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CURRENT COMMENT

POINTED PARAGRAPHS ON THE LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The Bryan and Hearst Booms—The War on Anarchy—Mitchell's Resignation—The Pennsylvania and Packers' Investigations.

As a conservative, free from the impulsiveness of Rooseveltism and the "radical tendencies" of Hearstism, Bryan makes an ideal candidate for Capitalism. This will explain the sudden boom in his interest by the capitalist press.

The Odellized Hearst boom is now affecting four upstate counties. Odell, like the leading lights of the Socialist party, also sees the "unintentional and indirect good" in Hearst.

A call is made for a war on anarchists. A war on the social conditions that create anarchy is infinitely wiser. There is no better way of developing anarchistic terrorism than by promoting governmental terrorism.

Regarding the threatened resignation of Mitchell—who takes any stock in it? Mitchell, it has been said repeatedly, was going to resign to accept a governmental appointment; now it is to study law. It is the old political dodge of impressing your constituents with your indispensable importance to them. The pity of it is that it works so well.

Burdett, capitalist pleader of Boston addressing the Atlantic City convention of the National Electric Light Association, declared "A spirit of unrest and discontent is abroad in the world." This is apparent. But not so apparent is the cause of it. Burdett believes it is due to "Socialistic agitation" arising from the abuse of privileges practiced by the wealthy few in control of corporations. This is superficial. The cause is the change from individual to social production, which, logically, demands social instead of individual, i. e., capitalist, ownership. Given "Socialistic" conditions, "Socialistic agitation" is bound to ensue—Socialism was unheard of in the days of George Washington.

Capitalism, which believes in the right of private individuals called capitalists, to exploit social forces for their own private enrichment, is very indignant over the conduct of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials who use that magnificent social creation to fill their own pockets with graft. This indignation will amount to nothing deep or abiding; one or two minor officials will be fired, possibly the President may be forced out of office, as were a few insurance presidents, but the private exploitation of Social agencies will continue as before. Capitalism cannot end that, for the end of that would mean the end of capitalism.

James M. Crea, president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, practically said the same thing when he told the Interstate Commission that "no sentimental idea of morality or any unselfish desire to obey the laws which had been admittedly broken for years, prompted the Pennsylvania Railroad, under the leadership of President A. J. Cassatt, to begin the much talked of crusade against the granting of rebates to shippers, but that the main consideration was purely a pecuniary one on the part of the railroad officials." The economic interests of capitalism determine its moral code. The latter is not advocating suicide as a means to the promotion of Capitalism, just yet.

A thrill of joy must have gone through the anatomies of the cereal food capitalists when they heard that Teddy's packing house report would be published. Visions of the wide-spread disgust that the reading of the report is sure to arouse, must have arisen before them, and further visions, of wealth rolling into their coffers from the disgusted beef eaters, must have tickled them greatly.

One would think that the disclosures about packing house products were something new, and yet seven years ago we heard the story of embalmed beef. Then, it was alleged, the packing house products killed more soldiers—during the Spanish-American war—than were killed in combat, and many thousands of the

soldiers had their health ruined by eating of the embalmed beef.

Back of all this "investigation" business in some sort of a capitalist swine-rend-swine conflict. It looks like the workings for a closer consolidation of interests, through the squeezing out of the small holder on the one hand, and by wresting control from the "independent" concerns on the other. Even the Beef Trust itself, the institution wiped out by Paulie Morton, may be the victim of capitalist financial manipulation.

This "investigation" business started with insurance, and that form of enterprise, so we are now told, has been greatly benefited and purified by the raking over. Expenses have been reduced, and on the whole "the companies have emerged from the ordeal safer and stronger than ever, and more than ever worthy of public confidence." The important thing to note is that the control of the companies has changed.

Now it would not be altogether a wild guess to say that these "investigations"—which alarm many stockholders because they lower the value of their stocks—it would not be a wild guess to say that the game is deliberately planned for the very purpose of pounding down the stocks so that the holders will let go, and thus the inner circle of the capitalist class contracts while their holdings expand.

There can be no moral uplifting of the capitalist system. That system is based on the skinning of labor, consequently the adulteration of food, of clothing, or any other product, is but on a par with the treatment accorded the hundreds of thousands of workers who have their life blood drained in mill, factory and mine. It is not the adulterated food alone, that makes the workers prematurely old, scrofulous, anaemic, consumptive and otherwise used up.

None of the evils of the capitalist system can be checked by reforms, which are themselves based on capitalism. The only "uplift" that capitalism can get is when on the toe of Labor's boot it is kicked into oblivion.

The declaration of the Chicago packers that they will not permit their business to be run by theorists, is the usual arrogant sneer with which the capitalists seek to justify their infamies and overcome the practical criticism of their system of profit and property, regardless of life, health and decency.

This sneer brings no good to those making it. Exhibiting a contemptuous disregard for the merited and well-founded expose of an industry conducted with regard for the account book only, this sneer merely serves to aggravate the evils complained of, and arouse greater feeling against the men and conditions responsible for them.

History has demonstrated repeatedly that the theorists are generally the so-called practical men. They fly in the face of the revolutionary conditions created by the intense application of "common sense" in the promotion of their own personal and class interests. To the practical British Board of Trade American independence was a theory impossible of realization. Yet the conditions dictated by the interests of these practical men, made American independence both a necessity and a fact.

The joke of it all, however, is that the theorists are now practically running the packing business. Their attacks on canned poisons and adulterations has seriously affected the industry not only at home but abroad. According to a Paris despatch, Ogden Armour admits that "the trade has received the ugliest knock in its history." Another victory for the "practical man," most likely!

SMASHED.

Was the Capitalist Intrigue to Introduce Disruption in the W. F. of M. Convention.

Butte, Mont., June 6.—By an overwhelming vote of the Miners' Union No. 1, of this city, the action of their delegates in withdrawing from the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now in session at Denver, was repudiated, and ten other delegates selected to take their places.

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THE COMING CHORUS OF WORDS AND DEEDS

Familiar do the melody, and also the words to the melody, sound that is now being sung into the ears of the Duma; nor is the dumb-show, going on between the Czar and his beloved Black Hundred, a sight unknown to the stage on which the American capitalist class performs its antics. Speaking through the mouth of Prince Mestchersky the ruling class of Russia is warning the Duma to "stop," to become "cool and moderate"; to "abandon the path of revolution" and to adhere to its "legitimate sphere." Simultaneously the Czar is reported to be the recipient of "avalanches of despatches" urging him to impose a censorship on the treasonable speeches of the members of the Duma. —How very familiar all this sounds and looks! Strike out "Duma" and put in its place "Industrial Workers of the World," and both tune and dumb-show are "American" up to the handle.

No more than the Russian class, whose views are voiced by Prince Mestchersky, objects to a Duma which will not touch with impious hands the tabernacle of the LAW, does the American railroads-mines-packing-houses-factories-etc.-owning capitalist class object to any gathering or organization of workmen which will not interfere with "THE ORDER OF THINGS." As dear to the heart of Czarism as is a

Duma which will meekly accept as "unalterable" the regime under which the Russian people have been plundered and deported, or even hanged, by "administrative orders," so dear to the heart of the American capitalist is a labor organization which will sit at the feet of Belmont, humbly pick up the crumbs dropped to it, accept them thankfully as the "Share of Labor," and quietly pocket the physical and moral kicks administered, to it for desert as the "Rights of Capital." But—as "illegitimate" as the conduct is promptly branded of a Duma which calls a spade a spade, tyranny tyranny, plunder plunder, and which puts its cap to the abolition of the mischief, just so "illegitimate" does the American capitalist promptly brand the conduct of a Union which calls things by their names, designates capitalism as robbery of the producers, capitalist government as organized brigandage, the capitalist class as enthroned Skip-Jacks, and which drills itself to uproot the evil Czarism and American Capitalism speak the identical language, sing the identical tune, they also perform the identical acts. The language of the members of the Duma that does not square with the comforts of the Czar's Establishment is pronounced "treasonable" and the censorship is demanded upon it; the language of that labor organization that threatens the "vested rights" of the capitalist

class is without hesitation pronounced "treason," immediately the capitalist press vouches for "the public sentiment that feels outraged" at such "treason," and the censorship, adapted to American conditions, is, not simply demanded, but forthwith enforced—witness the speedy kidnapping, deportation and incarceration of Meyer Haywood and Pettibone, and their detention in jail. Thus American Capitalism and Russian Czarism are discovered to be two bodies with hearts that beat as one, and mouths that twitter the identical roundelay. Is it at all likely that the toilers of the two countries will fail to take the hint, and, what by example, what by the stress of the evolutionary process, join their voices and their hands, sing in chorus the identical tune, and execute the identical act of casting off their shoulders the barnacle class they have so long staggered under? No doubt whatever. They will not fail to take the hint. The prophesy, uttered by the Seer against Jerusalem, and fulfilled to the letter, was uttered, then and for all time upon all Jerusalems, all social systems that have ripened rotten-ripe for destruction—the Working Class Jehovah will stretch over the Jerusalem of Capital the line of Samaria and the plummet of the house of Ahab; it will wipe this Jerusalem also as a man wipes a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

FRANCE.

In the second balloting, 22 more Socialist deputies were returned to the Chamber, making with the 32 previously reported, 54 elected members of the Party. Besides these, Merle, elected by a Socialist vote in Briancon, applied for admission to the Party, and is now counted among the Socialist Deputies, making an actual total of 55.

In Brest, Bietry, a pure and simple unionist was nominated by a coalition of employers in opposition to the Socialist candidate. On the second cast, he was elected.

In Paris, Cardet, Socialist, almost carried his district from Lehoucq, radical, running behind by only 69 votes.

Among the Departments into which France is divided, that of Paris has the most Socialist Deputies, 15. The Department of the North comes next, with 8.

The first act of the newly elected Socialist Deputies was to march in a body, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 27, to the wall of the Federes, the scene of the Commune massacre. They carried a wreath, in the name of the united Socialist parties.

AUSTRIA.

At the municipal elections in Vienna, the Social Democrats captured four seats from the Christian Socialists, and held all they formerly had.

The building contractors have just declared a lockout affecting 12,000 masons and 20,000 laborers. The former were demanding a wage scale of 5 francs (\$1) a day, and the right to have their own delegates.

CANANEA

A REPETITION OF THE JAMIESON RAID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

American Mining Magnates Preparing to Invade Sonora and Steal the State—The Talk About Anarchy in Cananea Fits Only the Mining Magnates—A Deep Conspiracy.

Florence, Colo., June 4.—There is much comment here on the outbreak at Cananea, in Sonora, Mexico. That "conflict between the Mexican and American workmen" had a very fishy sound. First of all there was the story of a race riot; next day came news of a stock deal being at the bottom of it; and eventually the truth, that the entire affair was a move upon the part of the mining magnates to step in and steal the State of Sonora from the Republic of Mexico will, I am convinced, leak out. For a long time the American capitalists have chafed and fumed over having to share the spoil with the governmental machine in Mexico, and more than once I have heard Ramon Corral, at present vice-

GERMANY.

Another example has come to notice of the good will the bourgeoisie bears toward working class reforms. In the municipal council of Berlin, a statute has been introduced by the Social Democrats to regulate the pay and working hours of the city employees. The "progressive" majority got rid of the question by drawing up a set of resolutions.

The Party's annual convention will be held on September 16 to 22, at Mannheim.

ITALY.

It is slightly over a month ago that the Socialist group in parliament adopted a vote of confidence in the minister Sonnino, thereby putting itself in direct opposition to the decision of the Party. To-day that same group, in view of the police brutality against the strikers, and the support of the police by the government, stands compelled to resign in a body.

The resolution introduced by the group and the voting down of which caused their resignation, was: "The Chamber declares it necessary to take legal steps toward preventing the massacres of the proletariat by the army."

The vote was 199 against, 23 for.

It was for a while thought that the resignation of the group would bring on a ministerial crisis. The 24 deputies who resigned, were, however, re-elected by overwhelming majorities, thus strengthening greatly the Socialist position in Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

At the city elections in Berne, the seven Socialist candidates received a total

vote of 1,227, while the radicals got 1,256, a plurality of only 29. At Saint-Gall, a petition demanding a proportional vote received 18,000 signatures.

At Geneva the Socialists lost five seats, the radicals, 4; the "conservative democrats" gained the seats lost by both these two parties.

At Chaux-de-Fonds, the Social Democrats have gained 10 seats, conceded by the bourgeois party, as advocates of proportional suffrage. Two anti-militarists were defeated.

HUNGARY.

A "History of the Socialist Movement in Hungary" by a party member, contains the following points:

The party organ which counted at first a bare 400 subscribers, now has over 3,000.

The trade unions number 72,000 members, principally farm hands. In 1902 they had but 10,000. Their organ has 15,000 subscribers. The printers have 85 per cent of their numbers organized. The metal workers have about 25,000 in 195 locals. The carpenters of Budapest have lately, after a year-long strike costing 140,000 kroner, won a nine-hour day and a 20 per cent raise in wages.

JAPAN.

The Socialists are beginning to make their influence felt in this country. Recently the electric railway company petitioned the government to allow them to raise their fares.

The Socialists became the center of a movement in opposition to the company. Rescues incalculable benefits in the way of propaganda, they had the satisfaction of seeing the company's petition denied.

OUTRAGEOUS POLICE

INTERFERENCE WITH I. W. W. MEETINGS IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Illegal Arrests by Captain Weber, Who Permits Religionists and Fakirs Use of Streets—The Arbitrary "Justice" of Judge Kyle—Cases Will Be Appealed.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—It will be remembered that we reported the attempt of the local police to stop a street meeting held under the auspices of Pioneer Local No. 8, I. W. W., on the evening of May 24. This attempt proved futile and the meeting continued until regularly adjourned.

A rumor the next day was to the effect that some time after adjournment, three policemen made their appearance at the place where the meeting was held, and seeing a group of men discussing what had been said, one of the policemen, brandishing his club, said: "Here, you Socialists, line up." And with this they made their way up to the one who was talking, and one of the policemen, recognizing a religionist said to the other

two officers: "Oh! that fellow's all right." And with this the officers went their way. This rumor was traced from hearsay to hearsay, until we found one sympathizer who was present and vouched for the truthfulness of the story.

On Monday evening, May 28, the local held another meeting at the same place, Eleventh street and Grand avenue.

The meeting was opened by Robert S. Chalmers, who was followed by Chas. Rogers, and he in turn introduced Bernard McCaffrey. During the meeting the policeman on the beat was noticed to walk around the crowd twice, and each time lingered on the outskirts. During the meeting the sidewalk was kept clear to enable the pedestrians to pass without pushing through the crowd. There was always at least six feet of an open space. The officer passed through this opening twice. While McCaffrey was speaking the officer of the beat was reinforced by two more officers sent from the station. They immediately went to the speakers' stand, one of the officers touched the speaker, and told him that he (the officer) had orders to disperse the crowd. He stated that he did not want to arrest any one, but the meeting must be stopped. McCaffrey asked if he was under arrest. "No." "Then the meeting will not adjourn unless I am arrested." The officer then told him he was under arrest. He also placed Chas. Rogers, who was near the stand, under arrest; and Hawkins, who was holding the literature, was also placed under arrest. While waiting for the wagon, a young fellow, Fred Ritter, by name, member of the Socialist party of Denver, attracted by the gathering crowd, made his way to where the arrested comrades were, and speaking to one of them said: "What's the matter?" One of the officers said to Ritter: "Well, you get in there, too." "What, am I arrested?" "Yes," said the officer, "you got so much to say, you can come along, too."

