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## PASSING COMMENT

#### REVIEW OF THINGS AND TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Raising the "Widow and Orphan" Tale in Germany-The Sanctimenious Capitalists Sanctimoniously Observing the Law: Boston and Maine Merger & Case in Point.

Once the saying was: "Westward moves the star of Empire (and of Civil-That is now changed. That tar, now radiates Bast and Westthe United States as a center. The German Reichstag has taken the cut of Washington champions of the "wid-and the orphan." The extension to ows and osphans of the law that inheritances has been bravely voted down by the German champio the "widow" and the "orphan."

"Het Volk," of the 15th of this me organ of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Holland gives the party's vote at the elections for the Chambers as 82,793. If to this number is added the ste of the bolting "Tribunists" of zists, who set up about 5 independest candidates, but supported the other nominees of the old party, the total is nearer to 84,000. The number of Somallet seats is not changed, and 2 or 4 ere, which would make a total of 8 or 10, are expected to be gained at the sup-plementary elections. "Het Volk," while expressing gratification at the increase a from the 65.743 of last election regrate that the increase is not larger, and imputes the smallness of the gains to the internal troubles in the party.

eberry has written a letter in which he calls the proposed budget, which is to tax large estates, automohich is to tax large estates, automo-ies and other accumulations of plun-r, "s sinister, if not an alarming symp-m" of "s social and political revolu-on." It is that if the howl of a wound-i jeckal is "powerful." As far as My Lord Reseberry's letter is an intellectual effort, the Lord betrays utter unfamiliarity with even such elemental works on law and constitutional history as Blackstone's

The merger suit against the New Haven and the Boston and Maine railroads has been discontinued by the Federal vernment. The reasons are most co-nt. First, it was illegal to merge, but illegal act has been "cured" by the nt authorization of the Ma Legislature. In other words, an unlawful act may at any time acquire the force of legality and go scot free. Second, the Massachusetts Legislature has no authority to allow merger with reads outside of the State, but the roads talle of the State are "small." In words, the story over again of silly maid who defended the charges against her chashity saying the baby abe had was "only such a little bit of a baby." And, thirdly, the stock of

#### be much more to the point than public vatories and cuspidores.

The New York Evening "Call," which was to teach the Daily People how to run a successful, self-supporting paper, finding itself sinking with an (admitted) \$1,000 deficit a week after having, in one year, made ducks and drakes of over \$100,000, has started to make changesnot in the essence, but in the form. The change decided on and from which salva tion is expected is to turn the paper from an evening te a merning publica tion, and from a 1-cent paper to a 2-cent one. Once started on the route of changes of form, as many of its likes hav done before, we may soon expect to see

another change-a change in name-"The Call to Freedom"; or "the Cry of the Tax-Payers"; or "The Call of Apostoli Christianity"; or "The Bugle-Call of the Superior Races"; or "The Trombone for Deaf Union Votes." Anyone of these names, or all together, are suggested to the "Call" free, gratis and for nothing.

June 23 was an inhospitable day for the shoe manufacturer ex-Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts. The Senate decided to restore the Dingley rates of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides. Douglas proved in a pamphlet with which he deluged Congress and the land that the continu ance of the tariff on hides would have the speedy effect of creating a monster Trust in the hands of the already powerful Meat Packers' Trust, who would then shoorb the boot and shoe industry and run the whole leather business. The nervousness of ex-Gov. Douglas's exposition indicated quite clearly that he fears "annexation," the same as some petty prinsipality, whose Prince cuts a figure be cause of his independence, hates an an-nexation that wipes him off the princisality board into a subaltern por Ex-Gov. Douglas will have to get ready to play second fiddle. Next time he

runs for office it will have to be as "Trainbearer" for the Governor.

John Mitchell, the labor-lieutenant of Mark Hanna, has landed in a political job in this State. He is to draw salary as an exa niner on the condition of the unemployed. If Mitchell only had the ne-cessary abnegation, what a magnificent service could he not now render to civilization! He could issue a book with front, profile and rear pictures of him self illustrating the "cause of unemploy-ment." The cause of a thing being

The Daily People frames up for th hilarity of the wise the following editorial paragraph from the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," German S. P. organ, of June 25:

grasped.

-Dan De Leon comments upon the deficit of "The Call." If our English " party paper had at its disposal a "certain" Senator Platt, to furmish \* it with Pennsylvania Court an-And then comes the distich-\* nouncements, taking up whole col-"umms at a time, then, of course," Does the boss do that way?

THE SOCIALIST OPPORTUNIT

The most casual reading of the Con- | but sympathetic eco ressional Record, reporting the debate now going on in the Senate on the tarif, eads to the conclusion that there is going on a complete disintegration of parties. Republicans are ripped in twain: so are Democrats. There is bound to be a "re-alignment." if not the starting of a new party with taxation, in the form of tariff duties, as the line of cleavage Many a brand of "reformers" will giggle with joy at this, and rub their hands and expect that Socialism will "reap the

dvantage." Socialism will, or will not reap the dvantage, according as the agitation onducted in its behalf deports itself. The issue at bettom is "Taxation."

If the agitation for Socialism is conincted on the fly-paper system of the Socialist party, which imagines it can drill recruits for Socialism by echoing the sentimental errors upon which one sing of Capitaliam thrives; if the agiation for Socialism is, conducted upon the principle that Socialists will isolate hemselves unless they echo the false

#### one sect-the sect of the Religion of | Capital.

Among the droll sights presented by the reason a leading place must be assigned to the Socialist party privately owned corporation of Kerr & Co. of Chicago, with its recent pronouncements

against the tiresome twaddle of the "educated Socialists" of its party, who have thrown the S. P. into "a deplorable confusion," etc. The Kerr & Co. privately owned concern has dumped more Untermanic, Simonistic and other tiresome intellectual trash upon the Movement than all shoddy publications, run for revenue, can boast of. Or is the sight rather tragic than droll? Can it be that the intellectual "lead" is found te have run dry, and now the privately

swned concern seeks "oil" in opposite waters! The latest and most striking instance of "poetic license" appears in a poem published by a New York "Sun" poet who signs himself Ocear of the Office. understood, its condition is easily Oscar describes in quatrains, closing each time with a distich, what he would do' if he had "the boss's income." each time the closing distich declares the boss does exactly the opposite. One of the quat-

trains in which Oscar of the Office tells what he would de if he had the boss's income is this: If I had the boas's income,

Each pleasant afternoon The stroke of two would see me through, And the subway'd see me soon.

tained by the proletariat generally; in short, if the agitation for Socialism is conducted upon lines that repeat the ab-surd tenet that "Labor pays the taxes" -if the agitation for Socialism is conducted along such lines, then, so far from Socialism being benefitted, it will be positively harmed; even the hunters after "Votes!" "Votes!" will get left; their agitation will redound to the benefit of the reform, "lower taxes" alignment; only the veriest freaks will vote such a Socialist ticket.

On the contrary, if the agitation for Socialism is of the kind that is too well grounded to expect success from popular error, and to seek victory in "Votes!" however scraped together; if the agitation for Socialism is of the kind that realizes that the battalions of the proletariat can not be drilled except upon sound working class principle; in short, if the agitation for Socialism utilizes the present capitalist tax disturbance to ducidate the Socialist principle that taxes, while paid out of wealth produced

be taken than the utter suppression by Labor only, are paid out of that portion of Labor's product that Labor cities.

never pockets, it being plundered from Labor in the shop by the capitalist system of wage slavery, and that, consequently, taxes are not "paid" by Labor but by the capitalist class; -- if' the agitation is conducted along these, the Socialist Labor Party lines, then the erty.

"Tax" issue will be stripped of its false pretence; it will stand exposed as a purely capitalist issue, and simultaneously the law that determines wages will firmly take possession of the workers' mind. Then they will see, and feel, and grasp the truth of the statement that capitalism does and can offer them no redress-a statement that otherwise sounds wild. Then Socialism will be benefitted. Then many a voter who might otherwise be duped would rescued. Then the votes that are gath-

ing. The season alone, without the sower, brings no crop. Capitalism furnishes the sesson. The Socialist must sow the beed.

ered for Socialism will be worth gather-

a short time. At Herewich, a town near Hem mond, Ind., there were once the large Jeffries r shops. Only two years ago it had a population of about \$.000, and was a thriving little town, but the works have been practically shut up for nearly two years and the population has been reduced to almost noth-

In the town of Pullman, West Pullman, Kensington, and Burnside, all in the city limits of Chicago, the same conditions of stagnation exist. Around ndustrial conditions for wage-earners. these places there were once employed On the contrary, my inquiries have all

from 30,000 to 40,000 men; now there elicited the fact that workingmen are are not 10.000 a. work. beset with the most uncertain circum-In the coal mining towns of west-

tances, and feel practically helpless and hopeless over the fate which conera and southern Illinois, the miners, with few exceptions, are getting in ten and fourteen hours weekly. In & few days ago I was in St. Loui some cases the miners work three and Mo., and spoke to a defender of capfive days in the month. The highest italism. He told me that wages were wages these men can earn are \$2.87 never so high as at present. Yet in for a day. It will be seen that they that very city I learned that in the are not blessed with prosperity. glass bottling works of the Annhauser

The railroad workers are also af-Busch Brewing Company the men were fected when no coal is being transreceiving the munificent sum of ten ported, owing to none being mined, cents per hour, and they are not working steady at that. A saloon keeper The beef packing industry about

who cashes the pay checks for the Chicago can boast 150,000 idle men and men on pay day told me that the largwomen. These figures are rather beest check he cashed was \$12.75 for low than above the actual numbers two weeks' pay. In the different iron out of work in this line. The distiland steel mills around St. Louis the leries about Peoria, and the implement works located here, have also their

In East Chicago, Ind., the laborers hosts of unemployed.

in the rolling and steel mills went on These are the facts with regard to strike because the company wanted to the return of that much heralded prosreduce the wages of the men from perity which the "public" press is dishtwelve and one-half cents to ten cents ing out to its readers. Much more could be written along this line, but it In Joliet, Ill., a very large manufacbecomes wearfsome in relating the turing city, a smoky and dirty place, same tale of the many places I strike the men are working about three days, in my travels. or four at the most per week. Thou-

is worth consideration. He spoke in part as follows: "No greater step, in the conservation movement of the United States could

PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL LABOR of the smoke nuisance in our great "This evil is one of the great dangers of modern times, insidiously tak-

ing the health of the individual, lowering his vitality, increasing whe death rate and causing untold injury to prop-"The damage which smoke inflicts

every year in the United States mounts to more than \$600.000.000 in the destruction of merchandise, the defacement of buildings, the tarnishing of metals, the injury to plant life and the greatly increased labor and cest of housekeeping.

"In our great and middle-sized cities more than \$0,000,000 people live, and those suffer all the loss, which is shown in the total of \$600,000,000. The statement is based upon estimates made by Chicago, with \$59,000,000 loss a year, Cleveland, Ohio, with perhaps \$4,000,-000, and a number of other cities.

"But this is not the most serious phase of the question. The smoke nulsance means uncleanliness, poverty, wretchedness, disease and death. The medical men of the country are unanimous in the declaration that the breathing of coal smoke predisposes the lungs to tuberculouis, and even mo. violent lung trouble, such as preumonia.

"According to the last report of the National Conservation Commission. 150,000 persons die each year in the United States from tuberculosis, and 500,000 are suffering from that disease at the present time. The statement is made that with the proper hygienic conditions and absence of smoke threefourths of the deaths from tuberculosis

are preventable. "In other words we are wasting of that most precious of resources, human life, 112,500 men, women and children each year. If we appraise each life lost at \$1,708, as is the practica of some European insurance companies, and the annual average earnings as \$700, the economic gain to be obtained from preventing tuberculosis through smoky and mirky atmospheres would be \$270,000,000 in one year.

"This loss of \$600,000,000 damage, due to smoke, and the \$270,060,00, due to deaths from tuberculosis which could be prevented, are practically the direct losses from this great evil. There are many other deaths from other diseases that are indirectly attributed to the polluted atmosphere of the great cities.

EXPOSING FAKIRS IN AUSTRALIA Socialist Labor Party Man, Jame

Moroney, Makes "Labor Party" Champion Squeal. In its issue of May 15, "The Flame,"

lowing account of a debate between the Socialist Labor Party representative, J. Labor party fame:

There is this much to be said:

UNION WILL BE DIVIDED. Republican "Gang" Needs Council's Support in Fall Municipal Elections

"NO POLITICS"

and Will Use Delegates to Becure Control - Socialist Party's Contemptible Stand

Philadelphia, June 26 .- The time has again arrived where it becomes necesary for the Republican "machine" in this city to manipulate the wires in the Central Labor Union and make its lieutenants use the influence of that body to insure Republican success at the elections next fall. Therefore Frank Feeney, whose star as a leader of labor had somewhat waned, will resume activities and try for the ontrol of the delegates to the central labor body, to create a favorable political sentiment for Putladelphia's political bosses, James Mc. Nichol and his pals. Politics up to the handle will be tojected into the "nopol'tics-in- the -union" organization and the simple and servile pure and simple

political Socialist party thereby covers rself with glory, for it has these several ytars praised the Central Labor Union and upheld its actions. The S. P. has lined itself up with the Central Labor Union protesting its love for it, and allowed thousands of workingmen to borbor the impression that that body is labor body, hence the S. P. must bear he smudge which will attach to the be t aval about to be perpetrated upon bladelphia's working population.

The enter ng wedge to the Republican organization's securing control of the aber counc's will center about the election of a president on July 25. At the present time, John J. Murphy, who, be-cause of the popularity he guined during the recent trolleymen's strike was .'seted candidale for City Treasure: on the William Penn party ticket, holds the presidency of the council. He will be a candidate for re-election.

His only opposition is the revived effort of Frank Feeney, known as "Mc-Nichol's labor agent." President Murby's friends feign a confidence that feeney will fail in this scheme, as he failed in the two preceding contests, but there will no doubt be a big fight and much dissension created,

Feency's candidate as a rival against President Murphy is still under cover. "Bill" Tracy, of the plumbers' union, was Feeney's man, it is said, but it is believed that some other will be chosen. In his scheme to get control, Feeney is resorting to all tricks. For example, the municipal firemen of the Lardner's point pumping station are being organized into a local union, with the idea that they will elset Feeney deleof Broken Hill, Australia, gives the fol- gates to the central union. Various local unions that for years have been in active are being revived, and paying O. Moroney, and a certain Griffith of their money into the central union to entitle them to participate in the July It is reported that Feeney and his friends have "all sorts of money" for campaign literature, if necessary his friends Feeney has admitted that he,"must make good" in this fight. He is a delegate to the central union, but it is said, he never gets to the meetings except when he has a scheme or at election

IDLE INDUSTRIES Stagnation Rampant in Middle Wester Cities, Demolishing Presperity Lies.

