

GRAND

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A DUTY OF UNIONISM

A WORD IN TIME

"Eighth Explosion-More to Come", published in this issue, are, like the features of the whole serial of Explosions, obvious enough to require no comment. Surely no comment is needed upon a performance that tells so well how like a strange cat in a garret Mr. "A. M. Simons, Editor", must have felt at the conference that was convoked to issue the Chicago Manifesto, or that reveals the seething condition of the Movement so perfectly that the gentleman, one of the signers of the Manifesto, is so quickly constrained to stultify his own signature, take backwater, expose the "Intellectual's" incapacity to grasp the question of Unionism, and seek to straddle. On all such matters the Explosion is clear enough -indeed, a delectable "Explosion."

But apart from all that, the document furnishes an instance of a certain category of duties that a bona fide and serious economic organization will have to buckle to, before progress can be safely made. Seeing that the approach of the convention called to meet in Chicago on the 27th of next June is bringing up for consideration the thousand and one questions connected with so important a matter as the economic organization of the Working Class, the document can be turned to even better use than an "Explosion."

The following passages occur in the document:

"We believe, that its (the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance) unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued." Again:

The Socialist Trade & Labor Allice has never proved itself anything t a nauseous nuisance in the labor at. As a labor organization, it has never been in existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion."

Here are two bunches of nothing but conclusions. Whether they are scanned from above down, or from below up, or are held diagonally under the light, or the whole document is held up to the light-whichever way the document is handled, not a semblance or vestige will be found of an allegation of fact upon which the conclusions are supposedly based. There is not an allegation of fact for the conclusion that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has "an unsavory name", least of all are some of the persons mentioned to whom the name is "unsavory"; not an to draw the conclusion that the "meth-

The interesting features of the able impression .- Not a single allegation of fact: all conclusions floating in the air.

Now, then, it is essential to the freedom of speech that a person be allowed full scope in the drawing of his conclusions: any retrenchment upon that is a retrenchment of free speech; but it is likewise essential to intelligent discussion that the drawer of conclusions furnish his audience with the facts, or allegations of fact, from which he draws his conclusions. By so doing the audience is enabled to do its own thinking; by neglecting that duty the audience is disabled from thinking. When allegations of fact are furnished; the audience can verify them for itself; if it finds them to be false, then it knows what kind of a hair-pin addressed it, and it has by so far been clarified: if it finds the allegations of fact to be true, then it is in a condition to judge for fitself whether the conclusions are

warranted. To fling about conclusions without first furnishing the allegations of fact on which the conclusions are based is to assume dictatorial functions, it is a presumption of infallibility. No same man if he is decent, no decent man if he is sane strikes such a posture. He who does insults his audience, and insults the Cause that he handles.

Whether an individual who indulges in such practices does so because of a mental and moral make-up that disqualifies him from the proprieties of civilized discussion; or whether it is the instincts of a Gompers, perchance, of an "Intellectual" that sway himwhatever the reason, one thing is certain, to wit, that no juncture can be imagined, least of all at critical periods of a Movement, when such practices

can be conducive of anything but evil. Serious questions are now up in the Socialist or Labor Movement; many more will arise; they will keep on arising up to the last moment; and along with them, there will be serious differences of opinion. A strict attention to allegations of fact in discussions is a guarantee of order; the neglect of the observance is an invitation to wrangling and confusion. It is to the interest of the exploiting class to keep

the Labor Movement with its hands in its own hair. The recent ribald attitude of the capitalist press of this city, the "New York Volkszeitung" included, towards the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in this body's dauntless endeavor to shield and save the striking workingmen of the Interborough Company from absolute annihilation by their American Federation of Labor and other national officers, is an instance in point. Individuals there will be plenty, as are today cropping up among the "Intellectuals" in the so-called Socialist, alias allegation of fact appears upon which Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, who, no longer able to

was arrested and fined in connection with this work. His release was secured. At a meeting of the deposed executive committee, held on Wednesday, March 22. through the objections of the S. T. and L. A. men a motion to call on Belmont and ask him to take the strikers back, was voted down. On this same day, the 16th Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party of New York City, voted \$10 to the strikers. Several members subscribed \$3 additional. Resolutions favor-

ing the strikers were also adopted. On Thursday, March 23, the United Railroad Workers held a meeting at Marion Hall, and adopted plans to secure financial aid. Committees were elected with this end in view. At this meeting, the changed attitude of the press in denouncing the accidents on the road and demanding that the men be taken back was pointed out. The men were warned that this was simply an attempt to extort hush money.

On this same day, the committee appointed by the Central Fakirated Union. had a conference with Belmont in the Astor House.

The members of the committee were Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union: Morris Brown, of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 144, and A. J. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union. The committee stated "that the

strike was a mistake," and said that the rank and file of the strikers "acknowledged that they were misled and were repentant." It was argued by the com-

mittee that "the company, having broken (Continued on page 6.)