It was about ten minutes before the police wagon came along and the crowd soon swelled to six or seven hundred people.

When we reached the police headquarters the charge of blockading the street was booked against us.

There was a double purpose on the part of the police in making the arrests in the manner they did.

The three policemen were evidently sent down to make the arrest, first, to create the impression in the minds of the bystanders that the comrades and the organization which they represented were a band to be greatly feared; second, to have a preponderance of police evidence at the trial.

The next morning at the trial the three officers who made the arrests were standing at the railing reinforced by Captain Weber, and here and there in the immediate vicinity of the railing behind and beside the arrested comrades were stationed policemen.

The police in giving their testimony interrupted each other and made supplementary remarks, and the burden of Captain Weber's testimony, who only gave orders for the arrests and was not present when the arrests were made, was a whine to the effect that the Socialists would not come down and ask for a permit and be given a certain corner. The Kangaroo feature of the trial was so glaring that the most unsophisticated could see it.

Judge Kyle, with his soft-soap smile, said he had nothing personally against the Socialists; he had met many Socialists, and in all his experience had never met any who were criminally inclined. "But others have rights. You are doing a good work; you have a right to your opinion. Why don't you rent a hall? We are doing what we can to keep the streets clear."

McCaffrey asked the judge if we did not have as much right to speak on the streets as the different religious organizations and the street fakirs selling fraud jewelry? Captain Weber spoke up and said there were no one on the streets selling jewelry.

The captain was informed that there were men doing this only the previous Saturday night, and with this he was quieted. The judge, shifting uneasily, finally said if there were exceptions to be made he would make them in favor of the Salvation Army because they were saving souls. "But you ought to hire halls. You hold your meeting at eight o'clock in the evening, and you do not reach the workmen. You only talk to a lot of loafers. At this time the workmen are at home or in bed resting that they may do an honest day's work the next day."

McCaffrey then told the judge that this

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P.

NOMINATES FULL STATE TICKET OF I. W. W. MEN.

Pretenders to "Neutrality" Will Have Hard Row to Hoe in Coming Campaign with Their Ticket Full of A. F. of L. Gougers—Thanks to I. W. W., Honest Socialists of Both Parties Will Be in Actual Unity at Elections.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 5.—The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania held its State Convention Sunday, June 3, 1906, at 2109 Sarah street S. S. Pittsburg, Pa. The convention was well attended and got down to business when the permanent organization was effected.

The S. L. P. furnishes the only opportunity for the working class to vote as they strike, when they vote at the coming election in November, for the S. L. P. passed resolutions repudiating the American Federation of Labor as a labor organization, and endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World, and nominated a state ticket, every candidate being a member of the I. W. W. The ticket is as follows:

- Governor JOHN DESMOND Pittsburg.
- Lieutenant Governor JAMES CLARK Pittsburg.
- Secretary of Internal Affairs W. H. THOMAS Blythedale.
- Auditor General JAMES A. MCCONNELL Braddock.

Desmond, the candidate for governor, is a railroad clerk, and member of Mixed Local No. 215, I. W. W. Clark is a mill worker, also a member of Local 215. Thomas, a coal miner, is a member of Mixed Local 302, I. W. W., at Blythedale, and McConnell, a machinist, belongs to I. W. W. Local No. 41, in his trade.

Neutrality toward economic organization will have a hard row to hoe when it comes to the casting of a vote next election in Pennsylvania.

All intelligent workmen recognize the sham character of the so-called "Labor Parties" which are dominated by the fakirs of the A. F. of L., and the choice must be made between the so-called Socialist Party and its ticket of A. F. of L. candidates and the Socialist Labor Party and its I. W. W. candidates. The professed neutral(?) can sit on the fence till he casts his vote next fall, but on that day he must come off his perch, and the way he casts his vote will tell whether he supports the scab-herding A. F. of L. or the I. W. W.

The many members of the Socialist Party who belong to the I. W. W. will then have to make their choice as to whether they will support the candidates who are members of the I. W. W., or support the candidates who are members of such an infamous scab factory as the A. F. of L., which is furnishing scabs to take the place of both white and colored members of their own organization in Youngstown when on strike, and in Pittsburg and other places are doing all in their power to break up the I. W. W.

While unity of the S. P. and the S. L. P. is impossible as political organizations at present, there will be unity at the ballot box next election, for all those who believe in craft division and craft scabbery will, as a unit, vote for the Socialist Party candidates who are members of, and support the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. craft organizations which scab on each other and help win victories for the capitalist exploiter.

All those who believe in working class solidarity on the political and economic field will vote as a unit for the Socialist Labor Party candidates who are members of and support the I. W. W. which unites the working class in order to abolish all exploitation and give to the producer the full product of his labor. "Because thou art neither cold nor hot, but art lukewarm, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, take notice.

Pittsburg, June 10.—The Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in the headquarters of Section Allegheny County, No. 2109 Sarah street, by the secretary of the State Committee, David T. Lentz.

James A. McConnell was elected tem-

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THE MARTYRDOM OF MARIE SPIRIDONOVA

FURTHER DOCUMENTS IN HEART-RENDING STORY OF COSSACK BARBARISM.

Report of M. Vladimiroff, Editor of the "Russ," Who Made a Personal Investigation at Tamboff—Painful Visit of Aged Mother to Her Daughter's Cell—Awful Report of Examining Physician, as Embodied in the Official Records—The Trial, and the Sentence to Death—Abramoff's End.

[Translated for The People from "La Tribune Russe."]

III.

Vladimiroff's Investigation.

The letter of Marie Spiridonova created an enormous sensation. The offices of the liberal newspapers were deluged with letters of protest by the thousands.

Everywhere the demand was put forth for an investigation, for the verification of the story, for fastening the guilt on the proper persons. The "Russ" sent to Tamboff its editor, Vladimiroff, who had already done excellent work in connection with the murders committed by the Semenov regiment in the outskirts of Moscow.

Vladimiroff's report is as follows:

I set out for Tamboff, in the prison of which town Marie Spiridonova was held in durance. Throughout the performance of my mission, I was met by the greatest difficulties. The town was still in a state of siege; troops of Cossacks were continually parading the streets, as if to remind the inhabitants that "the eye which sees everything" was fixed on them. In every one's mind was still present the shooting of two workmen, Katine and Kouznetzoff, who were denied the right of appeal, and shot in the prison court, directly under the windows of the other political prisoners, on Christmas eve.

Up to the time of my arrival, also, Idanoff, the police commissioner visited night by night the dwellings of the quietly disposed citizens of Tamboff, carried on extortions and arrests, indulged in all sorts of obscenities and abuses, and generally terrorized the people.

In consequence, the dwellers in the town were on their guard constantly, driven to the extreme of caution and suspicion. Not even the slightest word was uttered without first making sure that no third person could see or hear what went on.

When I did gain access to persons sincerely desirous of giving me information which would throw a little light on the horrible treatment undergone by Mlle. Spiridonova, their words were always prefaced by a careful and cautious closing of the door, and a request to me to keep away from the window; and their recital was constantly interrupted by reconnoiters to guard against the approach of spies and eavesdroppers.

In short, it is evident that the course of my investigation was laid among dangers and difficulties of no little moment. Nevertheless, I was enabled to meet many well-informed and well-posted persons, and glean much valuable testimony. The names of my informants are, however, for obvious reasons, kept secret.

On February 4, Marie Spiridonova's mother was first permitted to visit her daughter, a visit which has not been allowed to be repeated. As the girl was too ill to arise, the mother was shown into the cell.

The mother did not know what ailed her daughter. Some rumors of her brutal treatment at the hands of Abramoff and Idanoff had reached her, but she did not believe them, or rather steeled herself against believing them.

As the iron door grated opened on its hinges, a lamentable spectacle spread out before the mother's gaze. On the earthen floor, huddled in a corner lay her daughter Maroussia, her precious, pretty Maroussia! Her head, swathed in bandages, rested on a pillow. One eye was hidden by another bandage. She did not stir at the entrance of the officer and the guard. The mother hesitated on the threshold, not daring to break the tomb-like silence.

A dreadful fear seized the poor mother. What was the matter with her daughter? Why was her head tied up in bandages? Seventeen days had passed since her arrest; were they true, then, those reports of the Cossack officers' treatment of her? For seventeen days the poor girl had lain there on the ground, without help, unable to raise her head from the pillow.

The heart-broken mother went over to the girl's side. A minute passed. The silence was unbroken.

Then the officer bawled out: "Marie Spiridonova, your mother has come to see you." At that Maroussia opened her eyes, and with a hardly perceptible motion of her head, beckoned to her mother to come closer. The mother crouched down on the ground beside her child. She gazed long and steadily at

her, speechless, while the great tears rolled down her cheeks. The officer dropped on his knees beside her, to catch every whisper between the two. The visit lasted twenty minutes. The mother put not a single question as to what had brought her formerly robust daughter to such a state. She felt all such questions to be profane; that they would further wound the girl's lacerated spirit. The girl said nothing on the subject, either.

Marie's face was long and white, testifying to her great suffering. One of her eyes, all swollen, and surrounded with discolorations and contusions, gave proof of the physical pains she had endured; but the other, clear and blue, looked affectionately into the mother's face.

With remarkable clearness of mind, the sick girl took up the task of consoling her mother, begging her not to become despondent at the thought that she would be hanged for her deed.

"Darling mother," she said, "I shall die joyously! Do not grieve at my fate, do not grow disconsolate over me; you have still four children; give you care to them. I regret only that I was not able to kill myself, instead of falling into the hands of these ruffians alive."

She spoke in a voice low and feeble; speech was difficult and painful. She spoke in turn of various family affairs. She begged her mother, after her death, to lavish her care on her brother Nicholas, entreating her to give him every opportunity to continue his studies at the Lyceum, as she had found him very earnest and capable.

When the twenty minutes were up, the officer rose, in a cold, official voice, declared the visit at an end, and requested the mother to withdraw. The mother embraced her beloved Maroussia, tenderly arrayed her covers, and rose to her feet. Maroussia was so feeble she could only reply with a little nod of her head.

The mother vanished behind the portal, and the prison matron stepped in.

Perhaps the reader will now ask: "How comes it that all this time Marie Spiridonova lay on the ground, instead of on a cot or a stretcher? Was she thus couched on the bare earth all the seventeen days she had been there?"

Yes, all that time! And not only that, but she received practically no medical aid. One shudders at the idea of this poor, young girl, bruised and battered by frightful blows, overcome with abuse, almost dead, thus thrown into prison on the cold ground like an exhausted animal, instead of receiving attendance.

When interrogated on this point, the prison administration made the statement that "during her high fever and delirium, the sick girl had often fallen from her bed, and lain there for great lengths of time, with nothing on but her bed robes. Then, as there was no nurse to be had, nor any double width bed, they found the easiest way out to put her directly on the ground."

As stated above, the girl got next to no medical attendance. The prison physician was absent from the 20th of January till the middle of February. The sick nurse was also away. On the other hand, the police restrictions were of the most rigorous. At her door was posted a woman sentinel, an inspectress had charge of the section, and a guardienne superintended affairs in the cell. Mlle. Spiridonova was placed in the infirmary and stayed there on the earthen floor all the while she was ill. The health officer who alone attended her was obnoxious to her; she felt that all his medicine would be applied to doing her harm rather than good, so she ordered him from her cell, and preferred to remain unattended.

The food was frightful. In a letter confiscated upon the person of her sister Julie, during a search on February 19, Marie told of being given watered milk; the meat in the soup given her was so malodorous she was unable to eat it. She was maintained principally by food brought in by her sister, as was done with the other political prisoners.

Directly upon the discovery of this letter, Julie was seized and thrown into another wing of the same prison. The police supposed that Marie's first letter had been smuggled out by the sister, and to prevent the making public of the second letter, Julie was also jailed.

Now, let us see in what state the officials, doctors and other persons chosen at random, found Marie when she was taken to Tamboff on her arrest. The official commission charged with investigation the execution of Loujan-

ovski at Borisoglibsk, left Tamboff for that town, with a sober and learned judge at its head. On the way they met the train in which the Cossacks were bringing Marie Spiridonova to Tamboff. They entered her coach, and found her lying motionless, her whole head banded up, except one eye. When the judge began his interrogation, she could not sit up, she was so weak. In the course of the examination, she was several times taken with fits of delirium in which she named the officer of the Cossacks, linked his name with the physical torture endured by her, and cried out: "Isn't it over yet?" Then she would come to herself again, be aware of events about her, recognize persons and objects, and reply to the judge's questions concisely, with consecutiveness and clearness. And then she would fall again into her condition of unconsciousness and delirium.

She fought with all the power at her command against these moments of weakness, for she knew that the brute Abramoff was bent on violating her, and would seize on his first opportunity for gratifying his bestial passions. Did she succeed in guarding herself from this horrible monster, who drew himself close to her, chucking her chin, and whispering in her ear? Was she able, in the exhausted condition of her bruised body, to beat off this villain, who, fired with carnal appetite, battered her legs with his heavy boots to reduce her to helplessness? Is it possible that this human beast profited by her loss of consciousness, by her syncope, to abuse her?

Here is what the records show:

When the physician came to examine her on her arrival at the Tamboff prison, Mlle. Spiridonova refused to allow him to complete his examination in the regions of the breast, abdomen and back. The other parts of her body she submitted to his view.

He found her face contused, and covered with red and blue marks and swellings. For a long time she was unable to open her mouth, because of the swollen condition of her lips, where she had repeatedly been banged. Beneath the left eye the skin was ulcerated to the size of a fifty-cent piece, and the flesh was bare. In the middle of her forehead was a long stripe, also supurated, where the skin had been torn off. On the right side of the forehead, nearer to the hair, another patch of skin was gone. The left side of the face was particularly badly swollen and it was a week before the physician could open the left eye to ascertain whether it were intact.

Finally, at the end of eight days, the doctor succeeded in getting the eye open. The sight was gone. There had been a hemorrhage of the retina. At present, the power of sight is slowly recovering.

The right eye fared much the same. It was surrounded with swellings; the eyelids, puffed up, left but a narrow slit through which the girl could see; moreover, the sight of the eye was greatly weakened.

Her wrists were blue, highly swollen, and bore the marks of the knot. The left wrist was worse than the right, being severely bruised. The little finger of the left hand had a great piece of skin torn off; between the fourth and fifth fingers, the red stripes of the knot was plainly visible.

The right shoulder bore several bad contusions and knot marks. The soles of both feet were covered with bruises and red stripes of the knot; likewise the knees and hips. On both soles and both knees considerable skin was missing. The great toe of the right foot was swollen to nearly double size, and covered with blood as the result of a blow with some blunt instrument.

