western Federations of Mners. To-day we see workingmen railroaded to prison after farcical trials, as were Preston and Smith at

Goldfield, Nev. To-day we see the militia and the Federal troops called out strikes."? these gains could not have the effect to

worth while to strive. But for all such all the same to me, gains would therefore of necessity and Bear with a few words more. This as a matter of fact the power of the sketch of the magnificent battle of the

not energy to work night and day to them. Beyond a few exceptions we do arrange meetings, demonstrations, parades, etc.? Was it not knowledge and experience that rang forth in the masterful speeches, articles, letters and resolutions that resounded through the length and breadth of the land, clear to the Supreme Bench and the White

House To what stent the power of the working class had increased and culminated! But has, therefore the power of the empitalist class waned? Could hey not kidnap the men? Did they not carry their "prisoners" off in a special train with U. S. troops to guard it? Did they not set aside constitutional rights and all legal forms? Did not all the capitalist acts in that connection show the very essence of power, such as was never exhibited before? Could they not as easily have hung these men? To be sure, and they would have done it. too, if it had not become evident that the working class was making experience faster than tended to the good of capif alism.

Now, as to the point whether the I W. W. is worth while at all, if it annot march from victory to victory and increase the power of the working class step by step and proportionally make the power of the capitalists wane. Or, if it must suffer defeats, if they are not more disheartening and demoralizing than even inactivity? That all depends upon the I. W. W. agitation. If the I. W. W. degenerates into a mere agency to raise wages, which, to be sure, a great number of its agitators have a tendency to make it do, then the defeats it will and must and already has suffered from this cause, will and must lead to discouragement and demoralization even as the defeats of the A. F. of L have done where the light of the I. W. W. has not commenced to penetrate And as the I. W. W. stands forth with far greater possibilties, in fact, the last and only possibilities on the economic field, therefore also the discouragement from such defeats will be great and lasting, will, in fact, he "thoroughly disheartening and demoralizing." But if the I. W. W. in its agitation never loses sight of the final aim never sets the "nitfalls" and kindles the "illusions" that the I. W. W. will march from vietory to victory, and that the "power of the capitalists will correspondingly wane, then every defeat will in itself be a victory by gathered energy and experience. If it be wise at all to take our que from the praises that "fall from the mouth" of a "capitalist reporter" then the words of that reporter of the Portland "Oregon Journal" that "a single strike of the I. W. W. with its glowing enthusiasm, its drills in working class tactics, and its hundreds of speeches,

makes more revolutionists that a whole season of agitation by a Socialist party." with increasing frequency to break then these words must indeed mean that glowing enthusiasm and magnificent Now, let us say that the I. W. W ... agitation gather for the workers "enthrough its organization can succeed in ergy and experience" no matter what the still decreasing the hours, say, even to immediate outcome of such a strike may six hours and to be fairly successful be. Some one has tripped himself up

in raising the money denomination of pretty hadly by the use of that quotawages. By the fact that the L W. W. tion. There is no alternative to the two is a revolutionary organization which horns of this dilemma. Either that always keeps the eyes of the workers on Portland strike was a PITFALL that the final goal-the Industrial Republic- led the workers to a most discouraging defeat, or else it was a defeat from lull the workers to sleep to dream of the which the workers gathered valuable exgoodness of Brother Capital, It would perience by reason of the glowing en give us more leisure and added benefits thusiasm, etc. Take your choice as to of civilization. For these it is always which vital point it is to illustrate, it is

capitalist class wane? Not, indeed, if working class to awaken its energy and dare against "politics in the ordinary



At the present time, however, those members who are airing their own "individual opinions" are doing worse than raising a dust in the I. W. W. only. By the high positions some of them wriggled into, their acts, if not officially censured, will easily be interpreted as "official" acts. The rank and file of the two Socialist parties have been working out a basis for unity on the groundwork of Industrial Unionism. The political animosity manifested by some loud shouters for the I. W. W. is threatening to shatter that groundwork and is undermining at this time the formation of a strong Socialist political party, in which the I. W. W. could and should easily be able to find its political-reflex. How can a political party find a basis of unity in an economic organization whose presand some of whose official organizers are allowed to declare as openly as they



ciples and organizing Socialist

Thought. Its mission is to educate and

prepare the working class for the

THE OUESTION OF SOCIAL-

IST UNITY IS TO THE FORE



PERLY PROPLE

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It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the Great Man is he who in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

-RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THEIR ONE PRACTICAL ACT.

Whoever lets one eye roam over the Unionism, that not a voice rose from that camp in denunciation of Industrialcritical political and economic situation of the land, together with all the dan gers it threatens and opportunities it offers, and focuses the other eye upon the late national convention of the Socialist party, held in Chicago, must come to the conclusion that the dominant ment at the convention acted like a lot of Indians who had found a watchexcept in one respect where they acted with a practical sense of THEIR OWN particular needs.

What was the exception? The attitude of the convention on Industrialism. The light, flashed upon the field of c organization by the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905, was so strong that it dazed the spokesmen and beneficiaries of Craft Unionism: it made them stagger. So strong and clinching was the indictment of the Labor-dislocating system of Craft ism. The nearest they came to an attack was the sneer of the Mitchells that "Industrialism meant the millenium"-a plea of confession and avoidance, of the nature of the capitalist objection to Socialism as "too good." As to the direct and indirect beneficiaries of Craft Unionism in the high and understraining places of the S. P., they fell over one another in protestations of love, affection and esteem for Industrialism-"but." so ran the slogan at the time, and continued down to this Chicago convention. "why start a new and rival organization to the A. F. of L.? The A. F. of L. is itself slowly, but steadily re-organizing industrially!" The allegation of A. F. of L. Brift towards Industrialism was false, and the proofs, here and there adduced musubstantiation of the falsity, ization that inevitably degenerated ever only accentuated the falseness. Nevertheless, the allegations were advanced however witty and pungent satire, and man," but capitalless, is, the and accompanied with plaudits for the alleged Industrialist trend in the A. F. ditions were slowly but steadily rescuof L. Such was the state of affairs until recently. At the convention a Black Crook stagic transformation took place. Even a meek and mild declaration gently suggesting to the workers that "the industrial form of organization had been found more effective in increasing working class solidarity," was, to use the emphatic language of the Chicago "So cialist" itself, "killed." The vote against it was 138 to 45. with is proved by the organization of This was "practical" work. All the previous declarations of love and affecthe League for the alleged Civic Education for Industrialism were "unofficial" tion of Women, and the necessity the they served well enough the temporary purpose of deceiving the unwary. Then, also, they had been uttered in fere then the S. P. Craft Unionists had been at work. Their clumsy hand was move indeed. seen at the Sherman episode; their clumsy hand can be seen at work to-day The danger is over, they imagine. Now they could come out in their true colors -and they did. The convention being a place, not for "unofficial," but for "official" action, the crack of the A. F. of terests. All others will, under one pre-L whin was heard, and Industrialism. even a remote suggestion thereof, was trampled under foot Indians may be tickled at the mechanism of a watch, and cut crazy pranks things from which they sponge an idle of delight thereat. The veriest Indian will instantly sober down and be inexistence. They will then realize the tensely practical at the sight of the folly (on their part) to throw into the a foe. The "self-hypnotized hustings large fresh battalions of voters. trail of visionaries," as the Daily People reporter of the convention well characterized the

of the privately owned papers, that would forfeit the support of the Labordislocating Craft Unions, and thereby lose the cash brought in by thein capitalist advertisements, justly feared for their lives; the other and more direct (even through death benefits) beneficiaries of a Civic Federationized Union system that breeds and compels scab bery, and thus ruptures the Working Class, even among the ranks of the organized, justly felt an instinctive shiver run down their spines; the stage-strutters, to whom the Socialist Movement furnishes chean notoriety-and incidental lecture tour engagements-and who want

nothing less than to handle any thorny question, they rightly underwent a sensation of stomachie disgust at the mention of the word "Industrialism";-all bristled up, instantly dropped the ticking watch of Socialism, and became "practical."

In the interest-of?

A CHEERING SIGN.