IN HOT CAMPAIGN -- COMPLETE TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION Hutchinson for Mayor-Capitalists Never Vote for the Socialist Labor Party-Why Workingmen Should-Bohn's Good Meeings. Grand Junction, Colo., March 22 .-The spring campaign for the Grand June-

JUNCTION

tion city election is almost over. April 4th is election day. On that day the voters of Grand Junction will once more ride to the ballot box and vote for what they think they want and after it is all over the majority will kick when they get what they have voted for, i. e. capitalist corruption and exploitation. The Socialist Labor Party has had a ticket in the field every time there has been an election on, since we organized our Section in June 1890. This spring is no exception to the rule. We are again in the field, with the following city ticket, for the election that is now at

hand: For Mayor, S. B. Hutchinson. For Clerk Miss May T. Sanders. For Treasurer, Dr. N. I. Jolinson, For Street Supervisor, M. H. Jones. For Police Magistrate, T. C. Lindhard For City Marshal, T. J. Wampler. For Aldermen-First ward, R. Skeggs and J. N. Billings; second ward W. H. Burkhardt and J. C. Kucera ; third ward, J. A. Cannell; fourth ward, Ed. Coulson and Alfred Eggers.

During the past six years, when there was an election on, the S. L. P. of Grand

Junction published one or more nun bers of our local Socialist Labor Party paper "The Revolutionist". In this way we would make clear the fact that it would not pay the capitalists to vote the S. L. P. ticket, as the Socialist Labor Party stands for working class and not for capitalist class economics. The capitalists have taken the advice to a man, as up to this time we have not heard of a single person voting the Socialist Labor

Party ticket with a view of promoting the best interests of the capitalist class. We have also tried to make it clear to the working class voters that the only way they could vote for and in the interest of their class was by writing Socialist Labor at the top of their ballot and vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight. But, strange as it may seem, the working class of Colorado had rather vote to help the capitalist class than to vote to help themselves-the working class. And after they have permitted. themselves to be used as tools in the interests of the capitalists, they always kick because they get what they voted for, i. e., the use of the political power in the interest of the capitalist class.

This spring in Grand Junction the Elks captured both the Republican and Democratic parties and nominated their men on both tickets. It will make no difference to them which one of the old parties lose: the Elks are sure to win. The Elks of Grand Junction know what they want and how to get it. If the working class of Grand Junction and the country at large would follow the example set by the Elks they would unite with the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, and just wipe up the

(Continued on page 6.)

EIGHTH EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

(This time from A. M. Simons, Editor, in March issue of International 'Socialist Review.) In the very excellent survey of to order. The conference is not for the

French Socialist unity by Comrade La purpose of uniting the American Labor Monte which appears elsewhere in this issue, there is one sentiment expressed with which we wish most emphatically to disagree. This is the proposal for unity with the Socialist Labor Party, based on the supposed identity of the proposed industrial organization, the manifesto of which appeared last month, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We have no desire to enter into a detailed discussion of the demerits of the latter organization. We believe, cialist Trade & Labor Alliance has however, that its unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued. Nothing would more thoroughly damn the work of the conference which meets in Chicago next June than the prevalence of the idea that it was an attempt to revive the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That conference is not called for the purpose of inviting labor men, either in or outside or existing unions, to unite with some already existing organization. It is for the purpose of founding a new industrial organization. Those who have issued the call will be nothing more or less than members of that it was to be simply another Sothe conference once it has been called cialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Union to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and then asking the rest of the trade union world to accept the domination of those now in control of these organizations. If this were the purpose there would be no need of such conference. The American Labor Union has certainly played a valuable part in the trade union movement, but it was because it was felt that it was inadequate for the work before it that the conference was proposed. The Sonever proved itself anything but a nauseous nuisance in the labor movement. As a labor organization, it has never had any existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and a by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion. Nothing shows the correctness of our position on this point more fully than the eagerness with which every enemy of the proposed industrial organization has circulated the statement, as evolved by the capitalist press, that the object of the Chicago conference was to organize a Socialist trade union to fight the existing unions, and

DOOM OF RETAILER Manufacturers Crushing Middle Men by

Running Their Own Retail Stores.

One of the methods by which the manufacturer is making his power felt upon the finished products market is by the direct ownership and, operation of retail establishments. As a method of distribution this innovation is as little subversive of the usual equilibrium of trade as any irregular method. Each establishment takes its place simply as one among other competitors. The firm controlling the largest number of retail agencies in this country is probably the Singer Company, which has eight hundred stores in the United States, besides many in other parts of the world. Automobiles, safes, phonographs and typewriters are sold in part by this system. The case presented by the sale of carriages, wagons, plows and agricultural implements, generally is very similar to the above. Here an added motive for the direct control of retail agencies lies in the economy of shipment by car lots. An agency, because it pushes the make for which it was established and carries a full line of the goods, is able to take a larger proportion of its supplies from the factory in car lots than the average independent dealer. 1 If, therefore, the

convincing to many manufacturers. A chain of stores absorbing the output of a factory, affords an independent outlet entirely free from the control of jobber or retail dealer. The maker also, by coming into direct contact with the customer through his agencies, has the benefit of the direct criticism of the user. He can from week to week follow the changes in demand as they effect styles. He can to some degree avoid the intensity of rush seasons and the idleness of dull ones in his factory by supplying his stores evenly throughout the season. The dominant argument in most cases

however, which have apparently been

is, however, undoubtedly the fact that it is only through the ownership of retail stores that the full profit of an extensive adertising campaign can be realized by the manufacturer. By means of retay stores he takes all of the highest retail price which the force of his advertising will induce the customer to pay. The stores themselves also are an advertisement.