All her neck was covered with bruises. A long train of them ran from the right ear down to the back, probably the heel prints of the boots which trampled on her.

The lungs were all abraded. There, also, had been a hemorrhage. This was why Mlle. Spiridonova continually spat blood from her mouth. Drastic remedies had to be applied to control this flow of blood.

Besides what has just been detailed no examination was made of the numerous lacerations, discolorations and other injuries to internal organs in the parts of the body Mlle. Spiridonova refused to have examined.

When taken to prison, reports the record of the verbal examination, Maria Spiridonova was absolutely unable to move, was unconscious, and was in a

constant delirium, made more hideous by the unceasing reiteration of the name of the Cossack officer. Later there occurred moments of lucidity, in which she spoke connectedly, recalled details of past happenings, recounted to the doctor her sufferings at the hands of the Cossack officer and the rest of the police; after which she would again fall delirious.

These two states frequently alternated. At the first examination at Tamboff, Mlle. Spiridonova spoke perfectly rationally, until the questioning turned upon the execution of Loujanovski. Then the delirium took hold of her again, and brought the examination to an end.

When her lucid intervals became more frequent, she was still the prey of hallucinations. Frightful nightmares pursued her and destroyed her slumbers. Most often it was the Cossack officer, and the train on which she was brought to Tamboff which haunted her. She uttered heart-rending cries, threshed around on her bed, she wished to flee, to seek protection from the officer of the Cossacks. She went through the occurrences in the railway coach, and the terrible things she endured on the trip.

There are the data extracted from the official report. Can there be any doubt as to the treatment inflicted on Marie Spiridonova by those refined torturers? The skin torn from her face, her hands, her arms, her legs, the hemorrhages, the loss of blood, the loss of her sight, the spitting of blood, the month and a half of illness, do they not declare to the world that her accusations are not the incoherent utterances of a demented person, as has been insinuated by the "Novoe Vremya," but the correct statements of the monstrous and criminal act of rape-fiends, not hesitating to seek their gratification in the torturing and suffering of the victim fallen into their clutches?

The prison administration of Tamboff, seeking to establish the identity of the young girl brought from Borisoglibsk by the Cossacks, summoned before them an employe of the "Association of Nobles" of the town, where Mlle. Spiridonova had been employed as office clerk. The man declared he knew Marie Spiridonova well. When confronted with her he declared: "This is never Maroussia Spiridonova; it is somebody else!" He was unable to recognize the girl he well knew, as she lay there unconscious, her face swollen with black and blue marks, and only one eye visible.

But we now come to the most frightful, the most horrible of the things permitted me to disclose to the reader. It will serve to answer the question formerly put, namely: Is it possible that that wretch Abramoff took advantage of the bruised and exhausted young girl, to possess her?

Is there any evidence, any ground for the belief?

It is hard for me to write it; the pen trembles in my hand. I am about to write the conversation between Marie Spiridonova and the prison physician, after which each one may form his own opinion.

At length, towards the last days of her fever, the doctor returned to the prison after his month's absence. He went to Marie Spiridonova's cell. She met him with the question: "Tell me, I beg of you, what are the symptoms of syphilis?"

The physician, astounded at the question, demanded why she concerned herself about syphilis.

Marie Spiridonova replied that she had certain proofs that she had been outraged, and she feared having been infected with the dread disease.

The doctor told her that it was then impossible to determine positively whether she had been abused or not, as too long a time had elapsed, and an examination at that late period could lead to no definite conclusion. He said she should have submitted to a special medical examination as soon as she arrived at the prison, and asked why she had not done so.

Her reply was that she at the time believed herself about to be shot immediately, and that since then she had expected her death daily, even hourly. She was convinced that all the tortures which had been inflicted upon her since her capture at Borisoglibsk and been perpetrated at the instance of the administration. She felt that if it became known that her tormentor had gone to the furthest limits of infamy and had violated her, even during a period of unconsciousness, he would be richly rewarded for it by the administration. Consequently, she determined not to disclose the horrible secret, in order not to bring additional favor upon the brute.

Now that she found she was not to be summarily murdered without trial, she had concluded that her debauchers should be placed on the prisoners' bench. Hence she had decided to reveal her awful secret, and consent to an examination.

Thus she spoke. But any one with a human heart in his bosom will see that

CONDITIONS IN THE WORKMEN'S PARADISE

FALSE RAINBOW PICTURES OF CAPITALIST AND BOURGEOIS PRESS EXPOSED.

Saddening Pages from Child Life in the "Little-Man's Eldorado"—There, as Elsewhere Under Capitalism, the Schools Are Robbed to Feed the Profits Hopper—Twelve-Year-Old Girl Kept on Move Fifteen Hours Daily, Only One Victim Among Hundreds—Cheap Milking Machines, Far from Easing Conditions, Intensify Them.

(From the Sydney People.)

New Zealand has been quoted by the world's labor press as the El Dorado of the workingman, as the outcome of what its writers have been pleased to regard as "socialistic" legislation. To demonstrate the manifold advantages of "small man" legislation, Seddonland has always been proudly pointed to and grandiloquently orated about as being the one country in the wide world where prosperity made its appearance without its capitalist complement poverty. We have read glowing accounts both in American and British journals of this land flowing with milk and honey, wherein it was chronicled that the land legislation was so perfect and production so regulated and systematized by law that an unemployed man or woman was a rare exception instead of as elsewhere the rule. So credulous were those socialist-makeshifts, that articles under striking catch-heads informed its readers of "New Zealand's Prosperity," under socialistic legislation. Nearer home every little capitalist-cum-labor-cum-everything sheet had word-painted accounts of that "little-man's" country's glorious present and gilded future. Surrounded with so much glamor, it often aroused our curiosity to know why so many working class people deserted this modern El Dorado to struggle for a crust elsewhere, and on investigation found that New Zealand, in spite of land laws, land taxes, arbitration acts, etc., could boast of its unemployed, its poverty, its overworked and underpaid workers. And now, to dispel any illusion about New Zealand which may still linger in the minds of our distant contemporaries, attention is drawn to the following indictment extracted from a pure capitalist source:

OVERWORKED CHILDREN.

A New Zealand paper says: "It has long been recognized that under the high prices given in the North Island for land for dairying purposes, there was a danger that the children of the settlers were liable to be overworked. Two cases have been made public in the Wellington evening paper by a school teacher. The first case was that of a girl twelve years of age, rather weak and small of stature. She had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, and in all weathers, in a poorly-built cowshed, had

there was another motive for her long silence. The pure and modest girl, expecting her execution, put out of her mind the violence to which she had been subjected, and wished others also not to know of it.

The physician declined to make any definite statement, for the reasons above given.

Let now the reader recall to mind the scene depicted by Marie Spiridonova in her own letter: "The officer carried me into a second class coach; he was drunk and amorous; his arms were about me, his hands loosened my clothing. His drunken lips whispered to me revolting things: 'What a breast like satin! What an elegant body!' He kicked my legs with his boots to cripple their resistance. I called the commissioner; he slept."

Let every honorable man carry in his heart his answer to the tales which will be told to discredit the words of Marie Spiridonova, which always flew back to the scene in the railway coach, and her repetition of the name of the Cossack officer. Let every woman in every land, re-echo that answer.

Let all the women of western Europe rise in a common protest for the defence of womanhood from the shameful dishonor of ignoble bruises.

Let all those who hold dear the honor of a sister, a wife, or a daughter, rise to the defense of those precious jewels. Let them make it clear to the hirelings of the present government that they are about to render account for their misdeeds before the tribunal of the popular conscience.

IV. The Trial.

The trial of Marie Spiridonova was held, of course, behind closed doors. Besides the judges and the lawyers for the defence, there were present two magisterial functionaries and Janouchewitch, the governor of Tamboff. There also were admitted, at the urgent request of the defence, one of Mlle. Spiridonova's sisters, and her aged mother; but the latter, as soon as the trial began,

to milk 12 cows. She then had her breakfast and prepared herself, and sometimes her sisters, for school, to which she had to walk two miles over a bad road. After school she had to walk home and again milk 12 cows. The child was struggling hard to pass the fifth standard, so that she could be withdrawn from school. The teacher noticed that her writing was falling off, and on inquiring the cause, found her fingers were stiff and hard from work and cracked across the palms and finger joints. The child was on the move fifteen hours per day. The second case was that of a boy twelve years of age, who was withdrawn from school on being promoted to the sixth standard. The boy was bright and intelligent, and would have probably done well in any walk of life where literary attainments were a qualification, but he was wanted at home to bring in cows, assist in milking, drive the milk to the factory, and then assist in the general work of the farm. This involved working from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Many similar cases could be stated in New South Wales. The cheap milking machine may obviate some of this child-slavery; meanwhile the law should look after the little ones.—Sunday Times.

This is the shade of the real picture of "cocky"-farm life—the picture of the small man on the land—and a condition the "labor" parties of Australia and New Zealand are out to perpetuate by bolstering up a system of small individual production. The small man on the land has a hard life everywhere in this age of cut-throat competition and scramble; he is the prey of financial octopuses, of commission agents, of market riggers, and last, but not least, the prey of himself. To try and spin his way he toils early and late; works wife and children unpeppable hours, and exploits to the bone every unfortunate with bluey hoisted, whose necessities drive them to his net. The small man—whether of land, factory, or shop—is by reason of his necessities and economic shortcomings, the most villainous exploiter extant, his cabin opportunities compelling him, if he would survive, to exploit his own flesh and blood, withering with overwork the little child-flowers ere they have time to bloom. The system demands this sacrifice or economic annihilation! That is the individualistic law of the "survival of the fittest" applied to

was overcome with hysterical grief, and had to be taken from the room.

After the reading of the indictment, the hearing of witnesses was begun.

Mlle. Spiridonova was striking. Her glances breathed energy and faith. She looked less than her twenty years. By her proud and resolute carriage, and her inspired language, she completely subjugated all in the court room. Occasionally she coughed heavily into her handkerchief, and traces of blood made their appearance on it.

The tribunal granted the request of the defence for a medical examination. By agreement with the defence, the prosecution called only two witnesses, who described in great detail Loujanovski's end.

Then were taken the testimonies of two physicians. One, who examined Mlle. Spiridonova a long time subsequent to her torture, testified to finding her body covered with scars and marks of wounds. A great sensation was made by the deposition of the other doctor, Fink, who examined her on the day when, more dead than alive from the hands of her torturers, she was incarcerated in the Tamboff dungeons. Fink depicted in graphic terms the odious deeds perpetrated on the person of the accused girl, by the Cossack Abramoff and the gendarmierie commissioner Idanoff. Fink's testimony surpassed anything that had been imagined, even after Mlle. Spiridonova's letter, and the accounts of the other witnesses.

It is impossible to conceive how that high-minded creature lived through all the suffering inflicted upon her. The tortures of the middle ages, the horrors of the Spanish inquisition pale into insignificance beside what Mlle. Spiridonova underwent. The result of her experiences was the development of an aggravated tuberculosis. Her sight is almost ruined; at first it was thought she would lose it outright. She can hardly hear.

The heroic girl concluded her declaration to the tribunal in these words:

"Messieurs the judges, look about you. Where do you behold joyous faces, happy people? There are none. Ever-

human society in full operation; capitalism in its simple form and which becomes more pronounced in its greater life and complexity. The two cases are but types of hundreds, indeed, one might say, thousands, in which the protection of the one may mean the economic undoing of the other. Here is a concrete illustration of the blighting influence of capitalism on tender human life—stunting its physique and mental calibre, and robbing children of the sunshine of childhood. Cheap milking machines will not obviate this evil, in the hands of the large producer this mechanical method of reducing cost of production will more than likely on its introduction tend to intensify the small man's lot and drive to further exploitation of tender child-life—not forgetting that of the wife and mother also.

The Socialist Labor Parties of New Zealand and Australia are out, not to perpetuate these conditions by palliative enactments, but to abolish them by striking at the cause—private ownership of land and machinery with its exploiting method of production for individual gain. They propose to substitute in place thereof the collective ownership of those essentials to modern human life, based on a sane, organized and planful system of production for individual and collective use; a condition in which the socially-produced mechanical forces used in transforming and moulding nature to man's material and mental architecture will be intelligently applied with the full consciousness of the end in view to gain a maximum of result with a minimum of effort, that all may individually and collectively enjoy all that has been individually and collectively materialized into possibility—wholesome food, decent clothing, healthful habitation, education, leisure, and recreation—to be enjoyed by all who render useful service in any avenue of social activity. With such intelligent and humanly-possible, organized conditions of production child-slavery would vanish, and the exploiters of little children's lives passed into the limbo of time. Out with the system, on with the work. Socialism will give childhood all that belongs to childhood; Socialism will give man and woman all that belongs to manhood and womanhood—individuality and liberty, freedom in thought and economic action. That time is coming; educate for it, agitate for it, organize for it, and vote for it.

those who to-day are in triumph, they are not happy. Their triumph will not long endure, for all the victims of oppression, all the victims of persecution, will soon end this reign of suffering, and enter into a new life. I am about to leave this world. You can kill me; you can invent the most terrible agonies for me, but you cannot add to those I have already suffered."

The military jury withdrew, as a matter of form, to their room. In five minutes they returned with a verdict condemning Marie Spiridonova to death by hanging.

[It will be recollected by readers of The People that Mlle. Spiridonova's sentence was subsequently commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Abramoff, acquitted by court martial at Moscow, on the charge of having assaulted her, returned to Tamboff arrogantly boasting of his exploit and regretful of not having done worse. He was shot at Borisoglibsk on April 16, and died the next day of his wounds, almost on the scene of his fiendish cruelty.]

TRADES UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

By JUSTUS EBERT

A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day.

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INDIANA S. L. P.

JOIN THE PROCESSION WITH A FULL STATE TICKET.

Bernine, I. W. W. Man, the Standard Bearer—Colorado-Idaho Outrages Continued—Platform Declares Labor Must Be Raised from a Commodity to the Dignity of Manhood by a Revolution Abolishing the Profit and Wages System.

(Special to the Daily People)

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Indiana took place Sunday, June 3, in the meeting hall of Section Indianapolis. The convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, Henry Jung, of Evansville. Evan J. Dilloy, of Marion, was chosen permanent chairman, and F. P. Janke, secretary.

The following ticket was nominated during the afternoon session for the coming State election, to take place next fall:

- State Secretary: THEO. BERNINE, Indianapolis.
- Auditor of State: J. T. L. REMLEY, Indianapolis.
- State Treasurer: O. P. STONER, Claypool.
- Attorney General: H. SCHNAUTZ, Evansville.
- Clerk Supreme Court: G. DREYER, Logansport.
- Superintendent Public Instruction: FRED BEACH, Knightsville.
- State Geologist: W. T. COLBERT, Claypool.
- State Statistician: LOUIS PFEFFERLE, Marion.
- Judge Supreme Court: JULIUS NEUMAN, Decatur Township.
- Judge Appellate Court: MIKE DUTTINE, Marion.

After the reading of the financial report of State Secretary and Treasurer F. P. Janke, and a few remarks upon the work in the State during the past two years and plans for the future campaign, committees upon resolutions and platform were appointed and the convention adjourned until two o'clock in order to give these committees time to prepare reports.