The newly formed League for the Civic Education of Women announces that "members of the President's Cabinet, United State Senators, members of the Federal and State Judiciary, and professors of the leading Universities will speak and teach against the suffrage movement from its platform." No fact could well be imagined more clearly indicative of that other fact, to wit, that the Woman Suffrage Movement is about to drep its slough of freakishness and

enter a period that "means business." Even inventions of great pith and moment cast their early shadows before them in the shape of toys and trifles. The same happens with all lofty aspirations. They first manifest themselves in garb more or less ridiculous. The lofty aspiration of Woman Suffrage was no exception. Artemus Ward justly ridiculed the "he-females," the "ferocious creaters," armed with "blue cotton umbrellers," and' wearing "scanderlously short gowns," who first took up the cause of woman, "the seriave of proud and domineerin' man." That uncouth era was eventually left behind it by the Movement, and women of a different type stepped upon the arena-women of culture, of learning and of character. Despite all the virtues possessed by the galaxy of these women, they lacked one quality - practical foundation. With them Woman Suffrage was essentially a sentiment. This defect attracted to it a large element, both male and female, that lacked the talent, the character and the earnestness which fired the distinguished women who took the lead in the Movement for woman's emancipation These latter acquisitions were to a very. considerable extent formed of the in

tellectually idle, who delight in things new for the sake of the newness, and, not infrequently, for the sake of enjoying the notoriety of cheap revolu-

tionary mouthings. Although many seriously practical forces joined the Movenent, they were not dominant. For one thing the highly cultured woman element dominated: for another thing, and as a consequence of the first, the notoriety sceking element, an element that even frowns upon the seriously practical as "fanatics," insisted upon a "broad Movement"; for a third reason, the ripening times which pushed woman into the economic arena as a wage slave, afforded the seriously practical element better opportunities elsewhere for practical work than could be found in an organmore and more into a camp for idle,

the dignity of a thing to be reckoned

down instantly at the mere suggestion of Thold it. The second consequence will be greatly 'Industrialism." The business interests aided by the first. Freed from the navel string of its ridiculous origin, the Woman Movement, so called, will merge with the Labor Movement. The common quality of wage slave will cast off the hitherto leceptive sex nature of the Movement. And all the Presidents' members of Cabinet, professors, Senators and other High Priests of the heathen God Capital will not hera dike high or strong enough to resist the flood of Socialism. Among the many cheering signs of the

imes none is more so than the organ ization of the League, and the list of speakers it announces to save its doomed programme.

BULLETIN No. 2.

The Agricultural Department of the State of New York has just issued its Bulletin No. 2-a 239-page book containing a "List of farms, occupied and un occupied," but all for sale. There are 2.372 farms, country and village property, listed. No doubt, a number of these are listed 'on the 'same principle that their owners would advertise them in some paper with flaming praises of "unrivaled locality," etc. In most instances the notices bear evidence of truthfulness. In sight of 2,372 farms and country property, most of which are unoccupied, and all of which their owners "for various reasons are desirous of selling," as the Bulletin announces, the question comes, How's that ?

The first answer points to the general overthrow of the Single Tax theory by that social evolution, all the separate sections of which converge towards Socialism. If the ownership of land is the thing that it is cracked up to be by the Single Tax none but lunatics would let go. Every sane man would cling to it like grim death. It goes without saying that the 2,372 owners of farm land anxious to sell are no lunatics. They are driven thereto as by a prairie fire. What s that prairie fire ?--- Capitalism.

The fate of the land-holding class, as class, is full of instruction. A time there was when he who held

land was safe-as safe as the times allowed. Language ever is a harometer of the stage of development at a given time The term "land poor" did not exist of old. A hundred years ago it was not thought of, could not be thought of. He who held land was not poor, could not be poor. The rise of the term "land poor," a well known term to-day, indicates a deep-going economic change be tween now and then. Something gradu ally rose between man and land, or Man and Nature. That thing was the tool, or machinery of production, which, owned privately, assumes the name and the tyrant power of CAPITAL. In the measure that capital grew, Nature became less and less accessible to Man without the aid of capital. Capital, being the privately owned necessary with which to carve wealth out of Nature, the capital-holder holds the key to Nature and to her bounties. At first, the tool for dispossessment from Nature was the sword, which drove the peasants off the soil, now the weapon is more subtile. It is so subtile that the peasant rushes himself forward, anxious to rid himself of his hold on Nature, a hold that, without capital; acts like a millstone around his neck. In the State of New York i according to Bulletin No. 2, no less than 2.000 of these men are listed in the Agricultural Department only.

Capital is a wily tyrant. The Negro slave never was so happy as when he managed tooirun away from his feudal master; that same being, today, a "free

WEEKLY PEOPLE, GATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

THE MEANS TO TRIUMPH

The part of wisdom is to pluck the officials in charge, at the Chicago head quarters, of the organ of the I. W. W., to allow and encourage individuals, who, finding themselves incompetent to organize, sought to cover their shortcom ings by bustling about political theories and kindred subjects, has had the effect of creating considerable turmoil and, consequently, to raise a deal of dust.

On the one hand, the mistaken theory. so easy to fall into, of imagining that the Socialist Revolution can be the product of a mere legislative enactment, has re-

ceived fresh increment. On the other hand, the companion piece of the said mistaken theory, equally easy to fall into, of wholly rejecting political action, has re-raised its head and re-started to wag its noisy tongue. Nor is the evil limited to these two extremes. The overwhelming 'majority of the men and women in the land, destined to take a part in the coming events, and without whose co-operation the raising of the Socialist Republic will remain a work undone, who still are but "onlookers," and to enlist whose services is necessary -from that element more than one sign has gone up of discouragement, as a consequence of the controversial political aspect that the "Bulletin" assumed. This element was beginning to see the light The beacon-first lighted in the land

and kept lighted by the Socialist Labor Party-touching the necessity of the revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class, was beginning encouragingly to break through the thick louds, that, partly ignorant, partly interested calunmy, rolled against it. Progress was being made in popular enlightenment. The progress is now threatened among that vast "onlooking" element Pure and simple political Socialism they have grown wise enough to reject; the opposite extreme, which has given itself the name of "Anarchy" in this country.

their common sense likewise rejects: in the last analysis, let the thing veil itself as it may-whether by using the term "political action" in a sense that obody understands; or whether, preserving the established meaning of the term, by proposing its application in an inapplicable way, as, for instance, that the economic organization shall itself be at the same time an organization for political action; and whether those who indulge such schemes are aware of it or not-let the thing veil itself as it may, in the last analysis it spells "Dynamitism." Common sense and human conscience join to spurn the thing. Pure and simple "Ballotism" incites "Dynamitism"; pure and simple "Dynamitism" reacts back and promotes pure and simple "Ballotism." The two extremes, acting and reacting upon each other, confuse and dishearten the masses. above-mentioned broad human character At such a season, a look at the chart

traced by that genius whom no genius has yet risen fit to amend-be he Berger or Bakunin-would seem to be in season.

The Socialist Movement is a Working Class Movement. It is that for two reasons

First, because the path it walks is ind must be plowed exclusively by Working Class interests. No interest foreign, let alone hostile, to the class interests of the Working Class has any place in the Socialist program;

Secondly, because, unless the Working Class itself puts its hand to the plow. the path 'never will be open, and the Working Class will remain enthralled. One nation, one race, has brought eman

cipation to another nation, or another

race; one class to another class-never.

crican bourgeois developed, the law to keep its course straight-away, on the of his own existence compelled him to forget all his lofty aspirations. flower Safety from the nettle Danger. He strained every muscle to evolve The ill-advised conduct of the I. W. W. the proletariat, and he promoted the process by inveigling European proletarians across the ocean into his clutches. No previous Class Movement was a Movement for the freedom of man. The Movement of the Working Class is the first exception. The exception is not due to any superior qualities in the proletariat. any more than the circumstance of its being otherwise with previous Class Movements, was due to any inferior qualities in them. It could not be othervise with them. They were not the last, they were but intermediary links in the long evolutionary chain towards Freedom. The Movement of the Working Class is the culminating Movement in the long series of Class Movements. No more than previous Class Movements could prevent the CONTINUANCE, can the Movement of the Working Class prevent the END of Class Rule. Socialism is the turning of a long lane; it opens a New

Era to mankind. No wonder the utterance is heard in some pulpits that Socialism is almost "a new religion." It, and it alone, can, because it, and it alone, must, establish Freedom. The Movement of the Working Class couldn't be otherwise, even if it would. Accordingly, Socialism means actual Human Re demption.

Important practical consequences flow from this fact. One of these is the necessity of a political organization of Socialism, separate and distinct from the necessary economic organization of the class-conscious proletariat. Apart from the consideration that political action alone affords the opportunity to preach a revolution in the open; apart from the consideration that a mass-movement, like that of the Working Class, cannot deploy by the methods of conspiracy, applicable only to movements that concern only the few; apart from the consideration that political action, by one set of men, must meet the political action of the opposite set upon the political battlefield, and that the political battlefieldbeing arranged in the geographic demarkations of Assembly, Senatorial, Congressional, Judicial, Aldermanic and many other districts-compels the organization of political army corps that square with the battlefield; apart from. the consideration that such political army corps are compulsorily organized according to the residence of the individual members, whereas the economic organization compulsorily disregards residence and looks only to occupation: -apart from these and many other con siderations, all combining to render indispensable a political organization of Socialism, and indispensable that the same be separate and distinct from the companion economic organization, there is another circumstance born of the

of Socialism, that dictates the course. Wisely does the I. W. W. provide that none but wage-carners are eligible to membership. Even this provision, strict enough though it seems, experience will certainly render still more strict by excluding many an applicant, now admitted, as not belonging to the category of a wage-earner, and, therefore, not belonging to its ranks. But the Socialist Movement is what it was describedproletarian in class interest, human in scope. Tersely and brilliantly did Lassalle say of it that it comes equipped with all the knowledge of its Age. Much man, received as high as \$6 a day at of this knowledge is, by the very reason of the pursuits of the elements who posexcluded, and justly excl from the economic army corps of the Revolution. The Labor Movement is not simply entitled to, it needs the science, the art-in short, the intellectual acquirements of the Age, besides the vital ones of the wage slave's immediate class interests and experience. None but pro fessional workingmen ever sneer at the intellectual elements of society, whose intellectuality does not consist in speaking and training and apprenticeship knocked and writing nonsense grammatically, but whose intellectuality enables them to realize that their place is flat-footed on the program of the class interests of the Working Class. These have a right to a place and a share in the Socialist Movement. Where shall these valuable forces find their place and the opportunity to exercise their useful share? The economic army corps of the Revolution may not admit them. Where else can they be organized and drilled so as to exercise their needed function, but in an

allied political army corps?