The independent dealer always wants his own name over the door. The manufacturer's store exerts its entire force as an harmonious element in the general scheme of publicity which is being followed. This principle which makes the store one means of realizing the profit out of the modern gigantic campaigns of advertising, helps to account for the shoe stores of Douglas and Means, the forty-five of Bliss & Co. and the twelve Frawford shoe-stores. It annlies to the Knox hat stores. Together with the desire to intrench a monopoly, it explains the policy of the American Tobacco Company in effecting distribution through the United Cigar Stores Company and other firms.

Like a shock that thrills and that issue of crushing an uprising of Labor. awakens have come the revelations connected with the strike of the subway and "L" road lines, commonly known as the Interborough strike. A more complete exposure of the intimate connection existing between Labor Fakir and Capital-

acter of the kind of organization the railroad men of this vast city have hitherto been cursed with, has never been had before. Behold the spectacle, ye railroad workers of Greater New York! Let that lesson sink deep into your minds! Let it be one that is never to be forgotten!

men, organized in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, comprising all employes except the motormen, and in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which latter body embraced the former engine drivers and tenders, who, because of the change from steam to electric power, had "come down" from the exalted position of engineers to that of just motormen, had an agreement with the Interborough Company. That agreement the company had all along violated, most likely with a view ods" pursued by the alliance were im-proper; vainly does one look for the the belt of rule, will allow their thwart-ganization altogether with its attendant feature of keeping so many Labor Fakirs in its pay. Negotiations were opened to make the company live up to the agreement and these negotiations were dragged out for months, giving the company ample time to prepare good and well for the strike that was to come-some time in the distant future. That the company did prepare and was ready for all emergencies was shown when, finally, the strike did come. Carload and boatloads of strike breakers were at once started from all over the country, dumped into this city and put to work on the roads. Confusion and accidents resulted but that did not bother the company. It is true that, by failing to run its trains in keeping with the stipulations of its charter, that charter had become forfeit, but feeling safely entrenched behind the political power which the working class hand over to them, regularly, at every election, the capitalists did not feel uneasy on that score. It is also true that the public were not only much inconvenienced by the company's failure to run its trains regularly and safely, but were in addition jolted, maimed and killed in numerous collisions-but the public is at best a many-headed sort of no end of patience. And, moreover, in so far as that public is composed of workingmen-and they are the bulk of it-you will always have its sympathy, but it is without influence and has no say; and in so far as that public is composed of capitalists it can either escape such inconvenience and danger or is

The capitalistsare conscious of their class interests and stand ready at all times to

ist and of the foredoomed-to-failure-char-

This, in brief, is the situation: The

maintain them; the workers are notnot yet. No sooner had the strike begun when the capitalists, besides scouring the country for strike breakers, got their Labor Fakir brigade into action. There appeared on the scene Mr. Warren E. Stone, the "Chief" of that scabby organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the worthy successor of that late and not much lamented Mr. Arthur, at once a railroad capitalist and officer of a railroad workers' organization. Mr. Stone at once proceeded to the attack ---