When the convention was again called to order the Committee on Resolutions was the first to report. It presented three resolutions which follow, and which were adopted by unanimous vote:

On I. W. W.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized on the economic as well as on the political field; and

Whereas, The old form of unionism is entirely inadequate to cope with the conditions of to-day and has outlived its usefulness; and

Whereas, The old form of unionism, as represented by the A. F. of L., instead of organizing the working class divides it and compels one set of workers to scab it upon another; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the I. W. W. is the only economic organization that is based upon the class struggle and proposes to organize the entire working class into one militant body. We call upon all members of the Socialist Labor Party to affiliate with the I. W. W. and render it every service in their power.

The Party Press.

Whereas, The official organs of the Socialist Labor Party are an indispensable factor in the battle of the working class against its capitalist oppressors, and

Whereas, These organs, the Daily and Weekly People, Arbeiter Zeitung, Arbeiter, Der Arbeiter, Nepakarat and Ragione Nuova, are doing valuable service for the emancipation of our class; and

Whereas, These organs are not given the circulation their merit demands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge each and every member and sympathizer to do his utmost to increase the circulation of these organs, thereby hastening the day of the awakening of an enlightened working class.

The Colorado-Idaho Outrage.

Whereas, The Governors of Colorado and Idaho have caused the unlawful arrest and deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western

Federation of Miners, on the trumped up charge of being accomplices in the murder of Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg; and

Whereas, These arrests were made for the sole purpose of breaking up the only class conscious organization of the miners in the west; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention denounce this action as a criminal one and that we brand the Governors of these two States as criminals of the worst kind, which should not be tolerated in public office; and we call upon the working class to enter a protest against this infamy by uniting upon the industrial field in the I. W. W. for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce and upon the political field in the Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of capturing the strongholds of political power in order to prevent any further occurrence of such outrages as this in Colorado and Idaho.

The platform committee next reported. The first draft of a platform was considered too lengthy and the matter was again referred back to the committee. The committee after a further session decided upon the following which was then adopted by unanimous vote:

Platform.

Fellow Workmen of Indiana: Under the present form of Society, labor is a commodity; that is, an article for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally so recognized by the capitalist class, as is evidenced by the common expression "labor market." Its price, or market value, (wage) is determined, as in the case of all other commodities, by the quantity available and the demand for it. Throughout the past century labor saving machines have been introduced which have displaced the labor of thousands and millions of workers, and these workers later re-entering the field of labor in other industries have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor in the meantime, however, profiting by the low price of the labor have amassed great wealth, and constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and deeper the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker until to-day it is practically impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist.

Understanding the disease, a consideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist offers none such. In his judgment the profitless, opportunityless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until LABOR is lifted out of the market, out of the category of commodities, with cattle, swine and nails and is elevated to the dignity of MANHOOD. Frankly, this is not reform. It is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise labor from the category of commodities and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalist and administer them for the general social good.

Socialism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the State organization, but only by the nation. We therefore offer no State programme or platform but present to you the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party for your consideration, which demands the absolute, unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution to the working class.

The convention also instructed its State Committee to place F. F. Young in the field as soon as funds were available. From the present indications we expect to have him at work within two weeks.

Quite a lengthy discussion was brought out under the order of Good and Welfare; delegates from various points in the State, telling of the conditions that confront them in their respective localities.

The convention adjourned sine die at 5:45 with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

F. P. Janke, Secretary.

OUTRAGEOUS POLICE.

(Continued from page 1) was a gratuitous insult to the working class.

Here the soft-soaping judge threw off the mask of fairness and impartiality and in a trembling rage said: "I don't care much for your opinion. I was going to discharge you men. But now I fine you ten dollars."

Fred Ritter was discharged. The police court was crowded during this kangaroo trial.

An appeal has been taken from the decision.

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

PRICE AND VALUE OF LABOR POWER

By A. Metzler, Rochester.

Induced by some violent onslaughts that were made recently against the Socialist Labor Party contention that labor power is sold below its value, not only temporarily but steadily so, I made up my mind to study up Karl Marx.

When I decided to find out for myself I did it with the stern determination that, if I should find out that Karl Marx really claims such a thing, as that the worker gets with his wages on the average the full value of his labor power, I would henceforth throw down the gauntlet to every supporter of Karl Marx, because, as a workingman, I know that such a claim, even if it should be backed up by the most scientific theory does not coincide with the facts.

Of course I found something quite different from what I might have expected after the clamors of our enemies. For instance, if we read Part IV, Chapter 15, "Machinery and Modern Industry" we find that the whole chapter is nothing else but a continuous lining up of facts, to show and prove that the use of machinery in production constantly lowers the price of social labor, regardless of the cost of reproduction and recuperation of human labor power, and that the wage worker is simply forced to adapt himself to prevailing conditions. So he says on page 300, edition of May, 1901 by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London: "In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in other branches that in these latter the fall of wages below the value of labor power impedes the use of machinery, and from the standpoint of the capitalist, whose profit comes, not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible." And again on page 391: "In England women are still occasionally used instead of horses for hauling canal boats, because the labor required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation." And further, in section 3 of the same chapter, he shows how machinery forces women and children into the factory, so that instead of the head of the family the whole family is forced into production and then says on page 392: "In order that the family may live, four people must now, not only labor, but expend surplus labor for the capitalist. Thus we see, that machinery while augmenting the human material that forms the principal object of capital's exploiting power, at the same time raises the degree of exploitation." Now in order to come to have a clear understanding of the meaning of the above quotations let us take a few words from page 382 namely: "The implements of labor, in the form of machinery, necessitate the substitution of natural forces for human force, and the conscious application of science instead of rule of thumb." This may be enough to prove that Karl Marx recognizes two distinct elements which constitute the social labor power. Now then, even if we accept the capitalist theory that the average price of social labor power coincides with its value, it will be seen at a glance, that this rule can not be applied to human labor power as such.

It is not intended here to go into any discussion as to the material conception of history as pointed out by Karl Marx, but without reference to it, it would be a phenomenal puzzle how a man that claims to have read Marx's "Capital" can say such a thing as the following: "As regards labor power—Karl Marx teaches—that under capitalism the working power that can be made to flow from the human being is also a commodity—and as such is also subject to the law of value and all its corollaries. Its value therefore is determined by the amount of social labor embodied in the necessities required to produce and maintain it. And since Marx has established beyond dispute that on an average Price and Value coincide, it is manifestly absurd to say that what the wage worker gets is not the value but the price of his labor power. He gets the exact value in money and with the money gets the value in necessities."

Now just let us see what Karl Marx establishes. In Chapter XIX, page 532, he says: "But then, he (the capitalist) is meant. The writer) tries to buy all commodities as cheaply as possible, and always accounts for his profit by simple cheating, by buying under, and selling over the value. Hence he never comes to see that if such a thing as the value of labor really existed, and he really paid this value, no capital would exist, his money would not turn into capital." Then in the same chapter on page 533, he says in regard to the value and price of labor power: "the same difference holds that holds in respect to all phenomena and their hidden substratum. The former appear directly and spontaneously as current modes of thought; the latter

must first be discovered by science. Classical political economy nearly touches the true relation of things without however consciously formulating it. THIS IT CANNOT SO LONG AS IT STICKS IN ITS BOURGEOIS SKIN."

Then in Chapter XX he analyzes the time wages and shows how the lowering of wages produces an extension of working time and an extension of working time again in turn, produces a lowering of the price of labor; and then he says on page 539:—

"The competition thus created between the laborers allows the capitalist to BEAT DOWN the price of labor, whilst the falling price of labor allows him, on the other hand, to SCREW UP still further the working time." Now where there is a continuous BEATING DOWN of wages and a continuous SCREWING UP of labor time the result can not at all be a state of balance between price and value; therefore we read on page 590: "In this way an abnormally low selling-price of the commodity arises, at first sporadically, and becomes fixed by degree; a lower selling price which henceforward becomes the constant basis of a miserable wage for an excessive working time, as originally it was the product of these very circumstances."

All these quotations are brought forward to prove that Karl Marx very decidedly and unmistakably denied and disproved exactly that which our critics claim he has established beyond dispute.

But so far we have only seen the negative side of the question and it would not be Karl Marx, and it would not be worth the study which he has undergone if he did not reach a conclusive, positive result, and so he did. In Chapter XXI he analyzes piece wages and shows clearly that these neither have any relation with the value of labor power, and then also shows that even the term labor power is too vague to denote something whose value could be determined; he explains that labor power must be measured first by time and then concludes on pages 563-564; "Piece-wages do not, in fact, distinctly express any relation of value. It is not, therefore, a question of measuring the value of the piece by the working time incorporated in it, but on the contrary of measuring the working time the laborer has expended, by the number of pieces he has produced. In time wages the labor is measured by its immediate duration, in piece wages by the quantity of products in which the labor has embodied itself during a given time. The price of labor time itself is finally determined by the equation: value of a day's labor=daily value of labor power. Piece wages is, therefore, only a modified form of time wages."

Now if this means anything it means that even the capitalist does not find the price of labor power for a given time, by the cost for its reproduction because this is not at all a decided quantum, but he finds this price by and through the value of its product, and there is certainly no other way for us to determine the value of labor power. If we further consider that Karl Marx wrote his "Capital" for the purpose to prove to the world that the capitalist has no other function on earth than to absorb and accumulate surplus value and transform it into capital and thereby into a means for degrading and exploiting the very power that creates this and all values, then we are not only justified but are forced to claim that the value of labor power is equal to its product, that means all the 100 per cent of it, or in other words "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

How a man that claims to have read "Capital" can claim that the laborer gets with his wages the price and consequently the value of his labor power, and in the same breath tries to prove that the working class only gets a certain percentage (say 23 per cent) of its products, would be a mystery and could not be explained as a mere slip of human nature; nor could it be explained as ignorance. It can only be explained when we take into consideration the historic mission of the bourgeoisie, with its habitual and persistent cheating and deceiving; that explains it all. The company in which one moves about imbues him with the ideas that are prevailing there, so that he becomes a helpless slave to these ideas, from which he can no more part than from his skin. At the basis of the different layers in society, however, are the different material interests.

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PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

porary chairman and D. E. Gilchrist and D. T. Lentz temporary secretaries. William G. Cowan, R. L. Mathews and Frank Weber were elected as a Committee on Credentials. They recommended that the following delegates be seated:—

Walter Kephart, William G. Cowan, Fred Uhl, John Kenoy, Thomas Bank, James Clark, George Able, D. E. Gilchrist, Frank Weber, J. L. Male, Jr., J. A. McConnell, William Marshall, William Crumm, R. Mathews, Charles Kessler, D. T. Lentz, J. Lynch and James Gray. Approved.

An order of business was then adopted.

The following permanent officers were then elected, James A. McConnell, chairman; William Cowan, vice chairman; D. T. Lentz and D. E. Gilchrist, secretaries.

The following resolution presented by J. A. McConnell was adopted after a lengthy discussion:—

Whereas, The Socialist or Labor Movement is not only a political movement for the overthrow of the present capitalist society, but also an economic movement to organize the working class on industrial lines so that it may be in a position to take and hold the industries of the nation to the end that labor shall receive the full product of its toil, and none shall live by the labor of others; and

Whereas, The economic movement of labor, to keep pace with the development of capitalist production, must organize the working class on class lines, and face the capitalist owners of industries with an economic organization of those industries, whose motto "An injury to one is an injury to all" will close down the whole industry if necessary to combat the unceasing assaults of the Capitalist Class in its relentless pursuit for more profit, which means still further degradation for the working class; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has made itself an adjunct of the Capitalist Class through the Civic Federation, whose president is August Belmont the notorious labor exploiter, and whose vice-president is Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; and exists for the sole purpose of assisting in the robbing of labor through race distinctions, high dues and craft organizations; and

Whereas, As a class the Working Class can only express its hope and aspirations on the economic field by an economic organization of its class, and on the political field by a working class political party which must be the reflex of its economic organization giving expression to the same hopes and aspirations; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Labor Party in convention assembled this June 4th, 1906, that we repudiate the American "Federation of Labor," as being neither "American," a "Federation," or "of Labor," but being antagonistic to labor, a scab-herding organization, unable and unwilling to advance the interest of labor, and a barnacle on the labor movement, hindering its progress; and be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the "Industrial Workers of the World," and urge all workers to unite under one label to fight one enemy, the Capitalist Class; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all of the working class to read the platform, and search the record of the Socialist Labor Party and if both are found true to the working class, to join the party and cast the ballot that stands for class solidarity every day in the year.

The State Constitution as adopted at the State Convention held in Pittsburg Pa., in 1905, was adopted after striking out section 6 of article, so as to conform with the National Constitution as amended by the last referendum vote of the membership.

The State Convention instructed the State committee to send out the following proposition to the members of the S. L. P. in this State, for a referendum vote:—

That we levy an assessment of two dollars per year on each member for agitation purposes; one dollar payable on the first day of January, and one dollar payable on the first day of July; the first assessment to be levied the first day of July, 1906.

The State Secretary, David T. Lentz, then reported as follows:—

These last eight months have not developed an unusual amount of activity in the Socialist Labor Party in this State; there has been very little agitation carried on.

We have only one Section in good standing at the present time, Allegheny County Section with a membership of 202, also 10 members at large; Section Philadelphia having disbanded several months ago. But from reports received lately the prospects are very bright for reorganizing Section Erie, Allentown, Scranton and Philadelphia. Applications

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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.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-0 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 250 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 5. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:**

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Cursed be the social lies that warp us
from the living truth!

—TENNYSON.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

First the New York Central directors,
then Paul Morton of the Santa Fe, then
the whole bunch of the Standard Oil
managers, then the Pennsylvania Rail-
road, then the Gas Companies, then the
directors of the four leading insurance
companies, then the Armour brigade, to
say nothing of the scores of leading
political officials, etc., etc., one after
another the "elite" of the land stand
convicted of larceny, swindle, perjury.
The situation with regard to these folks
is best summed up by quoting the grand
jury which declined to indict certain
leading financial lights on the ground
that "if we indicted them we would have
to indict all the leading officials of all
the leading financial institutions of the
land." The grand jury stated what
everybody knows. There is not a capital-
ist concern in existence in the land
that is not a violator of the law and of
decency and that, had they its masters
their deserts, would now be in the peni-
tentiary.

These revelations, shocking and hein-
ous, are not petty "red light" offences
committed by an element which ranks
among the submerged of society. The
revelations affect the leading men, and
they would affect the leading women
too if the police were not "hushed."
They affect and expose our "captains of
industry." They prove these to be
felons of the first magnitude. They make
it clear that these felons have one hand
in the people's pockets and the other at
the people's throats. And these are the
folks that have ever been held up as
masters, as pillars of Law and Order, as
headlights of social purity, as beacons of
patriotism.

The question comes—Of what does it
avail to expend thousands of dollars, nay
tens of thousands, in night bills for
police to keep burglars from break-
ing into houses and banks, of what does
it all avail if such vermin as these "cap-
tains of industry" can be our ruling
class?

CANNING THE WORKING CLASS.