La Salle, Ill., June 24 .- The only

ing. This is the way capitalism preplace where prosperity is to be found serves the home. in the land is in the newspapers, and there it is all talk. I have covered considerable ground in the Middle Western States and fail to find evidences of good

the State and which had been with the New Haven read, are being transferred from the Directors to their s, their sisters and their autits. is nothing like the "law abiding" list and his "law enforcing" Gev-

hour of distress wrings the trath at of afflicted breasts. Anxious to rid a-growing capitalists of the bur-tariff, Senator Ellison D. Smith ath Carolina gave in his Senate facts and fig ures to prove that a were 4,000,000 people at work in in raising in the eleven cotton-grow. States of the land, and that the of these 4,000,000 were only capits a year. What a field for aniser of labor to work in if he proaches the question with the car-st and honest purpose that facts and ures imparts instead of approaching with a head full of wind and mouth full of phrases.

Here is work for the gentlemen of the ocial Democratic party in Wisconsin emocratic party in the Stati re of that State. The St. Paul has just got permission from [perisk from the is that it did so without a protest the unit Bootal Demotrant a \$80. 100 issue of bonds. Now the Ber mand that the sa t he estimated to the or in in the State. That

This Timbuctoo gem, with its New York Senator Platt disposing of Pennsylvania local courts announcements and other such sparks, should not remain buried with the baker's dozen who read the "Velkazeitung." Pass it along.

It certainly was considerate on th part of Bishop McFaul to choose the present intolerably hot weather to fir his violent and vitriolic diatribes against the Colleges for not teaching McFaul "morality." The intelligent students of St. Francis Xavier's College, at whos ement exercises this survivor of the Dark Ages spoke, together with the intelligent people in the audience, must have felt, like all intelligent readers of the address. They must have felt refreshou. When one hears language that recalls the stake and the thur becrew, one feels cool in the happy thought that those days are gone, are far away, never more to return. It is just the thing to hear in hot weather-and cause one to appreciate the present.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Aked, mor generally known as the chimney-sweep Standard Oil Conscience, is in error when he declares that John D.

feller, the chimney the soot of hich blackens the Rev. Dr. all over, Didn't found the Chicago University for ast one sect." Yes he did. Mr. Rocke-

orks when all the This is "poetic license" with a ven-geance. A "working capitalist"! The thing does not exist.

A Negro preacher, Joe Hardy; was nched in Georgia because he advised the Negroes not to work for the whites. He was lynched as a warning against stirring race animosities. If the whites of Georgia mob Negro firemen off the cabs of railroad locomotives, that is a move that makes for race fraternity: if a Negro advises his fellow Negroes not to work for whites that is a move that

makes for race animosity .-- Perfectly plain in "reason" and "merality."

Official reports of the wreck of the Slavonia off the Azores tell of the removal of the first cabin passengers to omfortable retreats ashore and all their baggage saved early in the morning, and steerage passengers being left aboard till afternoon, their quarters oded with the incoming sea, their baggage all lost, and their final landing to k comfort in the open air, without blankets." Shakespeare was wrong when he said "All the world's a stage." All the world's a Slavonia, with the steerage passengers, those locked beneath the hatches of economic dependence, continually getting the worst of it.

Not infrequently we get communica tions reading: "Se meone handed me a

sands are idle altogether. When a pay day comes around the small and large business men all watch and wonder why the workingmen do not come forth with their pay checks to spend what little the big capitalist master gives

same conditions prevail.

per hour.

Nit!

fronts them.

them for wages. While waiting for a train at Jollet

wandered into the steel workers' club. Whether er not the workers ever patronize the club rooms I don't know. While in the club room I looked through

the building. It has a large gymnasium, swimming pool, large reception room, and a large library. Looking over the books I did not see a single work on economics. They were mostly fiction and technical works. I asked

the assistant librarian if I could not place Sue's works in the library, and she told me that she was almost certain that such works would not be tolerated. And that library is supposed to be for the education of the working class!

> Waukegan, Ill., is another steel mill town like Joliet. Thousands of workingmen are out of work. And those that are fortunate enough to have som work make very little money. In Hammond, Ind., a very important factory town close to Ghicago, more than half of its working population,

either left for other fields or are waif ing to find a buyer for their labor

power. The Standard Steel Car Works are employing about 1,800 men of their sund the Chicago University for capy of your paper and I want to know original force of 6,000. Only when sect." Yes he did. Mr. Rocke- more about it." Pass your paper along there is an order for some new cars unded the University for just when read. a few hundred men are put to work for

ong as the working people take their information from the capitalist press, they will never be enlightened as to the true state of affairs; they will only be misled and swindled. It is the working class press, the Dally and Weekly People, which they must subscribe to and support and thereby disseminate correct information and receive knowledge that will be of avai to them in seeking for better conditions D. Rudnick.

SMOKE NUISANCE

Destroys Many Lives and Defaces Property.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 26 .- Six hun dred million dollars in destruction of property, and 159,000 lives wiped out by tuberculosis, is the evil annually worked out by the smoke nuisance in the cities, according to H. M. Wilson of the United States Geodetical Survey. Wilson made these charges yesterday in a speech before the International Assoclation for the Prevention of Smoke, Owing to his special work as chief engineer of the Geodetical Survey, Wilson seems to think that the smoke nulsance is the greatest factor in pro-ducing tuberculosis. He wholly overreulosis. He wholly overlooks the powerful agencies of unhabitable tenements and sweatshops in laying the foundations for the dread

disease. Still, as an element in giving

The long-postponed debate between S. L. P. Moroney and "Full Ouiver" Griffith (who said from the platform recently in Broken Hill that he would not lower himself to debate with a man who had opposed a Labor candidate) has eventuated at last. Of course, Moroney taking as he did the unpopular side didn't expect to be slobbered over by the audience. Griffith did. In fact slobber is his unexpressed stipulation in such cases. Moroney certainly showed himself to be in good form and mercifully dulled the edge of some of his at guments, so as to spare the susceptibilities of his opponent in swaddling clothes.

Griffith, whose memory is getting very shaky, denied the soft impeachment that his Party proposed to nationalize monopolies by purchase. The writer of these lines remembers him saying from the Trades Hall platform that any party which would take the land from its present owners without compensation in full would be worse than robbers. At the same time he advocated the cancellation of all liquor licenses without compensation, because the "beah" trade was an abomination. When Moroney had him at his mercy and was playing with him like a cat would a mouse, he reiterated that inspired squeal "Hasn't the Labor Party enemies enough without its own class turning against it?" Well, its "own class" hasn't turned against it Griffith hasn't, nor Holmes (lawyer) nor Holmes (lawyer). nor Beeby (shark), nor Hughes (with

#### URGES TROLLEYMEN TO "PA-TIENCE."

Philadelphia, June 26 .- New running chedules and the right to buy their uniforms in the open market were the chief matters brought before the street railway employes in two large meetitngs held last night in Mercantile Hall, Franklin street, below Poplar. At each of the meetings nearly 2,000 men crowded into the hall, and gave close attention to an hour speech by Chairman C. O. Pratt.

Pratt advised the men to exercise patience concerning the failure of the transit company to carry out the provisions of the agreement. He admitted that there is present cause for dissatisfaction, but expressed the belief that the troubles would soon be properly adjusted. In spite of the fact that the men ard vrestling with the problem to have the company grant what it promised, Pratt in a speech declared that they, the works ers, had won their fight.

ho) and "that great democratic vote the pork-butcher ditto, still hugs this rise to discases and working destrue- which Griffith raves about-the cocky to it tion of beau afut spots, Wilsen's speech vote, the grocer rote, the bakes rote, for its soul, the ".- v to its huzzym. and ways

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

# LIFE, LIBERTY, AND HAPPINESS

ANNUALLY PROCLAIMED ON FOURTH OF JULY, NEVERTHELESS THE WORKING CLASS REMAINS IN CHAINS.

develo

#### By a Patriot, Pittsburg, Pa.

One hundred and thirty-three years age a group of Colonists assembled in dence Hall, Philadelphia, to protest against the government of England. their mother country, for the outrages forced upon them. This assembly of known as the Continental Congress, drew up and signed one of the greatest historical documents in the his-tory of America. The time is now at hand when we as a nation of patriotic (f) citizens will celebrate the one hundred and thirty third birthday of this historical document, the Declaration of Independence. As we gather at the parks and other public places, listening to the singing of national songs and the ads of prominent orators, let us ask ourselves if we have, as a class, what the Declaration of Independence proclaims: the inalienable right to life, lib-

erty, and the pursuit of happiness. Life means the union of soul and body, and in order to keep these two united it requires food, clothing, and shelter. The means to produce these require-ments are not in the hands of the workclass, but are owned by the capitalist s. The working class, not owning the means whereby the necessities of Ife are produced, do-not, in the true sense of the word, own even their own lives. They are subjects to the employing class. These are our masters; we their slaves. Slavery and liberty are by no means synonymous: if we, as a class, are slaves, we cannot at the same-time be freemen.

The question arises: Can we have ess while we are in slavery? The er to this I will leave to the working class to draw from the condition of

Is it possible that we can be happy when we are subject to such conditions as we are living under at present? During the panic there were five million more men that were unemployed. Can it be said that these men were happy? How many were there that itted suicide because they were out of jobs and unable to support them-selves and their families? How many were there that died of starvation? Can it he said of these people that they lived in happiness?

Independence, the colonists brought on a war with their mother country, and, after more than six years of hard strugris, the victory was won by the colo-nists. We were declared a nation of free people, entitled to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of

As the nation advanced in years, an other question was brought before the American people by a class known as the Abolitionists. This anti-slavery party, which was formed in the year 33, planted the acorn of that great which in the year of 1860 overshad-the land. These Abolitionists owed the land. not see how, in a "free country,' it was possible to have chattle slavery. And, as a consequence of their efforts. And, as a consequence of their efforts, the campaign against slavery waxed warm. Anti-slavery threatened to divide the Union, and brought on the Civil

At the lose of the Civil War in 1865, the thirteenth amendment to the Con-

country a form of slavery which has d, and it can be compared with slavery. This is the chattle system of wage slavery which has. reduced the working class Wm. E. Trautmann. to such a standard of living that they General Sec'y-Treas., I. W. W., are considered to be little better than Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. the chattle slave. A man is not a slave Fellow Worker :-because he is bought and sold on an auc-I sent you \$15 in I. W. W. scrip in tion block, but he is a slave simply July, which I asked you to redeem, 90 on account of economic conditions. To days having elapsed from date of issue. illustrate: The old chattle slave worked I asked you to redeem it and pay a debt on another man's land, so does the wage of mine in San Francisco. The party slave of to-day; the chattle slave used has not yet received the money, acanother man's tools and machinery, so cording to last mail from the United does the wage slave of to-day; the chat-

States, three weeks ago, thus necessitle slave lived in another man's house, tating my forwarding \$15 from this, so does the wage slave of to-day. If country to pay my debt. the chattle slave was injured or was I have not received any acknowledgetaken sick, his master would see that ment from you regarding scrip, so ask he had the best medical attention; but you to inform me: Did you get it? Did if a wage slave is injured or taken sick, you redeem it? If not, can you redeem he is left to depend upon himself. The it now by sending me handbooks or a capitalist class has no concern for him. hundle of twenty "Bulletins" per issue At times, the chattle slave would pick to wine off the score? or both? up enough courage and run away to the If the finances of the I. W. W. can't northern part of the United States or repay loan, and can't send pamphlets to Canada, where he no longer would be held in bondage; but is the wage "Bulletins," let me know and I will wipe off the loan. Anyhow, I am enslave of to-day found running away titled to the information and request from his master? No! We find him it by return mail. always looking for a master: he may

leave one lord, but it is only to work

This is the condition of the working

for another.

Yours for Emancipation, R. Mackenzie, Formerly of Denver, U. S. A. Date of receipt, Feb. 13, 1908.

Hundreds Who Can. .

Victory Lodge,

Victoria St., E.,

Burwood, N. S. W.

T.

(Copy.)

class as it presents itself to the Amer-M.O. 503. ican people to-day. As the Abolition Wm. E. Trautmann, per D.R.G. ists could not understand why there IL should be slavery in a free country, neither can the Socialists of to-day un-Chicago, Jan. 11, 1909. derstand how this America is free land Mr. R. Mackenzie. when we still have slavery. The old

Victory Lodge, Victoria St., E., Burwood, N. S. W., Australia political partles, the Republican and the Democratic stand for that kind of -llow Worker :--

Received yours of November 23, in government that has here been pointed at. But Socialism stands for a co-opwhich you ask me about the disposition erative system of government where the made by me with the \$15 scrip which mills, mines, factories, etc., will be you wanted to be redeemed. Immediateowned by the people. It has been said that Socialists are ly after receipt of your last letter I wrote you, and also to the party in San unpatriotic, but I claim that we Social-Francisco, asking an extension of time ists are just as patriotic as any other on account of the inability to redeem class of Americans. The old political the scrip. I do not need to go into departies stand for that system of governtails, I presume, enough to let you know ment-which gives the capitalist class that parties who owed general headthe right to own the country and take a quarters approximately \$2,000 (two thourake- off in the shape of profits from the sand dollars) for supplies and other stuff took the advantage to repudiate all their indebtedness by forming, what vealth that the working class produces out we Socialists desire that the country shall be owned by the people, and they call, another I. W. W., with headthat its industrial establishments shall quarters in the New York "People"

not be operated for profits, but for the office common good of the people. On Independence Day, when our patri-ots wear their American flags and sing The only way to redeem your scrip is by sending you handbooks and sub-cards for that amount. St. John, who is that song, "My Country, 'Tis of thee, elected General Secretary-Treasurer of sweet land of liberty," it would be well for them to ask themselves how much the I. W. W., will attend to this, and will send you a receipt for the amount of the country they own, and if they and enter a corresponding amount up as payment in redemption of the scrip. The old chattle slave had no way of

I can assure you that your support of setting himself free from bondage, but the organization in its hours of difficulty the wage slave of to-day has the opporwas highly appreciated while you were tunity to vote, when, by casting a balin America, and I feel confident that lot, he chooses the system of governyou will not lose interest on account of ment that shall prevail in the land. In the past we workingmen have voted either for the Republican or for the the inability on our part to return you the money on time. It could not be helped.