It is there all in a nutshell:

tion to conduct the same;

army corps of Socialism are necessary

divisions of the large army of the Revo-

lution. That fact, together with the

relative position of the divisions, was

expressed by Marx with his characteristic

cogency-Only the economic organization

can put forth the political party of Labor.

The necessity of political action;

The necessity of a separate organiza-

The primal necessity of the revolution-

one hand, from the pitfall of pure and simple "Ballotism," that would debauch, and, on the other, from the pitfall of the pure and simple "Dynamitism," that would assassinate the Labor Movement. Wherever there is a man or woman in the land whose class interests, or intellect, or both combined, have truly cleared their vision to the light of the day that is dawning: wherever in the land there is a man or woman, with whom the Cause that they serve with singleness of purpose is the emancipation of the Working Class-wherever in the land these are found, there will be found a being striving with might and main to preserve pure and unsophisticated, the Preamble and practice of the I. W. W.; striving accordingly, for the robust development of the organization to the point that the Labor or Socialist Movement may enter upon its march to triumph.

The labor unions of the country have been caught at their wickedness again. Listen: "Labor unions have virtually killed the apprenticeship system in many of our great industries, and entirely killed it in others"!

Did this statement proceed elsewhere than from the accurate and totally disinterested pen of Mr. James W. Van Cleave, President of the National Manufacturers' Association and officer of the Civic Federation, we might be inclined to doubt it. From these sources it is irreproachable. Let us see.

In the boot and shoe industry there occurred between 1890 and 1900 an increase of 18.3 per cent. in the value of products. This increase is shown by the census figures to be the result of a 22.2 per cent, increase in the value of machinery used. True, an increase of 6.9 per cent, in number of wage earners is also shown, but this is offset by a 2.5 per cent, decrease in wages-the increase in workers was made at the expense of skill and high pay, rendered unnecessary by the IMPROVED MA-CHINE.

In carriage and wagons a 23.9 per cent. increase in machinery made possible an increase of 6.1 per cent. in value of products; and allowed at the same time a decrease of 2.7 per cent, in the number of wage earners. Not only that, but along with the reduction of wage earners went a reduction the wages of those that were left, to the extent of 8.7 per cent .- High wages, and skill, and hence apprenticeship or training also, were here again knocked out by the IMPROVED MACHINE

In this industry, to quote the U.S. Census Report of 1900, "very few skilled workmen are any longer needed; the machinery utilized in this industry has been developed to such an extent that wagons formerly" manufactured by skilled workmen, who commanded high wages, were made in 1900 by comparatively unskilled men."-Thus in the very documents of the capitalists themselves it is shown that skill, training, were

knocked out by the IMPROVED MA CHINE. To take one more instance, that of the industry of tanning of leather, to quote from the same report, "by reason of improved machinery, there has been a constantly decreasing demand for skilled workmen. Women and girls are now performing the work formerly done by men. In 1890, a 'shaver,' who had to serve an apprenticeship of several years before he became a skilled workUNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN-To hell with the Unions! There is no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the political organization of the workingmen. Let's save

VAN CLEAVE ON THE BROCKEN.

wrangles! UNCLE SAM-Not quite so fast. Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a symptom of the declining chances of the union, due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

ourselves the annovance of these union

B. J.-I never thought of that before -but I guess that's so.

U. S .- It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together, and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes cooperating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness ? ;

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)cannot escape the conclusion. It is correct!

U. S .- Of course it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere! B. J.-That's so!

U. S .- Now, Jonathan, keep the trings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J.--I'm ready.

U. S .- Your political movement is to e made up of workingmen, you say?_ B. J.-I do.

U. S .- Do you stick to that?

B. J .-- I do.

U. S .--- And increasing numbers of those workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions-all of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs"?

Thick drops of perspiration gather on B. J.'s forehead.

U. S .- Will they not? Will not increasing numbers of workingmen be in each other's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J .- They will.

U.S.-Now answer un! And straight forward! Do you imagine that workingmen in one another's hair, acting like, hand work. In 1900 he had been quite wild Indians on the economic field, will generally supplanted by the 'handy man,' behave like cooing doves inside of your



for still idler lamentations. Social confellow white wage earners, never happy unless he has a master, and will walk off his legs in search of one. In the ing the Cause of Woman from its freak stage. In only two occupations in the same way with the capitalless landland-"sailors and soldiers," and "telegraph linemen" (pole climbers) - are comen not represented to-day. This development tended to dignify the Cause of Woman by placing it where it belongs let go. -under the category of the Cause of

Bulletin No. 2 is a Socialist propag anda and campaign document. Labor. That the development has finally raised the alleged Woman Question to

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Army Officers Begin Campaign Against Its Mighty Spread.

Tokio, Japan, May 19 .- The alarm said League finds itself in of enlisting the help of the most conspicuous per of the Japanese government at the sonages of the capitalist world in the spread of Socialism is increased by the desertion of the soldiers. In the meetland to oppose the Movement. From now on the Movement of Woman will ing of the commanders of Army Divisons which is now being held, one of

The first consequence will be the the chief subjects is how to prevent dropping out of most of the freaks. None revolutionary thought from reaching will be left even of the distinguished the soldiers. The Home Minister, it is said, has decided on a vigorous camwomen but those with whom high aims can not be dampened by material inpaign against Socialist and anti-militarist thought text or another, lie low. The "Cause

Two students of the Maoki Middle of Woman," as they called it, will have School, in Tochigi Prefecture, have een proved to them to be the Cause o been sunspended for four months for Labor, and that, they need not be told contributing Socialist essays to "The means the peril of the stocks and othr Alumni Review."

> RAILROADS CUT LABORERS' WAGES Chicago, May 22 .- A general cut in wages of all section men and laborers

and that at a time when they and their has been ordered by the railroads exhusbands are intent upon wrenching the built of the convention delegates, sobered ballot from the male workers who thousand men are affected.

The supposition of such a thing is false in sociology, as would be the supposition holder. Once so tenacious of his holdof bramble bushes producing apples. Not ing that it required a sharp sword to only will no class emancipate another, tear him loose, to-day he will spend but neither will nor can a class step money to announce his readiness to into freedom without it is able to take care of itself. In sociology as in lawnot to the supine, but to those who are up and doing does Providence bring help. The readiness of the Working Class to emancipate themselves is a condition

precedent to Socialist victory. These two reasons determine the char acter of the Socialist movement-they stamp it with the stamp of Proletarian But all is not said when that is saidand to the glory of the Working Class, all is not said of their movement when that is said.

Hitherto all class movement has been the movement of a class below against the class above-and, simultaneously to the oppression of the new class below that the successful movement was bound to generate. The

bourgeois overthrew the feudal lord. not in order to establish freedom for man, but freedom for HIMSELF, upon the back of the proletariat. 'The seem ing exception of the great American Revolution establishes no exception to

the principle. The exceptional conditions of the country in which the American Revolution took place excuse the belief sincerely entertained by

tending west from Chicago. Several the Revolutionary Fathers that they ary organization to set forth the politifounded Freedom. Soon as the Am-

who did the same work by machinery accomplished four times as much, and received perhaps a third of the pay." So that by an increase of 86.7 per cent, in value of machinery, 18.5 per cent. more products were turned out by an increased torce of 22.9 per cent. more workerswho worked at a sum of wages only 6.3 per cent more than the old total .- Here once more, and strikingly so, were skill out by the IMPROVED MACHINE. Apart from the absurdity of 2.000.000 organized workers, all there are in the country, being able to determine conditions for 29.287,070, the working population of the country, Van Cleave's statement is hopelessly false. Apprenticeship was killed. "virtually" and tirely." by the IMPROVED MACHINE. Who introduced those machines-the labor unions? No; the Van Cleaves! Who killed the apprenticeship system? The Van Cleaves! There is in the Hartz Mountains a peak, Indeed, the political and the economic

called the Brocken, from which the traveler sees, reflected on a column of mist. his own shadow, distorted, aping and grotesquing his own actions till they assume a truly frightsome aspect, appearing to be a demon menacing the be holder. Van Cleave, who attributes to the labor unions the very deeds of his own class, the manufacturing capitalists. is on the Brocken.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month. cal expression of the Working Class, and second, the day, third, the year.

workingmen's political organization? B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S .- Do you, in other words, imagine that with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have, within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in church?

B. J. fidgets from one leg to the other, nopping his forehead.

U. S .- Do you, in short, imagine that workingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if these annov ances affect their economic organization ? B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S .- No auswer?

"en-

B. J. (making a supreme effort)-No! -It is nonsense!-The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingmen's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another.

U. S .- Now, what becomes of your plan to let the Union Question go to hell," not to bother with the unions," and to save yourself the arnoyance of all those mion wrangles ?"

B. J.-Gone up the flue! Smashed, by Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by, hunder!

U. S .-- I should gently stutter!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Secialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

have applied to an a the set of the test that a marker and and



Correspondents who prefer to ap-ar in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their comleations, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recogrized.]