not upon the agreement-breaking company, but upon the men on strike, but the whole thing looked more like taking a rest than like striking. Over charging them with having broken their 6,000 men, properly organized, properly agreement and winding up with revokled, properly put to work, their energies ing the charter of the motormen, thus led into channels that would bring supgetting rid of the motormen as not port, can do wonders. The local leadproperly belonging to so aristocratic an ers stifled action, lamed the arm of the organization as the B. L. E. and, at the men, induced demoralization, led that same time, rendering to the company energy into the ground. Nothing was such service as lay within his power. done. No appeal for support, no attempt There appeared also on the scene Mr to counteract the pernicious lies of the William D. Mahon, the President of the capitalist press-nothing. They were A. A. S. R. E. in precisely the same role urged, they were advised, but they did he did appear in other railroad strikes, not budge. They did not strive to have notably the Albany trolley strike. He too turned at once against the men the strike declared off, but they advised individual strikers to try and get back strike and sided with the company. No to work. The men, pushed to action sooner had he landed in town, when the by such glaring treason, finally, under papers were full of interviews in which the advice af the Socialist Trade & Mr. Mahon said that the men were Labor Alliance-the only bona fide wrong; that they had not consulted the Trades Union in the city-took hold National Executive Board; that the themselves, strove to rally the scattering strike would not be sanctioned by the elements, revive the sinking spirit and national body-mind you, all this after put up a fight. They formed a local of months of negotiation on the part of the local body with the company about the S. T. & L. A. under the name of United Railroad Workers of Greater New which that national body must have York and, free at last from treason and been fully informed. traitors, they now seek to make the best And, if this were not enough, there of the situation. And not only do they appeared on the scene two more birds of seek to make the best of the present ll omen to complete the work of betray situation, but they have in mind the al, Samuel Gompers, the President of the necessity of organizing, on correct lines, ALL THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN American Federation of Labor, the most corrupt organization, misnamed "of La THIS CITY OF NEW YORK. But of bor", that the world ever saw, and John Mitchell, the President of the United that later. Besides the treason of their national Mine Workers' Union, the same man who and local leaders, the men on strike had led the miners' strike into the ditch two to contend against the unanimous hostilyears ago when the striking miners had ity of the capitalist press. From the victory in their grasp and were buncoed ultra capitalist Sun, Tribune, Evening out of it by Mitchell, as smooth and Post, and such like, down to Mr. William plausible a labor lieutenant of the cap-R. Hearst's "Friend-of-Labor" American italist class as the pure and simple and Journal, every sheet vied with the American Labor Movement has ever proother to lie, misrepresent, announcing duced. Both these geutlemen are vice "Strike off", "Men Go Back To Work", presidents of the Civic Federation, at "Trains Running" in big scare heads, all organization of big capitalists devised for the purpose of stampeding the men by Mark Hanna for the emasculation of back to work. Even the "New Yorker the American Labor Movement, of which Civic Federation Mr. August Belmont, the Volkszeitung", an alleged labor paper in President of the Interborough Company the German language, the organ of the is also the President. Mr. Belmont, the Central Federated (or Fakirated) Union, President of both Civic Federation and joined in the chorus and of all the daily papers of the city just one stood un-flinchingly by the embattled men-the -the Interborough Company, called upon his vice-presidents Gompers and Mitchell (Continued on page 3.)

the company, re-echoed Mr. Mahon and thus did their share to help defeat the men on strike. Take one thing for granted. Whenever Mr. Samuel Gompers appears on a battlefield where Capital and Labor have locked horns, Labor will come out badly beaten, betrayed, disgraced. That is the gentleman's vocation. That is how he makes a living.

Against all this array of treason "from out of town", so to speak, the men on strike stood firm. But their troubles did not end there. The national fakirs had done their turn, had made their how and had retired from the stage. But presently it developed that the local leaders were in the same boat. There was a strike. Over 6,000 men were out, goods to be distributed are very bulky,

otest allegation of fact that the Soed private malevolence to lash them into cialist Trade & Labor Alliance "has seconding the capitalist's interests in never been in existence" as an economic creating confusion. Accordingly, it organization; look as one may, he will falls within the category of the duties fail to detect the least allegation of of a healthy and strong economic orfact for the alliterative conclusion that ganization of the Working Class to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance hold discussers, above all those who was never anything but a "nauseous presume to teach, to a strict account in the proprieties of discussion, and to nuisance" or for the opinion that its part in the Socialist or trade union distake drastic measures against all those cussion was "by no means admirable", who, by slinging about conclusions and least of all ar: the names of those without furnishing the allegations of mentioned upon whom the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is claimed to fact upon which these are based, throw the apple of discord, and inextricable have left this nauseating and disagree- turmoil into the ranks of Labor.

CHICAGO, TAKE NOTICE. OWING TO THE DECISION OF THE ELECTION BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET WILL NOT APPEAR OPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT. THEREFORE, THOSE WHO DESIRE TO VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET AT THE COMING ELECTION. MUST WRITE THE NAME SOCIALIST LABOR ON THE BALLOT.

CHICAGO S. L. P. TICKET. For Mayor, A. LINGENFELTER. For City Treasurer, J. FIELDER. For City Clerk, A. VASCANCELLOS. For City Attorney, J. W. Koch

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE Still Prosecuted With Vigor-Address Issued to Trolleyman. Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the Interborough strikers have been busy prosecuting their strike. The new Executive Committee of the strikers elected by the United Rairoad Workers, S. T. & L. A., met Tuesday, March 21, and organized with the following of-

ficers: S. J. French, chairman; E. J. Rozelle, financial secretary; W. E. Pat- thing, having conflicting interests and rick, treasurer; J. J. Leahy, recording secretary. This new executive committee immediately took steps to circulate 500,000 "warnings" to the public, denying that the strike was ended, notifying the publie of the danger of riding on the cars, and demanding the revocation of the company's charter. One of the strikers willing to endure much when it is an to lend their aid. They came, sided with

so that the question of car lots is important, the establishment of a few agencies in the chief markets may be profitable, because they will be able, through their own sales, to take goods in car lots, and they will also serve as transfer houses in distributing supplies to smaller markets. If numerous agencies are desired, to penetrate and hold a field, the expense may be lessened by selling the goods of other makers on commission. If the establishing concern makes plows, its agencies can add on and sell goods germane to a plow agency, such as reapers, wagons and carriages. By selling on commission car lots of assorted goods can be frequently sent out, keeping the stock fresh

without overloading the agencies. The direct retailing of shoes present an entirely different case from that of agricultural implements. The general buying public has recently become familiar with retail establishments, owned by manufacturers, and which are stores in the usual meaning of the term. They are not as yet very numerous, and their establishment is not stimulated by any of the advantages which we have just considered. They are not practicable, except for goods which can be successfully sold by themselves in specialty stores (that is, they are impossible for articles like sugar or saws), and in this fact of depending upon specialty sale they meet their strongest check for the prevailing tendency which has originated among retailers, is integrating in its nature and is expressed in the department store. Furthermore, a system of retail store operated by a manufacturer cuts him off from distribution through independent dealers, for the dealer will not buy of his rival in trade. There are arguments, Annals of American Academy