With best personal wishes to yoursel and Mrs. Mackenzie, from myself and family also. I remain.

> Yours for Industrial Freedom, Wm. E. Trautmann. III.

> > Victory Lodge, Victoria St., E,

DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY that "the New York People office" was THE factor in preserving the I. W. W. intact, as all records being in the posses-One Man Who Can't Be Stuffed Is Worth sion of Sherman, you were utterly routed, and the "New York People office" was the only avenue of communication that could be used AND WAS USED BY YOU to keep the I. W. W. intact? As the "People office" acted in 1906, o too the "People office" acted in 1908. Australia, Nov. 23, 1908.

As Sherman howled in 1906 at The People, so do you howl to-day. As the "People office" used every resource at its command to preserve the I. W. W. in 1906 with YOUR admira-

tion and approval, so does the "People office" command MY admiration and approval to-day, by giving the Socialist Workers of America the opportunity to preserve their organization intact by having headquarters in the "People office.

"Ring off," Bill, "Ring off!" You ought to know better than try to scare me by blaming the "People office" for being the cause of "What they call another I. W. W." There is only one I. W. W., and that is the one that stands for the political organization of the working class. Had you and your pals remained straight, the I. W. W. would have now been a thriving organization, instead of the gradually lessening quantity that it became.

That the "\$2,000 owing headquarters for supplies and other stuff," was not owed by "those who formed what they call another I. W. W.," is too obvious, for the slogan of "your organization" is "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," and in view of the fact that bums never pay their | not explain anything, it merely states way, it would be absurd to expect that the problem. We are not any more the bums paid all indebtedness to "headquarters" and were the only persons who | in the history of the earth water receded paid such, as such action is against the and animals were obliged to live partly 'philosophy" of bumdom. "Ring off," Bill, and take your 23. "Headquarters" hasn't endeavored to pay off its indebtedness by sending me even a copy of the "Bulletin." As for

your \$15 sub-cards, I don't want them, as I never peddle green goods. St. John is, I presume, attending to

his multifarious duties, such as feeding the "I am a hum" brigade, that he omitted to send the sub-cards, etc. It required no Napoleon of finance to make an entry and post a package, and evidently "Headquarters" is "repudiating their indebtedness." So in view of the fact that my residence, so far from Chicago, will operate against collecting the debt. I relinquish all claims, but have the satisfaction of knowing that "a thing is never lost when you know where, it is." But don't forget, send no green

goods. Still, for political as well as indus trial organization,, R. Mackenzie.

## SEND 35 CENTS

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and Flashlights of the Amsterdam Con-

ress, Paper, 167 pages. Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 38 CITY HALL PLACE. NEW YORK.

TAX ON WEALTHY WOMEN.

Assessors Will Try to Prevent Dodging Tax Law.

Chicago, June 25 .- Chicago wome are to be among the heaviest taxpayers in the community this year, their diamonds, automobiles, gowns and expensive household fixings having been

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

By Jaime Angulo, Baltimore, Md. type of a new species. Please notice that all these are proved facts. Now the

The argument is often brought forth that a social revolution would be against the scientific laws of development. Evo lution, it is said, proceeds slowly. Whenever the conditions of life change, the living organism proceeds to adapt itself earth, water began to recede and leave to the new surroundings, but this change takes place little by little, gradually, imperceptibly. The same must be true of society: when conditions of life be ome such as not to be met adequately by prevailing institutions, a change must take place, surely enough, and society must adapt itself to the new conditions. but this adaptation must be slow and gradual, as with the biological organism; therefore a social revolution, a sudden change, would not answer the need; it would be premature, unscientific.

This argument seems plausible, at firs glance, to those uninitiated in the last steps of the science of evolution. It is based on the theory of adaptation, according to which surrounding conditions determine in the living organism, anatomical and physiological changes in the direction of the demand. This would be a very simple and luminous explanation of the process of evolution and it was accepted "faute de mieux" by the majority of biologists for a long time. Unfortunately, it meets with two and in the struggle for life, they were very strong objections. First, it does

advanced after being told that, when on land they developed lungs to meet the new demand, than before; for we physical laws the new conditions acted on the organism, and exactly how the organism re-acted. The adaptation the ory does not tell us anything about that. Secondly, experiments after experiments have conclusively proven that acquired characteristics cannot be transmitted to the offspring.

The science of evolution would have emained forever pitted against this barrier, if recently a new theory had not to be outlived by the original bourgeois been advanced. This new theory, the mutation theory, has been championed by Hugo de Vries," the Dutch botanist According to him, evolution proceeds in a very different way. Horticulturists and others have long known the exist ence of freaks, or "sports," new plants essentially different from the parents, which spring up suddenly in the geneology of a species. They are differentiated from hybrids and recurrent varieties. in that the latter differ from the narents in secondary or "varietal" characters, while sports differ in some primary or "specific" character.\*\* Therefore ; sport must be classed as a new, legitimate, independent species. As such it

breeds "true," that is, without reversion to type. These are therefore the important points of the mutation theory: from a heretofore constant species, a sport is pearance. However that it does appear, suddenly produced which is the proto- is a fact.



Providence, R. I., June 23 .- Rhode

Island has the distinction of passing but

one labor measure at this year's session.

That one is a "fair to middlin'" ten-

nour law for women and for children

fashioned gills, but, unlike them, armed with lungs. He bred true, of course, and very soon there was a new species of lunged animals living side by side with the original lungless stock. Naturally they soon overcrowded the land, and in

the struggle for life the better equipped, the lunged ones, survived. Of course there must have been lots of other "sports" produced besides these lunged amphibians, whose new characteristic consisted, not in lungs, but in

hypothesis, and it seems to me a very

legitimate one, is that evolution has

proceeded thus by leaps, by bounds, at

To return to our example. When, at

a remote period of the history of the

dry land and swamps, a new condition

was evidently imposed on the animals

which up to that time had lived in the

water, and were equipped for water life.

Nevertheless they did not forthwith pro-

ceed to develop lungs; they just kept

on living as best they could with their

antiquated system of gills. Suddenly,

owing to some ephemoral disturbance of

the surroundings, \*\*\* a sport was born,

possessor, like his parents, of the old-

ong intervals of time.

something else; only this something else did not happen to be of special profit, survived by the original stock .

The foregoing illustration is more of "fantaisie" by way of showing how evolution may have proceeded according to the mutation theory by a series of successive bounds, at intervals of time. That is why, in my opinion, a social revolution, far from being in opposition would like to know exactly by what to scientific evolution, would, on the contrary, be the only scientific way of evolving. With the new conditions of production, machinery production, co-operative labor, lungs are needed; in this case an adequate social system. Sports are constantly coming to light, sports without the much demanded lungs, parliamentary Socialists, opportunists, votecatching parties, craft unions, etc.; in

the struggle for life they are condemned stock, better equipped. When the true sport with lungs, the uncompromising Socialist will have bred a sufficient progeny, he will survive the others by a ocial revolution, and evolution will have advanced another step.

"Prof. de Vries gave a few years ago series of lectures in the University of California. They have been published under the title: "Species and Varieties, Mutations and Adaptations."

\*\*I cannot enter here in a discussion of these two sorts of characters. Suffice it to say that they are very different, and make it possible to say whether a new specimen is a species or

a variety. \*\*\*This is the hitch in the hypothesis. We do not know in response to exactly

Propaganda

**Pamphlets** 

Unionism.

Socialism.

ment.

The Mark.

The Trusts.

what disturbance a sport owes its ap-



Wage, Labor and Capital-

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History of the Commune of

By Lissagaray. Cloth, 50

(Includes an address on Free Trade)-By Karl Marx. Cloth. 50 cents.

forever slavery in all parts of the coun-	of Liberty; the home of the free and the land of the brave.
ry. But there still remains in this	the land of the brave.

have any liberty.

#### WEALTH.

Land-that is, Nature-is not the source of all wealth; it is the material the necessary labor of man, transforms into wealth, and without which could be no wealth or life either; but until that transforming function has been performed on it, it is no more wealth than the fixed stars.

Now, although man himself and all hi works are products of nature, and, al-though, in that large sense, nature is, therefore, the source of all wealth, yet in der to get at the equities of the stion" as between man and alth o n, we must, as Huxley says, "consider an apart from nature, and as simply a amber of society."

"Wealth," as a term of economic sci e, has a definite, distinctive meaning; ast he something that has an exe value. Now, if everything we ad was as plentiful and as easily apted as the air we breathe, there ild be no exchange value, therefore no

fore, labor is the only source of i wealth, and the laborer the only tiful owner of wealth. This is the we it.

But remember that the only labor that " reader in this City?

Auf 11 at Alexanded all And was ; the sec.

can produce wealth is necessary-socially necessary-labor; and other kind of labor, such as digging holes in your backyard and filling them up again, may be good exercise, but it cannot produce an exchange value.

Democratic party, both of which have

made liberty a farce. In the future let

us vote to emancipate our class by vot-

ing for the Socialist Labor Party, and

true liberty. Then the stars and stripes

of "Old Glory" will wave as they never

nder a Socialist administration enjoy

has some comments to make before cer-Now, we may be asked, "Why does The People go to the trouble of stating these things, seeing they are so glaringly evi-dent as to be the tritest and simplest too ancient history. I received no answer to my first letof commonplaces ?"

Dear Sir :---

The reason we do is because economic LETTERS. superstition, as expressed in the actions of the vast majority, denies in toto every one of them, and rewards labor in inverse proportion to its usefulness, and to its quantity the harder and more useful your work, the smaller its reward. This is fact.

Don Quixote Kipling has, the "Sunday Times" tells us, "removed the button from his foil," and is running amuck against Socialism in a story called "Melissa." He might as well,-as the Church did 300 years ago-run amuck against the solar system; we have no time for the bought and paid for bard of St. Jingo.-Sydney, Australia, People.

Readers getting the Daily People by organization. Is your memory so poor mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new

of which is accounted over a structure and be the

assessed as never before by the Board of Assessors.

John D. Rockefeller and generally con-

sidered one of the wealthiest women 'n

the West, is assessed this year at \$700,-

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

Burwood, N. S. W., Many of them may suffer penalties Australia, May 10, 1909. for failure to list all of their personal Wm. E. Trautmann. belongings at their full value and the board of review, it is said, will increase Yours of the 11th of January to hand their taxes over those of last year.

many weeks ago and I delayed answer-The reviewers put a large force of ing to give St. John ample time to forclerks to work yesterday in their offices ward pamphlets, etc. In that person's taking the initial step in an extensive neglect, wilful or otherwise, the writer war against tax dodgers, among whom,

it is hinted, will appear the names of tain actions of "Headquarters" become many society women. Mrs. Harold McCormick, daughter of

ter, nor did the party in 'Frisco. YOU NEVER WROTE THESE

000, a little more than twice the As to your reference to "What they amount paid last year. call another I. W. W., with headquarters Mrs. Emmons Blaine, whose enter in the New York People office," it may tainments have became famous, is listbe as well to refresh your memory reed by the assessors at \$750,000. Last garding a previous attitude of The Peoyear her assessment was less by about ple after the second convention of the \$100,000. I. W. W. in 1906. After the deposing

of Sherman et al., and the capture of 148 W. Madison street headquarters by him and his cohorts, amidst the jeers and sneers of the Bergers, etc., and the laughter of the A. F. of L. "leaders," there rang out the clear note from the swer. New York "People office" calling to the class conscious workers of America to rally around and support the convention and throttle the attempt to make the I. W. W. a pure and simple fakir-ridden

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to an-Cloth, Price 50 Cents. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. as CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK. that you have forgotten that the writer was in the I. W. W. at that time, knew the action at that convention, and knows Secialist Republic.

under sixteen.

A bill, which was introduced but lost, prohibited among other things, the employment of children under fourteen in factory, manufacturing, or business establishments, and forhade the employment of children under sixteen between the hours of seven at night and six the following morning. The bill was not reported out of the special legislation committee until the last day of the session, which proved a very effective way of killing it. It was supported by the Federation of Women's Clubs and called forth much discussion. Another labor bill which failed to pass was one creating an office of commissioner of labor and statistics with the intention of merging the duties of factory, inspectors and labor bureau officials. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee out of which it was never reported. Three other bills practically complete the labor legislation asked for at the last session. These were greater safety in building construction, protection to the lives of the traveling public and of railway employes, and the prevention of intimidation of employes in voting. This last bill was modelled very closely after the New York law but along with the others it did not get out of the special ommittee.

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

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

#### THE STATE CONVENTION OF LABOR UNIONS

There is no National "Federation of in Australia, like the A. F. of America, but as the state of New South Wales is the most highly develstate, the largest number of unions located here. The trades unions of South Wales have placed on foot "Labor Party." A report of the ion convention proceedings, however, throws a flashlight on the "union labor" hat gave birth to the spineless "Labor Party.

The following extract from the President's address is luminous :

"The Trade Union movement to-day was pot estisfied with its position, either ally or economically. As they had bthined increased wages so had the tries of commodities gone up. They en years ago in so far as any ordinagy with only his hands to rely upon was to all intents and purposes always the werge of starvation. He only and to fall ill or be out of work for a little time and he felt he was an outcast. It was only his fellow-Union-iats who prevented him from sinking wer and lower in the social scale. workers' salvation lay in coupers-As far as co-operation had gone had had it on a capitalistic basis. the co-operation of the future id have to be on the basis that Unionists would supply their own from their own ranks. They have to enter into competition the capitalist. In New South there were 120,000 to 160,000 Uniopists; and in the metropolitan are there were about 80,000. Those kers produced all the requirements of the State, but unfortunately they did so for the employers. The time ment to consider co-operation on an-other basis; the Unions would have to ise their funds to bring about co-operathat would secure for the worker he profits that he produced."

Peter Bowling, president of Coal Miners' Union N structed in the limelight and made the

Churchianity it is a feeling of bitter-

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Australia. , enters its most emphatic protest against the action of the authorities in changing the venue of the trial to Albury of the Unionists arrested at Broken Hill. and hereby pledges itself to do all in its power to prevent mal-administration of the law, and to secure justice to those arrested."