WHO CAN SPARE THEM?

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Anyone who can spare the following copies of the Weekly People: Aug. 11 -'06: Nov. 24-'06: Feb. 24-'06: June 15 and 22-'07, kindly communicate with Otto Miller, 1333 Main street, Cincinnati, O. Fraternally.

in the second second	Otto Mille
Cincinnati, O., Ma	y 20.

ONE MAN'S STORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-I earn from one to one and a half dollars leas per day than I did before Feb. last. And then I have work for only three days per week. This is prosperity for fair, stove polishers receiving \$1.75 to \$2.00 instead of from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dav

I would go miles to earn what I for merly did, but that is out of the question. Nothing remains but scrape for a living.

Workingman. Weissnichtwo, May 15.

A WETERAN FURNISHES AMMIINI. TION FOR THE S. L. P. CAMPAIGN. To the Daily and Weekly People :-Comrade Shepard B. Cowles of Sand Lake, Kent Co., Michigan, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 82 years of age, sends ten dollars, on list No. 749, as ammunition for our National Campaign. He writes that he is now helping to fight the grandest and noblest battle, the battle for the emancipation of the wage slave. Paul Augustine. - National Secretary.

New York, May 21.

ON PARTY CONSTITUTION. To the Daily and Weekly People:-A comrade and I recently discussed Section 7 and amendment of the S. L. P. constitution which reads:

No officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization shall be a member of a Section."

Every economic organization that is not endorsed by the Socialist Labor Party or affiliated with it, is defined to be a pure and simple trade or labor organization. After arguing this over pro and con we came to the conclusion that this Section and amendment are at present productive of no good and consequently harmful to the best interests of the party. If a pure and simple labor organization can make an S. L. P. man corrupt, and loval to their organization, the sooner they do it the better it is for the S. L. P. Such a man is never any good to stand the final test, and the sooner the S. L. P. members' know it the better it is for

This article may provoke some discussion, which I believe it should betore the next S. L. P. convention. If I am wrong I want to be convinced of

M. L. H.

New York, May 21

if the "committee" is composed of the intellectual(?) glants of the Williams and Ebert type.

Let the I. W. W. go ahead, and when it gives political expression to its aspirations in accord with the principles on which it is based the record of the S. L. P. in the whole period of its his-

tory is proof positive that it will not be found wanting. The atrophied parts are dropping out

of the S. L. P. Jas A. McConnell.

N. E. C. Member for Pennsylvania. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18.

A VOICE FROM THE MASSES

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I belong to neither the Socialist Party nor the Socialist Labor Party. Some three years since I got to reading the Appeal to Reason. After reading it about a year I thought I was a Socialist. When I joined the Socialist party. I thought I was a full-fledged Socialist. able to preach its doctrines and down everything that opposed me. In fact, I felt I was John the Baptist. All this time I had never heard of the S. L. P. One day I came across a member of the S. L. P., a sort of a polite tramp. He talked so different from the Socialist party that I thought he was full of wheels. He downed me so easily and so

nicely in my pet errors that I got fighting mad. But after listening to him a short time I turned from preacher to student. Now that I have been reading The People I find the two Socialist parties are not one and the same thing. I am traveling all the time and I find most of the members of the S. P. know nothing of the S. L. P. and its literature. And I also find that the officials of the S. P. don't want them to know the sound and clear principles of the S. L. P. I also find that outside of the cities the

membership is mostly composed of farmers and merchants who talk worse rot on labor and capital than the Populists Democrats and Republicans. I have had several farmers and merchants tell me they were wage workers, for the reason they made no more money than the man

in the factory. Many talk of issuing bonds to buy the factories and railroads, and so on and so forth. The members of the S. L. P. that I

have come in contact with never talk such rot. I don't think the S. P. and S. L. P. can any more unite than tar and water can mix. Your party can think itself fortunate that the S. P. leaders refused to unite. But I find that | 95 per cent, of the rank and file are for unity. But in the rural districts you had better keep 90 per cent of this rank and file out of the S. L. P. Charles Sherwin.

Macon, Ga., May 18.

STREET MEETING IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-I held an open-air meeting at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets. I explained how the capitalist destroyed tons of chickens and millions of turkeys and millions of dozens of eggs in order to make prices go up, while hundreds of thousands of men, women and children

If you would like to read up on were starving to get something to eat. A fellow in the crowd shouted that the New York.

had to have a permit to speak here any more than the fellow across the street who was also speaking. "Well," said the cop, "you are on a box, and the crowd is around you. You will have to break it up. Break it up! Break it up!"

Just then some one in the crowd had permit for the S. L. P. to speak and stated that he was holding the meeting, so the policeman started to walk off. 1 ex plained that the capitalist would stop at nothing in order to keep us in ignorance and that it was necessary to help keep

our paper a-going so that we may educate one another throughout the world. Up now stepped a fly cop in citizen's clothes and ordered me off the box. I stated to the crowd that I would have to stop or go to jail, but I would be back next Saturday night. However, another Daily People hustler managed to give out the rest of the Daily Peoples that we had and some leaflets on Industrial Unionism.

W. E. Kern. Chicago, Ill., May 16,

AN EDITOR'S LIES NAILED DOWN. To the Daily and Weekly People :-The following letter was sent by me to the paper indicated, and, of course, not published:

Editor "Murphysboro Independent": Sir :- My attention was called to you quib of slander which was reproduced in the "Du Quoin Evening Call" of the 5th inst., relative to a meeting of Anarchists being held at Christopher, etc., etc. Sir, this is dastardly lie. I care not where you got your information. It is another lie when you say the Government and all in authority were de

nounced. An intelligent man if honest, or an honest man if intelligent, would never make such wild-eyed statements on supposition. Sir, for your information as well as others', will inform you this meeting was held under the auspices of I. W. W. The 4 local unions-of Du Onoin Herrin, Bush, and Christopher combined and celebrated the First of May, International Labor Day, set apart by the Congress of the international Workingmen's Association held in Paris. France, in 1889,, when the agitation for the 8-hour work day started; and, Sir, the Red Flag is not an emblem of An-

archy. How well would the canitalist class like the people to believe this emblem: represents their blue blood spilt by the Anarchists of their own class, as records will prove, if not directly then indirectly. But, Sir, it is an emblem of unity of the workers of the world: no more blood of our class should be spilt on the battlefield: no more food for cannon for us But, Sir, these were not flags at all only emblems marked "I. W. W.," "First of May - International Labor Day,' "Workers of the World Unite," etc., etc. Do not fear, Sir, The workers will meet the capitalists on the civilized field of argument, and even the ballot box And, Sir, as I was the speaker in English, and Chas. Vernetti, of this place, in Italian, let me assure you that neither would attack individuals, only wherein they represent some principle; and then not so much them as the principle they represent. But, Sir, we did roast the system wherein people suffer in the midst of plenty through enforced idleness due to panie, due to the sufferer's only receiving one dollar out of each five he produces, as Uncle Sam's books will prove

Socialism and the I. W. W., send to the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place,

entirely decided by themselves. The local union of the commercial tele graphers went out during the big national strike last summer, but their efforts were fruitless. They traveled the thorny path of the moulders, only many times faster. The railroad keymen, on whom the C. T. U. had scabbed three years before, got back at the latter organization good and plenty. As usual craft unionism suffered a crushing defeat. About the time that brother capital was laving the stick on the telegraphers union, the contract machinists in St Paul and Minneapolis went after more wages and other improvements, but they only got trouble. They traveled the road along which they had helped the moulders and soon went to pieces on the

rocks of defeat. The two or three locals involved were badly crippled; and the supply of machinists increased by men who before the strike didn't know the difference between a pneumatic riveter and a lathe. The capitalist is keenly alive to his gains, and now when you get a job you stand with your hat in hand

while your "brother" decides how much he will pay you, and how long he will work you.

The story of the boilermakers' strike is a repetition of the foregoing disasters. I am an I. A. of M. member and have worked with boilermaker scabs, and know that they can handle the work pretty well after six or eight months experience. The railroad boss that employs me is at this time working his boilershop almost entirely with men trained during the strike. The sooner trades men learn that there is nothing mysterious about their craft; that it takes no supernatural ability to do their work. the hetter it will be for their class Wages in this trade have fallen four cents an hour since the strike hegen.

"Prosperity," too, has visited us of late. An uncle of mine, a sober, in lus-

trious and reliable man, willing and anxious to work, and with others to support, has been able to find work for only a sample of scores of experiences during the past season. The Great Northern Railread Company cut an hour off the workday, and reduced the wages of the laborers to that that class of worker received but one dollar and twenty cents per day. The G. N. R. R. Co.

also shut down every shop on its system for eight days in January, four days in March and four in April. Not content with this retrenchment, on May 8 it laid off two hundred and fifty men-machinists, laborers, scab boilermakers and blacksmiths.

Sometimes I wonder if when these men, so near together in modern industry, but so far apart in their organization and their attitude, received their commission from the one cruel master; a thought of their common cause did not flicker in their minds. Where was the craft union then? Did it hold out any hope to the loyal men amongst those laid off. No! It extended to them no more hope than it did to the jobless scabs. The craft union bows to the present system of labor exploitation as in evitable and final. It recognizes no such thing as progress. The light which it once carried has long since gone out, and

the wick gives off smoke and smell. My faith in craft unions is shattered and gone, and I pin my faith to the I. W. W. May its grand message soon give the proletariat new hope.

