

VOL. XIV. No. 52.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

Strikers Organize In the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, With the Result that All the Forces of Capitalism Are Stirred Into Action,

SEVENTH EXPLOSION

INTERBOROUGH DEVELOPMENTS THE "INTELLECTUAL"

A TEST

extricate the Movement from the neshes of the "Intellectual," and to set litions so favorable as in America for ican conditions furnish an easy test to meaning thereby the economic organization of the Working Class. The general feature of the "Intel-

lectual" is superficiality, coupled, of course, with the usual accompaniment of vanity and conceit-the features that the sage had in mind when he declared that "a little learning puffeth up." Upschooled in the prime requirement for knowledge-the art of thinking-the "Intellectual" equips himself with scraps of learning, and, decked with these illfitting feathers, he forthwith sets himself up as a perambulating lump of traitors in disguise; and what that wisdom. Of course, he is twisted on every important practical question and revels only in abstractions; of course he bumps up at every step against facts "intellectual" though he calls himthat. self, he lacks the intellect to apprehend; and, as a natural consequence of all this, he slowly acquires an instinctive, if not ntary aversion for whatever requires exact knowledge, and a malignent hatred for those before whom, being of superior caliber than himself, his feels rebuked. The general iples of Socialism are so obvious, that the "Intellectual" is fascinated by them. Here is something easy that he may prink himself with, and seem with no trouble. He drifts Socialist Movement as the straws drift into a vortex. He there to shine, generally also oppers; and he slittlers his is feathers. As a rule he self a God-ordained Editor, and forthwith proceeds to throw others the blame for his utter failure, being wholly unable to detect the -his own short-comings, and thus to improve. The "Intellectual," ed so in mockery, is incapable of learning; and, seeing that he joins the nt, not for the Movement's sake, but for his own, at all critical ts he is found utterly oblivious of the Movement's interests, ready to sacrise interests to his own crossed nce. Words and sound being "Intellectual"s" realm, he is ever nd an adept in the tricks of the juggling fiends who palter with words in a double sense. He will say anything; he will sign anything; and, just as soon as the maggot bites him, wrigout of it. Of course, the "Intellectual" is found out, eventually-if not and other such means they fought the later. There is the rub! His mere- new body. But all their efforts were tricious glitter often deceives the ex- of no avail. The Truth, that they were done incalculable harm before he is t on to." Now, then, everywhere, side of America, and the English world in general, the microbe Intellectual" must be given time to develop before it is dealt with and ed out. In America it is not pecto give the evil rope before checking it. The conditions in the English ing world, in America especially capitalism is fullest-orbed, furnish the test by which the nuisance can be ly detected, and, withal, furnishes the means to abate it instantly Socialism, it has been well said, can ing only out of the ... capitalism. lism, together with all its necessary appurtenances, is not equally in evidence in all countries. In Americe it is prominent among these ap-purtensances, and important in connec-tion with the subject under considera-tion, are three circumstances: First:-The total absence of the last vestige of feudalism, including therein the sense of honor in the ruling class; ond :- As an immediate conse quience of the first, a corrupt and elaborelectoral machinery through which e but capitalist principles will be allowed to filter to triumph; and Third :- As a consequence of the ond, the sense of the unquestioned cessity of a bona-fide and powerful of a bons-fide and powerful eco-organization of the Working It follows from this sequence that here in America the Union, the eco-nomic organization of Labor leaps to ot importance that Marx'

Everywhere, the serious Socialists in I genius dimly descried in the distance, he world are engaged in the effort to and that it has or can have nowhere outside of the English speaking world. The proper economic organization of ap barriers against fis approach, or at Labor, the Union, in short, is indiscast dams against his pernicious in- pensable in America for the emancipaluence. Nowhere, however, are con- tion of the Working Class. No Union, no Socialist Republic. The political the detection of the microbe. Amer- arm of the Movement will be worn away. useless without the economic arm is tell the "Intellectual" by. The test is ready to second, to supplement, and at his attitude on the Trades Union, the critical moment, to substitute it. Nay, it may happen worse. Without the regiments of the class conscious Union step close upon the heels of their vanguard, of the political wedge, the "carefully selected" Socialists whom the electoral machinery of the capitalist class may allow to filter through to "victory"

will ten to one lose whatever honor they had: they will become what we have seen the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party's successful candidates, without exception, became,-fakirs, that is, means to the Movement, it is needless to explain.

Accordingly, the Union that is a "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor" concern is a capitalist brigade; accordingly, only the class conscious Union stands within the pale of the Labor Movement; accordingly, the question of Socialist Movement; and finally, and capping the climax of sequences, the Socialist, whose opportunities for education raise him in letters above the rank and file of the wage slave, but who considers the Union a "passing affair," who does not give it as much thought as he does to the political movement, and who sees in it only a quarry for votes-, the grasp of the such a Soci Movement, he can be safely put down from the start as an "Intellectual," and looked out for. It is an unerring test, Needless to wait until he betray the Cause later: he is betraying it now. Every cause has its effect, and every effect re-acts back upon its cause, and, in turn, itself turns into cause. It was the

Socialist Labor Party, a political and not an economic organization, that flashed across the path of the American Labor Movement the needed light upon Union-The education that the Party ism. spread about called forth from the ranks of fully 15,000 workingmen-the initial membership of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance-the demand for the organization of that body. What it meant was speedily recognized by kindred spirits of evil. The Gomperses, whose occupation would be gone, and the "Intellectuals," whose heels felt gibed in advance by the prospect of an economic body that would compel them to walk straight, struck hands. With slander

Since the last issue of the Weckly People, in which the doings of the heroic Interborough strikers were reported, much of significance to the labor movement has occurred. On Saturday, March 18, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance entered the fight. It called a meeting of the strikers in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The events leading up to this meeting are recounted in the following address:

TO THE STRIKING INTERBOR-OUGH EMPLOYES.

When on Tuesday, March 7, -something like Five Thousand men came out on strike from the "L" and Subway lines of this city, the display of solidarity was inspiring. The sentiment which prompted the motormen, trainmen and others to stand together in a joint effort to improve conditions and resist the attempted tyranny in flagrant violation of their contract of the Interborough officials, was noble and showed manhood. The enthusiasm at the beginning proved that the men possessed spirit and a desire to fight. This was also shown in the approval given suggestions made at the mass meetings by ourselves and others as to how well and effectively a fight could be carried on. The indig-Unionism is of prime importance to the nation of the strikers at the vicious lies of the capitalist newspapers and the sneering defiance of Belmont's subalterns, Hedley and Smith, were also factors tending to spur the men to united action. No better chance was ever had to make

the most magnificent effort in the history of strikes in New York. .. And what was done? At the very start the International officers, Stone, Hurley, Mahon, and others to whom the strikers had looked for support, threw them down and denounced the strike as unjustifiable ! ! !

same boat. Then was the time for the local officers to take hold of this great body of five thousand willing men and arousing their resentment at such cold-blooded treachery on the part of Belmont's "La-bor Fakir" friends, show them how they could defy the national traitors and themselves conduct a well*planned strike; but instead they merely quit work and laid about headquarters in planless confusion, awaiting in vain for some move on the part of their local officers and executive board. No plan was laid down to raise funds

to support the strike. The offer of financial assistance sent in by the officials of the American Labor Union organizations and so heartily greeted by the strikers was utterly neglected by the local leaders who controlled the destinies of the men. A weak and abjectly pessimistic attitude was

into practice. It was acknowledged by the local leaders that the fine army of men who came out on the seventh was rapidly going to pieces and would soon be completely broken up and defeated unless something was done, and yet those leaders refused to do anything. They refused to put the men in shape

to carry on a vigorous fight. To defeat the recommendation to the joint mass meeting of a plan of action (the only hope you had), Jencks, Madden, Smith and Wolsey all admitted that the plan was very good. But they said you were no good, or at least poor material. In arguing that you men could not be organized into a good fighting army, one of them said : "You can't make a good loaf of bread out of bad flour." Jencks said you men thought you would win with a fifteen minutes' strike, and that you only had the courage to hold out that long. In fact, to hide their own incompetence or crookedness, . they threw all the blame upon you. Pepper, May and Jencks, evidently wanting to be free to play upon both sides, avoided committing themselves by refusing to vote on the recommendation. We spoke to you of the rank and file in your hall, and you received us with enthusiasm, and wanted to carry on the fight. But, in sight of splendid prospects, your leaders have abandoned you to defeat. Through the failure of the Interborough Company to run its trains safely and as frequently as required, its charter became forfeit. The Company be-

came, and is weak to an attack along this line. We urged your leaders to make the attack, but they refused to do anything. All along they have paralyzed your body with inaction.

Why was that proposal blocked in the Gompers, Mitchell, Kidd, Healy and face of the growing demoralization of other so-called labor leaders were in the the ranks? Why did they fear to have it placed before a mass meeting? It was their plain duty if they meant right by the men.

The local leaders failed to do their duty.

Why did they so fail? Let us put two and two together and ee if we cannot get near the kernel of the thing. In the light of our observation w

cannot accept the theory that Belmont wanted the strike. Through his Civic (Physic) Federation and his control of the national labor fakirs he could slowly but surely accomplish his purpose of getting rid of the older men and kickers and at same time lower conditions without injury to roads and rolling stock consequent upon a strike, What then? you ask.

Perhaps many of you do not know that there exists in Wall street a clique of "frenzied financiers" headed by one

joint mass meeting of the strikers and, borough employes organize their strike, recommend that it be immediately put put up a strong campaign and besides strenuously demand the revocation of the company's charter, the spectacle of 5,000 men pushing a strike to the limit to which it should be pushed, would make the stock-judgers hesitate before they would attempt to juggle with workers in this manner and try to make Judases of their representatives.

Being organized in unions which teach you nothing of the workings of capitalism, seeking to lead you like sheep to the slaughter, is the reason of your present plight.

You should withdraw from an organization which leaves you in the lurch and the effects of whose teaching are now causing your betrayal and assisting in your undoing.

You should join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, pull yourselves together and brace up for a vigorous fight. Raise money for your own support. Set to work in your own cause with at least as much energy and as many hours. a day as you would put forth in working for an employer.

Ask the A. L. U. and the progressive unions of the West to give you their promised aid at once. Show that you have too much manhood to be made the dupes of labor misleaders or the slaves of the Belmonts. Renew your demands for better conditions of employment more firmly than ever. Demand the revocation of the Interborough charter. Renounce once and for all the leaders, national and local, who have paralyzed and disorganized you ever since the strike was called.

Adopt a plan of vigorous campaign. Stand firm and united and good results will crown your efforts.

You have nothing to lose and every thing to gain.

| | S. J. FRENCH, |
|-------------|-----------------|
| | C. H. CHASE, |
| | P. AUGUSTINE |
| | E. T. ROZELLE, |
| ·普尔·哈尔尔特的。 | W. E. PATRICK, |
| New York, M | larch 18, 1905. |

stepping on. Many a "borer from with-The Sulzer Park meeting was a successful one. The local leader, Pepper, exposed himself by threatening the mer with suspension, just like Stone, Hurley, et al. He also threatened to declare the strike off! Nothing daunted, the strikers went ahead and organized The United Railway Workers'-Union of Greater New York.

Meetings to carry out the plan of action above outlined, were held in the Daily People building on Sunday, March 19, and in Marion Hall on Monday, the 20th.

The effect was magical. The labor fakirs became alarmed; the Civic Federation published excuses in behalf of consin. In this connection, Mr. Hagerty Belmont, and the local papers took up administered a scathing denunciation of the so-called "Socialists" who dragged the cause of the local leaders, and mismeetin guy" of the Metropolitan Street Railway S. T. and L. A. auspices. Company, whose profits are being low-The Daily People of March 21, summed ered by the competition of the subway. up the whole situation as follows: This bunch of stock-grabbing pirates The latest stage of the strike against. A Study in Urban Industrialism-Home are deadly enemies of the Belmont the Interborough Company is the stage crowd. Checkmated at the Democratic on which the strike has now entered. National Convention when the Belmont

MORE TO COME

San Francisto, Cal., March 14 .-- The the honored name of Socialism in the rain had been pouring down all day dirt at the late American Federation with few intermissions, but, nevertheless, a large crowd stood waiting for the doors to open to Alhambra Theatre. where Thos. J. Hagerty was to speak on the Class Struggle. When the meeting was called to order there were

about 1,500 persons present and not a seat was vacant. The "long-haired phrasepeddler," Arthur Morrow Lewis, who presided at the previous Hagerty meeting, again, as always, inflicted his presence upon a patient audience for half an hour, principally in order to advertise himself and the little schemes by which he succeeds in sponging a living out of a credulous following of "Slowcialists", to use Mr. Hagerty's expression.

The chairman must have "smelt a rat," for he took the precaution to take up the collection before giving the floor

to the speaker. Incidentally he tried to make the largest possible capital of Mr. Hagerty's earlier connection with the Catholic Church, repeatedly calling him "Father" Hagerty. At least, when there was no prospect of eliciting another penny, he introduced with much unction "Comrade Father Hagerty." Little did he divine what was in store for him and his "Socialist" party.

There is an old saying that "the more a man knows, the more unassuming he is." If this is true Mr. Hagerty knows a good deal. In language so plain that everybody understood every word uttered, he explained the struggle between the "shirking class" and the working class. He showed with incontrovertible proof that the struggle lies primarily and essentially on the economic field. and from such premises drew with iron logic the conclusion that the workers must organize AS A CLASS on the economic field, that they must replace capitalist craft unionism with a revolutionary industrial organization for the purpose of taking possession of the means of production and distribution. The "American Fakiration of Labor" was scored mercilessly, and the speaker did not seem to care whose corns he was

in" sat uneasy in his seat. Continuing, Mr. Hagerty showed that from such a revolutionary, economic organization they could spring no other political movement than a revolutionary one, to "register the temperature of the revolut. nary fever." At the same time he emphasized that a political movement not based upon such foundations would be futile and useless. He dared anybody to show what benefit the working class could derive from a "Socialist party" with "cement sidewalk platforms," as in Kansas, or a "buy-outthe-capitalist-class platform," as in Wis-

of Labor convention in this-city. Throughout the long lecture, Mr. Hagerty was listened to with rapt attention by the workingmen and women present.

When questions were in order the "fun" commenced and the meeting wound up in a rather unusual way.

Knowing, probably, what treatment he could expect at the hands of the phrasepeddler-chairman after having made such a speech, in which he had laid bare so many of the running sores of the "Socialist" party, the speaker ignored the chairman with ill-concealed contempt, and took charge of the meeting in person.

The chairman was fretting nervously. Finally brazen, impudence got the better of the skulking cowardice of guilt. With an improvised gavel, torn from the side of a soapbox, he made a few tentative taps on the table and then watched the effect.

The speaker declared that no Czar would rule this meeting, and proceeded to answer a question, in which he had occasion to state "that, outside the Socialist Labor Party, there was no revolutionary, political organization."

Having survived the first attempt at interference, the chairman now began to rap the table as frantically as his puny. physique would allow, considering the size of the gavel. He tried to speak. But from all directions burst forward a spontaneous storm of indignation. "Throw the chairman out!" was the roaring viva-voce vote of the large as-semblage. The chairman grew sickly nale, and was evidently on the verge

of collapsing from fright. At this critical juncture, a "Socialist" party member stepped upon the stage and saved what was left by snatch the table away from the chairman and throwing it in a corner on the stage.

The tin god of a hundred dupes stood there, soap-box board in hand, humiliated, annihilated, apparently without further interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hagerty, a man in every inch of his six foot three, calmly finished his speech amid tremendous applause. In the

meantime a host of "Socialist" party members had rushed on the stage, where a free for all fight was narrowly averted by the calmer heads. They were still discussing how it all happened, when Mr. Hagerty had to come back to the stage in answer to the demand of the audience. He bid the workingmen farewell by saying: "When workingmen generally are as good revolutionists as the workingmen of San Francisco, then, the emancipation of our class is not far distant."