> A little information anent the change of venue referred to is timely. Several men were arrested at Broken Hill during the early days of the miners' strike charged with "rioting," "railroad wreck-"blowing up water mains," etc. The State Premjer, who also acts as Attorney General, changed the venue of trial from Broken Hill to Albury, a town 1.000 miles from the scene of the riots." His excuse, backed up by the plea of the press, was that no jury would convict on any evidence, as "they

> knew the treatment they would receive from Broken Hill unionists." The following motions were taken up as the "business" of the Congress; "That in the opinion of this Congress no age limit should restrict the employment of any person in any Government, municipal, or other employment." In the debate which followed it developed that the Government would not hire a worker over 40 years of age. Officials could be any age, and posse all their mental faculties, but the Government had determined that a wage worker over 40 is ready for the scrap pile. At 60 he must "retire." As he does not get the old age pension of \$2.50 per week until he is 65, he is presumably expected to undergo a five years' fast, or shuffle off this mortal

At last year's Congress, a motion to adopt the Paramble of the L W. W. received a good deal of support, but was defeated. This year no reference was made to that Preamble or organization. The following was adopted as the objective of the Congress : A-That the objective of the federa-

tion shall be to obtain for the workers the full fruits of their industry.

B-To improve the condition and protect the interests of all classes of labor blowing motion: "That this Congress I within the sphere of the federation's

affuance C-To prevent, if possible, by conference or otherwise, any dispute between members of the unions forming the federation of New South Wales and employers, and to endeavor to uphold the rules of any union which is affiliated to the council; failing which, to provide ways and means for the maintenance of the union involved. D-That industrial peace is impossible

so long as the workers are exploited for profit; that a struggle exists, as evidenced by the continuous bitter fight on the part of the working class to

maintain decent industrial conditions. E-That the betterment of industrial conditions will best be effected by the organization of the workers into industrial federations, in which they will be united upon common interests.

F-To secure the direct representation of labor in Parliament, and to promote such legislative reform as shall ensure social justice.

G-Mr. Black's proposals, as essential for investigation before federation :- (a) That a system of grouping or industrial lines, or lines of trade affinity, shall be adopted. (b) To prepare an estimate of the amount of capitation fees necessary to run the federation on a sound financial basis. (e) Define the scope and powers of the component parts of the Inderation. (d) To make provision for a general council, and the maintenance of a central office and secretarial office. Suggested Outline of the Various Gov-

erning Bedies of the Proposed Federation. t. Groups of unions, based on indus-

trial lines, or lines of trade affinity.

2. District councils, to consist of delegates elected by the various groups. 3 A Grand Council (or central governing body for the whole trades-union movement in New South Wales), the president, vice-president, and other officers to be elected at an annual congress. Other mambers of Grand, Cauncil to be elected by the various district councils & New South Wales Trade-union Congress (the supreme authority of the oposed federation), to meet annually Delegates to cepresent-(1) Tradeunions throughout the State ; (2) a limited number of representatives of the

various groups; (3) representatives of the district councils. The central idea of this program emanated from the Miners' Union of Broken

that the amalgamated miners of that district had adopted it merely as a, sop to the Socialist agitators in that union but evidently would make no attempt to organize the workers to control industry. The motion had some amend ments, but the clause "That the objective of the Federation shall be to obtain for the workers the full fruits of their

industry" came from Broken Hill A certain delegate named McDougal isked what was meant by "the full

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

fruits of their industry." He is one of the candidates for the Senate, of the "Labor Party." The adoption of subclause "providing for non-recognition of unions outside the Federation" is reminiscent of the A. F. of L's "non-

recognition" of the I. W. W. Other matters which came up were as follows:

A delegate from the furniture trades deand Shop Acts for the purpose of securing effective control of Chinese factories and workshops. A year ago the Chinese cabinetmakers were dissatished with factory conditions and desired to organize in the Furniture Trades Union, but were refused admission on

the grounds that they were not "white Australians." The Chinese have since organized a Chinese union of cabinetmakers. The "white men's union" had chance to secure "more effective control" when the Chinese made application to join their union.

The Australian Society of Engineers desired the abolition of first-class cars on suburban railroads, but they are perfectly satisfied to retain classes in societv.

The Wharf Laborers' Union desired government ownership of shipping and transport lines. The Newcastle Labor Council desired the distribution of commodities to be a function of the state or municipality.

The Sydney Labor Council asked that the Government should enact such legislation as to prevent the wholesale exportation of food supplies, principally meat, wheat, and butter, leaving such a shortage for home consumption that people are compelled to buy the remainder at high prices, the increased value going into the pockets of speculators.

met by the "passing it on" to the cost

the consumer he has to pay the increased cost, so that at the end he is no better off, there should be an authority to fix prices as well as to fix wages. The earnings of the worker should no longer be at the mercy of soulless combines or greedy individuals.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers submitted a recommendation as follows, which was agreed to ---

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

with dies, one worker does the work of

In leather manufacture, modern meth-

of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

work of 15 men by the old methods.

improvements save 75 per cent, of the

In making tin cans, one man and a

boy, with moder appliances, can do the

In the manufacture of boots and shoes,

the work of 500 operatives is now done

by 100-a displacement of wage earners

In nailing on shoe heels one worker

and a boy, with machinery, can beel 300

pairs of shoees per day. It would re-

quire five workers to do the same work

In stave dressing 12 co-laborers, with

machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the

same time that the same number of

workmen, by hand, could dress, 2,500

of 80 per cent .-- by aid of machinery.

work of 10 workers by the old process.

manual labor that once was necessary.

three by old methods.

by the old methods.

by hand.

History.

"That in the interest of workers a compulsory indentured apprenticeship act is necessary whereby the employer is bound to teach, and the apprentice bound to serve."

The Federated Iron, Brass, and Steel Moulders' Association proposed that the limitation of apprentices is desirable in all trades and occupations. The following motion from the United

Clerks' Union was agreed to :---

"That Congress considers no Act sired an amendment to the Factories | dealing with arbitration is complete without a clause whereby every person working under an award obtained by a union shall contribute to the funds of such union."

> Bryant, President of the Political Labor League of New South Wales, desired a closer affiliation with the "Labor Party," and declared it was the institution representing the Labor Movement, no matter what others said. "We made it," said he, "and can unmake it. But to unmake it we must take a share in the work of the machine."

The Labor Party was severely criticized by Bowling and Biggars.

In the first meeting of this congress, letter was received from a Cremstion Society, asking the congress to agree to a resolution in favor of cremation and to hear a paper on the subject. The request was refused, but, at the close, a speech on cremation would have been timely, showing the failacy of such spineless organizations' as the craft unions and their reflex, the Labor Party, and that the cremation of such organizations would be beneficial for the growth of a sound economic organization. This would make way for revolutionary industrial unionism of the work ing class to embrace all workers in all industries, to take and hold the means of production, and operate the Socialist Republic, and a political party based on the class struggle, demanding the uncon-

The United Storemen's Union moved disonal summer of the capitalist class. that as an advance in wages is now By these methods only will the emancipation of Labor be accomplished.

form with the predominant social in- , making the churches appear as institutions concerned solely with the so-

The price of the volume is \$1.10

Mr. Thompson gives considerable The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND

Anti-Political Industrialism



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Fiction.

EUGENE SUES

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes, during the last 30 years, has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced 50 per cent. to the customer. In the manufacture of wall paper one

ods have reduced the necessary number worker, by the aid of machinery, does the work of 108 workers by manual A carpet measuring and brushing malabor; and in cutting and drying paper chine, with the operator, will do the by machinery, four men and six girls do the work of 100 operatives by the old In the manufacture of flour, modern methods.

> In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and at one gun stock in one day of 10 hours, while three men, by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in 10 hours. This displaces the work of 44 to 49 wage workers .- The Pittsburg Leader.

struments, performs the work of 25 men "The Socialist"

> Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolution-ary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

where most of the ministers are murity wose of enlisting some of the States, the manual labor has been refacts at the outset. Church alienation, Haven't they taught the workers that Subscription Bate for the sled by their masters and dars not elergy in propaganda work. "Chrissays, is noticeable, not only their condition is due to the will of duced about 50 per cent. Now one weav. United States and Canada 50 preach the spapel of the Carpenter of " he says, is not So two to ten out England and Americs, but Continent also; and not only Christians, but Jows as well; God; how then can the churches c asareth." Even as alleviators of dis-Cents a Year distism at all," and he declares that th where one loom was formerly tended by plain if their conception of Ged dees tress, points out the suther, the Catholic "Christian Socialists," in Ger A. ROSENTHAL one worker. hurthes are failures, especially "when not appeal to the workers? The au-Bundle Order Bate, \$3.00 per many, France, and Belgium propose to In the manufacture of brick, improved Roads, "encased in acclesiastical is also seething with disbelief." relief is resorted to as a form of bribthor says "the belief in Frevidence 100 Copies, Including Postage "Improve" industrial conditions by Price : : : : 10 Cents devices save one-tenth of the labor; and try." An incident showing bow wordhas disappeared." and he might have actas but two exceptions to the the Negro churches in America, the Catholic churches in Ireland. placing them under the direct manage. in the manufacture of fire brick 40 per added largely due to the Mell the worker goes through here. He does ly wise the preachers are, with an are By Mail, 12 Cents ment of the church. Protestant "Chris-Subscribe through the office of cent of the manual labor is displaced. continually on the main chante, is & tian Socialism." on the other hand, he \* \* \* In the manufacture of carriages, it observe that "the dealings of the aver-The WEEKLY PROPLE. statement by the author that an arbolds, proposes merely the more conne for these exceptions are used to take one man 35 days to make a age artisan with the forces of nature bitration board of preachers in Chi-NEW ORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York sistent application of Christian ethics carriage. It is now made by the aid of bot that the people as a whole are such as to drive from his mind cago when appealed to in a labor dis-puts "charged such exorbitant fees for B Cl. Hall Place, New York. to the conduct of business.. "In machinery with the work of one man in ing together for justice and any thought of the supernatural." The neither case is there a very definite In both cases the antagon-Its services that both sides were disspread of Socialism is in the author's economic program." of their environment drives then opinion, of vast petency in considering gusted." the the consolutions and hopes the question of wags carners and the and in both cases, also, the experier education of their churches. He also takes into account What are the churches to do? We THE BRANDING NEEDLE the hard lives, the weariness of heavy The author, it must be observed, do not find that the author has given to them for leadership." These reswrites from the standpoint of a burdens, and the poverty of the work. any very definite answer to that. If churchman who thinks he can suggest ers, which "must be admitted to be the gospel of Jesus is hostile to Soight have been made more clear a way to bring the workers back to the not conducive to the best soul life. might have been made more clear the author said that in Ireland dicism is a sort of patriotism, with Gathelic spelling anti-Eng-With the Megre it is different. with the Megre it is different with the there of the source of still in that stage of development setting to church brings consola-sepecially when the preschars man the furners influent more cialism how then can the churches Grinding shriety about the more means --- By EUGENE SUE --hurches. His solution may be sumpreach a social gospel? To say that of subsistence shuts out concern for med up as more of that which has althe churches must stand for justice, ready falled-more churchianity. He olings to the changed man theory more than to the changed saviremment fact. He sees little warrant for the claim itual welfare. The spirit must "fearieseness toward wealth and 'corwait until the body is fed and clothed. porate highway robbery,"" and "an Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON Modern factory conditions are unfa-vorable to religious life." And again: "Women and children whose liver are equal fearlesaness toward organized labor and mob rule." is to continue to that Josus was a democrat holding a be as in the past common scolders of are leaving the churches and the weat-shop work are hardly to be biamed if they finally because unable to see clearly the worth of the church and the value of a religious life, and the beauty of ideate. It is psychole-gically impossible that they should." Among the "workingments com-plaints against the churches," the Su-the to see clearly the worth of the shuld." Biography and History Interwoven in Thrilling Fiction Guise-Masterly narrowed and stunted by factory and the "wrongs inflicted upon doctrine of social squality. Jesus, in the workers and upholders of the rulour author's spinics devoted himself Study of Queen Brunhild, the Semiramis of the Sixth Century-Sketch of the ing class. not to the alteration of environments Having perused the book we should Granting of the First Communal Charter. but to the amendment of personalisay that on the whole it justifies the tion." "His sympathies were with the working class instinct that impels them poor, and he had no prejudice against to shun churchianity, the religion of Cloth, 128 Pages. Price, 50 Cents. Now Ready for Delivery. wealth meraly as wealth. He was not the ruling class, and its preachers. a refermer or a revolutionist of the \* The book is well worth reading by the external type; he had no economic er Socialist. The organized church has NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., they are new relief upon as the main they are new relief upon as the main they are new relief upon as the main they to the distinctions due to the each the distinctions due to the exclu-relief is a deliag of even in their at-siveness of the well-to-do who appro-miance gen becoming notionable. To the distinctions for the workers, the factor of the source of these ages. It is not so formidable ther argue that the shurthes "mass the distinctions for the workers, the the addiese the factor of the well-to-do who appro-the distinctions for the workers, the factor of the source of these ages. It is not so formidable ther argue that the shurthes "mass the these the factor of the workers the source of the workers the ther argue their methods and ideas to cm-that there will be a change of front 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK 

THE CHURCHES AND THE WAGE EARNERS Within the past fifty years the work-London preacher, who holds that "wo ore have lost faith in the churches and men are beginning to stay away as they take their place in economic life." have turned their backs on them. If "The churches' disregard," says our they have any feeling at all toward

ness and hostility. The separation of the workingman from the churches has ments." seen discussed pro and con these many Π. tars, but despite all the efforts of saily to win back the workers all congregations grow smaller, and emples are becoming more fre sent. And now comes C. Bertrand with a volume entilled, "The hes and the Wage Earners," of tries Scribner's Sons are the

tion" is moderating since the possibil-In the cotton mills in the United The author confronts us with certain for this attitude if not the shurches !

author, "of their economic and social needs is driving many of them, especially in cities, into other move-

In considering causes Mr. Thompson lays little or no stress on the "total depravity" theory. He considers of great importance what he terms "the growth of materialism among the masses." He quotes from an article in the "American Journal of Sociology" by H. F. Perry, the utterance of a workingman as follows: "Men have grown hard under bitter conditions. and think of God as unjust and unkind,

but notes that recently the "villidosstaves. if there be any God." Whe is to hisme

very nature of which suggests that they are an inferior class. TIL

With regard to the attitude of the churches and their ministers on the relations of capital and labor, our auther says that there is a woful ignorsnice upon the part of the preachers. He correctly observes that "their train ing and escoclations make it simost impossible for them to get at the real tion has been directed toward welding

opinions and feelings of the workingmen." This, we should say, is not to be wondered at, for their whole educathem to the ideals of the ruling class. The preachers cannot destroy their identification with the rulers and remain in their pulpits. The author again quotes Mr. Perry's workingman: "The church has as an organized body, as sympathy for the masses. It is a sort of fashionable club where the rich are entertained and amused, and

terests of the day," if by "predominant social interests," he means working class interests? v.



cial welfare.

postpaid. Labor News can supply.