The "Packing Houses" revelations have
set the Republican, the Democratic and
the Reform press wagging their tongues
at a terrific rate. So terrific is the rate
that the suspicion is suggested that these
folks "protest too much."

What is it that these papers are so
horrified about? Among the putrid mat-
ter that is packed in cans and sold as
"Jewel" the little finger of a little child
was found. Is this matter to horrify the
mouthpieces of capital? That it should
horrify the Socialist, that is natural. Is
not the Socialist a "Utopian" who "fails
to make due allowance for the frailties
of human nature"? But why should it
horrify the capitalist press—from the
Hearst press down?

Was it only one little finger of one
little child that Hearst "canned" when he
raised the price of his paper upon the
waifs who peddle his sheet? It was all the
fingers, and the legs, and the arms, and
the lungs of the rafts of little tots that
were "canned" at one fell swoop for "Re-
former" Hearst to feast upon!

And when those little tots landed in
the slaughter-house to be canned did
they find themselves lonesome? Indeed
not. Their fathers and mothers and sis-
ters were there ahead of them—the min-
ers and factory workers, the proletariat
of the land put through the process of
being slowly bled and their marrow
slowly transmuted into the costly viands
that the capitalist luxuriates upon. Nor
did the tots, sent to the slaughter house
by Hearst, find there only the steadily
in-streaming stream of working people.
They found the stream swelled off and on
by sudden accessions from another
source. Whenever, not satisfied with
plundering the Working Class out of
fully four-fifths of its product, the Cap-
italist Class wishes to "can" the Working
Class at a larger ratio and finds work-

men rising in the camp of Labor and
striving to organize their class to resist-
ance, then these workmen are thrown
headlong into the "canning" department
and are chopped up and "prepared" bod-
ily. It so happens at every strike of any
magnitude. The policemen's clubs, the
militia's rifles, "fetch" these workmen.
In the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in the
gold and silver fields of Colorado, on the
railroad tracks, in the factory towns—
everywhere in the land this "short pro-
cess" of "canning" has dyed red the soil
of the Nation. Just now in Idaho, three
men are in jail—Moyer, Haywood and
Petibone—picked out and marked for
sudden "canning," and would have been
"canned" before now but for the protest
—the first intelligent and organized pro-
test in the land—raised by the Working
Class.

It is not the little fingers of little chil-
dren only, but the whole body of little
children, with the bodies of their Work-
ing Class fathers and mothers, thrown
in for good measure, that are dumped
into the witches' caldron from which the
Capitalist Class serve their banquet
tables. Nor will the Democratic, Rep-
ublican and Reform capitalist press suc-
ceed in hushing up the horrors of that
wholesale "canning process" by the noise
they are now raising over the "Packing-
Houses" of Chicago and a few other cit-
ies. The capitalist system is a Packing-
House as broad as the whole country.
No "inspection" will abate the nuisance.
The nuisance must be uprooted.

THE REAL REVELATION.

Neill and Reynolds are thrown into
the shade. However startling their reve-
lations on the packing house atrocities,
these revelations do not hold a candle
to the revelation made by Ogden Arm-
our from his junketing trip in Europe.
Boiled down to its essence, Armour's
protest amounts to this: "Great vested
interests are attacked, the act is criminal."
Armour's revelation covers the field,
the whole capitalist field.

No more than two years ago a similar
protest went up from the owners of cer-
tain tenement houses in this city. The
tenements were condemned as unsani-
tary and conducive to immorality, and
certain repairs were ordered. The own-
ers protested. They did not protest
that the charges were false. Utterly
bereft of the sense of truthfulness as
these landlords are, like the rest of
their ilk, yet did they not venture to
contradict a single charge. They ducked
upon that, but they objected to "con-
fiscation"; they asserted that their ten-
ements were "Property," "Sacred Prop-
erty"; that if they are deprived of them,
they would be deprived of their living;
they maintained that such a course
would be "revolutionary and subversive
of society," etc. In short, they stood
upon their "Vested Rights." That per-
formance was upon a smaller stage. The
Armour performance is upon a national
stage. It reveals the capitalist principle
that there is PROPRIETARY RIGHT
IN WRONG, and that is what the cap-
italist class has in mind when it speaks
about the SACREDNESS OF PROP-
ERTY.

What does it matter whether the rail-
roads can and do ruin whole communi-
ties? That is but a feature of their
being private property. To abolish the
objectionable feature the private prop-
erty rights would have to be assailed—
that is an assault upon Vested Rights,
and subversive of Law and Order.

What does it matter whether the
Standard Oil commits arson in order to
overcome competitors? That is but a
feature of its being private property. To
abolish the objectionable feature the
private property rights would have to be
assailed—that is an assault upon
Vested Rights, and subversive of Law
and Order.

And so now. What does it matter
that the packing houses sell poison and
kill wholesale, and still more wholesale
undermine the health of the people?
That is but a feature of their being
private property. To abolish the objec-
tionable feature the private property
rights would have to be assailed—and
that would be an assault upon Vested
Rights, and subversive of Law and
Order.

—Yes, the Law and Order of Disorder
and Sin! The sooner subverted the bet-
ter.

GIVING THE SNAP AWAY.

"The Butte Miner," the property of
the multi-millionaire United States Sen-
ator from Montana, Wm. A. Clark, is
wroth at the action of the convention of
the Western Federation of Miners, now
in session in Denver. It calls the action
of the convention the fastening of the
Union to politics, and that politics Social-
ism. Now, what did the convention do?
Miners' Union No. 1 of Butte sent to
the convention ten delegates to which it
is entitled. Of these delegates the con-
vention seated eight without further ado,
and referred the credentials of the other
two to a special committee, the creden-
tials of these two being contested by
two other delegates. Upon investigation
the convention decided to seat the two
contestants, on the ground that the

other two had not been elected. That
was all. This notwithstanding, the Re-
publican party organ of the Republican
Senator Clark not only declares the act
to be a pronouncement for Socialist
politics, but is incautious enough to
assert that the two would be but rejected
applicants for seats in the convention
had been UNSEATED. This assertion
is an unguarded and self-accusing act.
It betrays the fact that the Republican
capitalist politician Clark claims to have
positive, private and inside knowledge
concerning a thing that happened behind
the closed doors of a Union—positive,
private and inside knowledge concerning
a matter, which, according to the very
principle that the Senator pretends to
stand upon (the absence of all politics
in the Union), he has no business to
have any inside knowledge on. The as-
sertion lays bare underground man-
oeuvres on the part of the Senator. It
points quite clearly to the Republican
politician Clark's participation, somehow,
in the Union's election for delegates!

Unerring is the instinct of the capital-
ist. Whenever an organization of Labor
refuses to be run by capitalist interests,
the capitalist forthwith announces the
act as Socialist. He is right, nor is he
wrong when he declares the act to bear
a political complexion. An organization
of Labor may not be quite aware of just
what it is doing when it follows its own
instinct and runs itself, without capitalist
dictation; the capitalist, however, is
forthwith fully aware of what the act
portends. He knows that what is not
capitalist is against capitalism; he knows
that what is against capitalism is Social-
ism, if not ripened Socialism at least
potential Socialism; he knows that
capitalism, being inseparable from polit-
ics, whatever opposes capitalism must
eventually, if not sooner, also assume
the political aspect; in short, he knows
that if a Labor organization is not ani-
mated by capitalist thought and run by
capitalist politics there is but one other
thought—Socialist thought—but one
other politics—Socialist politics—to
fill the vacuum. Hence the froth at
the mouth of Senator Clark's paper;
hence the paper's rage at the "Social-
istic" conduct of the Denver Con-
vention; hence the paper's trepidation
lest the Union lose its "standing," and
lest "the interests of the entire com-
munity" suffer by so "ill-advised a pol-
icy."

Praise is due to Senator Clark for
having his capitalist scent so keen; but
condemnation is due to the Senator's
judgment for being so dull as to allow
his feelings to run away with him in
such a manner as to give the snap away.
But, then, Senator Clark has an estab-
lished reputation, rendered all the more
conspicuous by the conspicuous political
eminence that he purchased, for being as
stupid as a ground-hog.

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He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading either of these languages
should not fail to call attention to these
papers and endeavor to secure subscrip-
tions. Sample copies will be sent upon
request. Address each paper as per ad-
dress given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

**HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LA-
BOR PARTY.**

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party, either
by the formation of a local organiza-
tion known as a "Section," or by joining
as members at large, may proceed as
follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a
"Section," provided they subscribe to the
platform and constitution of the S. L. P.,
belong to no other political party and
are not officers of a pure and simple
trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six
others to join with them in organiz-
ing a "Section," but desiring to become
members, may do so by becoming mem-
bers at large upon signing an applica-
tion card, subscribing thereon to the
platform and constitution of the S. L. P.
and answering other questions on said
application card.

3. For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for ap-
plication cards for the use of individual
members as well as all other informa-
tion apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.
(Box 1576).

Shyster Socialism Illustrated

A recent article in The People, en-
titled "Shyster Socialism," made refer-
ence to the "Socialism" of the stamp
that Gompers's man, Adolf Strasser,
punctured with "one little question" at
the Denver convention of the A. F. of
L., and thereby let all the wind out of
the bag of the bogus thing. The allu-
sion to that episode called forth sev-
eral letters, asking for the details of the
episode. In answer to these correspon-
dents we reproduce a passage from the
address "The Warning of the Gracchi,"
which tells the story and its application.
Here it is:

"When, at the critical stage of the
revolution, in Rome, that he was active
in, Tiberius Gracchus took a 'short cut
across lots,' and removed, regardless of
'legality,' the colleague that blocked his
way, consciously or unconsciously
Tiberius acted obedient to the canon
of the Proletarian Revolution that it
must march BY ITS OWN LIGHT,
look to itself alone, and that, whatever
it contemplates, it judges by the Code
of Law, that, though as yet unformu-
lated into statute, it is carrying in its
own womb. When, afterwards, Tiberius
looked for justification to the laws of
the very class that he was arrayed
against, he slid off the revolutionary
plane, and dragged his revolution down,
along with himself. The revolutionist
who seeks the cloak of 'legality,' is a
revolutionist spent. He is a boy playing
at soldier."

"It was at the Denver Convention of
the American Federation of Labor, in
1894, that a scene took place which
throws much light on the bearing of this
particular point on the Movement of
our own days. The A. F. of L. at a
previous convention, had ordered a gen-
eral vote upon a certain 'declaration of
principles.' Among these principles
was one, the tenth, which a certain
class of people, who called themselves
Socialists, were chuckling over with
naive delight. They claimed it was 'So-
cialistic.' One of their number had
bravely smuggled it into the said 'decla-
rations.' For a whole year these revolu-
tionists had been chuckling gaily, and
more loudly. The Unions actually
polled a majority for all the 'principles,'
the celebrated 'Plank 10' included. At
the Denver Convention the vote was to
be canvassed; but the Labor Leaders in
control threw out the vote on the, to
them, good and sufficient reason that
'the rank and file didn't know what they
had been voting for.' (Applause).
Hold. That is not the point; that is only
the background; for the point I am
coming to. But before coming to that,
let me here state that the rank and file
meekly submitted to such treatment. The
point lies in a droll scene that took place
during the debate to throw out that
vote. The scene was this:

"The revolutionist who had surrepti-
tiously introduced 'Plank 10' in the 'de-
claration of principles,' and thereby
schemed to capture the Unions by am-
bush, a gentleman of English-Social
Democratic Federation antecedents, one
Thomas J. Morgan, now of Chicago,
was storming in that Denver Convention
against the Labor Leaders' design to
throw out his 'Plank 10,' and incidentally,
as he expressed it himself, was 'put-
ting in fine licks for Socialism.' Sudden-
ly his flow of oratory was checked. A
notorious Labor Leader, to whom the
cigar manufacturers of America owe
no slight debt of gratitude, Mr. Adolf
Strasser of the International Cigarmak-
ers' Union, had risen across the con-
vention hall and put in:
"Will the gentleman allow me a
question?"
"Certainly."
"Do you favor CONFISCATION?"
"The answer is still due. Mr. Morgan
collapsed like a punctured toy-balloon."
"The scene should have been engraved
to preserve for all time pictorially the
emasculating effect of ignorance of this
canon of the Proletarian Revolution
upon that venturesome man who pre-
sumes to tread, especially as a leader,
the path of Social Revolution, notwith-
standing he lacks the mental and phys-
ical fiber to absorb in his system the
canon here under consideration."

"As I said, THE PROLETARIAN
REVOLUTION MARCHES BY THE
CODE OF LEGALITY THAT IT-
SELF CARRIES IN ITS FOLDS, not
by the standard of the existing Law,
which is but the reflex of existing Usur-
pation. Indeed, in that respect, the Pro-
letarian Revolution shares a feature of
all previous revolutions, the Capitalist
Revolution included. A new Social
System brings along a new Code of
Morals. The morality of the Code that
the Proletarian Revolution is impreg-
nated with reads like a geometrical demon-
stration: Labor alone produces wealth,
Idleness can produce maggots only; the
wealth of the land is in the hands of
Idleness, the hands of Labor are empty;
such hard conditions are due to the private
ownership by the Idle or Capitalist
Class of the land on and the tools with
which to work; work has become col-
lective, the things needed to work with

must, therefore, also become collective
property; get from under, whosoever
stands in the way of the inevitable de-
duction, by what name soever he may
please to call it! Accordingly, no milit-
ant in the modern Proletarian Revolu-
tion can be knocked off of a heap by the
howl of 'Confiscation.'

"Preach to the Proletariat, in the
most convincing way a man may please,
the abstract principles of their own, the
Socialist Revolution, and then let that
man seek to sugar-coat the dose with
suggestions or acts that imply the idea
of 'buying out the capitalists,' and he
has simply wiped out clean for all prac-
tical purposes, all he said before; he has
deprived the Revolution of its own prem-
ises, its pulse of its own warmth."

That was the episode. As time ma-
tures the application of the episode be-
comes more obvious, also more import-
ant.

"Socialism has no chance of success in
this country." With great frequency
these, or words of similar import, may be
met with in the columns of the capitalist
press. If the conclusion is correct why
then do these journals bother so much
about Socialism? That they do pay so
much attention to a thing that they de-
clare is impossible, leads us to venture
the guess, that the gentlemen of the
capitalist press are really alarmed at the
sound growth of the movement, and
hope to arrest the doom of capitalism
by either decrying, or so writing as to
"discourage" the idea of Socialism.

Then again these "public teachers"
will tell us that Socialism is a "dream,
a beautiful dream, but altogether im-
practicable." Or they speak of it as an
"untried experiment" which Socialists
are trying to further. Meanwhile the
capitalist system itself is making ever
harder the lot of the worker, thus driv-
ing him to consider the way out—
the path to liberation, the guide-post
of which reads: To Socialism. . . .

"I had the string tied to me," is the
laconic way in which a member of the
I. W. W. tells us he lost his job, be-
cause he distributed I. W. W. literature
among his shopmates. The bare appear-
ance of the literature of revolutionary
unionism is a disturber of the peaceful
enjoyment of the life of the capitalist
brigands.