Thus is commencing the fight to death between the new and old, between workers and shirkers and their supporters! John Sandgren.

where the "block-cutting," "table-cut-

ting," and the cutting of the "forgets,"

"quirks," and thumb-pieces are done,

but though a large number of women

sew up the gloves inside the factory

walls; yet nearly all the married women

work on gloves in their homes. Work

all the day at the machines, do their

housework in the interim, and, to make

enough to keep body and soul together,

y pro them hopping; and, to-day, the event in strikers looked for guidance the the Labor Movement of America is the as to dampen the enthusiasm of that splendid army of men who hoped to see call that proceeded last January from a conference in Chicago, of which, in his report published in The People, something accomplished. Even mass meetings rapidly lessened and were finally cut out altogether until Frank Bohn said that its members "were next Wednesday when there would have practically unanimous in unqualified ratibeen nothing to mass, a move calcufeation of class conscious, industrial Unionism as advocated by the S. T. & lated to scatter the energies of the L. A." The call summons the working up their strike on their own part and class of America to a convention to place the Economic Movement of the land upon a plane that befits the country. The applause with which the call has have done and can yet do.

All the capitalist daily papers from the very start misrepresented everything een received justifies the expectation in favor of the Interborough Company, that a new, large and class conscious The public were first told that the strike Union will be born in June.' Thus the expectation is justified that what was at was ill-advised and unauthorized. Next arst effect will now be powerful enough they were informed that the trains were running on schedule time. Then they were told the men had gone back. For to re-act back upon the cause-that the ic movement will take and be owerful enough to enforce a stand more than a week past the great mass of the people have believed the strike h, among other virtues, will have he virtue of smoking the "Intellectuals" was over, that whatever remained of out of their last haven of refuge-the it really amounted to nothing. We have o-called Socialist party, whither they urged and pleaded with your local leadfed out of the S. L. P. when the S. T. ers and the Joint Executive Committee to send all the strikers out in force to & L. A. was established-and thus purge distribute circulars, boycott and carry out parades. We urged them to circuand solidify the political Movement of the American Working Class.

The "Intellectual" cannot grasp the aportance of Unionism. It is a case of due to the incompetent operation of the roads. We urged them to warn the naterial interests and moral and mental nake-up combining. For bona-fide Unionism the "Intellectual" has the feelpublic of the danger. We urged them to take steps to care for strikers in need. gs that a scalded cat has for water It was acknowledged that this ought to be done, and not an argument was raised against it. Eight members of bogus Unionism he takes like a duck does to a mill-pond ;---in short, the ques-tion of Unionism is a test that assays

raised against it. Eight members of the Joint Executive Committee on Sun-

man, Olney; outwitted in the scramble strikers and prevent them from taking for the subway grab, when the Belmont lobbyist, Hettrick, and his lieuvigorously fighting it out as they might tenants won out over the Ryan forces what was more natural than that this clique should watch for a chance to hit Belmont where it hurts-in his pocketand incidentally make a million or so easy money by "bearing" the Interborough stocks down twenty or twentyfive points, buying in, and unloading when the price again went up. Is there anything easier than to wait until the employes were worked up to the idea that if they struck they could win in an hour? To "bear" the stock a strike was nec essary. To unload the stock the strike should be dead. See the point? late reports of the scores of accidents their stool-pigeons? tion of Unionism is a test that assays the Joint Executive Committee on Sun-the "Intellectual," and proves him dross. day last voted to report the plan to a to defend themselves. If the Inter-

And this stage is of intense value. man, Parker, won out over the Ryan Towards last Saturday, March 18, all the Republican and Democratic papers in the city, including their caricature, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," were reading lectures to Belmont on the poor services on his lines. These papers had all declared the strike off three or four days after it began, some even earlier. Aided by Chief Stone, Mahon, and other "national officers" of the workingmen, the papers deceived the public into believing the strike off and succeeded in demoralizing the strikers themselves. But after awhile, these papers noticed

that things were not going on as they should on the road. What was at the bottom of it they knew not, but some-

thing, they knew, interfered with the safe and smooth running of the cars. Presently these papers heard that the

company was putting the men who ap-Can anything be more clear than that plied for the jobs they had thrown up at he indications point to the men in this the bottom of the list. That meant that the men were not to be re-instated exstrike having been the victims of a stock-jobbing scheme and their distress cept at reduced wages. The dull and and actual need of striking taken advanuninformed papers took that to be the tage of to line the pockets of a gang cause of the men not having gone back of unscrupulous financial agents and to work despite "the strike was off." So believing these papers began to lec-

A dastardly game this, and one that ture the company upon "magnanimity" has been worked before and will be and upon "the rights of the public." In other words these papers all gave the (Continued on page 6.)

GLOVERSVILLE

Workers' Wages Reduced.

(Special Correspondence.)

Gloversville, March 18 .-- It may interest the readers of The People to learn of a county in New York, within the boundaries of which are manufactured cighty per cent. of the gloves worn by the people of America. Every one here in Gloversville is engaged in the glove industry. All day and part of the night one hears the incessant hum of the sewing machines: machines for "inseaming," "outseaming," "guaging," "prix-seaming," "four-needling," etc. There are glove factories all over the town, in barns, outhouses, residences Both men and women are engaged in the industry, but women predominate. In Johnstown, Gloversville and Northville, the principal towns in the county

of Fulton, are some thirty thousand people, and it is safe to say that all these people derive a living from the gloving industry. They are, like all wage slaves, exploited in a shameful and heartrending way. The two principal sewing machine companies do an enor-

mous business here, for by some deal between them and the manufacturers, a machine costs a worker sixty-seven dollars, while a manufacturer pays but fifty-seven dollars for the same type of machine.

There are many large factories here

they work far into the night. The other day I questioned a woman who was working on a new fine class of work called "over-stitching." She told me she was paid sixty cents ;a dozen pairs, but a year ago they paid one dollar and ten cents for the same work. Yes, rents have gone up, so has the price of foodstuffs, yet the worker receives less for her product. In the factories the workers must use their own machines, and pay for the power they use to drive them!!! Sewing gloves minus the eyes, taxes the nerves and affects the lungs. The houses in the three cities named above are built to accommodate two, three and four families; rents range from \$8 to \$40 per month. 'Tis need to say the workers, ocenpy the \$8 "flats."

The hardest workers are the men who stretch the skins over their knees. The leg is bared by cutting the front of the trousers leg, the skins are taken in both hands and drawn over the bare knee. Ten hours constitute a day's work, and the people are "paid off" once a month'

E. C. R.

WEERLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

Appeal of Editor Trautmann===Answer of International Executive Board

Although the press had faise reports | with the American Federation of Labor, | statement here made, and no considera- | Board), is self-explanatory. Bro. Traut- | and have not been called to task as he | biased and unprejudiced, weighing well

CIRCULAR I.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREW-ERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

Comrades :- As you will have read in the daily press, there was a conference held in this city of Chicago, Ill., from January 2d to 5th, inclusive, by men and nen of the working class, to give mature consideration to the existing conditions in the labor movement, and to ways and means to bring about the so-much needed solidarity on the mic battle field of the workers of this land. A manifesto was drawn up, to be issued to all workers, calling upon them for the formation of a central organization for this country, composed of all such economic organizations of the working class as are standing on the foundation of the irrepressible class conflict in society. The undersigned was present at this conference, emphatically declaring to represent nobody but himself individually, far more as: I was one of the callers of this conference. Upon unanimous choice of the conference I was elected secretary of this new movement, until the convention will be held in Chicago on June 27th. Considerations of principles, conscience, and convictions actuated me in giving my services to this movement in an unselfish manner. There is no compensation attached to the office and the duties in connection with it.

As a consequence of my participation in this movement charges have been preferred against me by the entire International Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and the ultimatum was given me to either resign my position as secre-tary of the industrial union movement or to tender my resignation as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung. The last alternative became compulsory as I deemed it, for reasons already given and as a matter of conscience to keep the position of trust placed in my hands. Inasmuch as in this case some of the most fundamental principles of the International Union of United Brewery Workers are involved, and at trial, I have taken advantage of the right to leave the judgment and decision on this matter to the mature and intelligent consideration of the entire membership.

.....

The main accusations against me are these : now decide themselves. By this form of

First :- That I, although only representing myself solely as an individual, and at my own expense, by participating in that conference in Chicago have entered, so to say, into a conspiracy to work injury and harm on the International Union of United Brewery Work-

Second :- That I, by having accepted sition of secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement," would give to others, and foremostly to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, cause to assume that I had represented the International Union of United Brewery Workers, and that by this action the organization has been placed istic attitude towards the servants thereof, in the identity of inin an antag American Federation of Labor, and thus terests between capital and labor; yes, as been added to the asser- evider

of this affair, the written declarations but no one has represented his organiza-MY APPEAL TO THE ENTIRE of all conferees, and the original mani- tion, not more than I, yet their co-workfesto are proofs positive that I had rep- ers and members of the same organizaresented myself only as an individual ment.

> All preparations for this conference had been kept absolutely a secret, only certain pre-selected persons had been invited, and as the vow of silence had tion called into existence by twenty-six been given before, as the whole affair was virtually of private character for all those present-as, in fact, the in-auguration of all historic movements has always needed the start to be made by a few individuals-I did not see the necessity of giving notice of the contemplated conference to the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, since this organization was not represented there. I must emphatically deny that my participation in this new movement could be construed as a conspiracy against the interests of the International Union of Brewery Workmen; the cardinal principles embodied in the manifesto made public to the world, and the call to the workers for concentration into a powerful economic militant organizacess. tion, are all contained in the constitution and the declaration of principles

of the International Union of United Brewery Workers' organization-how can it be denounced as a conspiracy, a procedure, the aim of which is to make these same principles the fundament and corner-stone of the entire economic movement of this land, and its rules the guiding laws of the new central organizations to be launched? Second :--- When said conference elect-

ed me on the Executive Board of the temporary organization, and later as its secretary, I was well aware of the great responsibility entrusted to me, but everybody would have regarded it cowardice and weakness to back out as the economic interests of all wage earners were to be furthered according to the opinion of all conferees. Character. principles, conviction and conscience left no other way to choose, and for these reasons alone I had to refuse to acquiesce to the mandatory order of the International Executive Board as to hand in my resignation as secretary of the Industrial Union Movement. The position as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung does. I admit, furnish me at present the means for subsistence in life, but there is something in the movement of the proletarian class that must stand higher than questions of life and job.

On this question the members may

organization, methods and principles,

which the brewery workers adopted in

their constitution and program, they

have always stood counter and in con-

trast with the American Federation of

Labor; my participation as an individual

in an eminently progressive movement

as the industrial movement is, cannot

widen this contrast except the brewery

workers have purposely and consciously

simulated these principles, in order to

preserve the good will of all progressive

people in this land. The American Fed-

eration stands explicitly upon the funda-

ment of the harmony of interests be-

tween the masters of the tools and the

nce galore is on hand that the

tion would hardly raise the inference and entered as such into this new move- that they were participating in the work the furtherance of this movement in- 5th, inclusive," etc. of destruction and conspiracy against the American Federation of Labor. If the American Federation is built on such weak fundament that an organiza-

> individuals can endanger an organization which alleges to comprise one million five hundred thousand members, then certainly it must stand very shaky with the American Federation of Labor, or the twenty-six people must have a larger following than they themselves know of. Very true, the "Industrial Union Movement's" prime object is to re-organize the economic movement of this land on sane, sound and strong foundation, even admitted that its aim may be to supplant the American Federation of Labor the fact that even large international unions are taking referendums to install themselves into this contemplated central organization is evidence that the time is ripe and that no power on earth will prevent its formation and final suc-

Third Point :-- The circulars asking for contributions for the "Industrial Union Movement," and inviting the workers to send delegates to the convention, providing they agree to the principles as outlined in that Manifesto, are being, and will be continually, sent to all labor unions and associations in this country, Canada and South America. This is no crime. Labor papers have appealed for funds, and on many other occasions circulars have been sent to the brewery workers' unions without placing the International Union in - an embarrassing position or danger. The work of sending out the circulars' was divided, and on my part fell the duty of mailing

the appeals to the brewery workers. Fourth Point :- It is true, the promise was made by me not to make any adverse comment on the actions and conduct of the American Federation of Labor officers, and I went to that extent, as comrades can bear witness, as to refuse publication to articles sent in by members. Was it the belief that by such tactics we were to gain the good, sweet will of the officers of the American Federation of Labor? But I will at this juncture not cast my judgment on that. However, the latest shameless, outrageous actions on the part of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of other labor leaders, so-called, since then perpetrated against the working class as a whole; furthermore, the announcement in the November issue of the National Civic Federation Bulletin, that the American Federation of Labor trade unions would be used to wage war on all organizations believing in socialist principles; further, the challenge in the same periodical of the Civic Federation that Eugene V. Debs; the editors of Vanguard; of the People; and the Brauer-Zeitung, are being the fire-brand enemies of the workers, because the latter have dared to expose the criminal Civic Federation treacheries, impelled me, with others, to place my integrity, honor, principle and conviction, above all considerations of life.

job or existence; to be silent then when

words could not speak loud enough

tion of the alleged good will or friendship of the American Federation of Labor officials would have restrained me augurated for the best of humanity and

of my fellow workers. Fifth Point :- To the last charge can only answer that, as said before, the pledge of secrecy of that proposed conference made it absolutely necessary for me to proceed to Chicago without getting or trying to get the leave of absence, I went there-I emphatically lay stress on this-on my own expense; but I challenge investigation as to whether I had neglected my duties or had failed but himself, and claims that the Internato do the work which I had been chosen to perform. Thoughts and writings for papers cannot be produced by order or tions. wholesale, nor can they be measured by the yard-all those who know what work of mind and intellect is will need no explanation; to those who don't know this phase it can never be explained. Time has played but little consideration with me, everybody in this city knows that every minute of my free time is devoted to the labor movement, unselfishly and willingly.

This, comrades, is my defence. You alone may decide. The position of secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement" is, as said before, a voluntary duty trial form of organization. If such was of trust, without compensation. If you think that I have, by my participation in this new industrial movement, worked detriment and injury to the best interest of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, if you think that this is a conspiracy, then you will approve and sanction the resignation made compulsory by the ultimatum of the International Executive Board-the position itself is of minor consideration. not the question should disturb your mind as to whether I be permitted to keep the position as editor-no, you will have to decide whether it was in concert with my principles and convictions, whether as a citizen of the world, depending upon the right of freedom of speech and thought, I had the right to accept the place as secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement," and thus, as alleged, endangering the interests of the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

But if you think that I have served the general progress of the entire working class movement, by my personal individual attitude in this affair, you cannot condemn me nor cast a verdict of guilty; and you will then not approve of the sentence, my mandatory resignation as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

Show by this referendum vote whether you, in reality, deserve the name which has placed the brewery workers for years in an honorable position before the world of labor. Personal hatred against me should not come in play at present with those who are serving the cause of labor truly and sincerely; vote and decide after your own mature consideration. If the vote of the membership goes against me, then I will know that my convictions will compel me to transplant my efforts, my activity in the labor movement upon other fields, but on the same lines as I always have; but if you consider it in accord with your own principles to sustain me in my actions by your vote, I shall, as heretofore, self when accepting the Secretaryship work within the organization of brewery workers for the progressive and sound movement of the working class and hasten with you to bring about the day when labor will be in reality freed from the shackles of wage slavery. With fraternal greetings, W. E. Trautmann.

man says in his preamble as follows: "As you will have read in the daily press there was a conference held in the from devoting my weak capabilities for city of Chicago, Ill., from January 2d to

In answer to this we have to say the downtrodden, so often deceived class that we knew nothing thereof until Bro.

Trautmann came back to the office. Bro. Trautmann goes' on to say that: "A manifesto was drawn up to be issued to all workers!" We ask whether the thirty-three thousand Brewery Workers did not have a right to be heard before the editor of the Brauer-Zeitung took it upon himself to speak for all.

Bro. Trautmann goes on to say that he went to Chicago representing nobody tional Executive Board had no right to censure or discipline him for his ac-

We hold that the very fact that Bro. Trautmann left the Headquarters of our International Union without asking the consent of the International Officers or the International Executive Board, was in itself a violation of all union rules. According to all reports, nobody at Headquarters knew of his mission in Chicago,

In prefacing, Bro. Trautmann further says that the object of said conference was, to form a central body of such organizations as believed in the Industhe case, why did not Bro. Trautmann so inform the International Executive Board of its members?