By the use of coal mining machines, 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old mathods. One boy, by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical in-

Hill. The mover of it informed me of living, and as the wage-earner is

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

## 1 JULA DRADAS Hall Place, New York. Tel. 129 New

BOR PARTY. BOR PARTY. ational Secretary. National Treasury

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

There is a sore evil which I have see under the sun, namely, riches kept for the swaers thereof to their hurt.

-ECCLESIASTES.

HE REASONS SOUNDLY. Preparatorily to the municipal election in San Francisco, a workingman who signs himself "Union Man and Socialist" publishes in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" a letter endorsing the Union Imber Party candidate for Mayor, P. H. McCarthy. In the course of the letter

this passage and argument occurs: "The Socialist party last election re red about 4,000 votes. That number otes can not elect a labor mayor for San Francisco, but as the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor, now it is the duty of the Socialis party to endorse the Union Labor candie and elect a workingman for may

The facts in this passage are undeni the Socialist party can not elect its candidate for mayor; the Socialist party has time and again declared itself or of the A. F. of L.

can the conclusions, drawn from ist," he run away from-it is the duty of the Socialist party to endorse the Union

on Man and Socialist" might have ie his case even stronger. He might we added to the facts that constitute premises, the additional facts that, t only does the Socialist party declare If in favor of the A. F. of L. in a gen eral way, but that the Socialist party saly sets up as principles cardinal arinciples set up by the A. F. of L long sefore the Socialist party existed—for instance the S. P. teaches that Labor mys the taxes: its journalistic and other re are all in line with that: then hen the S. P. believes in restricting imigration and has expressed itself in no istakable terms against Japanese imation, exactly as the A. F. of L. has the San Francisco A. F. of L. in cular. To endorse in general, and to take up, espouse and advocate articular the specific principles of an nization, and then not to endorse its dates who will be in a po ected, to enforce such prin-Id be an act suggestive of betrayal; to set up a political party in op-

did not courtly indirections and Gallic politeness conspire to restrain him-and what he will yet say at some exclusive banquet before he quits these shores-is that the copper and iron minERS of this country are the richest in the world. Not the richest in the world in the sense that they enjoy the most wealth; far from it; but richest in the very sense that a mine is said to be rich: they contain a vast store of wealth to b

The civil service employes of our capiworked out and appropriater by others A mine does not extract and profit by wealth contained within itself. It is

e else who comes along, gouge that wealth, and grows rich by it. Identical is the case with the miner the mine worker. He profits not by the wealth, the labor power, stored up with in him. Not for himself do those thews exert their strength; or that heart pump its blood. Not for himself does he labor and do all his work, and in the sweat of

his brow eat his daily bread. It is here also someone else, the employer, who fronts the civil service employes. ourys out that wealth and grows fat pon it; while eventually the mine worker, like a worked-out mine, is disarded, and the employer seeks out a

ew "claim." The fact that the American working nan gets a lower per cent of his product han the workman of any other adva nation, supplies the key to Prof. Cayeux's statement, penetrates the fell of his unctuous language. Not in the copper and iron veins of Minnesota, but in the veins of the copper and iron min-ers, lies the wealth the master class waxes great upon.

### "PROPERTY IS ROBBERY."

Among the papers that most violently assault Socialism for pronouncing capi talist property robbery the New York "Evening Post," free-trade organ, occupies front rank. The Socialist contention advanced with mathematical precision and presented in language that is marked with the self-restrained emphasis and emphatic self-restraint of an indictment presented by a Grand Jury-the "Post" has stigmatized as "false" in the matter. and "blackguard" in the manner.

It is from this identical paper, from the head of its editorial column in its issue of June 23d, that this article is takent ..

your tariff on coal and wool and must have protection try or be ruined," save agar lp

ut any I "Lumber, iron ore, sugar and coal should all go on the free list, unless the people are to be chimes in Senator C, rmers of Ohio, the duty creased, not diminished." teep a tarif to let Cauadian lumber in free." are not to go before the people of mere robbery, we must reduce sugar, coal, wool and lumber," a And so the five agree together to put a high riff on sugar, lumber, iron ore, wool and al, escaping the odium of simple robbery by

The "Protected Interests" unquestion ably are the most powerful in the land;

they made even Roosevelt knuckle under They are arch-representatives of Capital-They are the dictators of Law-the Law upon which Capitalism stands planted and which Capitalism buttresses Law itself with. All other "Interests" outside of the "Protected Interests" are but buds unblown. The "Protected Interests" typify the Beast (to use the language of the Apocalypse); they denote whither all other "Interests" tend, and where they will arrive soon as they have the chance. The conduct of these "Interests" the "Post" characterizes as "rob-

one hardly one of these employes realized the fact that the Government which employed him is the representative of the identical class which harries the industrial wage slaves, and, consequently, that that Government would not treat its employes differently from the manner that the private capitalist employer

talist Government-have been living in a fool's paradise. Collector of the Port Loeb has wakened them up. At least he

has done his part to wake them up. The wage slave employe of the capitalist class in the industrial and mechanical and all other useful occupations renders valuable services to the Nation. Without these workers the Nation would collapse. This notwithstanding. their earnings are small; and in case of sickness or old age they are confronted. with the identical problem that now con-

Recent events in France drove postal and telegraph employes of the overnment to act upon lines identical with those of the industrial proletariat. The move has gone far to cause the former to realize their kinship with the latter. Nor can the ultimate effect of this wakening be a matter of doubt. Collector of the Port Loeb is rendering to the civil service employes of America a similar service. It remains to be seen whether they will profit thereby; drop their superstition of being above the proletariat; strike hands with their fellow in dustrial wage slaves in other pursuits; and jointly overthrow a social system that needs the wretchedness of the proletariat to live upon, and, when these are squeezed dry, casts them into the social

#### garbage barrel to be dumped into eternity like so many squeezed lemons, or so much "deadwood."

#### COSTLY MONKEYSHINES.

Very full reports are coming in from ondon of the late laves, recently held by King Edward, at which Ambassado Whitelaw Reid introduced a bevy of American millionairesses and heiresses, each of whom crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee as she was "presented to royalty." The description of their dresses is one

almost Asiatic splendor. The technical terms of the various garments are not likely to be understood by the "common people." But the "common people" will understand the thing when translat-

Estimating the bowl of pea.soup that handed out at the breadline as costing 1 cent, then Mrs. Joseph Stickney ailed just \$1,000,000 bowls of pea-soup. behind her.

Estimating at 75 cents the cheap pairs of shoes that little ones of the working class have to go without, the neck, breast and fingers of Mrs. Walter. Farwell of Chicago dazzled in 853,332 such

Estimating at 15 cents the calico gowns that little girls wear in the sumner, the dress of Miss Amita Stewart of York was flounced with 10,000 little girls' gowns.

Estimating at 12 cents the cost of the handful of coal that poor seamstresses require for cooking and ironing, Miss Ruth Adams of New York was chiffoned in 11,000 little handfuls of coal. Estimating at 1/5 of a cent the slice

bread that to fully 300,000 children of the land is the only breakfast they get before going to school, Mrs, Yvonne Calhoun of Washington held in her hand

### other wage slaves of the land. Ten to THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES

From Salem, Mass., comes the news that the scene of Hawthorne's romance, the house of the seven gables, situated in that town, is to be turned into a house for "settlement work."

The following passage occurs in "The House of the Seven Gables," in which an itinerant Italian boy and his barrel-organ are described:

"To complete the sum of splendid atthese could be found under circumstances tractions wherewith he presented him where production is carried on by crude self to the public, there was a company methods except among those classes who of little figures, whose sphere and habi remained free from the necessity of toil. tation was in the mahogany case of his Until the commencement of the era of organ, and whose priniciple of life machinery this was possible only by was the music which the Italian throwing upon others the burden of lamade it his business to grind out.' In all bor, by exploiting them. The most ideo their variety of occupation,-the cobbler ogic, the most philosophic race that his the blacksmith, the soldier, the lady tory has yet recorded, the only society with her fan, the toper with his bottle of thinkers and artists, devoted to science the milkmaid sitting by her cow,-this and art for their own sakes was the fortunate little society might truly be said to enjoy a harmonious existence. landlords of Athens. and to make life literally a dance. The Among them all labor, whether slave Italian turned a crank; and behold!

or free, was degrading; and justly so. very one of these small individuals It was no presumption on the part of Socrates when he said: "Traders and started into the most curious vivacity. The cobbler wrought upon a shoe; the mechanics lack culture; they have no is a struggle for life. blacksmith hammered his iron; the solleisure, and without leisure no good edu dier waved his glittering blade; the lady cation is possible. They only learn what raised a tiny breeze with her fan; the their occupation requires of them; jolly toper swigged lustily at his bottle; knowledge itself has no attraction fo the scholar opened his book with eager them. They take up arithmetic only for thirst for knowledge, and turned his the sake of trade, not for the purpos head to and fro along the page; the of acquiring the knowledge of numbers milkmaid energetically drained her It is not given to them to see higher cow; and the miser counted gold into his The merchant and mechanic say: "The strong box;-all at the same turning of. pleasure derived from honor and from crank. Yes; and moved by the selfknowledge is of no value when compared same impulse, a lover saluted his miswith money-making.' However able tress on her lips! Possibly some cynic, smiths, carpenters, and shoemakers may at once merry and bitter, had desired to be in their own trade, most of them are signify, in this pantomimic scene, that animated only with the souls of slaves; we mortals, whatever our business or they know not the beautiful, the good, on amusement,-however serious, however the just." trifling,-all dance to one identical tune,

The economic development has pro and, in spite of our ridiculous activity, ressed greatly since those days; the dibring nothing finally to pass. For the vision and subdivision of labor has most remarkable aspect of the affair reached a point undreamt of then; and was, that, at the cessation of the music, everybody was petrified, at once, from the increment taken by the system of production for sale has driven both the the most extravagant life into a deep former exploiters and cultured people torpor. Neither was the cobbler's show into the class of producers. Not unlike inished, nor the blacksmith's iron shaped the mechanics and the farmers, the rich out; nor was there a drop less of brandy also, are wholly taken up with their business. They do not assemble in gymmilk in the milkmaid's pail, nor one adnasiums and academies, but in stock exditional coin in the miser's strongbox, changes and markets; the speculations in nor was the scholar a page deeper in his book. All were precisely in the same which they are absorbed do not concern the questions of truth and justice, but condition as before they made them-selves so ridiculous by their haste to toil, the prices of wool, whiskey-trust stock, corporation bonds, and dividends or cou to enjoy; to accumulate gold, and to beons. These are the speculative thoughts ome wise. Saddest of all moreover, the that consume their mental activities. lover was none the happier for the After these "labors" they have neither maiden's granted kiss! But rather than strength nor taste for any but the most swallow this last too acrid ingredient we groveling amusements. On the other hand, as far as the cul-

There is nothing in English literature tured classes are concerned, their educaof more elegant finish, in point of dic tion has become a merchandise. They, tion, than "The House of the Seven too, have neither time nor stimulus to Gables"-nor anything more insidious indulge in disinterested researches after ly cynical, as may be gathered from truth, or to strive after an ideal. Each the, in point of literature, exquisite pas one buries himself in his specialty, and sage just quoted. The spirit that perconsiders every minute lost that is spent vades "The House of the Seven Gables" in learning something that cannot be comes out more fully in the following reduced to dollars and cents. Hence the passage from the same author's "Blithe movement, which is becoming quite general, and in which the New York "Sun "In my own behalf I rejoice that I has taken conspicuous lead, to abolish could once think better of the world than public colleges, or to remove the study of t deserved. It is a mistake into which Greek and Latin from existing ones men seldom fall twice in a lifetime, or Whatever the pedagogic grounds may be if so, the rarer and higher the nature upon which this movement seeks to place that can thus magnanimously press on itself, the real reason for it is the vulgar ward. . . . Whatever else I may reand vulgarizing desire to have the youth pent of, therefore, let it he reckoned neitaught only such things as are "useful," ther among my sins nor follies that I i. e., such things as can be converted into

#### SOCIALISM AND **CUI TURF**

ONLY THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES RENDER DEVELOP-MENT OF FACULTIES POSSIBLE

A harmonious, well-rounded develop-, ingman, however, who can be said to live ment of physical and mental powers, a i. e., enjoy life only when he does not deep concern in the questions relating to work, can enjoy freedom of life only by being free from labor. As a matter of nature and society, a philosophical bent of mind, i. e., the search after the highest course, the efforts of this class of worktruths for their own sakes-none of ers cannot be directed towards freeing themselves from all work. Labor is the condition precedent for life. But their efforts will necessarily be directed towards reducing their hours of work far enough to leave them time to live. This is one of the principal sources of the struggle on the part of the modern proletariat to shorten the hours of work: a struggle which would have had no meaning to the mechanics and the farm-

ers of former social systems. The strug-Athenian aristocracy, the slaveholding | gle of the proletariat for shorter hours is not aimed at economic advantages. small or large, such as arise in wages or the reduction of the number of the unemployed; the struggle for shorter hours

> A third result is that machine labor is deprived of mental activity. The intellectual powers of the proletariat are not exhausted by their labor as are the intellectual powers of those workers who are not lashed to the machine; with the proletarian the intellectual powers lie fallow or are suspended during work. For this reason the craving of the proletarian to exercise his mind outside of his hours of work is strong. One of the most remarkable phenomena in modern

society is the thirst for knowledge displayed by the proletariat. While all other classes kill their time with the most unintellectual pastimes, the prolearian displays a passion for intellectual culture. Only he who has had opportunity to move among the proletariat can have any adequate conception of the ambition of its members to learn and enlighten themselves. But even he who stands far away may have some inkling

thereof if he compares the papers, magazines, books, and pamphlets that circulate among the workingmen with those that are current in higher circles. But, above all, this thirst for knowledge is entirely unselfish with the workingman. The worker at a machine will not be able to raise his income through

the knowledge he may acquire. In seeking truth he does so for its own sake, not for the sake of material profit. Accordingly, he does not limit himself to any one domain of knowledge; he tries to embrace the whole; he seeks to understand the whole of society and the whole world. The hardest problems attract him most; carried on by this instinct he often loses

himself in the clouds. It is not the possession of knowledge, but the desire to acquire it that constitutes the philosopher. It is among the despised and ignorant class of the modern proletariat that the philosophical spirit of the most brilliant members of the Athenian aristocracy is revived. But the free development of this spirit is not possible in modern society. The proletariat is without means to instruct itself; it is deprived of opportunities for systematic study; it is exposed to all the dangers and inconveniences of planless self-instruction: above all it lacks sufficient leisure. Science and art remain to the proletariat a promised land, which it looks upon from a distance, which it truggles to possess, but which it cannot



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER TONATHAN. BROTHER JONATHAN-To me it is very clear that the Socialist program will go to smash against the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which? B. J.-Inasmuch as the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S .-- Confiscation? For instance? B. J .-- The Socialists will, for instance, tell you point blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without indemnifying their owners.