Experience. St. Paul. Minn., May 14.

DEPTHS TO WHICH THEY WILL STOOP.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONTMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY & BONA FIDE SIGNATURE LETTERS. AL AND ADDRESS. F. C. F., WORCESTER, MASS .- The | with the result of Anarchy, disruption Socialist Labor Party is not the political and impotent standstill. Majority rule, reflex of the I. W. W. It is not, for two good and sufficient reasons: 1st. The S. L. P. preceded the I. W. W. for many a year. Reflexes follow, they do not precede. Next question next week.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

2nd. The I. W. W. is not yet mature and homogeneous enough to cast any political reflection of itself.

F. O., BROOKLYN, N. Y. AND ALL OTHERS TO WHOM IT MAY CON-CERN .--- Impossible to print all the excellent letters sent in against the Ross, Goldfield, proposition. The letter from the Pennsylvania N. E. U. man closes the discussion-unless, of course, the N. E. C. otherwise orders.

F. C. R., ASHVILLE, N. C .- Why could not the Government establish peo ple's banks and loan the fraternally and industrially organized workers the necessary capital? For the simple reason that the day "the Government" would be ready to do so, the "fraternally and industrially organized" workers won't problem, and being sound, is just. need any loans from "the Government": they would be in possession of all the capital themselves: furthermore, that day "the Government" will realize that its only work to do is to adjourn sine

die: the representatives of the "fraternally and industrially organized" workers would be the Government de facto.

A. B., NEW YORK .--- Write to Albany.

G. R., ROANOKE VA .- Don't men tion it! The "meek conduct of Jesus" little more than half the winter. He is as an example to follow "so as to avoid enemies"! You seem to have forgotten how Jesus fared.

> J. H. LEOMINSTER, MASS .-- If 4 carrenters work two months, and receive jointly in wages \$624 (\$3 a dev apiece). the man for whom they workel has a value of at least four times what he paid. He would have \$2,496; paid \$624; pocketed, as the amount fleeced from the 4 carpenters, at least \$1,872. How many houses would be built in Leozinster if it cost \$2,496 to build them! We understand this question to mean-how many houses would be built in Leominster if the 4 carpenters got all that they produced, in other words, how many houses would be built under Socialism? There would be built, in each such instance, houses by and for the 4 carpenters themselves. The difference would be that under the present system 1 house is built for an idler by 4 toilers : under Socialism the idler would have to become a worker

if he wanted to have a house. Next question next wcek.

I. H. N., MT. VERNON, WIS .- The clippings are welcome.

W. J. A., NEW HAVEN, CONN .-- No sense in answering them. Only fools object to being "dominated" by sense. The sensible man bows respectfully to reason.

J. B., NEW YORK .-- Now to your third question-

The Socialist school of philosophy be lieves in majority rule. If the majority does not rule, then the minority must- COLUMBUS, O .- Matter received.

however, does not exclude minority representation. Minorities must be respected, but they are not "everything and everything else, besides."

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F. F., HARTFORD, CONN .-- The point is well taken.

J. K., TRAVERSE CITY, MICH .-"Good judgment."

S. T. P., CHICAGO, ILL .- "I had rather have a fool to make me merry than experience to make me sad" is a good enough motto for a love-sick Rosalind, but hardly the thing for a convention of men who claim to be looking a Social Revolution in the face.

A. B., NEW YORK-No doubt. Powerful is the capitalist, "single and collectively as capitalism": and more powerful will he yet grow. What of it? Socialism is sound like a mathematical Thrice-atmed is he who has his quarrel iust.

J. S., NEW YORK .- Excuse us. Why should we spend time and space to "triturate Ebert's letter of resignation and other effusions"? The letters carry their own "trituration." The genius who, the instant his genius became incompatible with his continuance on The People, is of the coinion that the S. L. P. should disband, can not possibly be in sympathy with, and ern not choose but he irritated at the editorial policy of a paper that holds that the S. L. P. should not disband. What is there left to "triturate" ?

H. R., NEW HAVEN, CONN .-- Read the two Furene Sus staries "The Pilcrim's Sheil" and "The Iron Trevet" That will give you the essence of feudalism. As a purely scientific work, take Hallam's "Middle Ages."

W. C. W., CLEVELAND, O.-Appear ances to the contrary notwithstanding, the Marxian law holds good to day-"the number of laborers falls in propor

tion to the mass of the means of produc tion workel up by them. An ever-increasing part of the capital is turned into means of production, an ever-decreasing one into labor-power."-The The number of workers is decreased "in proportion," that is, relatively.

H. C., PARAISO, C. Z .- Mr. James Connolly has "joined the majority"dropped out of the S. L. P.

H. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. U. No. 320, I. W. W., WORCESTER, MASS .; T. M. H., FIELDBROOK, CAL.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; A. J. F., NEW YORK; A. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; G. G., NEW YORK; E. R. M., YOUNGS-TOWN, O.; A. D., SAN JOSE, CAL.; C. A. W., LONDON, ENG.; L. U. 264 I. W. W., NOME, ALASKA; L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; J. B., PATERSON, N. J.; J. L., LOS ANGELES, CAL ; O. F., THE TRAVAIL OF THE I.W.W. CONSTITUTION.

5

Itegislation depends upon experience, The young constitution of the I. W. W. is under-young a rude, it is to be hoped, wholesome test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections are constitutional structure. The imperfections are experienced through the excesses at the Chicage headquarters which convey the impression of u has been operated obedient to the private im-stincts of an Editor and a National Secretary. Who have turned that organ of economic instruc-tion into a political controversial sheet: hard constituted themselves a Star Chamber towards organizations, and even a mational officer, when to have turned that organ of economic instruc-tion into a political controversial sheet: hard organizations, and even a mational officer, when to be a point of the star of the start or consequence, have a stracted just the kind of is calculated to a tract. In the midds of all existence to check the evil. This points to constitutional defects. Fublicity on the active born of this defect are essential to remedy. For under the above head a few of the more im-portant of the large number of complaints that, the throwing light upon the constitutional de-fect, will_aid in correcting the same.] IV.

IV.

Seattle, Wash., April 29 .- Your answer in the "Weekly People" of the 25th instant to W. A. S., Sydney, N. S. W., to the effect that the members of the S. L. P. in San Francisco or elsewhere have not withdrawn from the I. W. W. is not quite correct.

The fact is that most S. L. P. men in 'Frisco and other places on the Pacific. coast have left the I. W. W. The reason for this is undoubtedly the petty internal strife, the disgusting tactics, pursued by I. W. W. Headquarters. And the chances that the S. L. P. men will rejoin the organization are very bad, at least while the present incompetents are at the rudder. The actions of the G. E. B. in disregarding the orders of the last annual convention in the matter of employing organizers, in nullifying the Constitution in the matter of paying per capita tax made us disgusted. We readily raw that if the New York 'longshore vorkers were admitted to the organization on the basis of paying two cents per member, that this would open the bors of the I. W. W. to a gang of pure and simple officer grafters from New York. We knew well that the proposition of their joining the I. W. W. was Latched by the officers of these organizations in connection with certain members of the I W W in New York

Then we have here on Puget Sound freak by the name of J. H.- Walsh, a fellow who is full of wind. He travels about the country and talks loud and long to anyone who cares to listen to him, and when he has done the talking he invites his audience to join the "In-Idustrial Workers of the World." Once the wage slaves have joined the union he, Walsh, describes to them in glowing words how the I. W. W. is the organization which is going to emancipate the working class from wage slavery,"etc. The next mement he starts to explain the benefits that flow from co-operation and commences to collect moneys from the members and the organizations, for the purpose of starting "restaurants," "lodging-houses," etc. in connection with

the I. W. W. When his schemes are developed and Walsh has the coin, all that he can collect as dues from the unions, by selling. them I. W. W. due stamps, he then sends a receipt to Headquarters for the money collected, and vamooses to another city, where he does the same trick over again, You will have noticed his bills of .x. penditures in the Bulletin for the month of February-\$239.25;-talk about Sherman being extravagant! Many-complaints have been made to Trautmann but he claims he can do nothing: I wonder what he is there for, then, if not to