Not one of the Executive Board members, nor any of the International Officers, harbor any ill-feeling against Bro. Trautmann, but the fact remains that the standpoint now taken by our editor, Wm. E. Trautmann, cannot be upheld by our International Union without declaring open war against the A. F. of L. Bro. Trautmann claims that one of the first accusations made was that of conspiracy. In reply thereto we wish to say, that we do not believe that Bro. Trautmann would ever intentionally injure our International Union, but that on the other hand, his action thus far, and his official connection with the new Trautmann emphasizes the fact that "oforganization cannot be sanctioned or countenanced by the International Executive Board, without working harm and injury to our International Union. If Bro. Trautmann and others contemplated the formation of an organization, such as outlined by him in his circular, and if he was convinced that an organization of that kind would be beneficial to our organization, why did he not so inform the International Executive Board and urge their co-operation?

Did Bro. Trautmann think that he had authority to act in this manner for the entire organization? And if, not how could his action as an individual bring about the formation of such an organization with the co-operation of the organization as such?

We claim that the least Bro. Trautmann could have done was to make the International Executive Board aware of the fact that such a move was contemplated, and if he attended such a conference to be non-committal until he had returned and reported to the Board.

To the second charge Bro, Trautmann answers that he was well aware of the own organization, resign as secretary of great responsibility he took upon himthe Industrial Union Movement. His claim, that he had participated as a

has been. In reply hereto, we have but this to himself with any movement he sees fit, but must recognize the fact that the organization electing him to an office, and the International Executive Board will paying him for his services, has a right be sustained, and the interest and welon his part which may affect, or reflect, upon the organization.

That organized labor, and the public at large, do not take our editor's action as coming from an individual, is clearly demonstrated by the daily press of the various cities. The Appeal to Reason

(which certainly cannot be classed as a January 28, brings the manifesto issued by the Chicago conference of the Industrial Labor Movement, and published Wm. E. Trautmann's name as secretary thereof, with headquarters at rooms 109 and 110 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, O. Now we ask in all fairness

whether this is identifying the Brewery Workers as an organization with this movement or not; furthermore, the very fact that Bro. Trautmann appeals to our local unions for financial aid, and receives response from such local unions. identifies our entire organization with

this new movement, without the shadow of a doubt. We furthermore emphatically refute the assertion that our organization pretends to do certain things, but claim that the record of our Union will show that we do the things we have declared for. This is not a question of friendship for or animosity

against the American Federation of Labor, but a definition of the duties and authority of an officer elected by a majority of the membership of our International Union. Should our organization at any time decide to take such action as advocated by Editor Trautmann, then you may rest assured that the Executive Board will carry out such decision, but until such decision is reached, neither Editor Trautmann nor any other International Officer has the right or authority to act in any official capacity in any organization, directly opposed to the one we are at present affiliated with. Bro.

ficers of other International Unions were present who were also affiliated with the A. F. of L.," but we fail to find any of them recorded as officers of the new organization; they knew their limit. The International Executive Board did not go into the discussion of the merits or

demerits of the so-called new movement but believing that it is the duty of said Board to protect the interests of the entire organization and not permit these interests to be jeopardized by any one individual, have asked Bro. Trautmann

in the interest of the organization, to resign his position as secretary of the so-called "Industrial Union Movement," thereby showing and proving that our organization, as such, was as yet not identified therewith.

The concluding remarks of Bro Trautmann would lead the unsophisticated to believe that the International Executive Board was anxiously awaiting the enforced demise of Bro. Trautmann; this surmise is erroneous. All we have asked is that Bro. Trautmann should, for the good and welfare of his

the probable results of severing all connections with the American Federation say, that any individual may identify of Labor, which brings with it the severing of connections with all organizations affiliated therewith, and trusting that to demand an accounting for any action fare of our membership be not jeopardized or sacrificed, we remain,

Fraternally yours.

The International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

Ed. F. Ward, Jos. Hahn, Aug. Priestersbach, Fred Zepp, Wm. C. Eggeman, Gust, Richter, Phil. Eich, Adolph Kumcapitalistic publication), in its issue of mer, Albert Colnot, Phil. Basler, John Hollerbach, Chas. Stalf, Geo. Eyrich, Members.

By order of the Int. Executive Board. Louis Kemper, Joseph Proebstle, Adam Huebner, International Secretaries.

Notice :- Those members who approve of the decision of the International Executive Board will answer Yes, those opposed to it No.

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America. Organized August 29, 1886.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per ycar.)

New York County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2.6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee-First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

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

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters an d free reading room Market street Room 40. Open da evening. All wage workers cordially vited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6.

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

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited, Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. L. meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

tion raised already that the International Union of United Brewery Workers were working at the destruction of that

Third :- That the sending out of the circulars to brewery workers' unions in behalf of the "Industrial Union Movement" would only corroborate the ntions of the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, and must necessarily enhance their hostile tude towards the United Brewery

Fourth :- That I have done this in spite of a promise given to the International Executive Board, as well as to the delegates to the last convention of American Federation of Labor, to the effect that I, neither by action, nor by articles and comments in the press, nor by the publication of correspong criticism would, give dences conta ficers of the American Federation of Labor cause for still more an-tagonistic and hostile actions against the national Union of United Brewery

Fifth :- That my last absence to Chicago had taken place without leave of absence being obtained, and that by this nce I had neglected my duties as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

* * *

I shall answer to every point briefly and positively: First point, at that con-ference in Chicago, Ill., I represented, as can be proven by documents, myself solely as a citizen of the United States, not even as a brewery worker, and least

American Federation of Labor has, unconscious often to the rank and file, been used as an instrument of capitalism to further the interests of the exploiting class. The brewery workers are con-

order.

tinually pretending before the world to stand upon the fundament of the irrepressible class conflict, the constitution declares that distinctly, and even at a hearing before a congressional committee officers of the American Federation of Labor had to affirm indirectly that the declaration of principles of the brewery workers' organization was in contrast with the laws of the American

Federation of Labor. Only when participation in a movement which would be running counter to the well defined principles of the International Union, would be proven, the preferring of charges would be justifiable and draconic measures against me would be in

The "Industrial Union Movement," as This is the object of the new organizastated, is built on the same fundamental. tion, to counteract the treacherous crimcardinal principles, and has as its aim inal acts of the Civic Federation memthe same mission as the International bership and officership. The Interna-Union of United Brewery Workers had tional Union of United Brewery Workpronounced to the progressive and soers has repeatedly proclaimed to be cialist workers of this land as line of following the road of progress, and for guidance, and the real object of the ecothese declarations alone they have in all nomic movement of the working class, their struggles,' as can be proven, been and prior to my election as editor I have given the full-fledged support and aid distinctly pledged that these principles would be and will be my code of guidof all men and women with progressive minds and ideas; my participation in the industrial labor movement, all contradicce in all my actions of life, be it in official service or outside. Among the tions notwithstanding, I consider an act men and women taking part in this indone in the interest of the most desirdustrial union movement are mémbers. able progress for the entire working

would have been a crime; I would de grade myself to the lowest creature of moral decadence, and become a dishon-orable intellectual prostitute were I to remain quiet when the workers could not be told loud and shrilling enough the truth, and the atrocities of the leaders could not be exposed to them in colors too ghastly. My participation in this "International Union Movement" is surely for the avowed purpose of gathering and concentrating the great forces who are adhering to the same principles and tactics on the economic field, in order to organize the resistance for the pronounced struggle and attack, predicted in the official organ of the National Civic Federation, and to avoid that the best of elements in the working class movement, unconscious of these transactions, would be subjected to persecutions, and yet be unable to secure assistance in their counteraction by comrades in sympathy with them.

Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

P. S.-Inasmuch as there will be no discussion allowed on this referendum through the Brauer-Zcitung, I kindly ask the comrades and secretaries not to pass lightly over this matter. Let it be discussed in all its phases and viewpoints, before opinions are formed and judgment then cast accordingly.

I shall deem it necessary to mention that the office of the Industrial Union Movement is located in another building. not in Odd Fellow's Temple, and that the work for the industrial union movement is always done in the evening with the aid of socialists of all schools and progressive workers

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORK-MEN OF AMERICA. Office, Rooms 109 and 110 Odd Fellows

REPLY TO APPEAL OF EDITOR TRAUTMANN.

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions of the United Brewery Workmen of America: The foregoing circular issued by Bro. W. E. Trautmann (with the consent of

of the new organization, but that he "citizen of the World" does not hold thought it cowardice to refuse to accent good when perusing the columns of the same, when called upon. Would this daily press. have been more cowardice shown than Sanctioning the action of Bro. Trauthis silence as regarded his mission in mann means an open declaration of war Chicago? Was it equally as essential on the American Federation of Labor, to prove his courage, to inform the without consulting the rank and file International Union through the officers of our organization, who, in our estimaand the International Executive Board tion, should first be considered. Bro. of the proposed move?

Trautmann has, however, ignored the Bro. Trautmann goes on to say that rank and file, as well as the International "the Brewery Workers are continually Executive Board, and now asks that the pretending before the world to stand membership at large uphold him. upon the fundamental of the irrepressible We believe that if Bro. Trautmann is class conflict, the constitution declaring really sincere in his devotion and lovalty this distinctly," etc. We claim that, to his organization, he can very easily granting all the above, still, the wish comply with the justified request of the of the majority must rule supreme, and International Executive Board, thereby the action of our organization, in conpreventing the clash sure to come as vention or by referendum vote, has althe result of his hasty and ill-advised ways outlined the policy of our Internaaction. tional Union clearly, fearlessly, and dis-Several local unions have already re-

tinctly, and all such decisions have been carried out to the letter; consequently there was no necessity for our editor to to the International Secretaries, thereby assume the guardianship over our orproving that these local unions are under ganization.

the impression that the International Bro. Trautmann further states that Union is, if not the direct instigator, at least a potent factor in, and in full acthe "Industrial Union Movement" is built on the same fundamental, cardinal cord with the new organization, and principles, and has as its aim the same would lead our membership to believe mission as the International Union of that Bro. Trautmann had authority to United Brewery Workmen had proact as he did.

nounced to the progressive and socialist In conclusion we would say that Bro. workers of this country as a line of Trautmann was at no time authorized giudance, etc. He further states that ofto call upon our local unions or our ficers of International Unions affiliated membership for financial aid, and our membership should be governed hereby with the A. F. of L. have taken part in Hoping that our membership will the Chicago conference without reprenot as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung yes, officers, of organizations affiliated class movement; future will verify my the entire International Executive senting their sespective organizations, discuss this matter dispassionately, un-

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 291/2 South Deleware street, third floor,

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. Woodward avenue. Open every evening, Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STUDY basheen med for over SLITY YEARS by MILLIONS of the state CHILD STATE of the state of the state of the CHILD STATE of the works. Be sure and akk for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, "Twenty-Five Cents a Bettle. sponded to the circular sent out by Bro. Trautmann and addressed their answers



(Arbeiter Buch-Handlung) (The German Department of the New York Labor News Company.)

Publishers and Importers of German Socialist Literature, German Periodicals and Books of all branches of literature. 193 COLUMBUS STREET. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Catalogue on application.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

The Morgan Bribery Case

Colorado Parksism That Helped to De- | expectations that within six weeks un-

feat the Striking Coal Miners.

When I made the statement in the ed Mine Workers' National Conin that the Northern Coal and Coke y, and its allies the Denver Citi-Alliance, the Victor Fuel Company id the Colorado Fuel and Iron Comany, had induced the leaders of the Jained Mine Workers to betray the Colorado coal strikers it was not with the



May 12, 1903. Received of J. W. Best this day as sal ary for personal services rendered in tion with labor situation in North ern Colo. coal field two hundred (\$200)

May 12, 1903. (Signed) R. W. MORGAN. Juni 10 1903 Recurso of SmBut Too hundred in mo dollars. June 10, 1903 Received of J. W. Best two hundred dollars' (\$200) advance salary fo ner months as per special agreem ent.

(Signed)

R. MORGAN.

in the legislature, he was given the questionable documentary evidence would nomination for State senator by the be produced to substantiate, in part, my Northern Coal Co. and elected by its corruption fund statement.

In the Adams-Peabody contest for gov-R. W. Morgan came within one hunernorship of Colorado, R. W. Morgan, dred and eighty-two votes of being State senator from Boulder county, alelected national board member of the leged that the Adams faction had at-] United Mine Workers in 1902. Part of tempted to bribe him. In the investigathe money here receipted for was paid tion that followed these receipts for for work in the Lafavette union in money given to R. W. Morgan by J. W. April, 1903, when an impending strike Best, general manager of the Northern was stopped by the Lafayette union Coal Company, were produced.

changing its vote. In the strike of 1903, R. W. Morgan was secretary of the joint conference committee of the mine operators, the strike committee, and John F. Reams. He dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance bapquet in Denver, attended Mitchell's box party at the

Orpheum Theatre and with Mitchell called upon Governor Peabody. The Northern Coal and Coke Company has for years been held up by the United Mine Workers as a "model coal company." Its officials, a suave and foxy bunch of labor skinners, have openly expressed their love and admiration for that "safe and conservative leader, Mr. Mitchell." They have always been more than willing to meet with committees from the union and adjust grievances. Even to the extent of inviting the sub-district board to conference in Denver and paying their railway fare and \$4.50 per day and free

cigars. The Northern Coal Company came to the conclusion, years ago that the best way to control its men was not by fighting them openly, but by seeing to it that the local unions were controlled by "safe, conservative men." The Northern coal field has been for years controlled by these "safe, conservative men," and I believe that in every local union there has been one or more spies of the Morgan variety. In the Superior local union, F. J. L. MacCormac, a contemptible, cringing, crawling lick-spittle has been a spy of the Northern Coal Company, and at times dominated the union.

A strike means idle mines, pay for guards and cost of importing non-union labor, and the coal mine operators of America have, to a large extent, come to the conclusion that the cheapest way to control their employes is to buy their leaders with smiles, flattery, good jobs and hard cash. Hence interstate conferences and trade agreementshence the check-off-hence "diamond mementoes"-hence Civic Federation banquets.

R. W. Morgan, being convicted of accepting boodle from the "model coal company"; and the same R. W. Morgan being a union leader in the Northern Colorado coal field, secretary of the joint conference committee, and a colaborer with John F. Reams, to force the Northern miners to return to work; and the very same R. W. Morgan having dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance banquet in Denver, attended the theatre and called on Governor Peabody with him, these ques-tions-which I asked at the National Convention and were not answeredare very pertinent-very, very pertinent

at this time: Who induced John Mitchell to order the Northern Colorado miners to return

to work? It was not the miners or district of-

On the Chicago Manifesto [These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non- Party

imembers alike.]

From James M. Reid, Member Canadian Socialist Labor Party.

up the Chicago Manifesto, I shall refer to the letter of Thos. J. Haggerty, Editor of the "Voice of Labor", to The People thereon, and deal with what I consider one or two important points. He states that "an' entity complete in

itself, the economic organization must precede and be distinct from its political expression. Its formal recognition of the irrepressible class struggle need not be manifested in affiliation with any political party. Indeed, during the for-mative period of the organization, such affiliation would in all likelihood retard its development". The method to be pursued to organize the working class s then roughly sketched, how to get the worker to join, "catch your hare", as the writer terms it, and goes on to state that Democratic and Republican workingmen would be repelled by an organiza-

tion directly affiliated with a Socialist party. Now as to the complete entity--the economic organization based on the class struggle-the very fact that an economic organization is based on the class struggle is a recognition of the necessity of a political complement, i. e., a political party antagonistic to the ruling class, and the economic organization professing to build on the class struggle, and ignoring the necessity for the proper political organization which the class strug gle foundation points out, is the anti thesis of entity, a non-entity. As to the second portion, which

thing may be condensed into the growth of membership, the writer states that the Republican and Democratic workingmen would probably refuse to join an organization directly affiinted with a Socialist party. This point also hinges on an ecoromic organization recognizing the class struggle and all that that implies. If the writer means to "catch your have" by the fact that it will not be affiliated with a working class political organization, a Socialist party, recognizing the class struggle, and in all points acting consistently with this recognition, then the economic organization gaining its members by the back stairs method of non-affiliation will, in all probability, degenerate into the condition of econ omie organizations which have in the past catered to the "let us not go it too strong at first" idea. You cannot juggle with truth, and the structure of a correct trades union must be built upon true

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 24 .- In taking , struggle. Flowing from this recognition is the proper perception of the parts that the politico-economic organizations have to perform in the emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery. . If built otherwise the work has been in vain, except possibly as an addition to the warnings of the past. Eagerness to get members has in the past caused mistakes that have ended in heart-sickenings. Let us not be anx-Wighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx...... Erin's Hope, James Connolly Factory Work, Morris.... Historical Materialism, Engels... Life of Engels, Karl Kautsky.... Money, De Leon... Ninth Convention S. L. P.... No Compromise, Liebknecht..... Reform or Revolution, Italian)... Reform or Revolution, De Leon... Reform or Revolution, De Leon... Reform or Revolution, Italian)... Reform or Revolution, Italian)... Reform or Revolution, Italian)... Reform or Revolution, Liafargue... Solence and the Worker, Ferdi-nand Lassalle. Socialism and Evolution, Dr. H. S. Aley ious about numbers at the expense of proper principles.