U. S .- Suppose they did?

B. J .- That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral, an irreligious and an un-law-abiding act; and no moral religious and law-abiding people like the Americans would countenance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)-What is the name of the Austrian village in which you were born?

B. J. (very haughtily)-I want you to understand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grandparents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower, law-abiding, religious extraction, and New England stock.

U. S .- Then you all descend from the neighborhood where Bunker Hill Monument now stands? B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .-- How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him? B. J.-Indemnity? ! ?....

U. S .--- Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet "religiousness" and "law-abidingness,"-"indemnity."

B. J.-You must be crazy. U. S .-- Were not our ancestors "re-

ligious" and "law-abiding"?

B. J.-Certainly. U. S .- Did not King George own these

olonies? B. J.-Yes

U. S .- And were they not vanked way from him?

B. J.-Certainly! And wasn't that right?

U. S .- You see, I am a Socialist; you are a perambulating lump of anti-Socialism, which is to say of "religiousness" and "law-abidingness." Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is "irreligious" and "un-law-abiding." King George owned the colonies: they were taken from himand our ancestors who did the taking were, as you declare, "religious" and "law-abiding." It follows that they must have indemnified him. .

tion is an act that would justify hackest conclusions of selling out to the "common enemy."

litical party of Socialism has for in fand on the promotion by agition, education and organization of the ic battalions of the proletariat. en a political party of Soc cialism finds nic battalion of the proletariat organic pattanen of the and which ed to the point of setting up its ons fide and virile political party here, then it is the bounden duty of political body of Socialism to with the political reflex of the organization which it has deed in favor of and whose tenets it tes for. To do the opposite is to m political scabbery.

ialist party can not fail to en dorse the political expression of its A. F. dana la

"Union Man and Socialist" rea The S. P. must endorse Mc It has no further function to in California since the birth of tical expression of the A. F. of L. n that State.

WHERE THE WEALTH LIES. as allowance for the delicacy of ismatic language must be made in acin, who has come on a mission the capitalists of France to study mines in this country, to the effect at the copper and iron mines of Minne-ia are the richest in the world. That Brot. Cayour would have said.

bery," as "thieving," as "burglarizing," bread. . as "stealing."

Estimating at 5 cents the oil consum Correct! by a workingman in his little lamp, Miss Julia Townsend of New York was char-The property found in the possession of "robbers," "thieves," "burglars" and "stealers" is robbery. Hence Capitalist meuxed in 40,000 little oil lamps. As to the wife of the Ambassador him property IS robbery-as Socialism has self, ex-Miss Mills of Coeur d'Alene D. Q. roven with the scientific accuracy that Mills fame, estimating at 7 cents the eaves a "blackguard" taste in the mouth shoddy pair of stockings worn by the of the Robber Class.

locialist Movement.

throt

little daughters of the workers, the lady wore on her head and body and trailed OUR CIVIL SERVICE PROLETARIAT. along the ground 2,142,857 little girls' Evidently, even the Collector of the Port of New York, Loeb, Roosevelt's former private secretary, has a

It is rather expensive monkeyshines that these millionairesses and heiresses to fulfill in the scheme of the Labor or are indulging in when the working class Collector of the Port of New York of the land are in want of food, shoes, stockings, light, clothes, etc. Loeb has been drastically reducing the

alaries in his department and also "cleaning it of 'deadwood.'" The prompt response to this was that fully 2,000 of WIPINGOUT R. R. TELEGRAPHER. Detroit, Mich., June 23 .- Delegates to the United States civil service employee the number of eighty, representing all of this city crowded the Grand Central the principal railroads of the United Palace on the 20th of this month to States and Canada, met here to-day for consider the problem of how they and their fellow Government employes the annual convention of the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendhout the country are to be pro ents. The session will continue three vided for in case they lose their position through sickness or old age. Amo days. these was Jake Riley, 85 years old, a

The principal subject to be discussed is the dispatching of trains by telephone, veteran of the Mexican war, whose sal thus wiping out the railroad telegrapher and dodging the eight-hour law. ary as Night Inspector in the Custon House was \$1,095 and has been reduce

Ten to one that out of these Govern Not infrequently we get communic ealized his class condition. Ten to one tions reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know ardly one of these wage slaves took more about it." Pass your paper along fornia do not yourself be idle. Push the imself for a wage slave, along with the when read.

money. generous hopes of the world's destiny."

in the toper's bottle, nor a drop more o

reject the whole moral of the show."

dale Romance":

Through the wide corridor and spacious paneled rooms of the Salem house of seven gables in Hawthorne's story, there stalks not the ghost of the old active and aggressive Colonel Pyncheon. It is the ghost of a Hamlet, moaning as it stalks :---

The time is out of joint :-- O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!

"Settlement work,' 'so-called, is an aggravated case of Hamletism-the de pondency of impotence, broken into by its of slothful activity, while al around a seething world calls for virile action. It is in the fitness of things that the Salem house of the seven gables should be purchased for "settlement work."

And yet there are people who prate of things happening by accident.

UNION AGENT FINED FOR "SMARTNESS."

Denver, June 23 .- Thomas T. Hill, identified with the labor unions at the time of the strike in the Denver & Rio Grande shops at Burnham, has been fined \$200 and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail by Judge Lewis of the federal bench. Hill was convicted of fraudulent use of the mails.

While watching the sub-getting con test between New York State and Cali-S. L. P. propaganda.

Even among scientific men and artists, the instinct after a harmonious development in all directions is perceptibly los ing ground. On all sides specialists are springing up. Science and art are de-graded to the level of a trade. What Socrates once said of the mechanics, now holds good of these. Philosophy is on the decline-that is to say, within the classes that are here considered.

In the meantime a new sort of labor has sprung up-machine labor: and a new class-the proletariat.

The machine robs labor of all intellectual activity. The workingman at a machine needs no longer to think; all he has to do is silently obey the machine. The machine dictates to him what he has to do; he has become an appendage to it. What is said of the machine holds good also, although to a slighter extent, of handicraft; the division and subdivision of labor in the production of a single article, which was once brought forth by a single man, among innumerable workingmen, establishes the same conditions and paves the way for the introduction of machinery.

The first result of the monotony and absence of intellectual activity in the work of the proletarian is to dull his mind. . .

The second result is that he is driven to revolt against excessive hours of work. To him labor is not identical with life; life commences only when his labor is at an end. To those workingmen to whom labor and life were identical, freedom of one man started on the road to the So

vet enter.

Only the triumph of Socialism can render accessible to the proletariat all the sources of culture; only the triumph of Socialism can make possible the reduction of the necessary hours of work to such a point that the workingman can enjoy leisure enough to acquire all the knowledge that he desires. The capitalist system of production awakens the desire for knowledge in the breast of the proletariat; only the Socialist system of production can satisfy it.

It is not the "Freedom of Labor" but the freedom from labor, such as machin ery will 'make possible in a Socialist Commonwealth, that will bestow upon mankind freedom of life, freedom to engage in science and art, freedom to de-light in the noblest pursuits.

Those whose business takes them frequently to the General Post Office and Federal Building in this city note each morning a line of some 300 or more applicants for naturalization left to cool their heels in the corridors. Inquiry elicits the information that, barring accidents, some 20 may be admitted each day. Yet all are ordered to appear daily, under penalty of losing their papers. It looks like a deliberate attempt to tire out earnest and ambitious immigrants. and disgust them with the privileges of citizenship in this "great and glorious republic."

Let no day pass without trying to get labor meant freedom of life. The work- clalist Republic.

R T remains stunafied U. S .- You don't seem to hear (vell-

ing in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)-None! Hang you; none!

U. S .-- And yet our ancestors were religious and law-abiding!

B. J .- Stop bantering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it irreligious and un-law-abiding on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S .- No; it was right. If they had, it would have been stupid and criminal. You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B. J.-Nixv.

U. S .- Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live! If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were, without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and all other machinery and land needed by the people, never produced them. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The deep-dyed irreligiousness and un-law-abldingness lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are now seeking to keep it, and on the side of those wh seek to uphold the plunderers.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.



waste.



idents who prefer to ap- | print under an assumed name attach such name to their comtions, besides their own signa ture and address. None other will be

THE WEAPON WITH WHICH TO ABOLISH CAPITALISM.

the Daily and Weekly People :ed find three dollars for three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People. I have been a reader of the paper for years and find that it tells the truth every

I am in sympathy with the S. L. P. and its principles. I have been out of work for pretty much the greater time the past two years; but that is all the reason why I should do what I can to bring about the overthrow of the capitalist system which is responsible for the misery of the working class. I find that orkers around here are starting to think and I hope to get some more of them reading the Weekly People.

So. Sharon, Pa., June 23,

W. F. OF M. SAME AS A. F. OF L. To the Daily and Weekly People:-I distributed copies of the May Day is-sue of the Weekly People and find that the boys liked the paper, but not many are so fixed that they can subscribe. ] hope to get some of them later on.

There is a local of the W. F.of M. here They adopted the old preamble of the I. W. W., but didn't live up to it. They confined their efforts to organizing the miners, smeltermen, and millmen. They didn't care to organize the teamsters, nor the town workers, saying "those people have no business in a miners' union." They claimed that "those people" caused a lot of trouble in Goldfield, and they wanted nothing to do with them here. They are a little job trust just like the P. I. Oneer. A. F. of L.

Pioneer, Nev., June 13.

THE "DE LEONITE" CRY RUNNING TO SEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-After the Socialist Labor Party exposed the political crookedness of the Socialist Party in the late St. Louis inicipal elections, in which Emil Simon, S. P. member, ran for member of the Board of Education on the S. P. and Republican tickets, and Owen Miller, S. P. member, ran for member of the Board of Freeholders on the S. P., Democratic and Republican tickets, a number of the Socialist party nbers demanded an investigation by their Local. At once they were met with cries of "Treason" and "De m," flung at them by the bosses of the S. P. Chief among these shout ers was G. A. Hoehn, the ex-deputy riff. He worked himself into a violent spasm in which he could only utter "De Leonites!" "De Leonites!" He acted as though he were pursued by a De Leon spirit much like Bill

Sykes is haunted. The S. P. men who wanted an in

quiry could get no satisfaction in their Central Committee, so an indignation seting was called. Resolutions were opted to prefer charges, and have the charter of Local St. Louis repealed.

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in the discussion which followed his remarks to the Section members, my idea as to what should be the course of proceeding for the much mooted question the circulation of The People. I was advised to write you concerning the matter.

Briefly, two facts stand forth: the necessity of cash to run the paper, and the desirability of getting the paper in the hands of the general public. Subscriptions seem to lag, hence it has been necessary to appeal to the members of the party and those interested for cash to keep The People going. The response to previous appeals has been about \$5,000

in the last three years. This has accom plished the primary object of providing funds for the maintenance of the paper but fails of its full benefit, as many will contribute in cash and solace themselves with the idea that they have fulfilled their duty.

Now, suppose that instead of the \$5,000 flowing into the treasury and being absorbed in the expenses of the paper, it had been made to provide readers for the paper also. For instance, if a member feels he can contribute \$1 he

should take two names of persons he believed might be interested or might become interested in the principles of Socialism and forward their names for a six months' subscription to The People keeping a record of the time when they were sent in, and either turning the re cord over to the Section or making it his

business to endeavor to obtain a paid renewal directly from them when the six months are expired. Don't you think the list of subscribers would go with leaps and bounds toward the 500 per week which would put The People on a paying basis?

Of course, under the present capitalist system, which keeps many members more or less migratory in their habits, to carry this out in all its fulness would be impossible, but the generality of the mem-bers, who must have acquaintances who might become interested, could by this method accomplish the double purpose of providing funds for the paper and readers also, which, in the words of an old saying is "a consummation devoutly to

New Haven, Conn., June 21.

be wished "

PROTEST AND ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People. I was instructed by Local 272, L W. W., to forward to you for publica tion the inclosed findings which were reported to this Local by the committee elected on May 27th, 1909, for the purpose as stated in the findings.

C. B. Wells.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 5. F. Velarde.

Phoenix, Ariz. June 5th. 1909.

Hall of Local 272, I. W. W. This Committee was elected to mal inquiries as to the truth of the articles in the Daily People of April 16th, 1909, and Weekly People of April 24th, and May 22nd, 1909.

25th, 1996, and we find

As to the action of the I. W. W. in the city election of May 4th, 1909, this Committee examined all records of this Local, which was organized Feb.

First, That Charles E. McGarr is not

by the committee of the Phoenix Local 272, L W. W., concerning Chas, Mc-Carr, I would say that one of their nembers, named Ford, said at one of their public meetings: "Charley is going to be elected. The Democrats are going to nominate him, and we are going to support him."

At their meeting on the City Hall plaza, their speaker, named Elders, a nember of their organization, said: "If we had all our members in Phoenix we could very nearly elect him (C. McGarr). We would require but

few outside votes." This is proof positive that the organization was supporting McGarr. The dissenting members' duty was to have taken exception right there, but not a voice was raised against this statement I heard McGarr say that he was r

ember of the Prescott, Ariz., Local, W. W.

## O. UPRIGHT CAPITALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People The experiences of the State of Nevada lately with a big mining company over bullion taxes, gives one another insight of the Mallockian virtues of the Capitalist Class. The Grand Jury of Elmeralda County has indicted a number of prominent Pennsylvanians, among them Senator Oliver, for contempt to defraud the commonweatlh out of bullion taxes. For the year of 1908, the Pittshurg-

LA A.

Silver-Peak Mining Co. reported to the state tax officials their net profit as \$25,000. It is alleged that the company then reported their net profit to the stockholders as \$500,000. This is as bad an attempt to cheat

Nevada as the one which succeeded in the case of the Sugar Trust and the U. S. government. G. L. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., June 16.