It is worthy of notice that there is a tendency at work which in the near future may lead to an increase in the number of stores owned by manufacturers or combinations of them. This is connected with the growth of advertising. When a few manufacturers only are conducting strong advertising campaigns, they are conspicuous because

they are the exception. When a large number of competitors besiege the public the conspicuousness of any one is lessened by the eagerness of all. We have. in this country, in a generation been introduced into an age of advertising. The very great adertisers are yet conspicuous because they are not numerous. But when the time comes, as it appears to be coming rapidly, that the multitude of great advertisers in any single line is so large that the average consumer is bewildered, then the retailer may again perform the service he once performed; he will choose for the customer and the customer will follow his advice. Under such circumstances, unless monopoly or some other combination of factors intervenes, the manufacturer will feel a strong motive to directly control retail establishments, and so get a step closer

to the consuming public than adverising will bring him, and, if possible,, distance his rivals .--- Edward D. Jones, in

WEEKLY FEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

2BITRATIO

the conflict between capital and labor. It is vociferously lauded as a means by which the differences between employer and employe may be mutually adjusted. Despite these facts, employers' associations and trades unions, that proclaim their belief in arbitration, are now at loggerheads, bitterly' fighting for or against the idea in some form or other, as in the case of the New York Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades unions. And though Arbitration is extensively practised, strikes increase in number, even in industries and enterprises controlled by its most pretentious exponents and advocates, as in the clothing industry, presided over by Marcus A. Marks, and Interborough transportation system, of which Mr. August Belmont, the president of the National Civic Federation, is the head. This paradoxical con-

dition is not without a cause, as a little review of abritration will reveal. Modern arbitration consists of the attempted settlement of industrial disputes by a board composed of an'equal number of representatives of the employer and employe. It figures as the main part of the trade agreement, that is, the agreement establishing the rates of wages, hours of labor, amount of out-

put, etc., entered into between labor

ployer.

debate already referred to.

building, at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth

reads: "The members of this associa-

phrase means that only union men who

are parties to the agreement, in ques

tion are to be employed. The dispute

in question was precipitated by the

Remington Construction Company,

which sublet certain carpenter work on

the Van Norden building to the George

C. Flint Company. This latter concern

was a party to the agreement and thus

obliged to hire only union men who

were also parties to it. The Flint com-

pany, however, as soon as it obtained

the contract, discharged about sixty-

which these men would ordinarily have

done to a Pawtucket concern. The

carpenters alleged that this was a vio-

lation of the agreement to "employ mem-

bers of the trades union, only, directly

or indirectly, when parties to this agree-

ment"-this being an instance of in-

direct employment. The point was not

union men; but that they were not

"union men parties to the agreement."

A complaint was made to the arbi

tration board. Bohnen says, that the

point was constantly evaded. The em-

ployers flagrantly violated one of the

most important clauses in the agreement

and then refused even to discuss the

matter. Meanwhile, the Flint company

ins and employers' associations. In case of disagreement this board selects a third party, who acts as referee, and whose decisions are final and binding. Formerly many of the States provided for the appointment of boards of arbitration. These boards acquired a reputation among employes for, partiality which destroyed their usefulness so that to-day arbitration is entered into between employer and employe through their respective organizations. and without State intervention, except in a few States, like Massachusetts. In this form arbitration is promoted by various associations organized for the purpose, the most prominent of which is the National Civic Federation.

Arbitration in its present form cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have been a success for the working class. The victories won by ans of arbitration have all gone to the employer. This fact is being gradually perceived by the employes. So h so that even such staunch upholders of arbitration in the past as five union men, and sublet certain "trim" the lithographers have begun to expose its deceptions, and object to it. The "L" and Subway employes gave the persistent violation of the arbitration agreement of September, 1904, as the reason for their unanimous tie-up of those ds on March 7, 1905. George J. nen, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that the Pawtucket workmen were nonin a debate in the New York Real Estate Record and Guide, during. Deer, 1904, criticizing arbitration as cticed in the New York Building Trades, says: "It was entirely a onesided affair forced on the unions after they had been weakened by a prolonged strike." He also says: "Arbitration, from the employers' standpoint, is a e of heads I win and tails you lose."

his benefit. In this lies the secret of his the hope of getting it all in before the strenuous demands for its adoption by disputed point could be decided. In order to forestall this, says Bohnen, the his employes, and their increasing opposition to it.