This repulsion of Republican and Democratic workingmen for the reason given by the writer, has a familiar sound, a pure and simple sound, a Social Democratic sound. Methinks I have heard both labor bell-wethers and gentlemen trained in the Social Democratic school, accuse both the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of repulsion of men on account of the harshness of the principles and tactics. of the said organizations, the harshness consisting in following what experience has demonstrated to be the correct principles and tactics that must be pursued in the murch of the workers to the over throw of Capitalism. These gentlemen whose voices are loudest in the cry of "abuse" are the very ones whose miserable present material interest demand that the workers be kept in ignorance of the Truth, both economic and political. You must have an economic and

political organization, founded upon right principles from the very beginning, these, aided by the economic development, will cause the truth to be known to the working class:

In conclusion, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should send delegates in very way qualified to point out to the conference the principles that should underlie an economic organization. This embryc of a new trades union demands the pressure of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at its birth. As the occasion is pivotal, it would in my opinion, be a grave direlection of duty on the part of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, not to have a delegation, at the convention. There is no questionof compromise in it, as it is simply a birth and it behooves us of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alfiance to do our utmost in seeing that it is given a good, strong constitution at its birth. Then if it is an abortion despite our efforts, we have nothing to regret, but have a goodly feeling of

OUND SCIENTIFIC ABOR DOPULAR IBRARY PROPAGANDA EAFLETS AMPHLETS BOOK LIST ees

Bound Socialist Books and | RELIABLE WORKS ON HISTORY Paper Propaganda Pamphlets. AND SCIENCE.

Cloth Bound Books.

3

Four-Page Leaflets.

\$1.35 per Thousand. 15 Cents per Hundred, Assorted.

Arbitration. Old and New Trades Unions A Plain Statement of Facts. Cuba, China and the Philippines, Manifesto of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trades Unions.

Towards Trades Unions. The Difference, Union Wreckers. Where Wages Come From. Why Strikes Are Lost. The Modern Tragedy or The Dowp-fall of the Small Producer. A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work

Some Things a Workingman Should

Some Things & Workinghout A Rnow. How the Landierds Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Se-clusist Labor Party:

Arm and Hammer.

CANVASSERS WANTED In every

city and town. Special discount. Write

Territorial Expansion The Burning Question of Trades Uninism, De Leon..... The Mark, Frederick Engels..... The Party Press, Illustrated.... The Trusts Tragic Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Micart

0:

American Farmer\$

Engels, Danish and Norwegian... bevelopment of Socialism from Utopia to Science, Frederick Engels

Aley Socialism: What It Is, Liebknecht

Socialism vs. Anarchism, De Leon Socialism, Wm, Scholl McClure. Socialist Almanac Socialist Trade and Lebor Alliance

Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union, De Leon-Harriman Debate Socjalist Republic, Karl Kautsky...

Silver Cross, Eugene Sue..... Taxation Tenth Convention S. L. P......

Behind the Scenes

Tragic Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Miners Two Pages from Roman History, Daniel De Leon. Value, Price and Profit, Karl Marx What Is Capital? Lassaile. What Means This Strike? De Leon What Means This Strike? (German) What Means This Strike? (Italian) What Means This Strike? (Yildish) Working Class, Karl Kautshy Workingmen's Programme, Ferdi-nand Lassaile.

Labor Song-Words and Music.

The Workingmen's Marseillaise.. 11 We Also Have These Books In Stock.

They are Utoplan Socialism, Reform and Radical Bourgeois, and possess historic value:

Fabian Essays Malthusianism and Socialism, A Debate, Moss and Quelch Merrie England, Blatchford



25

for terms.

Labor Alliance is expected to assist. If , worthlessness of such endorsements, it should turn out to be a miscatraige. If the June convention should disapnothing will hinder our twin sister from point our expectations nothing in the washing her hands of it. It is true, names world can or will hinder us to make front

lost. If Cleveland had been elected on a working class ticket, he neither would nor could have sent the troops to Chicago to help George Pullman and his

coterie of parasites win that strike; instead he would have sent them there to prevent, scabs from interfering with the strikers and thus aid the strikers instead of the capitalists.

resented, ridiculed, caluminated, ignored An economic movement, built on the by the forces of capitalism, with small class straggle, and a political party also means of agitation and still smaller built on that struggle, should aid each means of funds at its disposal, who will other to abolish the two antagonistic wonder that the Socialist Trade and Laclusses in society and also aid each other bor Alliance has not made the progress in the struggle for whatever temporary that it might have made? Or is the word advantages might be secured under capi-Socialist to be scratched from it in order talism. That being their mission, they should endorse each other. That some workingnien might be persu like Simons and Untermann, do not sound away from joining either a Socialist trade union or Socialist political party, should not deter us; for as capitalism mes on and makes life more and more unbearable, conditions will force those men into our ranks. Let us not get impatient. We are right and therefore will win in the long run. The Socialist Labor Party and Social ist Trade and Labor Alliance standing on correct principles and tactics can bide its time. The Socialist Republic cannot be built behind the backs of the workers, neither can it he built over night. Remember the hirelings of capitalism will leave no stone unturned to entrap those organizations. If our men can be sent to the Chicago convention to explain. propose and insist upon Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics then they should go; if on the other hand, they are forced to stand by any decision of the convention whatever the outcome, then they should stay home. Be sure you're right, then go ahead.

gle when we have got one already, namely the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has not yet acquired large numbers is no argument against it. Neither has the Socialist Labor Party. Misrep-

reinciples-the recognition of the class duty done. New York, Feb. 26 .--- Why start a new

From Louis Van Loo, Member Socialist Labor Party. industrial union built on the class strug-

BEST & FEREDSON - Cling, 7. 1903 Period & Stillet Fifty Fin dollars. (857 -) Landan for Comput 1903 Re Morgare. Received of J. W. Best fifty dollars (\$50) being salary for August, 1003, as er special agreement. (Signed) R MORGAN. CREDIT 4 10:1905 101 morgan Sept. 10, 1903. Received of J. W. Best one hundred dollars (\$100) as salary for month of tember, 1903, and for expenses in connection with present labor agita-for eight-hour day, etc., as per agreement heretofore. (Signed) R. MORGAN.

W. Morgan, former president of "union vote" in 1902, Despite the fact the Lafayette Miners' Union, and a consistent "no politics in unions" labor kate, was eleved to the State legisla-ure on the cepublican ticket by the

ficers. Then who was it? Why were the Northern miners forced to take the four (4) referendum rotes? Why was John F. Reams trying to

induce the local unions, one at a time, to go on record as favoring a settlement, a thing they had refused to do in a body?

Why was John F. Reams stopped on his way to Trinidad by Northern Coal Company officials and sent back into Northern Colorado to try to influence. the miners to return to work? Why were the Northern miners forced by John Mitchell to return to work at a time when there was a coal famine in Colorado, and the strike in Northern and Southern Colorado prac-

tically won? If the records of the Denver Citizens' Alliance could be dragged before the public, the reasons why President Craig and the company's former attorney, James H. Blood, in a moment of connivial jollity over their wine glasses, boasted of the manner in which they hoodwinked the Colorado coal miners and padded the itching palm of their leaders with the "long green," would appear. If the records of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, and the Northern Coal Company's records in the Iron building, could be dragged before the public, as they have been in the "Morgan case," they would expose the most infamous plot ever perpetrated upon the miners of the West.

Robert Randell. Denver, Colo., March 6.

I say, let the name inspir the organ-ization, then at least those that do come in, know what they can expect. To lure the workers into something which the noment they get acquainted with, they

to catch workingmen?

detest and leave, as has been the case. with many movements, is fallacious, What does this new union propose to dot If it simply intends to strike for better wages and shorter hours, then it only

does the same thing as the pure and simple unions which are not built on the class struggle do. But if, while recognizing that no permanent advantages can be gained, so long as capitalism lasts, it proposes not only to strike in the shop out to show its members how capitalism can be abolished and class lines wiped out, then in needs most decidedly politics within.

A strike, whether general or not, is bound to be more successful when backed up by political power, acquired through the ballot. It was partly due, for instance, through lack of political power that the Pullman strike in Chicago was

good in the cars of a Socialist Labor Party man, but we must remember that if the new organization is built on correct principles, no matter what its name, it will be able to rid itself of all unhealthy elements, the same as the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has done and ever will do.

There can be no question that the American Labor Union feels the need of a more perfect economic organization, else it would stick to its old one; it also wants to free itself from the navel string of the "Socialists", alias Social Democratic party, and it is probably for this reason that the Chicago Manifesto went to the other extreme. But that can be set right only if the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance sends a thoroughly instructed delegation to the June convention. We need not care a fig whether the Labor Party (a la Western Federation of

against its offspring the same as ways did against everything which we considered an injury to the interests of the Working Class. However, I consider it a good omen that Victor Berger et al. and the Volkszeitung clique are trying to throw cold water on the proposed conference; if they had spoken of it approvingly, I would have been

among the first to ery "hands off". In conclusion, I wish to say (and it will prove a solace to Comrade Winfield's irritation) that the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party will have an opportunity to express itself finally, as a new economic organization into which the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be merged would necessitate a referendum of our party, seeing that by the act of our late National Convention and by our constitution we recognize the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance new organization endorses the Socialist as the only class conscious economic or ganization, and the only one which "le Miners) or not, Comrade Winfield him- | entitled to representation in our National self realizes and ridicules the utter | Convention.

IV.

From G. H. Royal, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Lampasas, Tex., Feb. 27-By all means by deprived of the means of self support send instructed delegates. and is left in a condition of wage and tenant slavery or involuntary servitule; I would suggest that they urge the adoption by the conference of the fultherefore; "We demand the abolition of wage lowing:

"We assert the inalienable right of all to, equality of opportunity. in providing for their material welfare, and "Whereas, Under capitalism, which upholds the policy of private ownership of the indispensible means of making a living-the land and machinery of pro-

al, and mineral resources, and the machinery of production and distribution to the people as a collective body." Upon refusal to adopt, our delegates duction-the dispossessed class is utter- can withdraw.

slavery by the adoption of such meas-

ures as may be necessary to restore the

land with its timber, grazing, agriculture-

From Frank Leitner, Member Socialist Labor Party, San Antonio, Tex., February 25 .- First | strong delegation composed of men equal of all it is necessary to emphasize that ly active in both organizations. we of the Socialist Labor Party have not Comrade Winfield grows unneccessarily

been called upon to sead delegates to hot under the collar; I believe that (not the proposed June convention; all we we) the Socialist Trade and Labor Allican do is to discuss the matter in all its ance are not moral cowards if they phases, the possible consequences arising should decide to be represented at the from the formation of a new economic convention. If they are such an untrustworthy lot their organization is not worth organization and our eventual attitude towards the same. For the rest we must the powder to blow it up with. We don't leave it to the National Convention of have to deal with existing economic bodies, a new one is to be formed, at the

III

the Socialist Trade and Alliance, which 1 hope will decide in favor of sending a birth of which the Socialist Trade and

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25. 1905.

TEERLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. Tel. 129 Franklin P. O. Box 1576.

ruplished Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, dents 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:

| 2,068 | | |
|-------|-------|----|
| | 1892. | I. |
| | 1900. | In |
| | 1904 | In |

I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over-the labor class. tead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstaces and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discus the means of controlling circumstances and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight, union.

HORACE GREELY.

THE STRIKE CASE STATED. A correspondent to the "New York es" who signs himself "Pro Bono blico", gives, apropos of the Interborough strike, his theory on the right tostrike. This is "Pro Bono Publico's" theory:

"Every man has the right to quit work when he pleases, provided that in so doing he does not unduly infringe the right of others. No surgeon has a right to quit work in the midst of an operation; no actor has a right to quit work in the midst of a play; no plumber has a right to quit work leaving water wasting and sewer gas rushing into a house; no railroad man has a right to quit work leaving passengers and perishable freight stalled, and no Subway man has a right to quit work leaving the population of New York without means of getting to the capitalist feels safe. How much business and returning home."

Obviously "Pro Bono Publico" did not illustrate further because any further illustration would be superfluous. According to him, no miner has a right to quit work leaving the people of the county without fuel; no hatter, weaver, shoemaker, baker, ironworker, etc., etc., has a right to quit work leaving the people etc., etc., etc.; if he does he is a conspirator and should be dealt with by the Criminal Courts.

"Pro Bono Publico" can not be charged with lack of clearness. He puts his case with admirable precision. According to his theory, the one thing to consider is where the labor performed is one that society needs. That is all-sufficient. If it is such a labor, the stoppage of it can be due only to the guilt of the workingman; the capitalist can not be the guilty party. That is the capitalist's side.

But in this as in all other cases there is another side to the story. It is this:

"No railroad capitalist has a right to leave the people without means of getess and returning home; no ting to bu owner has a right to leave the peomine-owner has a right to leave the peo-ple of the country without fuel; no manufacturer of hats, cloth, shoes, breadstuffs, etc., etc., etc., has a right to leave people hatless, clothesless, shoeless, bread-

In the meantime, by his plunder of each separate workingman portion of the "pulic" the capitalist sacrifices both the public at large and its individual constituencies, and thus keeps society in turmoil. Seeing that capitalists operate their plants not "pro bono publico" but "pro bono proprio" they bring about the distress that marks them criminals. Who is to settle the question, ascertain and punish the actual criminal?

The same tribunal that has ever settled all such great historic issues. If "Pro Bono Publico" live long enough he will have to join George III., the Bourbon Copperheads and all the "Pro-Bono Publici" who have preceded him and of whom he is a twentieth century vestige.

CRAZED INTO ADMITTING.

There is nothing like taking a crimnal unawares. The spontaneous truthfulness of man will assert itself. Truth will leap to the criminal's lips; whereas, time being given him, his baser nature regains the ascendency, and truth is suppressed. It happened this wise with the Interborough Company and its mouthpieces, the capitalist press. So unawares were the two pals taken when the strike was declared that the Company announced and its press published

the fact that the men's demands were granted in September of last year "because the Presidential campaign was then on." That is a robust admission that nothing but the frantic fury into which the suddenness of the men's action threw the company, could have surprised the criminal capitalist class into making. The election-aye, the election!

On the economic field the capitalist

feels safe. There he has his laborlieutenants to act as his pickets. Even so, strikes can not always be avoided. But what the labor-lieutenant can do is to head the strike into the ditch. In this Interborough strike, for instance, it was the labor-lieutenants that saw to it that the biggest gun of the strikers was not limbered up for action from the start-the demand for the repeal of the Company's charter, the same being forfeit. Thus on the economic field longer he will have his rear and flanks thus protected, and whether there is not disaster near at hand for the gentleman from those quarters, these are other questions that do not concern the particular question under consideration.