BANNER DAY AT SWEDES' PICNIC To the Daily and Weekly People :--The greatest propaganda day in the year for Swedish S. L. P. men in Chicago is at the Swedish midsummer festival which is held in Elliott's Park. For four years past the active members have mustered for that day. Each succeeding year has seen an almost new set of militants, due to the fact that many had to seek work in distant cities. Some have dropped out, but others have always been recruited. This year, on Sunday, June 20, sixteen picked members sold 650 copies of "Ar-

betaren" at five cents per copy, or \$32.50 in all. Of this, \$19.50 goes to "Arbetaren," and the "newspaper" boys decided to give the profit \$13.00 to the agitation fund of the Central Committee. We also had about 100 copies Weekly People. Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, June 22. KANSAS CITY NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Kansas City, S. L. P., started street meetings on June 13. That the entiment favorable to the S. L. P. in Kansas City' is strong and healthy is easily seen by the attitude of the audience during the meeting. We held six meetings from June 13 to 20 and our sales of literature during the week amounted to \$1.00 or thirty-six five cent pamphlets and two ten cent ones. We

shall do what we can to increase this, and also to get our party press more widely read. We have ordered twenty copies of the Weekly People to be sent regularly and will increase the number of copies as we go along.

That we have local slanderers of the

wanted for Colorado." "So you don't need any harvest hands, ch?" I asked, having time to "Well, that is what that sign says," growled the clerk at the employment

agency. The hod-carriers of Kansas City are on strike for forty cents per hour. All of the pure and simple unionists of the building trades are at work, thus aiding the the employers, and the organized employers are in high glee to know that the pure and simple labor union ists are whipping the workers.

A word to the traveling S. L. P. men When you come to Kansas City don't go through without calling. Come to Room 509, Long Building, 131 West Chas, Rogers. Sixth street. Kansas City, Mo., June 21.

### INVADES THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed you will find \$1 to pay for one yearly sub to the Weekly People. This

time it is my next door neighbor from whom I secured the dollar. I kept on supplying him with the Weekly People for several months and finally got him to subscribe. He told me that he always takes The People along with him to work and that several of his shop mates read it eagerly. This shows that The People is doing good work.

I happened to stroll into the office of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" the other day. A young man in the office asked me if I would not subscribe to Wilshire's Magazine, telling me that Wilshire is offering a trip around the world to the person getting the most subs., and that he wanted to take the trip. I informed him that I knew Wilshire too well and did not consider him any more Socialist than I did Hearst, and in a many respects regarded him beneath Hearst, as Hearst at least comes out and denounces Socialism and admits that

he is for the perpetuation of the present system, while Wilshire prates about the trusts but still runs all kinds of scheme in order to catch pennies of freaks that are infesting the so-called Socialist party.

"Well," said the young man, "you don't mean to say that the Socialist party is not a Socialist party, and that Wilshire is not a sincere Socialist?" When I told him that I meant exactly what I said he thought I had a lot of nerve to come into the enemy's camp and speak myself freely.

Then followed what I expected: a tirade against "Danny," as they call De n. There was no term black enough that they did not apply to De Leon. Finally I was introduced to Barney Berlyn. He began to tell me what an important part he has played in the Socialist Movenent. He was telling me that in 1884 the Socialist Labor Party, at its national convention, had put itself on record as favoring the taking up of arms against the capitalist class. When I told him that the Socialist Labor Party did not appear as a political party until 1887, and then only with a mayoralty candidate in New York city, and that before that time, and even after there were Sections in different cities , where, they held joint meetings and debates with the Anarchistic groups, he tried to make me believe that I did not know anything about the history of the Socialist Movement of America, and advised me to read Hillquit's "History of the Socialist Movement" of this country. I told him that I knew Hillquit for the last nineteen years, and would take his word no more

than I would a Hindu faker's. Then we switched to the S. P.

Druids, I have never read any that gave the cause for the existence of the organi zation until I read this work of Sue's, "The Iron Collar." Perhaps none of the writers could feel, or had the experience of a slave, galled under the yoke of slavery and trying to free himself and fellow slaves, as Sue did.

While the "Ancient Order" does not ecommend any books for their members to read, it leaves a good field for the S. L. P. members to canvas. By al means they ought not to miss this great opportunity. Should the book be read by the light of these times, it ought to make a conscious slave out of every workingman who reads it, and ninety per cent, of the members that are in that organization are wage workers trying to better their conditions, but are doing it in the dark. Chas. Wilson. New Orleans, La., June 20.

#### GIRARD, KANS, BUSINESS SOCIAL. ISM IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed is a fetter I just received informing me that the Girard Manufacturing Co., Girard, Kansas, of which am a shareholder, has been in the hands of receivers for about eight months. It shows how the "shining lights" of the Socialist Party manage to live off the membership of that party.

In the latter part of 1905, while I was getting subscriptions for the "Appeal to Reason." a few of the "shining lights" Socialists of Girard, Kansas, formed a corporation, known as the Girard Manufacturing Company. A. W. Lovejoy, a prominent Socialist Party man, also a chemist, invented a cooking compound which he named

"Nutol," made of cottonseed oil. It was this product which the Socialist Corporation began to handle. Then

more attention to the G. M. Co., but I still received communications from them. The enclosed letter plainly means that if I do not contribute to the Socialist Party schemers, so that they may buy their company from the receivers, I may consider my previous investment void. This shows again what kind of men run the S. P. But their time will soon be up, as the members of the S. P. are finding out the principles of the S. P. and of the S. L. P., and will soon desert their capitalist leaders and rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

H. D. Frohlich. St. Louis. Mo., June 16.

The circular letter of the Girard Manufacturing Company signed /by Henry Vincent is in this office for inspection .- ED. THE PEOPLE.]

#### Tanteres LETTER-BOX 2 OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONTMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY & BONA FIDE BIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

2.....

gentlemen would be only too glad if that report, even though it makes a monkey of him, were published. There are

people so vainglorious that they are delighted if they see anyone take notice of them-even if the notice he n kick. In this instance the individual is not worth the space.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.-There was no mistake in the Letter-Box answer. Neither the translation of the "Silver Cross" that has just gone

through the Daily People, nor any other translation of that work has ever before been published in The People. There is in existence, published by another establishment, a ten-year ago re-print of a very old translation of that story. See Translator's Preface to the first story of the series upon these old attempted translations. The present translation is now going through the press and will be in book form in the course of next month. When it appears get it and compare it with the copy of the old re-print which you have. You will then discover why this translation had to be made. The translation in the old reprint is slovenly, in many places seri-

"READER." NEW YORK-There can be no doubt in the matter. The

ously defective.

collection of caricatures of Germans known as "Volkszeltung Germans," are trying, as they have tried all along, to kill the "Call." The "Volkszeltung Germans" must be kicking themselves black and blue. Their specific interest in bringing about the split of ten years ago was to prevent the birth of the Daily People. They knew it would take the English Movement out of their stupid hands: for another thing, they feared loss of pence from a daily Eng. lish paper. Now, through the split, there are two such dailies; and, what is worse, one of them, the "Call," browses on the Volkszeitung Corpora tion preserve. The Jonases and Nagels might forgive loss of control of the English Movement-but loss of cash! That's mortal sin. The Daily People they can't kill, despite all they may or did do; the "Call" is nearer enough they think, to their club to hit it on the head. Ten to one there are now prowling among the Germans, agents of Alexander Jonas and Herman Schleu-

ter, scattering all sorts of calumnies against some one or other who seeks to keep the "Call" alive, and making the Germans believe that the said person is anti-German, etc.,-precisely as they did against De Leon and the Daily People. As to the other matters we know not.

D. T. J., ORLANDO, FLA .-- A steno graphic report was taken and published of the second convention of the W. W .- Next question next week.

W A DENVER COLO.-The name of the paper was the "Workmen's Advocate." It was originally started in New Haven, about 1884; was then transferred to New York. It was discontinued when the Weekly People,

A. S. JERSEY CITY, N. J.-The | firmed by the general vote of the Party. He has been re-elected by the two subsequent conventions, and reconfirmed by the general vote. H. N., VALPARAISO, IND .- The lit-

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erary and scientific value of Arthur Morrow Lewis's Garrick Theatre lectures-that is those that we have seen -is quite fair, in the sense that they popularize matters of history not generally known. They do so in language that compares favorably with many lectures of that kind.

E. S. J. ST. JOSEPH. MO .- Whenever you hear anyone say: "The S. L. P. is trying to run" this or that, you may be sure you have to deal with a freak or a fraud, usually with a cross between the two. It is an attempt to substitute a personal issue for an argument. It is an attempt to run away from an argument that the freak-fraud feels beaten by. A sane man, who is not a fraud, will gladly be "run" by, that is, give in to the superior argument. The freak-fraud will not. Soon as you refute him, however courteously, he yells: "I won't be run by you." It will be a symptom of the Movement's vigor when such people will not receive a hearing, just as it is a sign of the Movement's present weakness that such people do get a hearing. It is the whooping-cough stage of a Movement .- Next question next week.

J. F. G., ST. JEAN, MANITOBA. CANADA-"Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan" in the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogues are both allegorical characters. Uncle Sam symtolizes the genius of America-well informed, clear-headed, alert, aggressive, uncompromising, straightforward, Brother Jonathan symbolizes the mutton head, slow thinker, unballasted, easily stuffed by stuffers of false information, full of superstitutions, his head a wilderness of weeds in which ever fresh weeds crop up as fast as the old ones are hoed down. In the days of the American Revolution, the legend runs, there was a dull fellow who used to ply George Washington with questions, and whom Washington called Brother Jonathan. The Brother Jonathan in The People dialogues was taken from that.

"S.," LONDON ENG .- No: we do not consider you a bore-"sanguinary." or otherwise. Your suggestions have received careful attention. Some have been called to the attention of our assistants. Others, tho' correct, are only metaphysically so. Circumstances will not allow them. Proposed articles will be acceptable. In criticising, always remember this office is not blessed with a single Bernard Shaw. We have no "Superman" here.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA .- Marx's statement to the effect that only the ona fide Labor Movement can set on foot the true party of Labor occurs in a conversation he had with a German workingman, Hamann. The conversation appeared in a pamphlet publishing it. The fact has often been stated in these columns .-- Next ques-

came Nutreto, a kind of coffee as the second product. These were the two products the company was to deal in. Through my getting subs, for the "Appeal," the managers of the G. M. Co., A. W. Lovejoy, C. N. Richardson and a few more, began to send me letters and statements showing what a "big thing" the "Company" was. They also sent me a sample of theh

"Nutol," which proved satisfactory. In the latter part of June, 1906, 1 decided to take one share (\$10) of stock to help the concern along, thinking it was run by Socialists. But after the unity question came up and the world was shown what the Socialist Party was composed of. I dropped

it and the "Appeal," and took up the "Weekly People" as the paper for the workers to read. I then began to boost the S. L. P. After about three years I paid

A number of members from the dif- ferent Ward Clubs signed these resolu- tions, and they were sent to the N. E. C. at Chicago. But, as was to be ex- pected, the answer came back from Chicago that the N. E. C. had no jurisdiction over the State Committee in Missouri, and referred the com- plaining members to their State Com- mittee. The local S. P. men will apply to this 'istter court, but, as the same gang controls the State Committee that runs	these appeared in the past. Their slan- ders have been run down and the S. L. P. still lives in Kansas City, Mo. Nature furnishes flies, not perhaps for the special purpose of depositing specks on works of art, but when this is done by the flies the master painter knows we can easily take a cloth and rub these fly-specks away. Now the S. L. P. has always and at all times advocated the unifying of the forces of labor, and will	vote," and the downfall of the I. W. W. Berlyn admitted that he had no use for any economic movement, and that he had always fought against the S. T. & L. A., and also against the I. W. W. On my asking him why he is so active in the Cigar Makers' Union he acknowledged that it was his bread and butter. . I finally got him where I wanted him when he admitted that the ballot is not all sufficient, and that when the S. P. elects its entire ticket they will have to resort to force. When I asked him how	Three Gems of Scientific Socialism	Editor of the Daily and Weekly Peo- ple was appointed by the National Ex- ecutive Committee of the Socialist La- bor Party and took charge of the Weekly in November, 1892. He was elected Editor of the Daily by the	S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.; D. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; F. R., ANDOVER, O.; W. W. C., OXFORD, ENG.; F. L S., PITTSBURG, PA.; C, W., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.; T. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; R. C., SPO- KANE, WASH.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF
Joseph Scheidler. St. Louis, Mo., June 18. PIERSON SENDS EIGHTEEN SUBS. To the Daily and Weekly People:	full well that only that organization which can and does overcome its enemies is fit to survive. The industrial crisis is in full sway in Kansas City. Note a few fragmen- tary facts. In speaking to a foreman of a machine shop, he informs me that after inserting an adv. for two machin- ists he had at least fifty applicants for the jobs. The writer, in seeking a job as a common laborer, found on answering the adv. from seven to eight applicants present when he appeared. In going around the employment of- fices, it is found that the railroads are paying \$1.35 a day, thirteen and one- half cents per hour. That the applicants for jobs are con- suming the time of the agencies, is evi- denced by the fact that Koenig and Hop- kins, railroad labor agency, of6 Union avenue, have a pink pasteboard card, aqx30 inches, on which is printed in large letters: "We don't want harvest hands, so don't waste your time asking	he was going to get hold of arms when the capitalist class would be in control both economically and politically, he gave me no answer. Scratch a pure and simpler and you have an Anarchist, and scratch an Anar- chist and you have a supporter and up- holder of the capitalist aystem. Away with such fakers and freaks! they are only in the way of progress. Spread the literature of the Socialist Labor Party; expose the so-called Socialist and self- appointed leaders of the proletariat. De- liver the message of revolutionary Social- ism by getting readers for the Daily and Weekly Poople. D. Rudnick. Kenosha, Wis., June 22. SUE'S "THE IRON COLLAR." To the Daily and Weekly People: That book of Eugene Sue, "The Iron Collar," translated from the original French and which you have just pub- lished ought to be distributed in every town where that modern society, known as the "United Ancient Order of the Druids," is in existence. While I have	Secialism, Utopian and Scientifio By Engels. Paris Commune By Marx. Wage, Labor and Capital— Free Trade By Marx. 000 CLOTH-BOUND 50 CENTS. EACH POSTAGE PREPAID. 000 N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO 28 City Hall Place, New York.	MARX on MALLOCK or Facts vs. Fiction 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." PRICE: FIVE CENTS. 25 Copies for \$1.00. N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO. 25 City Hall Place, N. Y.	100 PAMPHLETS \$1.00. In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows: 21 American Farmer. 20 Money. 20 Mitchell Exposed. 15 Socialism vs. Anarchism. 12 Trades Unionism in U. S. 8 The Trusts. 4 Religion of Capital. Total 100 Mere is a chance for you to do some propaganda at little cost. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. a8 City Hall Place, New York. The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

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## OFFICIAL

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#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P.

al Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 14 Duchess Ave., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice-For technical reasons no part ents can ge in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 18 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-THE, S. L. P.