upervise organizing work and look after

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

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the second state of the second states and the second states and	capitalists ought to be arrested for rais-	Now, hoping you will publish this for	To the Daily and Weekly People:-	Contraction of the Longer De Longer De Longer De Longer		the welfare of the organization. I guese
A CLOSING WORD.	ing the rents of houses and burning up	the base of cruch, i remain,	"Vox Populi, vox Dei." If the "Voice	Now, "fun is fun," as I often heard.	he had caught those two Christian	he is too busy pulling wires.
To the Daily and Weekly People:	dressed poultry. I told him that as the	i varb tespectimity,	of The People is the voice of God"-	when I was a boy, but we must draw	gentlemen, the Steel Trust would have	The I. W. W., S. L. P. and the Mills
I notice with interest the letter of com-	capitalists controlled Congress, courts,	WVIII AL. ALGARID.	then the voice of God has gotten me	the line somewhere, and the Steel	been minus a couple of valuable Pin-	faction of the S. P. will celebrate the
	judges, governors and all other officials, they were safe. I asked who would do	Du Quoin, Ill., May 10.	"yumped from my yob," to use an ex-		kertons.	First of May jointly. Egan's Hall has
editorial of the Daily People of May	they were sale. I asked who would do		pression quite common in northern	Trust, which infests that region, does	There is about a ton of dynamite al-	been secured and the meeting is schedul-
12th and, as a fellow worker in the L		FACTS GALORE ON CRAFT UNION-	Minnesota.	not seem to be possessed of anything	ways stored, contrary to law, in the	ed for 8 p. m The following speakers
W. W. and a comrade in the S. L. P.,		ISM.		like a sense of humor. Humor is a	powder house, which is situated about	will address the meeting: John Monette
	After speaking on the A. F. of L. craft unionisps and how each craft had		the Duluth Herald, knowing where to		100 feet from the engine house, near	S. L. P.; T. E. Latimer, S. P.; Gildo Bia-
idea: .	craft autonomy, and how each craft had	To the Daily and Weekly People:		think of the sense of proportion of a		go, I. W. W., and Miss Anne Rynanen
	union stayed at work helping the strike	The incapacity of craft unions to ac-	copied my letter which had appeared in		the mouth of the tunnel, and if it had	will speak in Finnish; the proceeds of
ST. P and I W W the I W W		complish results when the employers care		rid of one Socialist, or possibly of two,	gone to glory, there would have been	the collection will be devoted to the L
roing its course as the economic on	part of the workers went on strike,		People, giving me the benefit of its	would try to blow into infinite space a	no hoisting engine, and probably no	W. W. propaganda.
sonig the course as the sconomic of-				ton of dynamite with all the surround-	tunnel. Incidentally, Flynn, and per-	Charles Nelson.
less of any political party. If the bas	strike, I showed how the working class			ing landscape, including a red-headed	haps Jones, would have been abolished	
eathered the strength and virility and	must train itself to go into the mills,				or discredited-a consummation de-	the second s
ficient to enable it to give expression	mines and factories to continue produc-		the inhabitants of Duluth to buy The		voutly desired in the vicinity of that	weeks to get our bodies out, and peo-
to its political aspirations through its	ing wealth, and also train itself into	strikes, all of which were general.			capitalist Hell which is maintained in	
own organization." why don't it do it?	ing weatth, and also thain itself into	of the I. M. U. went on strike in obedience		dinary tunnel workers, together with	that section by the Steel Trust.	foolishness that had resulted in our
The S. L. P. has no string on it and	asking the conitalist whether he likes it	to a call from grand lodge. This strike	in the courts of northern Minnesota first-	any incidental victims that might hap-	On learning from Cullen what he	the second se
is not doing anything to prevent it.	or not. Capitalist newspaperdom was	to a call from grand lodge. This strike			had seen, I had a young man, named	I took the order quietly, for I saw
	next handled It was shown whenever	affected a large plant near my home, and there I watched the progress of the bat-	and commented upon, intelligently and	make the slaughter at least local.	Johnson, stationed near the powder	
not tione it, is sufficient evidence that it	there was a strike on the "nublic press"			Well, on Monday night, about the	house. I gave him a hammer-handle	
has not yet gathered "sufficient	would start out and give the strikers	tle. Scabs were soon secured, and cast- ings, which gradually improved as the	Now, I worked for the Lantry Con-			own foolish ideas, or that he was the
strength and virility," and when that	right while some of the canitalist napers	strikebreakers acquired skill, were turned	struction Company, which has the con-			blind tool of some designing scoun-
period of development has arrived. It	would not but the one that would give	out. The product was sent to the vari-	tract for excavating the tunnel that is	aforesaid red-headed engineer, Frank		drel. I do not impute any criminal
will do it. In spite of the fact that any	them right would eventually mould the	ous patrons of the foundry company,	being built for the Wisconsin Central	Cullen, came into the tunnel, showing	trouble that night, and the next day	
political party is in existence.	minds of the people to show that the	and there machined by I. A of M. men.	luth. The Lantry Co, had me for a		we put an electric light over the pow- der house so that no one could ap-	
Until that time, it is the height of	strikers were wrong.			there are two men prowling around		
nerve for the self-imposed mentors (of		assisting machinists donated twenty-five	Toreman on the hight shirt, and com-	the tunnel; they have been around all		ever, just then Jones happened along,
the I. W. W. membership), who con-	and showed that the working class con-	dollars to the moulders' strike fund.)	Co had a melling been called Bettiers	the tunnel; they have been around an		and when Rettiger repeated the order
stitute the slander-bund who are now	trolled it, and showed how it stood up	For almost two years the I. M. U. local	Co, had a waiking boss called Rettiger,	the powder house, one of them with	tiger came into the tunnel and gave	
knocking the S. L. P. and carrying on	for the working class first, last and all	nut up a fight worthy of batter results	who began a campaign of perty an-	the powder house, one of them with	under the timber of the work. Anyone	a scheme that would result in whole-
a contemptible campaign of personali-	the time. It was therefore up to the	but at last was forced to surrander. The	Topos I bains of a moto suist and	a package in his hand. When I started	who knows anything about tunnel	sale slaughter. Jones threw up the
ties, to ask that those of the working	working class to help to support it. We	triumphant capitalists knew that they	sones. 1, being of a more quiet and	after them they ran away. I might	work will instantly see that only a	work right there, and there was noth-
class who believe in political action	had about 30 copies of the Daily People	had considerably increased the supply	offected by the fler biting tootler. The	remark that ar. Cullen is lame, the	crazy, or a drunken man would give	ing for me but to do likewise.
in its fullest sense, shall distranchise	and were offering them for sale when a	of skilled labor by adding the scale who	word was passed that "no one sculd	he was the innegent vistin but Culler	such orders. Carrying them out would	I have told nothing above that I
themselves until the "I. W. W. political	policeman came up in a rough manner	before the strike perhans never saw	set a job in the tunnel but a Socialist	is strong as a horse and as sourcestone	inevitably result in the entire work-	cannot corroborate by witnesses, which
committee" appears on the field.	and asked, "Have you got a permit to	molten metal flow. Now they amploy	while these two 'red necks' were been	as a lion. He also has a michael Tilch	ings coming down, burying us all un-	am ready to do at any time.
And then God help the working class	speak here ?" I said I did not know I	moulders under conditions and for wages	there."	temper, and I could warrant that if	den the mine It would no doubt take	
	a second	and tot mages	·····	temper, and I could waitant that it	det the ruths. It would no doubt take	Thomas Flynn,

WEEKLY PE OPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

der. Much merriment is created when

Paul Augustine.

LABOR PARTY.

information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary-

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Constitutions, a booklet with coat-

ed linen tover, containing also

dues card, with spaces for dues

stamps, a record of transfers,

Application cards, with exposition

of Party principles, same to be

retained by the candidate; hav-

ing also detachable application

National Secretary.

OFFICIAL

6

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P.

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Penn-

sylvania met at 2109 Sarah st., on May with Thomas in the chair." Present: Gray, Weber, Clark, Thomas,

Kephart, Rupp. Absent: Layton, Male, Markley, Drugmand and Herrington. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Communications-From P. Augustine giving information, and inclosing due stamps bought. From Section Philadelphin, vote on seat of convention, and arder for due stamps. From Section Allentown, the same. From Section Allegheny Co., order for due stamps. From Branch Blythedale, vote on seat of convention. From Thos, Wielding and August Funka, members-at-large, vote on seat of convention. From Daniel Anderson, information relative to organization of Section in Kane.

On motion communications received, acted on and filed.

The result of vote for State convention being 30 for Pittsburg, 17 for Philadelphia, Pittsburg was declared the seat of convention.

Motion by Rupp that the convention be held at 2109 Sarah st., carried. Motion by Rupp that a committee on arrangements for convention be elected, carried. Clark, Weber, Cowan and Rupp

Motion by Kephart that secretary follow up matter of organizing section in

Käne, carried. Motion by Rupp that secretary securi nomination papers and necessary information from Secretary of State, car-

Motion by Gray that secretary correspond with Augustine regarding Jaeger's availability and terms, carried.

Secretary instructed to notify sections to nominate for delegates to national ention and suggest names for Presidential electors.

On motion committee was elected to work in conjunction with like committee from Section Allegheny Co. in arranging excursions. Rupp, Clark and Weber Insted.

Bills of E. J. Frank, and Branch 26th Ward ordered paid.

Warrant for \$11.15 to cover expense of last month ordered drawn. Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

ILLINOIS ATTENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois will hold a mass state convention on SATURDAY May 30th, (Decoration Day) 2 p. m. at Friedman's Hall, 876 Grand avenue cor. Western avenue. All members with paid up cards will be entitled to participate.

By order of Illinois S. E. C., S. L. P. T. M. Davis, Sec'y.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, will convene at 10 o'clock 'a. m., Memorial Day (May 30), at 1111/2 South High street, Columbus, Ohio,

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. Kate S. Hilliard, Ogden, Utah \$1.00 Comrades and Friends:-We must Section Houston, Tex. 5.50 ask you to do either of two things: F. Shade, Wilkesbarre, Pa. .. 1.00 send subscriptions or support this fund. Last week the subscriptions to the Total\$7.50 Weekly People did not average one

MOVING FUND.