-That question is the election. At the ballot box the capitalist is at his weakest." True enough, his election inspectors may and will count out the abor votes. But that is not enough. The capitalist class is not a happy family. Each set strives for the upper hand in government. A Labor politcial uprising disconcerts all his calculations. But even that is not the worst. The political instinct is a dangerous instinct. It must be deadened among the working class. The instinct that the seat of the evil lies in Washington, is one of those instincts that illumines the field in all directions. It throws sparks into powder magazines. The spark of the political instinct falling into the powder magazine of the Trades Union is enough to transform the pure-andsimplest of the lot into a class-conscious regiment; and that, in turn, would have for its immediate effect so clear-cut and

powerful a political party, that bogus parties of Socialism would be wiped out like cobwebs, and, what is more the counting out at the ballot box would then be idle. The Capitalist System would be overthrown. All this the capitalist class knows, as was shown by the admission of the Interborough. Accordingly, it will abstain all it can from doing anything to incite or goad the political instinct. The monopoly of this knowledge is rapidly passing from the capitalist class.

and his election to the office he holds probably caused a start of mild surprise to those who knew anything at all of Mr. Belmont. His utterances on industrial subjects had chiefly to be made after his election, since before that time he had not figured at all conspicuously in such matters. I here give place to some general statements he recently made after he had assisted in effecting a wage agreement between a street car company and its dissatisfied employes. After disposing of the specific matter in hand, Mr .Belmont

said: "I am glad to testify to the efficacy and efficiency of face-to-face conferences with honorable employes. I pronounce

it a practical method of reaching a common understanding on points in controversy, from which harmonious agreements are possible, and, if I may refer to my own experience, from such conferences over controverted points followed a better understanding and a harmonious agreement in the conduct of a great public service corporation.

"Trade agreements, or by whatever name contracts between employe and employer may be designated, should be entered in on good faith and maintained by each with scrupulous integrity. The employer, by reason of this contract, embarks the capital of the investor, and the employe his capital-namely, labor. Each is essential to the other. Neither is independent.

'From profitable \co-operation flow the conditions which convert the desert into a garden, and confer blessings of Vife, liberty and happiness. Such contracts are binding alike on employers and employed, and they should be so regarded. They may be likened unto a promissory note, which involves the

credit of the maker and endorser. "'Employes making contracts for labor should establish their credit by living up to their contracts, and it goes without saying employers must be equally punctilious.

'It is a pleasure to believe that organized labor is learning more and more the lesson that its share of responsibility for a contract is equal to that of capital. The dignity of labor equals the dignity of capital where labor adheres as strictly as capital must adhere to the obligations of a trade agreement. I would emphasize to the leaders of organized labor the prime importance, the absolute necessity, of fidelity to contracts.

When they have made a collective bargain it should be impressed upon all workers whom they represent, that the individual honor of every man is pledged to abide by the terms and the spirit of

that contract. . "When employers feel assured that the making of a contract with organized labor is as reliable as any of the transactions in the business world to which they are accustomed, as, I am glad to learn, is becoming more and more the case, then the trade agreement will carry its own recommendation as an effective solution of the labor problem.""

What does Labor think of this misuse of the Labor press! Is it willing to endorse and condone it, or to smite it hip and thigh?

UNMASKED, ALL ALONG THE LINE. From the very start, the Interborough

employes on strike put their capitalist ecers in a hole. No doubt, the capitalist has the advantage in all strikes in two matters of importance-they have cash and need not starve, while the men

alleged to be making-an absolute lie. The trains are not making that time to-day, near a week after the strike. But the Company was merely manufacturing evidence to prove that its charter was not forefeit. Next came the stab in the back given

to the strikers by their national officers. The bringing out of these masked capitalist guns was intended to hustle up things. In what a hole the Company must have felt itself to be may be udged from the indecent precipitancy of these national labor fakirs. There was no time to save appearances. Their masters, the Company, needed help quickly. So the national labor fakirs did not even give the men's side a hear ing, but openly swung in line with the capitalist and accepted his view that the men had "broken their contract". But more was needed; the two previous moves did not suffice: to a great

Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. For one thing, the truth of the situation found expression in the Daily People, the only paper in any language in the city that nailed the lies of the capitalist press. The strikers' side was vocal. The scheme to drown their voice under volumes of capitalist papers' lies failed. For another thing both The People and the Party and the Alliance speakers to gether with a telegram from the national officres of the A. L. U. in Chicago infused new courage into the men. The men found that they did not stand alone and forsaken, their courage revived. The capitalist then felt constrained to unmask some of his masked batteries-the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. and its Social Democratic manikins in the Central Federated Union. Both did their share last Sunday. With the overwhelming majority of the men still standing out boldly, with the lines going to ruin, with some of the lines wholly crippled, and disaster after disaster taking place on the elevated, in short, with the Company's charter still in danger, the "Volks-

zeitung" came out on Sunday echoing the capitalist lie: "Nothing More to Save", "The Striking Railway Employes Give Up All Hope", "THE TRAIN SER-VICE MORE REGULAR", and the paper's Social Democratic manikins in the Central Federated Union took the cue. With Morris Brown, alias Bauma, at their head their scabby tongues clove to the roof of their scabby palates. They, so wordy for "Socialism", for the "Class Struggle", for the "Workingman", whenever the occasion is for declamation now, when 5,000 workingmen on strike were being trampled on by the combined capitalist class and its press-now they remained silent as the tomb! It did not suit the advertising interests of their scabby "Volkszeitung"; it required manhood and not wind-jamming; -- so they "bored from within". They and their prostituted paper acted as a resounding

ers. The strike is still on; the men are firm; they care not now whether they win or not; they are determined not to be stampeded by capitalist and labor fakir intrigue; they are determined that whatever else the issue, this will be a battle to reckon from-and they exem plified the fact by firing from their meetings the Volkszeitung reporter along with the reporters of "all other apitalist papers", as they put it themselves. The strike of the Interborough em ployes has caused the enemy to unmask his guns all along the line. It has been an eye-opener.

board for the treasonable national offic

The Mormon Church is growing more stricted for cond orthodox. It has just excommunicated. after a pretense of a trial, ex-Senator Cannon. The latter accused President Smith (who is also the president of all the corporations controlled by the Mormon Church) of abandoning "the worship of God for the worship of Mammon". It is customary for the churches to so deal with the makers of such charges, especially if, as in Cannon's case, they manifest an irrepressible desire to substantiate and make public their charges. The churches find the substitution in the matter of worship described by Cannon too essential to their existence to permit any attack upon it. To paraphrase what Marx correctly said of the English Church, they will sooner permit an attack on their articles of faith than on their income. Higher religious criticism is all right; but material truth is all wrong.

Legal and Economic Position of the Jews in Russia

(According to a confidential report of (the Governor of Wilna.)

(Translated from "Die Zeue Zeit" for The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

Perhaps nobody has demonstrated the mendacity, the duplicity and the complete inadequacy of the Czaristic government as successfully as its own servants. In 1902 there appeared a memorial of the former secretary of the treasury and present chief of the cabinet, Witte, entitled "Autonomy and Zemstvo," which clearly and unequivocally showed the incompatibility of autonomy with the principle of self-administration and made clear the true sense of the governmental policy towards extent they were counteracted by the the Zemstvos. A similar service, in March, 1904, was rendered in the report of the governor of Wilna regarding the "Jewish Question." It was compiled when Swiatvpolk-Mirsky was still governor-general of Wilna and thus throws a glaring light upon the "Jewish policy" of his government. Already in its introduction, the report declares the legal position of the Jews as abnormal and considers the revision of the laws relating to the Jews as immediately necessary, for the reason "that every delay would be the cause of serious disadvantages. The abnormal economic and legal position of the Jews leads to the spread of a most undesirable political ferment amongst the Jewish masses, especially amongst the youth and the working class. Dangerous enough in itself, this movement becomes still more threatening by promoting a similar movement, already existing in this part of the country for years."

This, then, was the true source of the latest "liberalism" of the government in its "Jewish policy"; this is also confirmed by the ukases of March 6, 1904, which suspends the removal of Jews from the localities where they reside contrary to law, until the end of the war. "At present," thus Plehve expatiated on this ukase, "everything liable to raise discontent among the people must be avoided." In its persecution of the Jews, absolutism has gone to the extreme, has filled with the revolutionary spirit the largest circles of the Jewish masses, and then, when perceiving the fruit of its seed, ing than the very Jewish question proves more conclusively the complete incapabliity of the autonomist government to bring about in reality somewhat serious reforms, and the governor of Wilna himself shows this in his report in the most striking manner.

The foundation of the present "Jewish legislation" was laid by Nicholas I. In Russia not all citizens possess equal rights; the Russian legislature makes a distinction between original natives and natives of foreign descent, for whom separate laws exist. Among the latter is a subdivision, submitted to exclusionlaws, and to it belong also the Jews. There are a great many of such exclusion laws, comprising all territories of the social and economic life of the Jews. They have been published at different times, are often disconnected and contradict themselves and thus give ample playroom to police chicanery. The following, painted in broad strokes, is a picture of the Russian "Jewish legislation": The right of the Russian citizen to

live all over the empire (it is only re-But Jews are not admitted to this spe-

scribed district, Jews of the following classes possess: First-physicians, graduates of universities, drug clerks, dentists, hospital nurses and midwives; but the law is silent as to the extension of this right to the children of these persons. Second-Jewish merchants of the first guild, provided they are not members of this guild for less than five years. Should they leave this guild, they have to return to the prescribed district within two years. Only those who have been members of this guild for not less than ten years (changed to fifteen years by the ukase of August 11 (24), 1904) retain this right permanently. But these guild certificates have lost every significance and have been replaced by trade certificates, wherefor they only represent a special tax collected for "freedom of domicile." Third-former soldiers, who have served according to the old "recruiting law," that is, before 1874. Fourth--mechanics, provided they work at their respective trades. They are only permitted to sell goods of their own make so that, for example, a watchmaker may not sell watch-chains or even complete watches, as these are produced whole by factories. The artisans of a guilded trade must possess the master certificate, but, as lately the trade-guilds have been abolished, the artisans cannot enjoy this "privilege" any more. In-general, this right could not be of benefit to many Jewish artisans, on the one side, on account of the necessary financial means for traveling and for support in a new

locality, until a sufficient number of customers had been acquired-requiring in all not less than 1000 rubles, a fortune hardly possessed by any mechanic of Wilna-; on the other side, on account of the oppressive formalities to which the Jewish artisan is exposed in the interior of Russia. Thus many compulsory returns of Jews to the prescribed district have taken place-on account of a neglected procurement of the passport, for not working at the regular trade, for the selling of goods made by others.

etc. Since the commencement of the eighties, the territory at the disposition of the Jewish artisan has been restricted more and more; the law of 1882 prohibits the domicile in rural localities and similar laws concerning the Don district, the district and city of Moscow, have followed it.

Not only the residence right of the Jews is restricted, but also their right of free participation on the economic field For example, by the law of 1882, Jews are barred from acquiring real estate outside of the towns or cities or even hold it by lease. In accordance with the directions of the senate of November 28, 1888 this law applies to all Jews, merchants of the first guild and artisans not excepted.

The State service is also closed to the Jews; only in some cases, congerning graduates of universities, mainly of the medical faculties, exceptions are made, but also here by law of 1882 the percentage of Jewish army physicians, hospital helpers, and hospital apprentices has been restricted to five per cent. and, at present, very seldom Jews are admitted into the State service. Attorney-atlaw or also only private attorneys-atlaw, a Jew can only become by a special permit of the department of the interior. (In Russia there are attorneys who must be graduates of a college, and such who only need to pass a special examination. The latter are called private attorneys.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more to American languages.

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which? B. J .- Many of their experiences are so utterly un-American.

U. S .- Mention one.

B. J .- They will talk about our "wage slaves"; now here in America we have no such thing; we have no wage slaves. U. S .- We haven't? 1 ? 1 B. J.-No!

U. S .- What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will?

B. J .- Cowards.

U. S .-- Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master?

B. J.-No.

U. S .- How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of waget-

fi. B. J.-And do they "suggest"? U. S .- Most assuredy, else they woush, be wholly reduced.

B. J .- Pretty tough!

U. S .- How is it with the railway end ployes who are enjoined by the cour from striking?

B. J .- Damn those courts! U. S .- How is it with the shoemakean who are made to sign a declaration th

they will join the Tobin union 2, B. J .- They are in a bad fix. U. S.-How about the express enB ployes in New York and street car conductors in the West and California who

are not given a job before they sign away all their rights? B. J.-Hellish; damnable!

U. S .- In short, how about all the wage workers-the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our unbld wealth-who are allowed to keep puly small portion, starvation wages, out of their own product?

B. J .- Well, is that the cause-why, certainly it is!

U. S .- It being so, are these people slaves or are they not? B. J.-It look that way.

U. S .- Do you remember what John

Adams said: He put it this way: "The workingman who gets just enough wages to live on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginary only."

B. J.-Too true!

U. S .- Guess Adams was a good authority on Americanism?

U. S .- Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you: However full of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discoveit. But there are in this land of ours lot of fellows with whom the jingois is so fast grown that it can't be shak

ess, etc., etc., etc.; if he does he is a con spirator against the public weal and should be dealt with as such by the Criminal Court."

This is the issue between Capital and Labor. Attempts innumerable-have been made by all manner of quack doctors to patch up the feud. "Pro Bono Publico" ants it well. It is not a question to be arbitrated or patched up. 'The leaving of the people without the necessary fuel, clothing, food, etc., etc.,-all the things that they need-is simply a crime. Crimes are not dilly-dallied with: Criminals are not, or should not be propitiated. Who is the criminal?-That is the ques-

From the capitalist view point, the working class is the criminal. They should submit to any and everything that the capitalist wants-low wages, poverty, risk to life and limb, depriva-tion of the enjoyments of family life, de-privation of leisure for intellectual purmit-they should submit to all. The "public" needs the workingmen's services; to quit is criminal-so says "Pro Bono co", his "publicus" resolving itself to about 30 per cent. of the population. From the working class view point, the capitalist class is the criminal. It is in the way of public happiness. More than 70 per cent, of the population are of the working class. The capital-ist class demands, that the working class iste themselves in the interest of "public". Seeing that that "public" nainly of the working class it means that the capitalist seeks to play one portion of the public against another. NARCOTIZERS OF LABOR.

The press is a moulder of opinion and a director of action. The capitalists recognize this important fact in all its significance. They have accordingly made the press owned by them a means whereby the minds and conduct of men are swayed in the interest of their (the capitalists') class interests. So also have they reached out and, through their labor lieutenants associated with

them in the National Civic Federation, used the press that is ostensibly devoted to labor interests, to the same ends. A recent issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal illustrates the point vividly. This "labor" paper, in its issue of March 9, at the very time when the Interborough strikers were in the midst of their battle with Mr. August Belmont's "conciliators" and "arbitrators' -Farley's strike-breakers-published the following choice "puff" of the agent of the Rothschilds and the Subway mop-opoly and the field marshal of both Mitchell and Farley

"MR. AUGUST BELMONT.

"Mr. August Belmont, president of the American Civic Federation, has only recently appeared in the role of a cham-pion of better conditions industrially, tables of the time that the araias were imperative

are poor; secondly, badly off as work ingmen who go on strike may be, capitalist society always has in reserve rafts of other workers who are still worse off. and will be found ready to take the strikers' places. For all this, there is hardly a strike of any magnitude at which the respective capitalist is not in a hole. The general reason for the hole is the fact of the inherent weakness of capitalism; and capitalism being deloped at its fullest in America, is here weakest. In each separate instance the specific reason for the hole is different The specific hole into which the Interborough Company was thrust by the strike was the danger to its charter. Within twelve hours after the tie-up the Company's charter was forfeit, - : ticklish thing in these days of popular awakening. Similarly with all other strikes of any magnitude. This circum stance almost neutralizes the otherwise

advantage that the capitalist starts with in a strike. Why is it that, this notwithstanding the great strikes are uni formally lost ignominiously to Labor? Some of the salient events connected with the Interborough strike furnish the answer graphically. Confident though the Interborough may

have been of ultimate triumph, it needed a swift triumph. Unable to obtain that it resorted to a series of devices to give it the semblance of a triumph. As these devices came one after the other into play, the whole line of the capital

ist entrenchments came to light. First came the outspokenly capitalist

Governor Hoch of Kansas, in an article in the "Independnt" says that the reason he signed the bill establishing a state oil refinery is to re-establish competition in opposition to the Standard Oil monopoly. The Kansas oil fields cover about a dozen counties with from 2,000 to 3,000 productive wells. One refinery to this territory will be as about effective opposition to the Standard Oil and its railroad allies as a company of Russians against a regiment of Japs.