unions were forced to strike. The point Arbitration is of benefit to the emin dispute had not been decided to the ployer in many ways: first, its awards day of Bohnen's writing. The grievenable him to pay lower wages; second, ance is said to be a common one, many it compels employes to submit to violafirms repeatedly sub-letting work to outof-town firms, while at the same time tions of the trade agreement; third, it ends strikes in a manner favorable to requiring submission on the part of their the employer; fourth, it enables him to employes "pending arbitration." perpetuate the system by which he lives. The third point is illustrated in the

The first point is illustrated in the history of the lithographic artists' strike in 1806. The employers, through the arbitration on the question of increased wages and minimum output, for local intervention of the printers, agreed to German newspaper compositors, raised arbitrate the demands for the abolition in the dispute between the American of piece work, the restriction of appren-Newspaper Publishers' Association and. tices, time and a half for overtime, a the International Typographical Union minimum wage scale of \$18 a week, and in February, 1903. The minimum was a forty-four-hour work week. The ar-16,250 ems of bourgeois a day at \$4.50; tists returned to work pending the set-\$4.80 was demanded, the minimum to tlement. The settlement came-to them. remain the same. The arbitration board, Bishop Potter decided in favor of the with Bishop Potter as referee, granted artists on every demand, except the one the increase of thirty cents a day defor the forty-four-hour week. Did the litho employers live up to these awards? manded, but raised the minimum output to 27,750 ems, or its equivalent in bold-No. By systematic manipulation of faced type. In other words, the output positions, blacklisting and intimidation, was raised forty per cent. and wages only the artists were compelled to give up seven per cent. Or, to put it another their organization. During the negotiations to avert the general litho strike of way still, the pay per thousand ems was reduced from twenty-seven cents to March, 1904 (which was waged against twenty-one cents. This was hailed as a a trade agreement making arbitration victory for arbitration! No doubt it was compulsory for a year, instead of apa victory, but it was won by the em- plicable to each dispute as it arose, as the unions desired), Edward Stoddard,

The second point is well illustrated in President of the Poster Artists' Assofacts cited by George Bohnen, in the ciation, reminded O. D. Gray, one of the executive members of the Lithol Bohnen cites the case of the difficulties Employers' Association, of these facts. over the Van Norden Trust Company Gray's reply was: "Well, the artists weren't strong enough to enforce the street. Section fifteen of the agreement arbitration awards." Yet the honorable Mr. Gray then urged and now urges tion agree to employ members of the arbitration as an equitable method of trades union only, directly or indirectly, adjusting the differences arising between when parties to this agreement." The employer and employe. Who is he try-

ing to bamboozle? Another case substantiating the third point is the settlement of the San Francisco iron workers strike for a nine-hour day in 1902. The National Civic Federation arbitrated this strike, by ordering the men back to work with scabs pending settlement. "The settlement of the Iron Trades strike-this latest 'glorious victory'-is the greatest crime of the century," says the San Francisco labor organ, "Organized Labor," in a discussion of the disastrous results of this arbitration. In 1002, the Boston teamsters also returned to work "pending arbitration" by the National Civic Federation. The places of many of them had been filled with scabs. The result was an increase of toil for strikers who went back. This, too, was another 'glorious victory."

But the greatest "victory" of all, 'illustrating the fourth and last point, was the anthracite coal strike arbitration, brought about by President Roosevelt, with the kind assistance of John Mitchell. Guy Warfield, in an article in the "World's Work" for March, 1904, entitled "What Has Followed the Coal Strike," cites innumerable facts proving that the only persons benefited by the arbitration resulting from the great anbusied itself putting in, not non-union

thracite coal strike were the operators.

Arbitration is hailed as a solution of to the employer because it redounds to 1 ment trim," rushing matters evidently in awards the operators were enabled to 1 the employes at all times. This is due increase, the cost of coal \$75,000,000. "By means of the conciliation board," to quote an editorial in The People, summarizing Warfield's facts, "they are enabled to force the miners to aggression and provoke cases, the long-winded and final settlement of which redounds to their benefit. Under the decisions of the conciliation board, non-unionism is The capitalists' interests demand low wages and long hours, or what is equivaestablished. Under its rulings 500 union men out of a total of 3,000 have been lent to them, increased output and in-

refused re-employment in District No. 7 alone. Further, the right of discharge hand, want high wages and low hours, without consulting the union is maintained by the board. This permits of wholesale blacklisting. Finally, the the premium, piece work, and other sysboard's methods enable old evils, such tems of speeding up labor. Arbitration as dockage, to persist. All of which adds to the \$75,000,000, already recorded, still greater profits. are also equal. Again, nothing is fur-"Under the decision of the coal strike ther from the truth. The employer arbitration commission, the miners were owns and controls the tools which the awarded an increase of ten per cent. employe must use in order to live. He but this increase is offset in various direct and indirect ways. First, the companies increased the cost of rent and coal sold to employes. Secondly, they established a system by which the nonunionists were permitted to monopolize the mine cars to the detriment of the unionists. Thirdly, the system of excessive dockage cuts down the day's pay all the way from two to ten per cent. Fourthly, the increased price of comfor the parties of his employers. The modities bought at the stores rose out