This report represents the final report of the Press Security League and closes up the Moving Fund account. All outstanding lists have been declared cancelled by order of the National Executive Sub-Committee. After this date the work of the Press Security League will be rendered under a new plan, details of which will be published in The People within a short time. Monies received in the meantime by regular contributors will be acknowledged in the first report that will be published when the new plan is started. The complete

Auditing Committee of the N. E. C. and will be reported on in due time. Dec. 5, 1907-San Antonio, Tex. \$1.50 Cleveland, Ohio 1.00 Dec. 29, 1907-A. Aderson, Port Angeles, Wash. Roanoke, Va. 2.00 1.50 Jan. 4, 1908-List 414, Bishop, Cal 1.00 Feb. 16, 1908-List 144. New York, N. Y. .50 Roanoke, Va. f..... 1.50

Wash. San Antonio, Tex. April 2, 1908-Los Angeles, Cal. A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash. List 322, Pasco, Wash. T. J. Holmes, New York .. May 20, 1908-A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash. 3.00 Total\$ 53.00 Previously acknowledged . . 3.553.50

Friday, May 22, 1908.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR

Grand Total \$2,371.87 Greeting:-The N. E. C. Sub-Com-

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERAT-ING FUND.

Total\$ 69.80

Previously acknowledged .. 2,302.07

OPERATING FUND.

subscription per section. Needless for

us to say more-you all know what it

means here. So do either of the two

things needful. We prefer the sub-

Section Hartford, Conn. .. \$ 8.00

J. W. Leach, Providence, R. I. \$0.50

4.50

0.25

\$2.00

1.00

1.00

2.00

5.00

1.30

1.00

75

5.00

1.00

1.00

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H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

J. P. Johnson, Bridgeport,

Conn.

Mass.

"All the Same".....

J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park,

W Weiss San Francisco

A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.

I. Rosenblett, Tarrytown,

G. Blickensdorfer, Cleve-

D. Craig, Milford, Mass. ..

C. Christensen, Jamaica

J. L. Hertsbrun, San Diego,

F. W. Bosshard, Moorhead,

Chas. Lengyl, Los Angeles,

Çal.

geles, Cal.

Cal.

H. Cody \$

"Come Again"

J. Brennen

J. Lissel

E. Felis

F. Schuler

E. Boggs

J. R. Sweeney

Harry Lake

C. Koehler

G. Fenton

G. Zidbeck

S. Warjii

L. Warjii

J. Weiser

W. Culkins

J. D. Whelan

R. Smith

J. Calizo

W. Downs

D. Lyons, Bear River, Minn.

M. Donohue

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles,

Panama Boys:

V. Chupovich, Los An-

Plain, Mass.

Cal.

Minn.\$

N. Y.

land, O. \$

scriptions.

Previously acknowledged ... \$77.50 Julius Zimny, Ossining, N. Y. .50 Section Allentown, Pa. 20.00 Per Jos. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal. (Collection list No. 11) 26.35

Ch. Nelson, Cleveland, O. ... 1.00 Section Paterson, N. J. 5.00 German Branch S. L. P., -Paterson, N. J. 5.00 O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 Section Hartford, Conn. 25.00 R. Straubinge, Celebasas, Cal. 1.00 George Schlag, Peoria, Ill. .. 2.00 Section Newport News, Va. 5.00

Section Holyoke, Mass. 5.00 Total\$177.35 Comrades: In a circular letter which

D. Brown, Butte, Mont,

the packages are opened, and the strangest and most incongruous objects are brought to light by the buyers. Where this method can be applied, we urge that it be so applied. It does away with all the expense of regular Paul Augustine, National Secretary. entertainments and the often intermin-

known and there is an end to it. You will receive subscription lists, numbered consecutively, and every State Committee and every Section must keep a record of these numbers and see to it that, at the end of this year's campaign, all lists are strictly accounted for. We urge speedy and energetic action so that we may be enabled to put organizers in the field at an early date The present situation is such that our agitation is bound to meet with results beneficial to the Party. Not only are financial report is in the hands of the

we in the midst of an industrial crisis, but in other respects also, there exists a situation exceedingly favorable to S. L. P. propaganda. For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee. HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST All persons desiring to attach them selves to the Socialist Labor Party either by the formation of a local or-March 12, 1908cend as follows: A. Anderson, Port Angeles, 1.00 1.00 32.00

1.00 5.00 1.50 members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

Grand total\$3,606.50 A. C. Kihn, Sec.-Treas. Press Security League.

PARTY:

mittee at its regular meeting held on March 11th, considered the question of how to raise a campaign fund, to make possible an energetic and effective propaganda during the approaching national campaign. A number of suggestions were made, which finally culminated in a motion to instruct the National Secretary to issue a call and, with it, send out campaign subscription lists, urging upon the members to take in hand, at once, the collection of funds on these lists and by no means to confine their efforts to the members and friends of the Party, but to reach out to the great mass beyond, whenever and wherever possible. In order to make unnecessary the circulation of local lists, simultaneously with national lists-a method which is always productive of confusion-it was decided

Delinguency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100...... .30 Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI., Section 8, of the Party Constitution, that the proceeds be divided into three equal parts; one part to go to the

1

Rubber stamps (seal), with arm



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WORK DONE BY THE ACTIVE BRIGADE-BUCKLE TO, EVERYBODY.

C. Sperle, Somerville, N. J. 2

M. Stodell, New Haven, Conn. 2

H. E. Long, San Francisco 2

E. Schade, Newport News, Va. 2

Section Hartford, Conn., is getting

ready to do some propaganda work,

they order literature to the amount of

are increasing in number.

orders for literature.

ones back in their home again.

my work; let Bill do it."

Yours lovingly,

'CIVIL WAR.

hen had forfeited all former rights to

To this Mrs. Whitehen responded as

graciously, and for two days bloody

combs was the style in the chicken yard.

But the interesting part to me was

the attitude which Mr. Rooster took in

this fight. At first he tried to take the

the enclosure.

For the week ending May 22nd we able delay connected with the winding received III subscriptions to The Weekup of such affairs. When the packly People, and 44 mail subscriptions to age party is over financial results are The Daily People, a total of 155 for the week. Those sending two or more were:

H. D. Froelich, St. Louis, Mo. . . 10 R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. .. 5 T. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. .. 5 Press Com. Boston, Mass. 5 H. Cody, Panama 4 F. Isler, Butte, Mont. 4 F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 4 H. Carstensen, St. Paul, Minn. .. 3 F. Young, New Orleans 3 G. Herwarth, Detroit, Mich. L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 3 Edinburgh Socialist 3 Olive Johnson, Oakland, Cal .. 2 I. W. Johnson,

Lars Johnson, Fruitvale. "

- W. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. .. 2 M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul 2
- T. Grobuski, Lansing, Mich. .. 2
- K. Georgewitch, Paterson, N. J. 2
- F. Bohmbach, Boston 2
- M. W. Bennett, Spokane, Wash. 2 C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam, N. Y. 2

CHILDREN'S HO I from the nest, and the 'mother bird was

coln?

in trenches, or perhaps their bodies never received burial, no loving relatives can very well get to the graves to decorate them. But there was hardly a soul that was offered on either side but had the

In all wars there are those that fight, For application blanks to be used in giving their lives for the cause, making the formation of "Sections" and for glory for some others, yet themselves go application cards for the use of indidown unknown. vidual memoers as well as all other

life, the struggle for existence, how many go down into death who never have their graves decorated ? Why ? Because the mine owners would harly find it profitable to decorate their mines as graves noble lives in order to fill the pockets in the Socialist Movement will soon be of greedy masters with profit. yours,

was dug by man, as the graves of work-

That wouldn't be profitable advertising, would it, dearies?

They would have to decorate the mills and factories, as well as the unsanitary dwellings of the working class as living

Transfer cards, for use between Sections, and, on reverse side, for use between sub-divisions of Galileos and the Marxes; the heroes who

live in.

We can not decorate those graves with part of one or the other, but after a flowers; we must decorate them with few sharp cackles from Mrs. Grayhen,

One of the questions in your history test no doubt will be: What was England's attitude towards America in the Civil War? And your answer will be: At first England was neutral, but after a while. O. Schwitzgabel, Kansas City, .. 2 when the raw cotton supply had begun H. Oakes, Jersey City, N. J. .. 2 to run low, throwing England's textile A. Gillhaus, California 2

industry into uncertainty, when the textile workers had no work and the merchants no profits-in short, when England's economic condition suffered by these two sections of the United States, the Blue and the Gray, the North and the South, fighting over control of government and industries, she dropped her neutral attitude and took an active part

Mr. Rooster, like all other mortals,

is governed by his material interest.

England was not in favor of slavery. for she had freed her slaves quite some time before. Why then did she not help the North? Why did she help the South? Her material interest was COTTON,

And so you, little people, who still have the opportunity to study history, just look for the REASON WHY in every struggle, whether between persons, nations and classes, and you'll learn the Why of all slavery, whether chattel or propaganda. Hustle in subscriptions and wage slavery.