The President again condemns "rac suicide", without a word of criticism for the economic system that makes it

banished political suspects), this right has been replaced for the Jews by the permission of permanent residence in fifteen governmental districts (1835) and in the ten governmental districts of Russian Poland. From this territory the fifty-verst boundary strip (abolished by the law of June 20, 1904) and the city of Kiev (Ke-eff) must be deducted. Within this territory the law of May 2 (14), 1882, has drawn a new boundary line, diminishing the Jew-pen by ninety per cent. As a temporary measure, but until now in power, the Jews were prohibited from domiciling outside of the cities and towns. Jews living in villages before the promulgation of the law were not expelled, but the removal from one 'rural locality" to another was strictly interdicted. But what is a "rural locality"? The explanations of the senate in this regard are obscure and contradic-

tory. In consequence, the law of 1882, in its application by the administrative authorities, has caused thousands of lawsuits by the expelling of Jews who endeavored to domicile outside of the towns, and these law-suits form a vivid picture of the damage inflicted by this law upon the entire development of the districts. The greater part of these lawsuits is directed against people absolutely without means and generally caused by denunciation of competition. In very many cases traces of bribery or even of blackmail on the side of the lower police and administrative authorities are clear-

ly perceptible. The right to live outside of the pre- trict not three per cent. of this number.

cial examination.) From 1884 te this permit was not granted once. The new city ordinance of 1892 has excluded the Jews from the local selfadministration; Jews are not allowed to

hold office in the city administration The administration appoints Jewish city councillors in the proportion of at the most ten per cent. of the total number of councillors. Jews are also not admitted to the elections or in the service of the Zemstvos. Generally, in every institution the number of Jews must not be more than one-third of the total and the presiding officer must be a Chris tian. At jury trials the number of Jewish jurymen, must not transcend the proportion of the general number of Jews to the non-Jewish population in the respective districts and the foreman of the jury must be a Christian.

Jews have no right to military offices to class-ranks; they may not become musical directors in the army, and the number of Jewish army musicians must not exceed one-third of the total. Jews are not admitted to the Quarantine. Frontier and Navy services. Jews may not frequent all educational

institutions. For example, the veterinary college at Charkow, the mining school at Dernbrow, and others, are closed to the Jews. In high schools, technical schools, etc., in the prescribed district, Jewish students must not exceed ten per cent. of the entire number of scholars, outside of the district not five per cent., and in the residence dis-

The reason of it is that they are ign rant, are too perverse to admit it, and are insolant enough to talk about thin they do not understand. I could menti to you scores of such specimens.

THE EDUCATED PROLETARIATE-The number of educated people 18, 10, grown to such an extent that it m than suffices for the wants of the cans talists and of the capitalist State. Inlabor market of educated labor is to-end as overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day, it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed, and are afflicted withlack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for a pullic office experience the difficulty of obtaning it by reason of the crowd; these others who seek employment elsewhre experience, the extremes of idleness undexcessive work the same as the marn al workers, and just the same as thathey are the victims of wage-slaver, Ao

In- the universities the propertiesexabout the same.

Worthy of special mention is yet of nore extremely oppressive spec laughter-tax of the Jews. Thus is the "Jewish legislation" Russia.

What under these conditions is th conomic situation of the Jews?

(To be concluded next wesk.)



[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-MUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

UNION MINERS REBEL AGAINST | that is produced; consequently, they

MITCHELL To the Daily and Weekly People. At its last regular meeting, held March Section St Louis, Socialist Labor Party, decided to place in nomination as delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention oi the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, as per call, issued by National Executive Committee, in The Weekly People of March 4, William W. Cox, of East St. Louis.

It is very likely that a local S. T. & L. A. of Machinists will be organized here in the near future, at least, I hope so. Almost all of them are dissatisfied wih the pure and simple International. I did not find this out till lately, as I was known to be a "Union Smasher." The business agent of the locals, Eugene Sarber, has taught them a good lesson, however. Two years ago, the Machinists went out on strike, "ten per cent, increase or nothing" was the cry. After nine days Sarber called a meeting. There he told them that he had signed agreements with the bosses for seven and one-half per cent. increase. Hardly any of them wanted to ratify his action, many protesting against it, but these were "out of order." and quite a few left the meeting and the Union at the same time. Then he told them the reason why they must ratify it. He claimed that the Metal Mechanics Association (an understudy of the International) would go back on them; yet, at a meeting of these Metal Mechanics held on the same day, he exhorted them to hold out as long as the Machinists, which they then pledged to do. Another rea son why he signed the agreements and he wanted them to ratify his acion was, as he said, because some very good friend of his had bet \$10,000 that strike would be settled at seven

one-half per cent, that day. I was not present at the meeting, because I was not a member of the International, but I have heard this from a good many who were there. Quite a few of the more intelligent ones have expressed their satisfaction for the idea of organization on new lines, and their cagust for the American Federation of

There is not much work to do as ident to readers of The Weekly People, the replies coming in very To-day. I received a letter from Novinger, Mo., telling me that the miners in that locality are beginning to rumble. My correspondent says that three weeks ago a member of L. U. 1847, United Mine Workers, was discharged by the company, whereupon all the mo nbers of this local went out on strike. The company and the national and district officers of the United Mine Workers claimed that the miners violated their contract. The latter were told that they must resume work before their grievance could be consid ered or their charter would be revoked. They always submitted heretofore, but on this occasion they showed by their vote that they don't care for the charter. He also sent fifteen names for trial subscriptions to The Weekly People. These names I will turn over to the agent.

gent Ho I ren St. To On M uted "Lint "Al super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they what pot sc vour at t super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super a super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha of th no -n and c they super is lo ceize the fa him, that I is tha subt of th no -n subt ceize super is lo super is lo ceize super is lo su su su super super super super super super super super i

might decide to use their wealth themselves and have their erstwhile parasitical exploiters to shift the best they could

Elbert, truth is dangerous; better go go on as you were and leave it alone. T. J. H.

New York, March 14.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCO-MOTIVE ENGINEERS. To the Daily and Weekly People .--The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-

neers, conservative to a muddle-headed degree, more so than any other pure and simple organization, hugs and cherishes the delusion that the needs of the workers are near and dear to the heart of the capitalist railroad management. New York, March 12. The brotherhod believes that the latter is actuated by benevolent philanthropy in its endeavor to establish old age pen-

sions and compulsory insurance (for "mutual benefit," if you please). It also believes that the capitalist railroad management was actuated by the same motive in instituting the Brown system of discipline (the alleged purpose of which is said to be the discontinuing of suspension without pay of men under discipline, thereby sparing the families of those involved, the unwonted suffering naturally attending the fulfilling of so harsh a measure), and "humanely" substituting the Brown demerit . to be found. system instead, which furnishes the capitalist railroad management with absolute power to officially disorfalify and, the meeting, announced, their willingwhen convenient, dismiss the employe, and, by the same token, render it impossible for him to ever again sell his labor power to a railroad company. What becomes of this "benevolent phi-

lanthropy" and the boasted freedom of the railroad employe to sell his labor power in an open market, under such ircumstances? "The right of contract" for labor is dream in railroading. There the horrible blacklist exists. It masquerades in the innocent guise of an application for employment. Its slimy source can be traced to the General Managers' Association of Chicago. Its mission was to cut out all men who were prominent in the Pullman-A. R. U. affair. In this it succeeded so well that it was adopted by all the railroads since then. Now couple the age limit to all of the foregoing, and it will be easy to imagine the sort of a whiphand the railroad companies have. No wonder Grand Chief Stone, seeing the futility of the subway and "L" strike to the locomotive engineers, and the consequent threatened invasion of that branch of the market for labor controlled by his job-hunting monopoly, the B. L. E.; no wonder that Chief Stone, in his anxiety to avoid being encumbered by such an indesirable and unsalable commodity as the labor power of motormen, repudiated the while consignment, able licutenant of capital and sagacious labor fakir that he is.

Now, doesn't this whole situation make one feel like emigrating to Bulgaria or Russia, and from those comparatively peaceful and heavenly resting places, contemplate the progress of social disintegration among the muddle-

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905. WEEKLY PEOPLE.

strikers and thus deplete their treasury, by the expense of caring for, and the paying of heavy railroad fares for the strike breakers' homeward trips.

Labor has yet many lessons to learn, but the chief one, it would seem, is the lesson of the green goods nature of the capitalist press. Not only in such cases as the Interborough strike, but in every instance that the capitalist press has anything to say of Labor. When the workingan understands his class interests he, of course, wouldn't be fooled by

the viper press nor by the labor leaders whose praises it sings. The Daily People and the men of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have rendered good service to the Interborough strikers by removing the blinkers placed on their eyes by the Stones, Mahons, Gomperses, Mitchells, and others of that ilk. Our ability to help along by our press the cause of honest workingmen at such a time, makes that press worth all it has cost

On! Still on, old S. L. P.! and three cheers for the Daily People! J. H.

BASKY IN PITTSBURG. To the Daily and Weekly People :-At Braddock during the past week we

have had a series of meetings under the management of the Hungarian Federation of the Socialist Labor Party. From every point of view it was a successful series to both the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Basky is fully qualified to carry on the work as an organ izer, where Hungarian workingmen are

At the meeting of the 9th inst. quite a number of those who were present at ness to become members of the Socialis Trade and Labor Alliance. The importance of this, from a party point of view, will be better understood when the fact is realized that there are some hun dreds of Slavonic workingmen here whom we could not touch before. These are now to be handled by one of our Hungarian comrades. It will be seen that by giving us this field with a certainty of its successful handling for the coming

summer, that we are bound to make gains for both the party and the Alli-Still more can be said, for at McKees port, a short distance from here, Comrade Basky and others canvassed for subs for the Hungarian paper the "Napakarat' and, at the same time advertised the meeting to be held at Braddock on the same day, when the hall was packed. The priest at McKeesport had a three column article denouncing Socialists and

Socialism. He said 'the Socialists were men that did not want to work, but wanted money and fine clothes, at the expense of their dupes. When Comrade Basky read the paper and commented on it, a young lady very ably showed that the Rev. was denouncing the Socialists for the very thing that he was doing himself. She showed very plainly that he (the priest) carried on a regular system of fleecing, his dupes. He gave space in the paper, just alluded to above, to the dupe that gave fifty cents, and had a special book for those that gave one dollar, and for one dollar and fifty, the dupe had his or her picture put in; the special rate of honor. So you can see that the visit of Comrade Basky to this locality was productive of good result, as shown by the contact established with the Hungarians and the opposition of the

To the Daily and Weekly People: Mrs. A. Konikow, of Boston, who is at present on a lecture tour for the New England Turn Bezirk, spoke in this city on March 12, to a large audience at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, her subject being "What Will the Present Industrial Development Lead To?"; the answer being -to Socialism.

AN EXCELLENT POINT.

During her lecture she made this excellent point :

When a young couple starts out in life it is the ambition of every young housewife to become the owner of a sewing machine, and when that first goal is finally reached it brings joy to that family because it is an all around blessing, the machine doing the necessary work in much less time than the busy hands of the wife would otherwise require.

Should, however, the husband come home with the news that a new labor saving machine has been brought into his workshop, that would' not bring joy but consternation into the family, because it would perchance deprive the husband of his work and wages. The

difference being that on the one hand the family owns the machine and thereby derives its benefit, while on the other hand the machine becomes a curse because somebody else owns the machine and derives the benefit to the detriment of the workers whose labor is thereby displaced.

The Socialist, therefore, advocates that all machinery used in production shall be owned jointly by all the workers. The lecture was interesting and theo

retically correct right through. M. R. Holyoke, Mass., March 15.

DETROIT'S SUCCESSFUL RUS SIAN MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The Russian mass meeting which was held here in Arbeiter Hall on Sunday, March 5, was a very successful one Comrade Hoag was chairman. He explained that the object of the meeting was to aid the Russian Revolutionists and read the appeal from the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which was published in the Weekly People of February IL.

Comrade Meiko Meyer was then in troduced. He spoke in English. He touched upon the backward, autocratic and feudalistic development of Russia, and detailed the overthrow of feudalism in France and England to illustrate its possible evolution. He then traced the development of the proletarian uprising in Russia, calling attention to its relation to Manchurian events, which it overshadows, and the ignorance displayed by the capitalist press of this country, regarding the organization of the Russian proletarian and the leading part it is playing in the inevitable overthrow of Czarism.

Meyer then paid attention to conditions n this country. He showed that Liberty in this country is a farce, as we are bound down at the dictates of the cap italist class, which condition would continue as long as the working class consent to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Meyer cited numerous well-known instances of oppression to which the workers are subjected in this country and compared them to conditions in Russia. He then punctured many capitalist arguments, especially that regarding "Brotherhood among men," showing how capitalism, with its wars, makes that impossible, and that only Socialism as was headed workers of this "land of the gentlemen of the cloth. But he and all shown at the Amsterdam Congress, where

edy of the "Workingmen's delegation" to the Czar. We applaud their clearness of sight in recognizing in said delegation nothing but government overseers or what we in America call the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. We applaud and emphasize the fact that between the Working Class and their masters, the capitalist class, or whatever other name this class may be cloaked in, that there is nothing whatsoever to arbitrate: that to parliamentarize is to

compromise, a principle that no bona-fide revolutionary movement of the Working Class can abandon for a moment without abandoning its cause.

We cheer the Russian Working Class for the high pinach of humanity and morality to which it has raised itself by extending the hand of Brotherhood to its brothers of Japan, thereby tearing it-

self loose from the hypocritical humanity and actual immorality of the ruling class, that while preaching brotherhood. finds its accounts in tearing the peoples of the earth into opposing packs of mutually devouring hyenas.

With our brothers in Russia we say: Down with the last remnants of Feudalism.

Down with Class Rule.

With the Russian Working Class we ry three cheers for the Russian Revolution! Three cheers for the Social Revolution. Three cheers for its dauntless Apostles!

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded by the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party to George Plechanoff, Paul Axelrode, N. Uteroff, Vera Zassulitch and Leo Deutsch; the Geneva, Switzerland, General Council of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.

After the adoption of this resolution, Comrade Fabinski spoke. He was the

concluding speaker. Adjournment followed The meeting was a great success. The hall was filled. The receipts were \$8.50. Considerable literature was sold; much A. K. agitation was also done.

Detroit, Mich., March 13.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLU TIONISTS

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week. Fraternally,

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City,

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND. During the week ending with Saturday, March 18, the following contribu-

LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS [NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY. MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

F. B., CLEVELAND, O .- "Iskra" can | be had for ten' cents a 'copy.. It is a bistatement "wages are the price of labor" monthly publication.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- The closing paragraphs of the gentleman's letter explain the objections contained in the previous paragraphs. All these critics of The People have some material interest it absolutely clear. A commodity is a or illusion that makes against Socialism. The man who takes stocks in a "co-oper- | labor-power is sold in the labor-market ative" concern need say no more-The People can not be otherwise than "anti-Socialist" and a "mudslinger" to him.

J. C. B., DENVER, COLO .- The man who talks "Austrian School of Economics" is simply presuming upon the ignorance of his audience. He is trying to appear learned. The "Austrian School" is the name given by pedants to Bohm-Bawerk and his followers. It is a jamboury of Jevonism (supply and demand pure and simple, without recognicing the central principle of exchange

value) and radical bourgeoisism, plus little "curiosities" on economics. There is nothing typical in the "Austrian School."

C. W. W., CHICAGO, ILL .-- The "pied" sentence in Leitner's letter on the Manifesto reads this way: "We need not care a fig whether the new organization endorses the Socialist Labor Party (a la Western Federation of Miners) or not; Comrade Winfield himself realizes and ridicules the utter worthlessness of such endorsements "

S. T., ANN ARBOR, MICH .-- Don't you see the lines breaking and re-forming? The A. F. of L. going to pieces, and those organizations that have learned gravitating to the point where the A. L. U. and the S. T. & L. A. are converging? And on the other hand Gompers and kindred spirits uniting?

J. S. F., VICTORIA, B. C .- The battles were numerous. But we would say that the Volkszeitung conspiracy died on the spot and the time when the Socialist

Labor Party took the solemn oath not to allow itself to be muzzled, and to keep its press agoing. There and then the Volkszeitung conspiracy died. The rest was only a question of time.

R. O., ERIE, PA .- To read the Eugen Sue stories speedily you will have to read the Daily People. One story, "The Iron Trevet" was published in the Daily last year; it is all plated; but the publication in book-form is delayed for lack of funds. Another story, "The Abbattial Crosier" is now going through the Daily. It will pay you to get the paper and

read it. The other stories will now fol-

low faster.