so, that, finally, the increase of ten per cent. was actually a decrease. "The coal strike arbitration commission also awarded the nine-hour day. The result, in the language of Warfield, is that the miners find it longer than ten, so intensified has it become. Every privilege which made the ten-hour day tolerable has been abolished. Less than an hour's work overtime is not paid for, so that employes who are forced to work

almost an entire hour beyond the ninehour day have no basis for a valid claim! The nine-hour day is a huge and damnable farce. Just as the wage increase is really a wage decrease, so is the decreased work day really an increased one. Add to all of the foregoing the fact that the anthracite coal strike cost 000,000 in lost wages, and it becomes shockingly clear that the anthracite arbitration is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on the working class." The present demoralized condition of the anthracite miners-a condition in which imposition is practiced without restraint and the miners are leaving the United Mine Workers' Union by the thousands -shows conclusively the fraudulent and pro-capitalist character.

of arbitration. Were arbitration the "glorious victory" for them that it was heralded to be-were arbitration not of benefit to the operators only-they would flock to the union and support it with all the heroism and sacrifice that made them famous in the great strike of 1002.

The above instances will suffice to show that arbitration is a four-fold benefit to the employers only. They will help to explain why the employers fight for it, while the employes fight against it. ration is, in truth, only acceptable trim, but "non-union-party-to-the-agree- Under the practical interpretation of its Arbitration is bound to operate against working class by establishing Socialism."

to the fact that it is founded on a wrong principle, and takes no account of the dependence of the employe. Arbitration fails, because it is based on the principle of mutual interests between employer and employe. Nothing is further from the ruth. The interests of employer and employe are antagonistic.

tensified toil. The laborers, on the other as shown by the strikes for increased wages, shorter work day, and against fails because it implies that employer and employe, having mutual interests, is also the controlling factor in the State. The police, militia, judiciary, the legislative and executive branches of government, all work in his favor. In addition, he has well-organized associations that promote his interests. The employe, on the other hand, does not own or control capital. He is not a factor in the State, except as a voter, a function he always exercises by voting police arrests his pickets, the militia of proportion to the increase in wages; bayonets his sympathizers, the court enioins his strikes and mulcts his treasury the legislators pass laws that are either declared unconstitutional or become

dead letters, while the executive stands ready to mislead and dupe him, as Roosevelt did the miners. The employe has only his labor power and his trade union to oppose against all this. Where is the equality which arbitration implies, in these facts?

Arbitration being based on a wrong rinciple, and taking no account of the dependence of the employe, is bound to fail as a solution of the labor problem. The labor problem can only be solved by recognizing that the interests of employer and employe are antagonistic; and by organizing the working class along lines in . the interests of the miners, according to Warfield, \$25,- the employe. These lines proclaim to quote ; The "that" People editorial already referred to once more, "with the economic and political powers in the control of the capitalist class, the awards of arbitration are impossible of impartial interpretation and enforcement. ,Without backing, either in the shop or from governmental authority, it is impossible for the working class to secure that to which it is entitled according to the awards of arbitration. . It follows that the prime essential, then, is for the working-class to secure control of the economic and political power, by means of combined union and political action on class conscious lines, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. With such control of economic and political power, it will be possible for the working class to not

only enforce the awards of arbitration. but, what is more,-since it would do away with arbitration itself-abolish the system of capitalism and emancipate the

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Libor 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 conquer 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 plapless 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.

INEPAKARAT EEE

An eight-page weekly paper in the Hu ngarian 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 x months, go cents.

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The Economic and Legal Position of the Jews in Russia