> From now 'on a six months' subscription to the Weekly People will carry the reader over the campaign. Much education can be imparted in that time, and we know of no better agitation that you can do than that of getting subscriptions to the Weekly People. Hustle for sub-

how much strength we may have-and we need all we can develop-afford to be less gentle than a character like Lin-***** ASSASSINATIONS Lincoln was once working on a farm, and when there was anything to be done he was always willing to do his share. No one ever heard him say, "That's not AND Now, little Comrades, this isn't preach. ing; it is just common sense. The men and women we all admire are the all-SOCIALISM around good-hearted, willing, brave people, who do the ordinary things so well that they get into the habit of doing all things well; and when the time comes to do anything great they just do it Delivered at Berlin. Start in, little Comrades, and watch your chances, for with the great changes BORIS REINSTEIN. PRICE: FIVE CENTS. UNCLE TIM. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York. ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN THE ***** The other day one of my white hens had proved herself a failure in the sacred duties of motherhood. In short. the eggs would not hatch. So back to the run Mrs. Whitehen was escorted. But Mrs. Grayhen objected, and very strenuously, too. She did not know her old chum, and claimed that Mrs. White-

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECT. IVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY,"

ganization known as a "Section," or ov joining as members at large, may pro-Dear little Comrades :--One of the favorite Memorial Day in great distress about it. Lincoln 1. Seven or more persons may form recitations is named "You Put No stopped and very gently put the little a "Section," provideg they subscribe to the platfrom and constitution of the Flowers on Papa's Grave." Of course, S. L. P., belong to no other political there were thousands of "boys in blue" party and are not officers of a pure as well as "boys in gray" who, with and simple trades or labor organization. all their patriotism, went down to the 2. Isolated persons, unable to find grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung." six others to join with them in organ-And as they were buried by hundreds izing a "Section," but desiring to be-

come members, may do so by becoming the platform and constitution of the

tears of some one to mourn them.

But in the real, every-day battle of from force of habit. of hundreds of workingmen who lost in your time the chances of being great

They would have to decorate every oil well, every tunnel, every subway that

and the Party platform, per 100 \$3.00 ingmen.

graves, too-don't you think so? And now the last word about all those real heroes who live and die so that" the world may become a wiser, better, happier place for the children of men-the

lived and fought to save humanity from ignorance and injustices; the thousands of heroes who have been or are to-day buried in Siberia, that we-yes, dearies, you and I-may have a free world to

\$38.75. Navigation to Alaska is openin the Civil War in America. an order for \$36.42 worth of pamplets Do you see the point, children? has come through from Fairbanks. Cincinnati takes ten of "The Poniard's Hilt," and Indianapolis two; Section Denver \$3.00 for Preamble Address. Newark, N. I. order for \$2.10: Newport News, Va., \$2.25. Smaller orders not freedom of human souls. 'The pamphlet: "Assassinations and Socialism" is ready for delivery, Five cents a copy, 25 copies \$1.00. Printing of new supply of leaflets begins the coming week. Order now \$1.00 per 1000. Join the Active Brigade. Push the

CAMPAIGN WORK.



bus, Ohio,	tter which national office; one part to remain with	Rubber stamps (seal), with arm	flowers; we must decorate them with	few sharp cackles from Mrs. Grayhen,	
The delegates will gather in the same Comrades: in a circular let	ctions we the States Executive Committee, and	and hammer emblem, made to	noble, heroic deeds, flowers of Truth and	Mr. Rooster gave ap the situation and	PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
building where we met last year. Com- we have sent out to the Se	ther con- the third and last part, to remain with	order, each	Love.	struck up an attitude of neutrality.	
rades Oscar Freer and Emil Baer have have set forth that the fur	ther con- the third and last part, to remain with	Orders for supplies must be accom-	Lovingly,	The reason was obvious. His material	25 Copies for \$1.00.
tinuation and existence of ou	r German the Sections. Isolated Sections, unat-	panied by cash, it being contrary to		interests made him forget his gallantry,	
fied the State Executive Committee to Party Organ depends upon t	the possi- tached to a state committee, will send	the rules to keep credit accounts.	a start and a start and a start and a start a s	and he let the ladies fight it out by	N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
bility of paying off, with	nin three to the national office one-half of the	Address all orders to:	A QUESTION FOR YOU.	themselves, after which he was a perfect-	28 City Hall Place, N. Y.
months, an old debt of \$000.	. All de- proceeds and retain the other half.		'Tis a very good world to live in,	ly lovely friend to both.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
it is have been explained in	the cir- Members-at-large, who are attached to		To lend, or	iy lovely mend to both.	
cular sent out. For the last 1	four years the national office, will remit to that		To spend, or	The second s	
, we have not molested the gen	eral party office the proceeds, in full. The pro-		To give in!	**************************************	********
memoership for any man	icial . aid. ceeds of lists collected on by members-			II The 25th Grand Pic	mic and Factival
Whenever we needed some	funds we at-large who are attached to a State	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.	But to beg or to borrow,		
Ohie E E C have appealed to the German	party or- Committee to be divided in two equal		Or get one's own;	- Will be giv	ren by
ganizations exclusively. Du	t pressing parts: one part to go to the national	N. Y., per year 1.00	'Tis the very worst world	THE OOLVDWANNAN OO	
SECTION MILWAUKEE. circumstances force us to ex	stend this office, the other part to be retained	Daily People, 23 City Hall Place,	That ever was known.	THE SCANDINAVIAN SO	
	arty mem- by the respective State Executive Com-	N. Y., per year\$3.50		I THE OUMNUMATIAN OU	UIALIUI ULUU BOSTON.
portant business meeting SATURDAY bership. If every comrade do		Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28	Who can tell us the author of this	U	
evening, May 30, at headquarters, Hoff- toward this fund the task of			touching little stanza ?	Î Î	Not a set of the set of the set of $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ is
mann's Hall, northwest corner of Fourth these \$600 will be an easy	one. The were made at the Sub-Committee	Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28		AMORY GROV	F DOVRIDV
and Chestnut streets. All members are Sections and comrades always	s have re- meeting, one in particular was consid-	City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50	A LINCOLN STORY.	AMONI UNUV	L, RUADURI
, urgently requested to attend. sponded nobly to any call from	the party ered to be of value, because the meth-	C. L.V. H.A. L.L. H.L. P.H.	Dear neue comrades:-	0 1 1 14 20	• • • •
Al. Schnabel, Organizer. institutions for help. We re	alize that od, though not applicable in every in-	(Carman Weaklas) 210 Cham	No doubt you have all heard the story	Saturday, May 30	(DECORATION DAY)
	ne for our stance, has proven successful wherever	plain ave Cleveland O nor	of the time when Abraham Lincoln was		
TO THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF THE call but we see no other way	y but this conditions were such, that it could be	year 1.00	walking with a friend and they met a	(From 10 A. M.	to 10 P. M.)
LAND, appeal. Quick action is i	mperative, applied, and the suggestion made was	Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-week-	Negro. The Negro lifted his hat to the	Dancing from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. KRC	NSTROM'S ORCHESTRA.
The "Unity" pamphlets of the Socialist Send all contributions either		ly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y.,	two men. Lincoln lifted his hat in furn	ADMISSION, Gents, 50 C	entes Ladias 35 Cante
Women of Greater New York are ready. the SOCIALISTISCHE AR			to the Negro.	Abimobion, dems, or e	ems, Laures, bo cems
All Socialist women throughout the ZEITUNG, 310 CHAMPLAI		Basiana Nuona (Ta-lian Manihla)	Why und you do that i asked 1Mh.	PROGR	A M : 👯
country interested in extending the unity CLEVELAND, O., or to Com		Dead II III Deall	coln's friend of the President,	ANTHONY HOU	TENBRINK
	RANTON age parties in the homes of comrades.		"Because," was the reply, "I cannot	Acrobat and Hand Bala	neing. Marvelous!!
containing the speech of Daniel De Leon, ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.	The package party is a home enter-		afford to be less polite than a Negro."	The Swedish Gymnastic Clubs "Post	se" and "Svea" will compete in all
Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, Appeal indorsed by the N				kinds of races, sports and athletic event	.8.
are requested to place their orders as Sub-Committee.	friends of friends are invited. The		There while of black, anora to be here	* The Norwegian Turn Society will	
	Publication ladies each bring with them a wrap-	guages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure	ponte than a maconi.	Wrestling Match between two wel	1 known Swedish-American wres-
of the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Committee, Section Cleve	land, O., ped-up package, the contents of which		I then a monte you all remember read	tlers.	
Place, or of Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. S. L. P.	remain unknown, until the packages		ing of Lincoln's gentleness, not only to	Speeches in Swedish by G. Ohman	from Worcester and in English
Mary's St., New York City. Price, in	are auctioned off. A programme of	as per address given above, and not as	i mothers who came to plead for pardons	by A E Reimer from Boston.	
bundles of 25, \$1.00. Watch the label on your	paper. It music and recitation preceeds the auc-		for their soluter boys, but also to nice	S S P M	
Yours for unity of the Socialist forces will tell yor when your subscr			mothers of the field and forest.	Take Jamaica Plain, Columbus Ave., Franklin Park cars to the grove.	Ave., Forest Hills, or Columbus
	the month, field. Bids are asked for and the packages are sold to the highest bid-		One day Lincoln found that in a storm		and the second
Socialist Woman of Greater New York. second, the day, third, the ve	- packages are sold to the highest bid-	as City Hall Place, New York.	I some little fledglings had been dislodged		