R. E. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Well, what is the recognition that Roosevelt gives to the Socialism of the Social Democratic party? It is to reduce railroad rates -- a thing that does not concern the workingmen, excepting in so far as it will furnish the companies with a pretext to reduce wages some more. Roose velt's instinct is correct. He correctly sizes up the Social Democracy.

H. F. CINCINNATI, O .- This office has no authority to reject contributions to a debate ordered by the National Executive. If the office deems the correspond-

(meaning labor-power) should not be considered ambiguous; and the following sentence-"Labor (meaning labor-power) stands on the same footing as any other commodity"-so far from making the first statement more ambiguous, makes thing sold in the market. Seeing that labor-power is on the same footing with any other commodity. What a commodity sells for is its price. Seeing that labor-power is sold by its owner, the workingman, for wages, it follows that wages are the price of labor-power. Seeing, furthermore, that labor-power is part and parcel of the seller (the workingman) and that the workingman is generally referred to as labor, "wages are the price of labor." Nothing ambiguous

D. M. H., ROSLYN, WASH .- The

"A, B. C.," TACOMA, WASH .- First, Equalization and compensation of what? Second. The law of the "survival of the fittest" is a correct law in natural philosophy. Whatever lives -- animal or plant-will survive, thrive and multiply if it is fit for its conditions. The capitalist class has thrown disreput upon the law by the interpretation that they put upon it. They really twist the law into meaning that the "best" survive, and as they survive they seek justification for their mischievous existence in the law of the survival of the fittest. The law, however, indicates that under bad conditions only the bad can survive. Man moreover, can improve his conditions Under capitalism the workingmen must pine. In the mud only mud-eels and not gold fishes can grow.

about that. Next question next week,

B. E., RED WING, MINN .- The fault lies with the proof-reading, and that can not be done better for lack of forces.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .-- It is desirable that when papers are sent in the sender state his name.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- Sections must not complain if their reports do not appear earlier than the secretaries send them in. The one from Detroit, for instance, was dated March 6, and mailed on the 13th.

TO COMRADES AND FRIENDS .-Continue sending preambles and constitutions of your Unions. Many duplicates are coming in. It does not matter. Some new ones always turn up among them.

CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO MAN-IFESTO-Received and not yet published in the Daily: A. F., New York; H. F., Cincinnati, O.; J. H., Jersey City.

J. D., ERIE, PA.; O. T., COLUMBUS, O.; R. B., FALL RIVER, MASS.; S. P., NEW YORK; J. E. F., SAULTE STE MARIE, ONTARIO: H. L. PORTLAND. ORE.; M. R. HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. H. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. H., DEN-VER, COLO.; B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.; S. C. Y., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. L., EL. MIRA, N. Y.; G. F. SPOKANE, WASH .; T. E., AVIS, PA.; A. S., CINCINNATI, O.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. U., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J., CAN-TON, O .- Matter Received.

LAROR IN HOLLAND

| ping that our cause will progress, | free and home of the slave? | of his ilk are just beginning with the | the Russian and Japanese delegates | tions were received for this fund: | ence whony improper, it is referred to | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| ain, yours fraternally. | N. H. & H. R. R. | working class. | shook hands, makes it practical Meyer | Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal \$2.00 | the National Executive Committee for | (Translated from Amsterdam, Holland, |
| Paul Herzel | New Haven, Conn., March 13. | With Comrade Dick to talk Hungarian | closed by exhorting all present to do | Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y25 | final action. Your correspondence to the | |
| Louis, Mo., March 11. | | and Slavonic, and with the new charter | what they can to promote the Russian | M. Postelwait, Kalamazoo, Mich25 | debate on the Manifesto was not ac- | "Het Volk", Social Democratic |
| Louis, Mo, March 11. | THE VALUE OF A TRUE LABOR | for Allegheny County, we are better | revolution and the Social Revolution. | Collected at mass meeting, Detroit, | knowledged received because it was put | Organ.) |
| | | equipped for the agitation and education | A collection was taken as 1 C | | on the Letter Box file. And it was put | On the 26th of February last, a cou- |
| A "LITTLE SERMON." | PAPER, | of the working men in and around Pitts- | | M. Jassinowsky, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00 | there because it came together with an- | ference was held in Amsterdam, Holland |
| the Daily and Weekly People | To the Daily and Weekly People : | burg than ever before. | rade Richter followed with a speech in | Henry F. Goercke, Toledo, Ohio 1.00 | other letter from you asking 150 ques- | composed of delegates from several trade- |
| larch 9, the yellow Journal attrib- | How many among the men brought here | Comrade Basky will leave here for | German, during which he read from our | Branch 65, W. S. and D. B. F., Cleve- | tions. It was supposed to be a continu- | unions and resulted in thirtoen unions, |
| o "Elbert Hubbard" the following | to take jobs on the Interborough, were | Cleveland on Saturday evening. We wish | German organ several articles, also the | land, Ohio 5.00 | ation of the bunch of questions. It was | having a total membership of 20,000, |
| Sermon": | misled into the belief that they were | him the same success there as he had here | platform of the Socialist Labor Party. | | received, and will take its turn. | consenting to form a new federation. |
| employees pay more or less for | hired to go on a "new road being opened | and hope soon to have him again. | He, like Meyer, was frequently ap- | Total | | The purpose of the new Union, as |
| intendence and inspection. That | up", is of course, uncertain. Those who | | plauded. In fact, Richter seemed to hit | Previously acknowledged 81.42 | A. S., CINCINNATI, O A Socialist is | voiced by a motion adopted at the con- |
| say, a' dollar-a-day man would re- | joined the strikers have told that they | | the German part of the audience just | | a Socialist everywhere. | ference is to advance the economic and |
| two dollars a day were it not for | were hired under false representations, | Braddock, Pa., March 10. | right. | Grand total\$99.32. | | social interests of the working class. |
| | and that afterward they were herded on | • | At the conclusion of Richter's speech, | Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. | D. E. Cleveland, O Almost all the | H. Polak, who presided at the confer- |
| | trains and boats, hardly knowing where | AN S. L. P. PROTEST. | the chairman called attention to our | menty roun, National Societary. | Socialist Labor Party contributors to the | ence, said that the new Federation would |
| ook after him and supply the will | they were going, or what was to be done | To the Daily and Weekly People | literature and then introduced Dr. Alexis, | TAVE NOTICES | discussion on the Manifesto are Socialist | not be an auxiliary to the Social Demo- |
| olds him to his task. The result | with them. | The following appeared simultaneously | a local physician, who had requested the | TAKE NOTICE! | Trade and Labor Alliance men. | cratic Labor Party, as was claimed by |
| the contributes toward the support | It is certainly remarkable that men of | in the Butte Inter-Mountain and Evening | floor. The doctor had lived several | Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, | Trade, and Labor Amanee men. | those who opposed the new Union. But |
| ose who superintend him. Make | is certainly remarkable that men of | | years in Russia, and gave some interest- | Tacoma, Wash., intends, in the near | C. H., NEW YORK Yes, in the days | the speaker would not defend this at- |
| istake about this: Incompetence | any intelligence would allow themselves | An and the second s | ing information about conditions there. | future, to go on the road for the So- | | titude and would welcome the day when |
| and and when a substanting and | to be marketed in this way-without | was held Tuesday, March 7. | Comrade Goldberg next spoke in Jew- | change and a diff, sening incluture, | of Jefferson and Washington this coun- | it would be possible to have the trade |
| ay for it, and no one else does." | any clear idea of what it was all about. | "A PROTEST. | ich Judging from the spoke in Jew- | second and second and a strip proody [| try's was a bourgeois government. It | union movement in Holland go hand in |
| may not have intended it, but | One would think that honest working- | and the second | ish. Judging from the approval of the | propagating the principles of the Party | was no longer feudal; it was not yet | hand with the Social Democratic Labor. |
| you say, Elbert, reveals an im- | men in Indianapolis, St. Louis and other | "Among the published list of delegates | Jewish people present, his speech was a | in any shape and manner possible. | Socialist; what was it, if not capitalist? | Party. |
| it truth Vou were smart to have | cities, where those who joined the strik- | to the democratic city convention from | good one. | As a means to attract attention he | | |
| d the truth but you were not | ers claim to have been recruited, would | the Third ward appears the name of Pat | At the conclusion of Comrade Gold- | will take along a stereopticon and in | R. B., PATERSON, N. JIn the Unit- | The Diamond Workers' Union, which is |
| mough to have it search The | have better sense than to be fooled by | Dwyer. I wish to state that the name | berg's address, the following resolution | CARGE IN CONSISTER THE FORY OF CLIERING | ed States, an 8-hour law would be a | the most progressive labor organization |
| a that if you named the small | such green goods advertisements, stat- | was used without my knowledge or con- | was unanimously adopted: | illustrations he solicits the aid of the | farce. A Socialist in Congress should | in Holland, issued the call for this con- |
| or any other exploiter's) to see | ing that Labor is "scarce" in any part | | The Working Class of the city of | membership everywhere. If you have | prove the fact, and prevent the capital- | ference, only inviting those unions who |
| hey and they alone pay the cost | | bor Party I hereby protest against use | Detroit in mass meeting assembled on | or if you run across a good picture de- | ists from passing laws that only serve | were not in the old Federation (the |
| negotiant there is lite the cost | While having no desire to disparage | of my-name in connection with any other | this the fifth day of March, 1905, at Ar- | picting social contrasts, the develop- | to mask their designs. | Netherland Labor Secretariat). It is ex- |
| angement, mere is mile to prevent | the honesty of any of the men who came | party. P. J. Dwyer. | beiter Hall, under the auspices of Sec- | ment of machinery; industrial condi- | • | pected that when the new union is once |
| | on here and afterward joined the strik- | "Butte, Mont., March 8, 1905." | tion Detroit of the Socialist Labor Party | | J. B., SPRINGFIELD, MASS Nary! | firmly established, several branches of |
| t only the wages of managers and | ers, still it must be said that the taking | A friend of Comrade Dwyer's who | of America, do hereby send greetings to | | Nary ! Nary did the Volkszeitung pub- | the old Federation will desert and join |
| ntendents, but the entire profits | care of a large body of outsiders, be they | | our Russian comrades for their in- | | lish the telegram received by the Inter- | the new. C. C. |
| boss, together with the "divi- | honest or dishonest, is fraught with | vor, was responsible for the error in the | trepidity in sounding the signal for the | ALL TALLS OF ALL AND A | borough strikers from the Executive | |
| , of stockholders, "interest" of [| danger to the strikers during any strike | use of his name | revolt against the barbarism of Czarism. | favor by andies it to Charles a | Board of the American Labor Union. | |
| ors, rent of landlords? In short, | The Farleys can recruit enough men not | | We applaud the intelligence of the | laver by scheing it to Comrade Bon- | S. C. Y., 'CHICAGO, ILL The Irre- | Watch the label on your paper. That |
| mant perceive that it is they and i | only to take the strikers' places; but | B H Williams | Russian Working Class in detecting the | | 알 것 같은 것 같 | will tell you when your subscription ex- |
| mly who produce all the wealth | many more, whom they can dump on the | | fraud attempted upon them by the | | pressible Class Conflict in Colorado" will | pires. First number indicates the month, |
| | | | fraud attempted upon them by the com- | Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. | be soon published in pamphlet form. | second, the day, third the year, |

WREEKLY PROPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

OFFICIAL

ATTONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kunz, Secretary, 3-6 New Reads street, New York. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 3-6 New Reade etract, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no party smouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held at 2-6 New ende street, Friday evening, March 17. Present: Gillhaus, Teichlauf, Bahnsen, Lechner, Hossack, Walsh, Burke, Eck and Kinneally.

Absent with excuse: Katz and Craw ford.

Gillhaus Chairman.

Financial report, for week ending March 4, receipts, \$\$8.90; expenses, \$37.-65; for week ending March 11, receipts, #34.35; expenses \$134.70.*

Committee on Party Press reported that new catalogue for Labor News Co. will soon be out. Circular on Press Security League ready to mail in a few days. Efforts are being made to get the Party's trade union literature into the hands of organizations interested in the Chicago convention. The Party as a whole is expected to co-operate in this work. The work of the Press Committee endorsed.

Sections San Jose, Cal., Newburgh N. Y., Davenport, Ia., and Richmo Va., report election of officers. Section nd, Va., nominates Chas. H. Corregan, Section Kings County nominates J. F. Stevens, and Section St. Louis inates W. W. Cox, as candidate for delegate from the S. L. P. to the S. T. and L. A. Convention.

Section Salt Lake, Utab, reports the expulsion of Louis Schroeder, for conduct ng a members of the S. L. P. Section Allegheny County, Pa., reports the expulsion of W. S. Miller, for having worked and voted for a capitalist party.

Section Pawtucket, R. L. reports re ganization of the Section, and officers ected. Section Philadelphia reports reinstatement to membership Louis Katz, who resumes his office as secretary of the Pennsylvania S. E. C. Correspondence: from Graber, St. Leuis, Mo., on N. A. F. matter; from rson, Sec'y Cal. S. E. C. on Bohn tour: from Anna Tewksbury, Wichta, Kans., saying that people of the West are so eager to hear about Socialism that they readily fall a prey to freak and fakir. The comrade's letter shows that y are on to some of the schemes. Circulate the Weekly People and drive them out of business. From Reimann, Portland, Ore., on possibility of organizing Section. Arranging for work in con-ction with Bohn when he appears. From International Socialist Bu reau. Brussells, Belgium, on publication of usterdam Congress proceedings and es to the bureau. From Oliva M. John son on composition of Marxian League. Section Louisville, Ky., remittance on N. A. F., and stating that Section Paducah refused to help in the work. Mass. S. E. C. remittance for due stamps.

Hans Ladstock, of Portland, Oregon licant for membership at large ad-

Mass. S. E. C., New Jersey S. E. C. ad Minnesota S. E. C., report the esablishment of correspondence bureaus. Conn. S. E. C. request that 43 due stamps st by Section Kensington be replaced y this committee; so ordered.

General Organizer Bohn in several com mication's reports on his work at rence, Pueblo, Boulder and other Colowas. He is now able to hold out-

ter for building the organization through Party press; referred to secretary of correspondence bureau. From Section Woburn, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, ordering stamps, From secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee on arrangements for three State organizer and canvasser plan; conference to be held in Boston Sunday, March 19. From Section Pitts field, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, bill for thirty-five dollars loaned

to committee in November, 1904. Ordered paid. Greater Boston Entertainment Com mittee reports on work in hand for

raising funds. Also that Comrade Brimble had forwarded several pictures of incidents in the struggle in Colorado. Secretary L. H. Engelhardt reported for Correspondence Bureau, on having matter sent to readers of Weekly People in the cities and towns unorganized. Agitation Committee reported on meetings to be held in Lawrence, Lowell, and New Bedford. Report concurred in and accepted.

Committee elected to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island commit tees to place a canvasser for the Party press and organize in the field, ordered to go ahead.