The pure and simple political Socialist
thinks the strike a thing of the past.
He has in mind the strike as a weapon
in the hands of pure and simple unions,
and it is true that with them it has
lost effectiveness, because their "strike"
is as out of date as pure and simple
craft unionism itself. In the hands of the
I. W. W. the strike becomes an intelli-
gent class conscious weapon, aimed at
the exploiter, and effective because, as
one man, the I. W. W. while resisting
encroachment in the shop is banded to-
gether for the emancipation of labor.

The profits which the capitalists en-
joy, and the barely living wages of the
workers, are both produced by the toil
of the workers. The capitalist, by reason
of his ownership, solely, seizes the lion's
share of labor's product. The larger the
profits the smaller will the wages be,
and the more the workers can force for
themselves in the shape of wages, the
less will the profits be. The struggle
for more wages by the workers, on the
one hand, and the fight by the capitalists
to increase profits on the other, brings
about the class struggle, an irrepressible
conflict. How nonsensical then to say,
as some of "our" "brilliant" preachers
and journalists, "Capital and Labor
should get together and adjust their
differences."

One point of contrast, strong and clear,
between the old style pure and simple
union, and the new or I. W. W. union-
ism, is the cowardice of the old and the
bravery of the new. And this is not to
be wondered at; the old unionism accepts
things as they are, the new unionism
is marching to the conquest of capital-
ism, firm in the knowledge that as soon
as their fellow workers hear the bugle
call, they too will wheel in line to the
slogan: The World for the World's
Workers.

The Milwaukee physician who believes
anarchy can be exterminated by exiling
all anarchists to an island, is misap-
plying medical science to sociological
diseases. Causes, not symptoms, must
be treated in society, as in man; preser-
vation, not cure, must be the aim. Iso-
lation deals with the symptom, the anar-
chist, and not the cause, the social con-
ditions, that create him. The preven-
tion of these social conditions will at
once render the inoculation of anarchist
ideas impossible, and make isolation un-
necessary. All else is placing medical
science on its head.

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

A "REFORM" YEAR

The Meaning of Reform Movements and
How to Offset Them.

This year the political "reformer,"
bleeding for poor suffering humanity,
will be abroad in the land. Invariably
the "reformer," it will be found, endeav-
ors to revive the dead past, and were it
possible to halt the present economic de-
velopment the working class would suffer
thereby. The subjection of the worker
is due to the fact that the means of
labor, the sources of life, are in the
hands of a few—the capitalists, and that
unless the worker yields up tribute in
the shape of surplus value to the cap-
italists he is denied the right to life.

The economic dependence of the work-
er, upon the monopolizer of the means of
life, is the basis of the general servitude
of the worker politically, and mentally,
and the cause of social misery. The re-
former shuts his eyes to this fact and
promises salvation to the workers by
"curbing the trust." For the worker to
take the field in favor of such schemes is
simply to waste his energies. It is
harking back to the days, in the early
history of capitalism, when the workers
destroyed the machine and otherwise
tried to retard capitalist development.

No reform political measures can re-
move the effects of the capitalist system
of production. The political reformer
would not if he could, and could not if he
would abolish the existing system of private
property in the means of life. And
no matter how far-reaching his reform
may seem to be, it will, upon examina-
tion, be found to be based upon some
economic interest. Thus anti-trust re-
form is based upon the economic inter-
ests of the small producer, whom the
trust concentration of capital is driving
out of existence.

The interests of the working class de-
mand a far different program than that
mapped out by the reformer. The cor-
nerstone of the present social system is:
private property in the instruments of
production. The larger and more pro-
ficient these instruments of production
become the worse off are the mass of the
propertyless workers. Their salvation
lies in the collective ownership of the
means of life—the machinery of produc-
tion. Their purpose, then, is not to hark
back to the day of our daddies, but to
call into being a social system that shall
correspond to our interests; and this the
workers are doing to-day by organizing
the Industrial Workers of the World—to
take and hold the machinery of produc-
tion for the benefit of the working class.

Some may say "Yes, that is all very
well, but we will be dead and gone before
the efforts of the I. W. W. can succeed.
Give us something now." As before pointed
out reform—which wouldn't be reform
if it didn't claim ability to tinker
the present system—reform, is based
upon this very system. No reform does
other than retard development. The
reformer merely serves to yank the
worker for a moment from the clutches
of the capitalist lion in order that the
middle class hyena may get a suck at the
blood.

Through the I. W. W., on the other
hand, is the only way that the workers
can at all improve their condition now,
while marching on to the ultimate goal,
the Co-operative Commonwealth. The
struggle between Capitalism and the In-
dustrial Workers is like a struggle be-
tween contending armies. The I. W. W.
will secure raises in wages, will shorten
the hours of labor, will see that child
labor ceases, will establish sanitary
conditions, etc., not as the final aim of its
efforts, but as victories won on its way
to the ultimate goal.

The reformers will try to get the
minds of the workers topsy-turvy, in
order to obtain their support. But if we
bring the right literature to bear the re-
former will have a hard row to hoe.
When you meet a workingman who has
been bitten by the maggot of reform
hand him a copy of Reform or Revolu-
tion. That pamphlet will show to him
that the working class can get nothing
out of reforms; it will show him that
only revolution can benefit the working
class.

In the pamphlet the following sub-
jects are discussed: Reform, Revolution,
Government, Materialism, Morality, the
Class Struggle, What Reformers Seek,
What Revolutionists Seek, and an analy-
sis of Fake Movements.

The price of the pamphlet is five cents,
in quantities three and one-half cents
per copy.
New York Labor News Co.,
2-6 New Reade st., New York.

The lop-sided tendencies of special-
ized science are manifested in the dis-
cussions on longevity before the Bos-
ton Medical Congress. To the so-called
scientists there assembled, early death
appears to be only a physiological matter,
without sociological causes and in-
fluences. Away with such science; true
science is comprehensive, if anything.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Whatever
much you may think of your Socialism,
I don't think much of it.

UNCLE SAM—That certainly is a
great misfortune.

B. J.—Socialism is not humane enough.

U. S.—What is humane?

B. J.—Communism.

U. S.—How do you make that out?

B. J.—Isn't the motto of Socialism,
"To each according to his deeds?"

U. S.—Say it is.

B. J.—Well, Communism's motto is,
"To each according to his needs." I
call that infinitely more humane.

U. S.—Apart from the relative hu-
maneness of the two mottoes, I would
say that you are wasting your love on
phrases of no practical importance.

B. J.—Isn't it practical whether the
movement one associates with is a harsh
or a kind one?

U. S.—True enough. But all that has
no application to the case. It is not a
question of willingness or unwillingness
to be kind; the question is one of power
to be kind.

Now, see here. If you have five chil-
dren, all equally strong, healthy and in-
telligent, and the smallest amount a hu-
man being can get well along with is one
dollar a day, and all that you make, all
that you can make, is two dollars a day,
could you, with these two dollars a day,
income, furnish one dollar a day apiece
to your five children?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You would be short three dol-
lars a day, even if you could get along
with nothing.

B. J.—Couldn't do it.

U. S.—Could you justly be said to be
harsh, inhuman and all that because
you do not provide for your children
"to each according to his needs?"

B. J.—Why, no; if I can't, I can't.

U. S.—Just so. Now, suppose, again,
you have five children, four of them
healthy, strong, intelligent. One dollar
apiece is needed by them; and a fifth
child, that is a cripple and sickly, and
he, to be kept at all comfortably, would
need five dollars a day. What would
you do then?

B. J.—It still went good.

U. S.—Could you afford the crippled
child five dollars a day?

B. J.—That would leave only two for
the other four, not counting myself. No,
I hardly could.

U. S.—You would let the well ones
have less than one dollar, so as to afford
the cripple a little more, but yet he
would not be treated "according to his
needs," eh?

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS...

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Caldwell, Idaho, courts having decided to postpone the Moyer-Haywood trials until after the U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision on the habeas corpus proceedings...

conclave with your great brothers Belmont, Easley, et al.

Alas for their loud protestations, the facts loudly proclaim their falsity and tell the true tale of an agonized crowd of job-holders and job-hunters infuriated at the realization that their occupations will sooner or later be gone.

Taking Youngstown, Ohio, as the latest refutation of the fakirs non-peace destroying, and no use bothering with the I. W. W., it doesn't cut any figure, phrases, we discover the Haywood Local of the I. W. W. in the course of its striking for better conditions...

In Toronto we are without the pale, our protest meeting was anathematized by the local vultures of pure and simple demagogues...

MOVING IN A CIRCLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—With great joy I read now more frequently than ever in The People about the blows which are being delivered to the Volkszeitung and its supporters...

Almost a generation ago in the year 1884 when I bought my first copy of the Volkszeitung on a news-stand in New York City, being a journeyman baker, and was worked all I was worth like all the rest of the bakery workers...

I hear that the capmakers' local in Montreal is out on strike and that three members have gone from the Toronto local to scab upon the strikers in Montreal. They get \$18 per week for a certain contracted time...

The bakery workers, German in the majority, are now in just as pitiable a condition as ever, and the long hours of one part and no work for the others is getting worse, and drives many bakers to drink and suicide...

But the gathering sounds of the I. W. W. have found an echo among the bakers in New York, and I esteem those men which have responded to that call to help the neglected bakery workers to better their conditions with a new experienced regime...

Nutmeg Baker, Nangatauck, Conn., June 3.

STIRRING UP THE ANIMALS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The leaders of the A. F. of L. have, in various ways and vociferous yappings, proclaimed to the rank and file of their organizations, "be not afraid that your indispensable leaders will suffer from the effects of insomnia; the Industrial Workers of the World are not capable of disturbing intellects that meet in solemn

SUGGESTIONS TO STUMP SPEAKERS

To the Daily and Weekly People—It is far removed from me to tell our speakers just how to conduct their respective campaign talks, but I think it would be of a great benefit to us, if we should occasionally "swap" our experiences. That feeling prompts me to say:

First. That the Hearst "getting the votes" but not the job incident, can be utilized by us to show the weakness of that line of pure and simple political reasoning on the part of the working class...

Now, as to the second proposition. The insurance scandals and the kind of "justice" that is being doled out to Perkins, et al., is capital for us to clinch the class struggle microbe, and bring it home to our listeners...

The capitalist class has given us these two clubs and I feel as though we should use them. At any rate, comrades, think on the suggestions.

Fraternally, Timothy Walsh, Jamaica, June 8, 1906.

UNITY IN MONTREAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed you will find money order for \$41 for Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund collected by the May Day Conference Committee as follows: Collected at May Day meeting, \$10.00; badges for parade, \$5.50; from Comrade Guguerre, \$5.00; from Comrade Newmark, 50c; total, \$21.00.

At the concluding meeting of the May Day Conference, it was decided to issue a call requesting the various Socialist organizations to send delegates to a conference which will endeavor to find ways and means of uniting the Socialist forces in Montreal.

Yours fraternally, W. J. Dorman, Organizer, I. W. W., 10 Cadieux St., Montreal, June 3, 1906.

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The capitalist class has given us these two clubs and I feel as though we should use them. At any rate, comrades, think on the suggestions.

Fraternally, Timothy Walsh, Jamaica, June 8, 1906.

CRAFT UNIONISM IN OPERATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The following facts from the May and June "Stonecutters' Journal" show craft unionism in its logical operation:

In Hamilton, Ont., on the 1st of April, the Bricklayers' Union came out for an increase to 50 cents per hour. The Bank of Hamilton, in course of construction, was getting "scab" stone from Chicago. The stonecutters refused to work for the contractors, Wm. Grace & Co., but the Bricklayers' Union kindly came to the rescue of the Grace firm by supplying men capable of doing the work the stonecutters refused to do.

Mention is made of a man who started stonecutting in Hamilton, although he had in past years worked partly in America and partly in his native land, England.

Another delegate compared "The Worker's" editorial policy with the policy of the New York "Journal" finding conclusions in favor of the general policy of the "Journal."

Another delegate sapiently observed "if 'The Worker' doesn't succeed it simply means it hasn't satisfied its readers and its up to itself, not to us."

Another column is headed, "How we produce our own scabs" and shows among other fined members, one who had an accumulation of dollars to the tune of \$80, mostly, if I remember rightly, for not attending meetings and saying "to h— with the union."

Craft union journals are things of wonderful consistency, most sublime in their nicety of discernment in things logical and illogical.

A Union called No. 2 of New York comes in for much abuse, I don't know the make up of the No. 2 crowd, but it would not be surprising to hear that they were wanting in the \$50 which is the open sesame to the charmed circle, or had been fined for not displaying the same enthusiasm as the union plum hunter displays in his disinterested chase after ease and comfort.

There is a proposition as to whether the bosses supply the tools or the wage slaves do so. Hamilton local of the Stonecutters' Union, says, "Why, we will buy our own tools and if the bosses want to buy them we'll sell them to the bosses at one-quarter of their value."

I heard some one say the wage slave was on the ragged edge. Cut out the stonecutter from Hamilton from that category. He is rich enough to be magnanimous.

Fraternally, James M. Reid, Toronto, Canada, June 4.

THE OLD LESSON ONCE MORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The long-looked for beef report of the Neill and Reynolds Commission has at last appeared in print.

The conditions of the yards, the buildings, the slaughter houses, the treatment of meats, and, above all, the treatment of the workers, teaches us the same every day lesson over again. To think that all this could be avoided with but a small expense (to their large income) shows to every clear-sighted man that capitalist necessity to make profit is ever present.

To show that the capitalist values the life of a workingman at very little when profits are concerned, a remark of a New York contractor will suffice. Speaking at a banquet he said that it was

TID-BITS FROM THE NEW YORK S. P. CONVENTION.

(By Steno.)

Readers of The People will surely wish to know something of the performances of the New York S. P. Convention that met in this city on the 2nd and 3rd of this month. Being of that opinion, I attended the gathering and took notes upon the subjects of interest. These I divide under the following heads. First

DISCUSSION ON WORKER.

The Business Manager of the Volkszeitung Corporation appeared before the convention and stated "The Worker" was supported mainly by the German comrades. These German comrades were getting tired of that. The deficit of "The Worker" was \$55 a week. The debate then started.

A delegate said there were objections based upon facts against "The Worker". The Volkszeitung Corporation should invite everybody to become members of the Corporation; if they did, that he would join and there could not then be any valid objection to "The Worker," for if any one then didn't like the policy of "The Worker" he could join the Corporation, become a member and use his vote to get the unapproved feature remedied.

This delegate did not seem to realize that his scheme savored of the scheme proposed to U. S. Steel Trust employes a few years ago for overcoming objectionable conditions of their employment. The last I heard of it there were a few workmen who owned some shares of stock, the Carnegies, however, were still controlling affairs.

Another delegate said he too believed the Volkszeitung Corporation should open its doors for English speaking comrades, "English speaking comrades who can be trusted" "not that narrow minded lot."

Delegate Oppenheimer said he had discovered the reason "The Worker" has only ten thousand (sic) circulation. The paper is unwieldy, in size and shape, that's why they lose subscribers. We get enough subscribers (sic) but we lapse more than we get."

Another delegate compared "The Worker's" editorial policy with the policy of the New York "Journal" finding conclusions in favor of the general policy of the "Journal."