The members of the National E sialist Labor Party. ttee, So are bareby notified that the next regular session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall ice, New York City, on SUNDAY torning, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

#### N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com ee was held at National Headquarterrs, on Wednesday evening, June 23. Butterworth in the chair. 'Mempresent: Lafferty, Schwartz, tsch, Rosenberg, Butterworth, mberg, Hall and Lechner. Absent and excused: Ball and Schrafft. Absent, Kihn and Gollerstepper. The minutes of the previous session

were adoptetd as read.

Financial Report. Income, Sol.30; expenditures, \$117.63.

The national secretary reported hav-Section New Haven, and Bridgeport, Conn., in behalf of organization work, the attendance at both meetings being good. The members of the for-mer Section resolved to give a good account of themselves. In the latter Section re-organization was effected with members, and the Section will carry on effective work.

Correspondence :- From Pennsylvania S. E. C., engaging W. H. Carroll as organizer in that state; W. H. Carroll, ication as member-at-large to the N. E. C., accepted upon motion of Deutsch and Hall: El Paso County, Colo., seconding proposed amendments of Section New York; Essex County, J., on the same matter; Lansi remitting on N. A. F. matter; Milwaukee, Wis., regarding Section matters; Portland, Ore., reporting the ex-pulsion of Wm. Mitchell, for treason and duct unbecoming a member; Provi-ice, R. I., regarding success of exand agitation matters; New Bedford, Mass., requesting De Leon to lecture there in the near future; Cleveland Ohio, election of officers; Troy, N. ng a German speaker for a questing a German speaker for a ng to be held on July 4; St. Louis, sending an official ballot of the election proving that S. P. can-ts had fused with the Democratic an parties, and sending in to be referred to the N. E. C. Chicago, Ill, inquiring as to the amendments proposed by them; Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., regarding general condition of the Socialist movement in that city; May Fudge, Terre Haute, requesting information as to the inatiton of Sections; A. E. Reimer, n. Mass., informing National Office on to attend N. E. C. and to visit Sections in Massa-

its en soute; John Kincher, Cleve cialist Labor Party, will be held on land, Ohio, reporting his work in Chi-cago, and informing National Office of his intention to attand N. F. C. samon THURSDAY, July 1, at 694 Washington street, Boston. All members should atalso requesting that meeting be arranged at Hartford, Conn., for him; Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Federation, regarding Maxican refugees; Editor "Nepakarat," N. Y. city, sending mail-ing list for National Office files; Interal Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belum, informing the Party of the next of the Bureau, and requesting that our representative be present ; Den-wer, Colo., election of officers ; Colorado rer, Cole., election of officers; Colorado S. E. C., general Party matters; Vir-ginia S. E. C., ordering stamps and in-forming National Office that Ed Schade, N. E. C., member, would be unable to at-attend next session of the N. E. C.; Indiana S. E. C., regarding engagement of Chas., Pierson as organizer and can-vasser in the state during the summer-months; S. J. French, Chicago, Ill., re-medias conditions in the state and plans motions; S. J. French, Chicago, U., Fe-merding conditions in the state and plans for improving same; Virginia S. E. C., reporting on national campaign fund lists; Washington S. E. C., reporting reasons why no electoral ticket was in Grove the field at last election; Detroit, Mich., reporting activity and prospects for Ger-man branch organization; Carl Oberheu, Kansas City, M., regarding meeting at Granite, Okla., W. H. Carroll, Phila-delphia, Fa., regarding agitation in that Adjournment to p. m.

SLEEVES To Secure Subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People-Elect New Officers.

TLAINOIS SOCIALISTS ROLL UP

meeting of Section Cook County, Social-

ist Labor Party, held last Sunday after-

noon a new State Executive Committee

State Secretary. Plans were discusse

S. L. P. press during the coming contest

J. Bobinsky was re-elected Organized

of the Section with A. Carm as financial

secretary, and F. Kuchenbecker as liter

ary agent. A. Carm was authorized to

complish considerable this term. Mem

OPERATING FUND.

staled \$22.70, from the following con-

L W. W., Newport News, Va.

R. S. Chalmers, Okl'homa City

Tony Enos. Eureka. Cal. ....

A. W. McLean, Euroka, Cal.

A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. ..

A. F. Stone, Callahan, Cal. ..

Leo Muller, Potheles, Cal. ..

Dr. S. Rosensweig, New York

M. Lechner, New York ....

John Kenny, No And'v'r, Mass

M. Probat, Mason City, Ia. ..

were adopted as read.

W. Cellins, Spirit Lake, Id'o

doubt presently give good report. The new S. E. C. of Illineis hop

age and co-operate.

between Illinois and Massachusetts.

e are just beginning to hear from min in the New York-Californ sub-setting contest, and if our New and Section officers were elected for the ensuing term. The newly elected State

Executive Committee consists of D. Rud-New York-California contest ands July nik, M. Lederman, A. Lingenfelter, A. 3, so that there remain seven days in Carm, C. Larson, I. Friedmann and T. which the New Yorkers can radeen M. Davis. S. J. French was chosen as themselves. for future progress and for pushing the

work of getting subscriptions for the schedule is : July -Tilinois-Massa Abusatta

The other contestants will be

go over the line into a Wisconsin town to do some work of which he will no Those sending two or more sub scriptions during the week were: bers and friends throughout the state are

Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill. ..... 18 asked to note and stand ready to encour-A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash. F. Brewn, Cleveland, O. ..... F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ..... D. McGolf, New Bedford, Mass. .... Receipts to this fund the past week J. Hammer, New York R Mate Middlatown N. T. Section Kings County, N. T. ..... J. Crannell, Schenectady, N. T. .. 10.00 H. E. Long. San Francisco, Cal. .... 1.00

1.00 1.00 COMMITTEES. The Conference called by the Enter 1.00 tainment Committee, Section Nes 1.00 3.00

.50 completed and committees were elected 22.70 Total ..... Previously acknowledged ... 4.789.84 Park (athletic field). Grand total ..... \$4,812.04

VIRGINIA S. E. C. The State Executive Committee of the ocialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Jerene in the chair. all members present. The minutes of the previous meeting

1.00

Correspondence: From Paul Augus-tine, National Secretary, re National Campaign Fund lists, acknowledging money for due stamps; from Schmidt, Nylen. Roanoke, giving names of delegates to State Convention to be held in Newpert News, July 4th; from Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps and notifying S. E. C. of the election of an auditing comnittee for the State books.

Committee on Arrangements for State Convention reported that they had engaged the Rosenhaum Hall fer that purat, convention to be called to order at 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, July 4. The financial report was then read and dopted.

SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

regular meeting of Section Bosto

Adjournment followed. F. Buxten.

Or California Will Distance You in th Subscription Contest. Chicago, June 29 .- At the general

York State friends are going to "walk ringe around" our California frienda, they will have to get a move on. The

LOOK OUT

June 27 saw the start of the between the State of Wash ington and New Jarsey. Their contest ends July 10. Fellowing them the

July 11-Oregen-Rhode Island. July 18-Texas-Pennsylvania.

sounced from week to week.

Chas, Bock, San Francisco, Cal. .. SECTION NEW YORK'S PICNIC

Tork, met on Wednesday, June 16th. at 28 City Hall Place. Gollerstepper acted as chairman. Arrangements were

for the picnic and summernight's festival to be held on July ith at Ulmer Committees were elected as follows On Refreshments, Leon Filout, chair man; Herman Zahler, Morris Friedman, E. Steron, Wm. Walters. On

games, Wm. Dittman, D. Simpson and A. Orange. On directing visitors t park, B. Ritter, N. Horowitz, Mr. Davidowitz, Thomas Blank. At the Gate, John Masanek, C. Nylen, Sig, Friedman, Benjamin Klawansky, cashiers Florian Machauer, A. Kaufman, San Moskowitz. Bazaar, Miss Julia Kats and assistants. Floor manager, C. E

Cashlers, doormen and the Bar Com mittee should report for duty at 13 noon. Flower sellers at 1 p. m.

and that some affair is held at each part. Our pionic will be on the ath-letic field. Visitors destring to take an outing on the Fourth of July will find the gates of the park open at 10 a. m. Dancing is to start at 2:30 p. m.

Becly. CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPA-

THIZERS ATTENTION!

P. Law. Tenaka, Kans. ..... Anderson, Astoria, Ore ...... J. Isnack, Cincinnati, O. ..... S. Bailey, Delta, Celo, ..... Section El Paso Co., Colo. ...... 5. Kaucher, No. Yakima, Wash, .... Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn. .... C. Georgevitch, Bridgeport, Conn. ... P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J. ..... O. W. Nelson, Houston, Texas ....

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. ..

Prepaid Cards sold: Sydney Armer San Francisco, Cal., \$4.60; G. Renner Jacksonville, Ill., \$5.00.

#### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

That offer of "Ideal City," an Flashlights"-the two sent postpaid for thirty-five cents, still holds good Canvass your friends and fellow workers for orders. This offer will hold good as long as the stock lasts. How tong will it last? That will depend on how fast the orders come in; we have considerable stock of both books and we need the room they now occupy Rush in the orders. Several of our friends have been so well pleased with this bargain offer that they have duplicated their orders. The next Sue story to appear in

book form, "The Silver Cross," is on the press, The rank and file of the S. P. are at

sizes and sevens-don't know where they are at. The address by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. will help put them straight. Send twenty-five cents and get ten copies, placing them where they 4 will do the mest good.

THE SUB-GETTING CONTEST. The following states are pitted against each other in a two weeks contest in getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People and selling Labor News literature: June 27 to July 10, Washington and

New Jersey. July 4 to July 17, Massachuseets and linels.

Further contestants will be ansounced in due time.

Republic Iron to Fight Union.

Pittsburg, June 28 .- The Republi fron & Bteel Co. posted notices at all its large mills that after midnight June 20, all its mills will be open shops and that it will not deal again with the Amalgamated Association. This is taken to mean that the Lepub. tto has joined the United States Steel Corporation plants in an effort to put organized labor out of the mills entirely.

Amalgamated officials admit that the move of the Republic has upset their plans for fighting the corporation's move to go away with union abor, for they had been led to expect that the Republic would not make any move until after the fight with the American Steel & Wire Co.'s plants had been settled.

# LODGE FOR LABOR

NEW SWINDLE PLANNED OUT BY LYNN CAPITALISTS.

Civic Federation in Little to Formed-Bosses and Workers, Skinners and Skinned, Are to Be Mem-

bers of New "Fraternal Body"-Death Blow to All Improvements of Labor.

Lynn, Mass., June 28 .- In this city the scene of some of the most hitter struggles in the history of America's industrial development, a new plan has been devised which, if it can be generally forced upon the working class, relieves the employers once and for all of labor disputes, strikes and lockouts, The plan calls for the organization of a "fraternal" body on the style of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation, in which both the employers and the employes are to be members and the grand lodge of which is to be the supreme tribunal in settling all question of disagreement that may arise between the workmen and the owners of the plants. For months the shoe manufacturer

and the craft union leaders here have eiven much thought to this plan to old the workers more thoroughly in subjection. Many meetings have been held and several tentative agreements have been drawn and thrown aside as impracticable.

#### Fercing Uniegs Into Sheme.

While not all the unions have taken art in the conference, the negotiations have progressed so far that it is alleged that the 30,000 Lynn operatives will be forced into line before very ong.

Briefly the plan provides for the for mation of a grand lodge to be made up of subordinate bodies composed of manufacturers and the different crafts of the shoe workers.

The lodges are to "take the place" of the labor unions and are to bring all their questions and difficulties to the grand lodge for settlement. As soon as the establishment these ledges has made it practicable an accident and life insurance fund is to be formed which shall be contributed to by both the manufacturers and the operatives.

Equal representation in the grand lodge shall be given to the operatives and manufacturers and all matters relating to wages and all other conditions of work are to be settled by the grand lodge.

Rounding Up Scabs in Honolulu. Honelulu, June 28 .-- Sugar planter here have learned that 100 Filiping laborers have been rounded up to com to Hawaii to take the places of the striking Japanese laborers. Many more Filipinos will be forced to come It is reported.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival

Under the Approices of

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, Lottonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and

public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Eim street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Written -bris Washingmen Paulingenter Washingmen Section Cleveland, Qhio, S. L. P., meets The Oaly Sta first and third Sunday of the month at 3 TOUSEP COLO p. m. at Headquarters, 1866 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. BUTHFUL .. No Liberary Dete

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at SCHENTERIC 'No Palitics, This 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer 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 cordially invited.

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

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St Paul, Minn

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth, Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street, People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

## S. L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA.

Wm. H. Carroll Again Assails Capitalism on City Hall Plaza.

Philadelphia, June 28 .- Ignoring for the second consecutive week th modified order of Director Clay against meetings with any political flavor being held on City Hall plaza on Sunday night, W. H. Carroll, representing the Socialist Labor Party, slammed "Boss" McNichol in a speech last night, and said the trusties and supporters of the Republican organ

ization reminded him of a lot of mules. There were City Hall guards circulating through the crowd that gathered to hear the open-air talk, but they didn't interfere, even when the thrusts at Mc Nichol were made.

"Crooks are placed in charge of our city elections," declared Carroll. "They get command of the voting booths. They stuff ballot-boxes and then the courts dig out the frauds. The only reason the boss himself isn't there doing it is be-

ATTON ATTON ATTON ARY SCOLALISM. Sabarription Price (antaite Apatrala sia), So per year; Sr for six-months. Seith Balderigtians, to The WERELLY PROFILE, WERELLY, New York If you wish to keep .wet posted up

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Pelitical Party. Address:-

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near Manchester, Hugland.



Cleveland Labor News Agency. 1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.



Attention is called to the fact that Uimer Park is divided into four parts,

A. Orange,

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It on July 5, at Kelly Park, Military Road will tell you when your subscription and City Line. Dancing, good music, and refreshments. Admission ten cents. Take ments, assend, the day, third, the year. Ningars Falls car.