Adjournment followed John Sweeney, Secretary,

55 Temple Street, Boston.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of March 18, at headquarters. Daily, People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Ferguson in chair. All present except Santee. Minutes of previous meet ing adopted as read. Correspondence: From State Organize

Rudolph Katz, report. Accepted and ordered published. From Santee on visit to Spigel, who has given up business tour of State. Filed. From Sections Gloversville, \$7.60, Kings County, \$32.-06, Richmond County, \$10.50, Scandinavian, \$8.73, Utica, 10.50, New York County, \$40, for N. A. F. From Sections Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, Richmond and New York, vote on candidates for new S. E. C. Referred to Secretary for tabulation with those already received. From Section Rensslaer, three letters on work of organization in Albany, and P. J. Burke, member-at-large. Secretary instructed to answer Section, and to write to Burke. From Section Rensslaer asking why minutes of meeting of Feb. 11 and 18 were not published? Secretary reported having answered that though meetings were called for those dates' they were not held, owing to lack of quorom; hence there were no minutes to publish. All minutes of neetings held have been published. From, Mrs. C. Boland, Troy, N. Y., requesting extension of time limit for appeal in extended to all workingmen and women. case of Boland vs Devane, for husband, who is ill. Secretary instructed to an-swer that as time limit for appeals is fixed by the constitution of the party, the committee has no power to grant the requested extension. From Schenectady, lecture of Joseph Scholssberg, on March 20. Filed, From North Tarrytown, request for speaker to address People's Forum during April. No speaker being available, the request could not be granted. From Gloversville on agitation and prospects, both good. Answered and filed. From Troy, calling attention to inacuracy of statement from Labor News Co. Secretary instructed to answer that such matter should first be

not forthcoming then the matter may be brought before this committee. Financial report for February: Re-

referred to the parties from whom it

emanates for rectification. If that is

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. For the above fund the following con tributions were received during the week ending with March 18: J. A. Stoltz, Deep River, Wash ... \$1.00 Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. (on

50c. monthly pledge) 3.00 23rd A. D. New York 2.65 Jacob Breuer, Hartford, Conn. 1.00 Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y. .25 Frank A. Bohn, commission on literature and subs. for Feb. 6.62

Frank Helbich, Evansville, Ind.50 Charles, Kuharik, Canon City, Colo. per Bohn 5.00 W. E. Berger, Canon City, Colo., per

Bohn 5.00 W. Still, Eckert, Colo., per Bohn 1.40 Montrose, Colo., Devore, Hofman, De Shazer, Dawes, Lebahn, per Bohn 10.50

Collection at Grand Junction, Co. per Bohn 6.43 Andrew Sater, New York 3.00 Christ Bahnsen, New York 1.00 Jas. C. Dalley, Turtle Creek, Pa. .. 1.00 M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)

Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)15

Previously acknowledge\$412.03

Grand total\$461.18 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

TO NEW JERSEY SECTIONS. At a meeting of the Sections of Hud on County held Saturday, March 18, Julius Eck of Section Hoboken, was elected member of the S. E. C.

For officership in the State Execu tive Committee, the following candidates were nominated: For Secretary, John Hossack. For Financial Secretary, Geo. P. Herr-

schaft. For Treasurer, Wm. Thuemmell. All Sections in the State will vote upon these candidates, and send in record of vote before next meeting of the S. E. C .- the second Sunday in April.

John Hossack, Secretary.

NEW TRADES UNIONISM. Beginning with Monday, March 27 nd continuing every alternate Monday thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of Detroit, Michigan, will inaugurate a series of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams avenue, on the all important topic of the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meeting on "High Time for a Change." A cordial invitation to aftend is hereby

BOSTON S. T. & L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77 Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month: Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features. C. H. Burnham,

Rec. Sec.

NOTICE, PITTSBURG. AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF SEC TION ALLEGHENY COUNTY SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY, WILL BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS, 2109 SARAH STREET, S. S. PITTSBURG, PA., AT 1.30 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, AT WHICH TIME THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ABOVE NAMED SECTION WILL BE PERFECTED.

COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. (The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Sunday, March 19. at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the Daily People:

Socialist Labor Club, N. Y., foot rest; Wm. Heyman, sugar bowl, spoon holder, two cups and saucers; Mrs. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., cake dish, fruit dish; Miss Friedberg, Brooklyn, cake dish, card receiver; Mr. S. Lepp, cushion; Mr. Schach; city, six iron pads; Mrs. Heyman. toy safe, two cream pitchers, two ash receivers, two surprise fans, bank, vase; M. Heyman, twenty-five mantles; A. Mo ren, city, two burnt wood panels; L. Moren, one panel, ten passarpartout, shaving cup; Misses F. G. and S. Salzberg, city, five pin cushions: Wm. Sauter. Brooklyn, N. Y., two cake dishes, butter dish, two cream pitchers, four match boxes, three vases, two card trays, rubber ball; Mrs. Barthels, cash donation \$5; A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal., gun metal watch; Mrs. C. L. Halfman, Jamaica, L. I., beautiful cushion rest; J. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., cloth bound book; S. A. Lewin, city six boxes writing paper, ten packages court plaster, three boxes of perfume sets; Timothy Walsh-Greenberg, office article; Ruth and Jeanette, Jersey City, metal frame, two framed pictures, small canoe, work basket, gold plated salad spoon, five small articles, cloth bound book; D. Horwitz, city, oil painting and three brooches; Mrs. Mary Schaetzer, Buffalo, N. Y., three fine tidys; Mrs. L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., handsome drawn-work table cover; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., elegant oak pedestal; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col., small specimen of placer gold; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam

Junction, N. Y., four fancy handkerchiefs; An Interested One, fancy hand made handkerchief; Mrs. A. Lupovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., three glass flower stands; S. Hodas, Brooklyn, N. Y., one box of writing paper, two pencil holders, two ink stands, one knife, ruler, harmonica, fountain pen, bill book, mirror, three memorandum books, two boxes of checkers, fancy inkstand, two toys: Socialist, one album and photograph, toy bank; O. Miller and Max Eisenberg, Cin-

cinnati, O., handsome rug. The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on this Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People: M. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y., box of cigars; Mrs. Andrews, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy shawl; David J. Tombin, Canton, O., watch; Miss Tombin, Canton, O., pillow; Miss F. Juergens, Canton, O.,

table cover; C. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa., silver mounted toilet set and case; C. W. Cole, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; L. Ochlecker, Brooklyn, N. Y., very fine large Easter egg; Mrs. Katz, two ash receivers, chair, cushion and tidy; Miss L. Manthey, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy pillow; J. Newman, city, four mantel ornaments; Wunderlich, illustrated atlas of the world, two pictures; Mrs. C. Vonderlicth, city, ten pieces, chinaware, glass flower vase; Mrs. J. Donohue, city, under skirt; Mrs. L. Miller, box of perfumed soap, fancy perfume basket, china cup, ent glass lee cream set; L. A. Levin, city, two fancy alabaster picture frames, three boxes of sponges; Mrs. J. E., Hoboken, tray cover, three pairs ladies' shoes, lady's handbag, tea pot and cup, fruit dish, ladies belt; Miss Rickert,

Hoboken, N. J., two glass tumblers, box of dessert spoons, hand made doylie; Mrs. Bassy, Hoboken, N. J., skirt holder, lady's purse and glass butter dish; Mrs. A. Louett, Kalamazoo, Mich., fancy pillow; Mrs. A. E. Higgins, Kalamazoo Mich., fancy handkerchief , bag; Mrs. Clark, Staten Island, N. Y., five_towels, two fancy doylies, six handkerchiefs, and two pairs of socks; Mrs. A. Buchler, Gloversville, N. Y., six pairs of fine gloves; Mrs. Hesselberg, city, two dozen shaving brushes; Charles A. Rathkopf, city, fancy pin cushion, fine picture; Section Onondago County, N. Y., fine oil

INTERBOROUGH DEVELOPMENTS. (Continued from page 1) lie to their previous declaration that the strike was off.

The capitalist organs did not, however, know the cause of the men's stiff ness in not all rushing back and begging the company's pardon. They did not know it down to last Saturday evening. Even as late as last Sunday morning the "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" rcport declared the strike lost.

Suddenly, lo and behold, a gransformation! A vice-president of the body that threw the motormen down is reported to be back to the city, ready to re-instate the men, and oh, wonder of wonders! the Central Fakirated Union which the Sunday before was limp as a dish-cloth, now went into SECRET session and appointed a committee to look after the strike! What is it that happened? This is what happened. The combined

capitalist press and its Central Fakirated collection of labor lieutenants discovered at last that the only bona-fide trades union in the city, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, had taken hold. They now discovered what it was that gave the strikers back-bone. They now found out that bona-fide workingmen and not traitors were at work. Hence the wonderful change of posture. Hence the appearance of the national "vicepresident" upon the field and his sweet words; hence the sudden stir in the Central Enkirated Union and its "Committee.'

What these folks now propose to do is obvious. They will see the company. They will point out the danger of a course that will throw the strikers into the hands of Socialists. Capitalists and labor fakir committees will put their heads together to save their hides. Whatever the issue bona-fide Union ism has laid a solid corner-stone that to intrigue between scabby fakirs and the company can now destroy.

If the company yields and is willing to accept the men back without punishing them with wage reductions-it is a victory won by the Alliance and the

Daily People. Without these the men would have been wholly routed, abandoned as they were by all the New York press, the Daily People excepted, and betrayed on Sunday the 12th instant by

the Central Fakirated Union, after having been betrayed before by their national officers.

If the men still feel the effects of the betrayal of these national officers and the Central Fakirated Union, are correspondingly demoralized, then they will allow such scabby committees to act as intermediaries for them. This will, true enough, be a false step. It will merely prepare things for having their throats cut later. Nevertheless, even if this false step is taken, the corner-stone is laid unshakably. The work of the Alliance and the Daily People will neither be forgotten nor undone. The traction men of New York WILL be organized into a bona-fide union that vill be heard from presently.

Finally, if the Alliance and Daily People work among the men has sufficiently restored their morale, then they will refuse to allow themselves to be represented by men or committees of bodies who threw them down, and who now take up their cause only because the Alliance and Daily People have put it back upon its feet. Such men and committees should be spurned. The treason is clear as a pike. They can only have more treason up their sleeves. None but committees of the men themselves should be entrusted to deal with the company. Whether the men have been sufficiently invigorated to take so bold a stand remains to be seen. If that should happen, their strike will yet assume an aspect that will bring joy to labor and make the capitalist fleecers shiver. If, however, things are not yet ripe for so bold a stand-even then the Alliance and Daily People have done a work from which a new era will start. The fact that Pepper was thrown out of Marion Hall yesterday shows that the Interborough strikers will not be humbugged. At the time of going to press (Tuesday March 21, 10 p. m.) the United Railway Workers were busy working along these lines. At the meeting this night plans were forgulated for the distribution at the different "L" and Subway stations on Wednesday morning of 500,000 "Warnings to the Public."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

Three hundred and ninety seven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 18. This is good work. It shows that we can do if we want to. Let us try to do as well or better every week. Make it better.

It has been left to one who is not a member of our organization to show how much one real good hustler can do. Adolph G. Buethe, of Detroit, Mich., holds an office in a pure and simple union and is, therefore, debarred from membership in the Socialist Labor Party, but, at the same time, he has left no stone unturned to push the Weekly People and circulate Socialist Labor Party literature. His agitation among the members of the union is bearing fruit. This week he sends in a list of thirtythree subscribers, all yearlies but two.

He also orders 35 copies each of "What Means This Strike" and "The Burning Question of Trades-Unionism." In his letter he writes: "It is our intention to give each new member a years subscription out of their initiation fee and I shall endeavor to keep The People before our membership, as I know it to be the only laboring man's paper." This should be a hint to all Socialist Labor Party men, who attend union meetings, to work along similar lines. A workingman, who is a member of a pure and simple union | will be omited.

should be approached, especially at this time when there is so much of import. ance to him, transpiring in the labor movement. When you meet him in the shop or at a union meeting get him to read an S. L. F. pamphlet and subscribe for the Weekly People. Others sending in five or more subs

are as follows: Geo, Franklin, Spokane Wash., 24; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O. 15; Frank Bohn, Florence, Colo., 14; 34t! A. D., New York, 8; P. Friesema, Jr. Detroit, Mich., 7; A. Louwet, Kalamazoc Mich., 7; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5, J. C. Becker, Colorado Springs, Colo., 5 A large quantity of sample copies of

the Daily People have been distributed every day during the Interborough strike in this city. No other paper has stood by the strikers. Every other paper either through its silence or through its misleading reports has helped to try to defeat the strike. The Daily People has gained many new friends during the strike. It is on sale on news stands in New York city at 1 cent per copy on week days and 2 cents on Sundays. By mail, outside of New York city, \$1 for 3 months. Try it.

Push the Daily and Weekly People.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT. The week was an unusually good one. The sale of leaflets is increasing, Some orders for literature are coming from the Socialist party, One local orders \$8,30 worth. One of our Sections ordered 20 "Woman Under Socialism" and 20 "The Pilgrim's Shell", and several good orders for "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" came in. Due to the absence of an employe, full details for the week

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conover them. And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

| door n | neetings thus reaching larger |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| crowds. | At Grand Junction he had es- |
| pecially | good audiences, owing to the |
| the rower | h arrangements made by the com- |
| CALLS IN CONTRACTOR OF COMPANY | sohn finds that the big corpora- |
| | Colorado have the workers ter- |
| retired | through fear of the Black List. |
| He is a | ow proceeding south to Arizona. |
| From .t | he reports sent in from places |
| where I | John has been, it is evident that |
| his tour | has been of great value to the |
| Party. | the part of the second second |

The business brought before the com-mittee indicates that there is greatest activity in the West just at present Other Sections of the country are exson for out door work is appearing. John Hossack, Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held March 12, at an Boston headquarters, People's stitute, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. m Dunnack, Schugel, Murphy, ngelhardt, Mortensen, Fugelstad and weeney present. Minutes of previous tecting accepted as read. . The credential of Carl Neilson, of

m Woburn, accepted and delegate

ondence -- From Sections o Greater Boston, voting for treasurer of eral Committee, Jas. A. Bresnahan, of Cambridge, elected with thirty-eight votes. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps, and mat-

s, due stamps, \$53.76; donation to agitation fund \$5; campaign fund \$1.50; balance, defunct Section Amsterdam, 6c.; ING. mileage \$13.44; total, \$73.76. Expenditures, to Correspondence Bureau, §2.21; N. E. C. share of campaign fund, .75; postage and sundries, .81; total, §3.77; balance, \$69,99.

A discussion was held on the extension of agitation work throughout the state, especially n Greater New York. Suggestons involving the co-operation of Section Greater New York, D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., and the State Executive Committee, were laid over for further development and consideration. Adjournment followed.

The vote on candidates for S. E. C. resulted as follows: Kuhn, 236; Kihn, 205; Ebert, 239; Gillhaus, 202; Walsh, 204; Moren, 164; Deutsch, 86; Pearson, 90; Lechner, 103; Olson, 79; Mummery, 53; Augustine, 48; Moonelis, 59; Archer, 54. Ebert, Kuhn, Kihn, Walsh, Gillhaus, Moren and Lechner, accordingly are elected the committee. Pearson, Deutsch, free. Olson, Moonelis, Archer, Mummery and Augustine, accordingly are to fill vacan-cies in the order here given.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY, ATTENTION! Readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Queens County, attention: Those willing to assist in the work of S. L. P. organization in Queens County are requested to communicate with Rudolph Katz,

205 East 94th street, New York.

READERS OF THIS NOTICE ARE RE-QUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEET. SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

D. E. GILCHRIST, SEC'Y PRO TEM.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Buffalo-At Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genessee, on Sunday, March 26. at three o'clock, under auspices of painting. Labor Lyceum. Attorney Thomas E. Boyd, on "The Present State of Demo-

eracy." Admission free. Buffalo-At Socialist Labor Party neadquarters, room 510, 19 West Mo hawk street, on Monday, March 26, at eight p. m. L. A. Armstrong, on "Socialism, its origin and development." Admission free. Detroit-At Mannebach's Hall, 273

Gratiot avenue, Sunday, March 26, at 2.39 p. m. "Collective Ownership vs. Individualism", by W. J. Hoag. Admission

New York-Friday, March 24, at 8 p. m. Joseph Schlossberg (in Jewish), on "New Trades Unionism," at Petofy Hall, 112 Cannon street.

TO NEW JERSEY COMRADES. Please take notice that Comrade Joh lossack has changed his address to: 246 Princeton avenue, Jersey City.

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

L. Abelson Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.

The festival, which was held on March 19 at Grand Central Palace, was a success, despite the bad weather which prevailed. The last March affair was surpassed, and it is believed that the total result will be nearly as good as that of last Thanksgiving Day's event. The March festivals are never as successful as the Fall ones.

DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

organized

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Lingenfelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" party, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was built from above and emanated in the head of one man." Admission, ten cents. After the debate a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be

ATTENTIONI

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, s-6 New Reade street, New Yorh City.

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

An eight-page weekly paper in the Hungarian language which, in all political

and economic questions, takes the uncom promising stand of the Socialist Labor Party.. Readers of The People, who come in contact with Hungarian workingmen, should not fail to call their attention to "Nepakarat" and induce them to subscribe for the only Hungarian S. L. P. pa per in America. Subscription rates: Per year, \$1.80; Si z months, go cents. Address: "Nepakarat", 197 East 4th s treet, New York City.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters connected with BOCIALISM, POLITICS, INDUSTRY.

Subscription Rates, United Kingdom, 12 months, 1s. 66. United States and Canada, 50 cents a year. criptions received at WEEKLT PROFILE office, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

SOCIALIST

"THE

READ