Another delegate sapiently observed "if 'The Worker' doesn't succeed it simply means it hasn't satisfied its readers and its up to itself, not to us."

A decent looking delegate criticised the correspondent page of "The Worker" terming it "fierce," "disgusting," "I can't give it to my shopmates."

Delegate Frost said: "I want to know what is meant by this word 'support.' I want to know how far 'support' of the Volkszeitung Corporation goes. Does it mean the State Committee is to take the Agitation fund to support the Volkszeitung Corporation? If it means that I object to it. I wouldn't object to it if 'The Worker' was not a privately owned paper, if it was owned by the Socialist party. We should change 'The Worker' from a privately owned paper to a party owned paper. We would have more enthusiasm for it if we had more direct control of it. I understand there is an idea that the State Committee hand over \$50 per week. We have had here distributed to us The People, and I say that paper represents that party. That is not my party and I don't agree with it, but The People does represent the S. L. P. (Noise in the hall. Chairman shouts and raps for order. When quiet was finally restored Frost was told that his five minutes had expired). He sat down saying: "My five minutes is short

refrain from praising you and encouraging you for the efforts you have been putting forth for the movement that we all are so deeply interested in: The I. W. W. and the S. L. P.

Comrade, while we eulogize you for what you have done and are doing, we do not mean to discourage others who like you are struggling upon the firing line, such as Gilhaus, Bohn, Cox and many others, but you seem a little closer to us for the reason that you were instrumental in launching our local of the I. W. W.; therefore we say to you that our hearts have gone out to you and our children, the children of the proletariat will have a higher appreciation of your work than even we. Your work will build a monument in the minds of the rising generation that will be more lasting than marble. We Virginians extend the right hand of comradeship to you Comrade and all others who are leading the line in this revolution and we say "go on; never in the history of mankind did men engage in a grander nobler movement." We note that the hirings of capitalists have placed you in prison. What of that? we consider it an honor conferred upon you and proves that you are true to the working class. Had you been banqueted by them it would have been an evidence that you were a traitor

"cheaper to kill a workingman than to provide for him."

According to the Neill-Reynolds report the conditions are horrifying as well as revolting. If anarchy had never existed before the conditions which are now revealing themselves would be enough to create it. To the capitalist cry of "down with anarchism," the one answer which best fits is the answer which Socialism has been preaching from the very day of its foundation: "Overthrow the conditions which create it and you will at one blow overthrow anarchism as well as capitalism and emancipate yourselves from wage slavery."

Yours for the cause, Geo. Steinhardt, New York, June 5.

OPEN LETTER TO PHILIP VEAL.

Mr. Philip Veal, Dear Comrade—At the last regular meeting of Portsmouth Local No. 39, Metal and Machinery Workers Department of the I. W. W., it was decided without a dissenting voice that we should appoint a committee to draft resolutions in form of a letter conveying to you our appreciation of the work you have been and are doing for the movement. Comrade, we have been watching you in the fight you have been making, and we one and all, knowing you personally cannot

compare to the rest." Second: DISCUSSION ON HEARST. A paragraph in the proposed platform as offered by M. Hillquit and supported by such other intellectuals as Slobodin and Ghent, acknowledged unintentional indirect good as having resulted from the Hearst Movement. One delegate said that if they acknowledged that the Hearst Movement does indirectly good, they will be told by the voters that if they oppose what is indirectly good they are doing bad. Delegate Walsh said: "If you do adopt that platform with that paragraph, you will have more to answer than why Carey built the army, more to contend with than 'The Difference.'" "Another Delegate: "If we give Hearst credit, why not give Roosevelt credit for investigating the stock yards? Hearst's movement is not revolutionary. If a workman gets tired of his boss and quits and goes to hire a new boss do you call that a revolt? And when the voters get tired of the old political parties and come out for the Hearst movement do you call that revolution?" Delegate Lemon called attention to the fact that if the paragraph should be left out, that whole portion of the platform was to the same effect anyway, the effect of recognizing the good of the Hearst movement in arousing discontent. This Lemon favored, but to make more clear that they opposed the Hearst movement, notwithstanding it, in their opinion, did good, he offered an amendment which was accepted by the platform committee calling the Hearst leaders demagogues and a few other things, after the recognition of the indirect good. Delegate Frost again took the bat: "Both the paragraph and the amendment should be voted down. They can be used to our disadvantage. Every soap box speaker knows what will happen. The disciples of the Professor will be there to badger us upon that point and take up all our time in trying to explain it." Delegate Slobodin: "This movement has served to demonstrate the revolt of the masses and pave the way for a more powerful movement of the workers in spite of the demagogic character of the Hearst party." Delegate Hillquit: "We must put the paragraph in our platform. We do not want to state it, perhaps, because our friend, the enemy, Daniel DeLeon, will take advantage of it. Can any one deny the truth of this paragraph? No, we all have to admit the truth of it. Then why not state it in our platform?" Gobio Ghent: "We have acknowledged that the Hearst movement has done good to the working class movement, reiterated it over and over again. To refuse to put it in the platform, I can't think of anything quite as reckless." It is noteworthy that in this debate the proletarian element carried the day against the would-be modern editions of Marx. To the sound Socialist, the mental poise of these intellectuals but reveals their lack of the grasp of Marxian teaching. And the horny handed sons of toil soon showed their "educated" and "wide-read" comrades that the Hearst movement was only robbing the Socialist movement of a victory in sight. As one of the delegates said, that such fellows as Hearst only stepped in to turn aside working class victory. The objectionable clause was finally stricken out. Nevertheless, as one of the "intellectuals" pointed out, the context of the platform showed that the Hearst movement was thought well of.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

D. P., NEW YORK.—It must be one way or the other. Either the times are ripe for a bona fide party of Socialism or they are not. If the times are not ripe, then the party so understanding it, should furl up its banner and wait, if it does not do that, then it is fakirism. If, however, the times are ripe, then half-way measures and paltering with words in a double sense mark the poltroon movement marked Ichabod.

R. E. S., FARIBAUT, MINN.—Nothing of the sort. The railroad companies took no such "risks", they never "risked their good money" on the venture of starting a railroad. Among the valuable things accomplished by the recent debate in Congress on the rate bill was the exposure of the fact that railroads were started with bonuses. All that the railroad schemers contributed was the scheming.

"STUDENT," UTICA, N. Y.—You slip there. Even though the working class received in wages the full exchange value for its labor power, the Social Revolution will make the workingman richer. Where you slip is in failing to appreciate the Marxian principle that the utility of the commodity labor-power lies in that it furnishes the capitalist with more values than its own exchange value. When one buys a coat he pays the money price of the exchange value of the coat and he gets the utility of the coat—warmth. When one buys bread he pays the money price of the exchange value of the bread, and he gets the utility of the loaf—nourishment. When the capitalist buys labor-power, even if he paid the money price of the exchange value of that labor-power, he gets the utility of labor-power—the production of surplus value. Thus the Social Revolution will enrich the worker. By ceasing to be a merchandise he becomes himself the beneficiary of his own utility—he reconverts, not merely what it costs him to keep up his standard of living, but all the surplus value that he may choose to produce. The circumstance that the workingman receives as wages, a money price below the exchange value of his commodity labor-power indicates how much more he will get under Socialism than he gets to-day.

H. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The charges made by the Typographical Union against the Methodist publications are all true. It is true that these publish, and revel in the publication of, advertisements of intoxicants. But, in making the charge the officers of the I. T. U. are not seeking to abate a nuisance. What they are seeking is to be made partners in the profit. They now denounce the evil because these publications don't hire their men. The evil existed before and was known to these officers. They never raised their voice against it so long as their men were employed at those establishments. And should those establishments admit the foremen of that alleged Union, the evil will no longer be complained against. It was so in the "Sun" strike. They then charged the "Sun" with all manner of crimes. The charges were all true, and are true to-day. Today, however, no such charges are made. The charges ceased the minute the "Sun" paid \$300,000 to the fakirs who ran the boycott to lift it. These charges are in the nature of blackmail. Such conduct illustrates the obscenity of craft or pure and simple Unionism.

F. J., BUTTE, MONT.—First. Shall have the subject looked up. Second. Information received and noted.

H. L., NEW YORK.—No criticism of "The Russian Shylock," the play you say Zametkin wrote, has appeared in The People. We were not even aware any such play existed.

A. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The mark of the Socialist does not consist in being able to define the class struggle, nor yet in being able to reel off the theory of surplus value—any more than the mark of the musician consists in being able to run through the scales "do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do."

J. C. S., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—There is not the slightest danger of the proletarian spurning the valuable aid of educated men, and thereby laming their activity. The only danger lies in the possibility of the proletariat's being roped in by men of bogus education, the "intellectuals." But that danger does not seem very pressing, either. Read the stenographic report of the Chicago (I. W. W.) Convention. It is cheering to see how the floor was there mopped with the intellectuals and their slimy 'tricks, at every turn.

D. G., GIRARD, KANS.—What we think of "Wilshire's Magazine"? It is the only S. P. paper that has a legitimate sphere. It acts as a slug-shot among the masts and yard-arms of the ship of the bourgeois; it disarms opposition, by laming it, in the bourgeois camp. Of course, it does not and can not drill the proletariat, nor can it build up Socialists. Being unable to do that it has no place in the Socialist camp. But remember, if it were in the Socialist camp, it could not perform its special work. It is a free lance aggravation of Hearstism. "Wilshire's Magazine," even more so than the Hearst papers, is a sort of Zimri in Israel. Wilshire and Hearst are the legitimate obverse of the identical medal that has the bumptious Teddy for its reverse. The quarrel between them, on the one hand, and the Teagues, on the other, is a case of "swine rend swine." That sort of thing has, as Artemus Ward would say, "its mission in scheme of Nater, like measles and New England rum."

S. T. W., NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Please explain what is the difference between a John C. Chase and a Morris Braun. The former is a puller-in for the Tobin Union which makes contracts with employers not to organize the hands of competing firms; the latter, as proved by Trautmann and The People, is a seller out of Union men. They are both steeped in A. F. of Hell mire. This year's ticket of the Volkszeitung party, yclept S. P. of this State, with Chase on it, is as obvious a political treason to Labor as last year's ticket of the same concern with Morris Braun and "Backward Races" Lee on it.

W. G., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Just mention one person with a reputation for character, a standing for integrity, and a name for solid knowledge who denounces The People or the S. L. P.—Call again when you find the curiosity.

R. J. K., MONTREAL, CAN.—Send name of the comrade's daughter to be inserted in the letters.

FREDERICK PANDORF.—You are requested to send your present address to the 16th A. D., S. L. P., 737 East Fifth street, New York City.

"A READER," PATERSON, N. J.—Taxes are paid with that portion of the wealth, produced by Labor but, that never reaches the hands of the working class, being stolen from them by the capitalist class. Accordingly, the taxes are paid by the capitalist class. Hence it is that capitalists in America are ever anxious to "lower taxation." They would not be so anxious if the working class paid the taxes. Shall soon reproduce for your benefit the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogue which handles this important subject.

J. S., NEW YORK.—As a matter of fact Comrade DeLeon never testified in the Fiebigler case. He was not in court when the case was tried. He was not even in the city at the time, being on an agitation tour in New England. He could not, consequently, have given the absurd testimony he is charged with having given, or any testimony whatever. These folks simply sit down and invent lies. That is all there is in them to do.

E. D. T., DETROIT, MICH.—Whether a trap was laid for Debs in the matter of the I. W. W.? No, not for Debs. Now, we shall take you into our confidence, but tell it to none else. A trap was laid, but not for Debs. It was laid for Berger and his New York Volkszeitung allies. On the 31 of November, 1905, a midnight seance was held on the spot where the Missouri flows into the Hudson. The men and women who attended, all wore white caps. Of course the Editor of The People was there, but don't tell it to anybody. At that meeting it was decided to set a trap for the Bergers and Volkszeitungers. The outcome was the I. W. W. The purpose was to have that crew repeat the ratings against bona fide Unionism that they had indulged in against the S. T. & L. A. You must admit they fell into the trap and are now caught by the legs. But hush, don't let everybody know the secret we here impart to you.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Send clippings, articles, everything. It will all be digested. Throw your bread upon the waters and never look for the return.

SCHAFFTEL, formerly of 350 Roebling street, Brooklyn, your present address is asked for.

R. P. S., CLEVELAND, O.—Does it

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters,
Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads
street, New York city, on Friday, June
8. Deutsch in chair; C. Olson absent.

Justus Ebert, Secretary of State Com-
mittee, S. L. P.

Dear Comrade:
I have been instructed to make the
following reply to your letter of inquiry
as to what our Section has done in the
raising funds for the State
Campaign:

We have decided to give twenty
per cent. of the proceeds realized
from our picnic on July 4 to be held at
Sypress Hills Park. This ought to
bring the State Committee about \$500.

Second—We have decided to call upon
sub-divisions to take up contributions at
each of their meetings, and to circulate
as much as possible the State Campaign
lists and State agitation cards.

Third—The matter of arranging pack-
age parties in the homes of some of our
comrades has been taken up and has
netted good results.

Yours fraternally,
L. Abelson, Organizer.

Ordered published. From Section
New York, requesting circular be issued
to party membership throughout the
State on the need of an energetic cam-
paign this fall. Complied with; and
Moonelis elected to draft circular. From
Suffolk County, regarding the securing
of signatures. Referred to Correspond-
ence Bureau. From James Noonan,
organizer Section Schenectady, on con-
ditions. Secretary instructed to answer.
From Section Albany, collection on cam-
paign lists. Filed.

Financial report for May was adopted
as follows: Receipts, dues stamps,
\$36.04; mileage, \$14.01; State Agitation
Fund, \$140.87; total, \$210.92.

Expenditures: N. E. C. for stamps,
\$70.00; agitation (Katz), \$91.50; No-
tary certificates, \$2.50; postage and fun-
dries, \$10.04; total, \$174.04; balance,
\$36.88; total, \$210.92.

Correspondence Bureau reported on
work of securing signatures in various
counties. It was decided that Corre-
spondence Bureau write Boris Rein-
stein, notary for Section Erie County,
regarding a tour of the northern tier of
counties; and W. M. McCormack, notary
for Section New York County, regard-
ing a tour of the Hudson River coun-
ties; also that Sections be urged to get
signatures for organized counties by
August 1; and unorganized counties by
August 15; in order that the campaign
proper may be taken up in the manner
it requires.

The question of issuing a campaign
leaflet was taken up and declared pre-
mature.

A committee of two, consisting of
Moonelis and the secretary, was elected,
to confer with the Weekly People man-
agement regarding a special New York
State edition of the Weekly People. to
be issued during the campaign; also to
write candidates and other comrades for
articles for this special issue, same to

be subject to result of conference with
the management.
Meeting then adjourned.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION
FUND.

From June 1 to June 9, the follow-
ing contributions were received to this
fund:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Section Richmond County, Hjalmar Larsson, K. Axel Malmkvist, etc.

Total \$34.13
Acknowledged May 31 \$173.90

Grand total on June 9 \$208.03

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS'
FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes St. Louis, Mo., balance on Red
Sunday lists, etc.

Grand total \$2,698.40
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund has fared very, very poorly
this week. At no time does it get the
support it deserves. If it did the num-
ber of organizers on the road would be
greater than it is. During the week
ending June 2, the following was re-
ceived:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.

Total \$2.62
Previously acknowledged \$2,688.31

Grand total \$2,690.93
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

"DER ARBEITER" PICNIC.

The Socialist Labor Club has arranged
a Picnic and Sunthernight's Festival for
the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," the Jew-
ish official organ of the Socialist Labor
Party, to be held on Saturday, June 16,
1906, at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I.

Tickets, twenty-five cents for gentle-
men; fifteen cents for lady.

To reach the park—From Brooklyn
Bridge take Myrtle avenue "L" trans-
fer at Ridgewood to trolley.

From Williamsburg Bridge take Bush-
wick avenue trolley to Ridgewood, and
there transfer to Park by trolley. Fare,
either way, five cents.

FLASH-LIGHTS
of the
AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON.
Ready for Delivery.

This Work is the Best Review Extant of
the International Socialist
Movement.

No Student of Events Should be With-
out This Volume. It Will Aid Him
in Understanding What Other-
wise Might Seem Confusing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preliminary Report, Jean Jaures, Au-
gust Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler,
George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde,
Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden-
Amsterdam Resolution, The General
Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The In-
ternational Bureau, The Situation in
Belgium, The British S. L. P., besides
valuable addenda.

Price 25 cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reads Street,
New York.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received during the week ending with
Saturday, June 9, the following:
West New Brighton, N. Y., J.
Zimmer, \$2; Jos. H. Wilton,
\$2.
Previously acknowledged \$4.00

Grand total \$531.51
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MONTANA I. W. W.

GIVES THE CRAFT FAKIRS A FEW
GOOD DRUBBINGS.

Latter Insisted on a Campaign of An-
tagonism, with the Result That the
Former Is Making Gains in Important
Industries—The Facts in the Case.

Butte, Montana, May 30.—There has
been but little in The People recently
pertaining directly to the Industrial
Workers of the World in Montana, but this
should not lead any one to believe that
Industrial Unionism is losing ground
here. On the contrary, the movement is
gaining every day, and the frantic ef-
forts of the A. F. of L. craft unionists
and Fairgreaves' State Federationists
who are working together, only serve to
accelerate its gains.

It has been the policy of the I. W. W.
men at all times to work conscientiously
for Industrialism and avoid ill-natured
wrangling with their opponents, but so
many lies have been circulated and so
much dirty work has been done by the
craft fakirs that our men could not have
kept out of the fight had they tried.

The craft union fakirs had been
growing at the I. W. W. for several
months and looking to get a strangle
hold on the new organization, but not
having the capacity to understand its
principles they did not know just where
to try first.

What they hoped was their opportu-
nity came in February when five cigarm-
makers of Local No. 158, of Chicago,
came to Butte and established the In-
dustrial Cigar Company. No sooner
had they begun business than Fairgreaves
called his cohorts together in Butte and
they issued a circular saying that these
cigarmakers were a dual union and their
product was unfair. These charges
were thoroughly investigated by the Sil-
ver Bow Trade and Labor Assembly
and the Workingmen's Union, and both
bodies declared the cigars entirely fair,
as reported in the Weekly People of
May 5.

The next move was for P. L. Miller,
of the Bartenders' Union, and several
of his satellites to visit many of the
cigar dealers and saloon keepers here
and represent themselves as being from
various unions. They would spend
twenty-five to fifty dollars per day mak-
ing good fellows of themselves, and in-
cidentally knocking the red label. This,
however, has had no effect and has been
given up, as the cigar company has twen-
ty-two workers now employed and they
have all the orders they can fill with
more coming all the time.

Hardly had the cigar controversy been
set right before the people when Fair-
greaves and the Building Trades Coun-
cils of Butte and Missoula tried a sneak
game. It was arranged that several of
the Butte gang should go to Missoula
and hold an open air meeting, and in
order to give it a show of fairness the
meeting was well advertised in Missoula
by hand-bills in the following form:
"Notice! Working people of Missoula!
Come to Court House Square Sunday,
April 29, at 3 p. m. and hear the labor
question discussed by a few of the or-
ganized labor leaders of Montana.
Don't miss this. It will be interesting
and instructive to all. Bring the ladies
and hear the truth." But not a word
was to be said about it in Butte where
there are several thousand members of
the I. W. W.

So quiet did they try to keep the
affair that when one of the "organized
labor leaders" here was asked if there
was to be a meeting in Missoula the
next day he denied all knowledge of it.
Their purpose was to swagger into Mis-
soula and bluff out the Industrialists
there while they passed resolutions con-
demning the I. W. W. They hoped that
the distance between the two towns (125
miles) would prevent our men here
knowing of the meeting, but the latter
had a straight tip and M. P. Haggerty,
H. A. Barton and Chas. Mahony, of the
Smeltermen's Union of Butte, went to
take part in the discussion with the I.
W. W. men of Missoula. The bluff of
the "organized" was called, and they
had nothing when it came to the show-
down.

At the appointed hour the I. W. W.
men were on hand. Soon sixteen of the
"organized labor leaders" of Butte and
Missoula hove in sight, but when they
saw they could not have clear sailing on
the lawn they marched up into the
court room which would seat about
sixty people, and they were followed by
less than a dozen persons. This left the
Court House lawn to the I. W. W.
speakers and they made good use of
the next two hours in explaining In-
dustrial Unionism to the more than 350
people who were assembled there. But
the labor leaders could not be induced
to discuss the labor question then. They
did, however, make an attempt at dis-
cussion at a street meeting in the eve-
ning, but their remarks consisted chiefly
of personal abuse and mis-statements

about the I. W. W. and its officers and
supporters.
The "organized labor leaders" con-
sisted of Alex. Fairgreaves who wants
State organizations instead of industrial
organizations, and who was the Social-
ist candidate for mayor of Helena at
the last municipal election; Patrick
Meany, who worked four days in a mine
sixteen years ago and who has done no
work since, and who was expelled from
the Socialist bloc of Butte four years
ago; Jas. O'Brien of the Carpenters'
Union, who is an all round fakir; J. E.
McNally, who said "the capitalists or-
ganized the I. W. W.," and that "the
I. W. W. is composed of anarchists,"
thus practically accusing his political
masters of organizing anarchists; and
several more choice spirits of the same
ilk but less renowned. Among the
prominent Industrialists of Missoula are
W. H. Noll and W. R. Parks, the latter
being the man who was forced out of
the Socialist party of Kansas by the
Thos. E. Will faction of "intellectuals."

The next move of the fakirs was made
in Great Falls, where a proposition was
set on foot to endorse the Fairgreaves'
circular declaring that the red label is
not the label of a bona fide labor orga-
nization, and incidentally to force the I.
W. W. men from the Central Labor
Council. The meeting for this purpose
was called for May 4, and H. A. Barton
was present to take part in the discus-
sion.
The representation in the Great Falls
Labor Council is in some respects very
odd. For instance, there are two lathers
in the town, but being part of the build-
ing trades they are entitled to three
representatives in the Council. This
anomaly is sometimes adjusted by hiring
an outsider to fill the vacant places.
So important did the big Moguls of
the Council consider the matter that on
roll call it was seen that every delegate
responded to his name and no one was
permitted to leave till after twelve
o'clock. After much discussion in which
Barton took a prominent part the motion
to endorse the Fairgreaves' circular was
laid on the table by a large majority.
The next move of the fakirs was a
return to Missoula where, by May 11,
the A. F. of L. people had screwed up
their courage to such a terrible pitch
that they managed to pass a set of
whereas declaring that the I. W. W. is
"masquerading under the guise of
trades unionism but is in reality an off-
shoot of a political party, and the In-
dustrial Workers of the World was or-
ganized and is being maintained with
the avowed purpose of disrupting trades
unionism and substituting therefor a
political organization under the banner of
the Socialist party, declaring that trades
unions aid the employing class to mis-
lead the workers." After making these
frantic statements the Council "de-
plored the attempt being made by a few
designing men to disrupt trades unionism
by making belief in a certain polit-
ical doctrine and affiliation with a cer-
tain political party a test of membership,
and that the interests of the working
class can be best served by unions re-
fraining from imposing restrictions on
the political and religious beliefs of their
membership, and that as the I. W. W.
has aligned itself in opposition to the
trades unions we must regard it as an
enemy, and that we declare all organiza-
tions chartered by the I. W. W. in Mis-
soula unfair." And then to cap the
climax C. A. Derry, president of the
Missoula County C. T. & L. Council,
issued a bombastic statement in which
he said: "The Council was forced to
take the above action at this time as a
matter of self-preservation. The I. W.
W. is not a labor organization but a
political organization. Its motto is 'Labor
is entitled to all its productions.'"

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
NOTES

For the week ending June 9, 177 subs
to the Weekly People, and thirty-three
mail subs to the Daily People, a total
of 210, were received.

The roll of honor, for five or more
by one person is: Section Yonkers, N.
Y., 10; C. Starkenberg, Denver, Colo.,
10; F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 9; A.
Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 9; R. Thu-
mann, Cincinnati, O., 8; R. Katz, Ti-
conderoa, N. Y., 5; Wm. Jurgens,
McCabe, Ariz., 5; H. Friedman, Chicago,
Ill., 5; W. O'Brien, Dublin, Ireland, 5.

Prepaid cards sold: F. Bombach, Bos-
ton, Mass., \$5; L. C. Haller, Los Ange-
les, Cal., \$2.50; W. Jurgens, McCabe,
Ariz., \$2.50; I. Kortan, Detroit, Mich.,
\$1.50.

Evidence, accumulating on every hand,
shows that Daily and Weekly People
build Socialists, and this, with the work-
ers thirsting for correct knowledge,
makes a combination very favorable to
the propaganda of the movement. Doubly
a militant is he who contributes his
share to extending the movement by
widening the circle of the readers of
the Party press. Spread the Light!

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The Flash-lights of the Amsterdam
Congress, are ready for delivery. This
is a book that no Socialist can afford
to be without. Price twenty-five cents
a copy, to Sections at twenty cents.

The Iron Trevet, another of the Sue
stories, in book form, is also out. This
work, describing the peasant uprising in
France, comes at an opportune moment.

By reading it a clear understanding of
the present uprising of the Russian
peasantry may be arrived at. The price
of the Iron Trevet, which is cloth-bound,
is seventy-five cents.

Push out these two books so that we
can proceed with the work of getting
out others. Order for yourself and see
that your section places an order.

OPEN LETTER TO VEAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

to the working class and we would have
condemned you with the A. F. of L.
fakirs. There are thousands willing to
suffer that way for our movement, there
are thousands suffering imprisonment to-
day for the revolution. Are they suffering
for nothing? No; a thousand times, no.
Comrade, our best wishes are with you
and our hope is that this modern system
of capitalistic barbarism may soon be
abolished with all its iniquities, the most
outrageous of which is the exploitation
of the millions of little children of the
working class all over the land and when
these are emancipated do you think that
they will not revere the names of those
men who suffered that they may be free?

Comrade, our esteem is ever with you
so long as you stand true to the cause we
have at heart and we will follow you in
your career with great interest.
Samuel Clark, James H. Morgan, Donald
L. Munro, Committee.

the walking delegates of the Building
Trades Council made them break their
promises to do the work, on the ground
that the enterprise was an I. W. W.
concern. This action of the fakirs put
the men of the co-operative on their
mettle and they proceeded to do the
various jobs themselves.

Patrick McMahon was the man who
did the plumbing work, and the plum-
bing inspector who stands with the fak-
irs had him arrested on the charge of
doing plumbing without a license. The
case was called in the police court, but
the trial did not last two minutes, and
McMahon was discharged by the judge
who said: "If you cannot get men to
do your work do it yourself."

Taking Montana as a whole good
progress has been made for the I. W.
W. as in no place have they gone back,
and in every place where there has been
any controversy with the craft fakirs the
I. W. W. has made good progress.

C. O. Sherman was in Butte on May
18 and 19 and spoke before the Work-
ingmen's and Teamsters' Unions. He
was well received at both places, and
left an excellent impression of himself
as a man and of the organization he
represents. The I. W. W. in the East
can depend on the Western men being
solid for revolutionary Industrialism.
C. E. Payne.

DISRUPTION FAILS

Missoula, Mont., June 4.—Only three
delegates came here to attend a Lum-
berman's convention which was called to
institute a national organization in op-
position to I. W. W.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party and publishes nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

GRAND MIDSUMMER PICNIC

Will Be Held By the
Scandinavian Socialist Clubs

—OF—
CAMBRIDGE AND EVERETT, MASS.

—IN—

ARMORY GROVE, ROXBURY

Saturday, June 23, '06.

From 2 to 10 P. M.,
Speech in Swedish by G. Rudkvist. Singing by Scand. Singing Chorus.

All Kinds of Games. Dancing from 2 to 10.

MUSIC BY DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS: Gentlemen, 35c; LADIES, 25c.

READ THE "SOCIALIST"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
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For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters con-
nected with
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Reads Street, New York.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

not look strange that the very capitalist
folks, who object to the word "Labor"
in the Socialist LABOR Party, maintain
that the Depews, the Goulds and the
Morgans labor! That should settle your
likes and dislikes for the word in a
party of Socialism.

R. A. NEW YORK.—To be "partial"
to a person is to be "favorably inclined"
towards him.

W. E. FALK, CAL.—The close parallel
between the present proletariat and the
poor plebs (there were rich plebians) in
old Rome is treated in the address:
"Two Pages from Roman History," get
it at the Labor News, 2-6 New Reads
street, this city.

M. W. B. REDLANDS, CAL.—In the
long run the price of commodities (the
commodity labor-power excepted) equals
their exchange value. This fact is not
overthrown by the circumstance that a
Trust can and does raise prices. The
exchange value of goods depends upon
the amount of social labor necessary for
their reproduction. Marx graphically
points out that, if the secret of making
diamonds out of carbon is discovered,
diamonds would be as cheap as bricks,
whereas now it takes much labor to find
them, hence their high price. One of the
effects of the Trust is to exclude com-
petition in production by such methods
that it requires tremendous capital to
produce. The larger the concentration of
capital in the production of an article
the smaller is the social labor absorbed
in the article. As a consequence, the
exchange value should go down, and the
price find that level in the long run. And
yet the Trust can and does send up pri-
ces. Does that contradict the law of ex-
change value? It would, if the Trust
power had reached that completion that
it is absolutely outbusted, politically,
socially and economically, that is to say
if the trust can permanently
raise prices above value. But if that
day is ever reached then, not capitalism,
but the feudalism would have been intro-
duced. When a social system is able to
do violence to its own inherent laws that
social system is bound to break down.
The capitalist class (its upper set) is
well aware of the fact that the break-
down of capitalism is imminent. They,
however, expect it will breakdown by be-
ing transmuted into autocratic feudalism.
We know it will be transmuted into
Socialism. Incidentally note the
curious phenomenon that autocratic feuda-
lism is breaking down in Russia at the
same time that the Capitalist Class of
America is trying to transform itself
into such autocratic feudal power.

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