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(According to a confidential report of the	about 10,000; in Minsk, 4,400; in Wol- profitable a profession is, the lower	15 and 720 roubles annually, machinists, sition of the Jews has promoted the	
Governor of Wilna.)	hynien, 4,000; in the city of Wilna, ac- the percentage of Jews, and vice vers	1. from 280 to 600, engravers from 380 to Jewish labor movement and therefor the	
	cording to the report, about 9000 Jewish District of Wilna Total Numb. Jev		
(Translated from "Die Neue Zeit" for	factory-workers. The total number of Army physicians 53	- tisans from 170 to 570 roubles a year. inaugurate reforms.	SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG
. the People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)		9 An ordinary male factory worker earns. And what does he propose? He would	OFFICIAL GERMAN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
	to 7,750; amongst which 2,933, that is Practising physicians 140 . 6	1 yearly from 60 to 300 roubles, while abolish the law of May 3rd, (15th) 1882,	A weekly paper that discusses, in the German language, all the important quee-
(Concluded from last week.)	38 per cent., are in Jewish hands. In gen- Prescription drug stores 67 1	6 the weekly wages of a female worker but-the prescribed district and all other	stone of the day pertaining to capital and labor. Work and wages, from the stand-
The report only contains statistics re-	eral, the Jewish factories are smaller Drug stores	8 gravitate between 75 kopeks and one exclusion measures shall remain intact!	point of the working class. Should be read in the home of every German-speaking
garding the district of Wilna, in fact,	than the non-Jewish ones, the former Attorneys-at-law	2 and one-half roubles. The monthly wages And the new "liberal" secretary of	workingman.
mainly only regarding the city of Wilna.	employing on the average 22 hands with Asst. attorneys-at-law 21	8 of a day-laborer do not reach above 15 the interior did not even give a thought	Comrades, do your best to push this paper among your German fellow-workers
But Wilns is one of the most important	a yearly business of 31,000 roubles as Private attorneys-at-law 97	7 roubles. Naturally it is impossible to to that, considered necessary by the gov-	and friends. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, 50c. for 6 months, and 25c. for 3 months.
Jewish centres and therefore other cities	against the latter employing 36 workers Dental surgeons	7 make any savings from such miserable ernor of Wilna.	Sample copies sent on application.
within the prescribed district may be	with a yearly business of 65,000 roubles. Dentists	4 wages. The most insignificant change- The "Jew Manifesto" of August 24,	WRITE FOR A COPY TO-DAY.
judged by it. An exception to this are	The Jews, according to the report, Midwives	7 old age, sickness; corporeal injury, loss 1904, as already said, did not bring any	SOCIALISTISCHE *BEITER ZEITUNG
such factory towns as Lodz, Byelostok	represent about 13 per cent, of the total Insurance agents	7 of work-puts the entire family into a changes in the legislation concerning the	193 COLUMBUS STRIET. CLEVELAND. OHIC.
and others. As a rule, in the prescribed	population of the district of Wilna, about Of Jews financially well situated the	e desperate position, almost into beggary Jews. The law regarding the so-called	And the second
district, trade and factory industry are	30 per cent. of the Jewish population of are in Wilna 2.887, who constitute, with	h and surely into want of food. The frontier-strip in reality never could be	
in a state of stagnation, in consequence	this district live in towns. Of the ten families 14.500 or 7 per cent, of the	e official census-agents of 1897, in the enforced and thus since the commence-	Headquarters, Section Minneapolis,
of a ruthless competition, want of capi-	banks of the city of Wilna, 9 are owned entire Jewish population; of small sto	e habit from childhood on to regard as an ment of this century nearly 100,000	
tal, the extreme cheapness of labor-pow-	by Jews, besides two money-exchange keepers owning from 100 to 1.000 rouble	s. exploiter every Jew, were surprised, when Jews did live there. And the same is the	S. L. P., 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.
er, and also on account of the prohibition	offices. The average capital of the Jew- the city contains about 6000. The whol	e they saw with their own eyes, how the case with the villages, where it is now	
to domicile outside of the towns and to	ish banks is 50,000 roubles; the profit 8 district comprises 12,246 masters and 10	majority of the Jews live: feaful over- "permitted" to Jews to make their do-	Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. Till 9. P. M. All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.
hold in lease real estate.	to 10 per cent., as all safe notes are dis- 899 helpers, laborers and apprentice	s crowding in the habitations misery a micile	AL Socialist books, Dealets and Fapers ingorsed by the Faity for Sale.
According to the census of 1897, the	counted by these banks. In 1901, there making a total of 31,145 (The total a	multitude of beggars of people without The governor of Wilns to a certain	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
number of Jews in European Russia	were 1,540 factories, with an average parently is erroneous, G. O.) or 2 p	T any calling whatsoever. degree with the assent of the former	
amounts to 5,082,343 or about 4 per cent	- production of 9,515 roubles; of these, at cent, of the total population of the di	In one room often ten persons live, governor-general of Wilna Sviatonolk-	
of the entire population of European	the most 1,232 were owned by Jews. Of trict. In the city of Wilna itself, th	e but seldom less than six to eight; a Mirsky, acknowledged the serious in-	ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER
Russia, or 10 to 14 per cent. of that of	l larger factories, there were 159, the pro- number of artisans amounts to 8,18	1. whole family has only one bed, where jury caused to the entire section by the	
the prescribed district. There were 500,	ductions of which ranged from 400,000 Thus, if one takes for granted that the	e naturally only a part of it can sleep. Jew-legislation and found necessary the	Feeling the need in the Party of an authority on parliamentary law, the
986 artisans, consisting of 259,400 mas	to 3 million roubles. Besides, there is are about 10,000 artisans and labore	s while the rest renoses on the floor. A annulment of the laws of 1882 And the	11th National Convention adopted Roberts Rules of Order as such authority.
ters, 140,500 helpers and 101,000 ap	- I the lumber trade, but which is now fall- I in the city of Wilna and that each famil	y family of four to five persons often for government? Even during the "liberal"	A knowledge of parliamentary practice, in addition to its aid in dispatch-
prentices; of 97,933 unskilled Jewish	I ing off on account of the decrease of consists of three persons, it develop	a days lives on 4 kopeks of bread and a era it never thought to grant any right.	ing party business, will add to every member's power and influence among
wageworkers 12,100 were agricultural la	" the wooded area. Of wealthy Jewish that three-eighths of the entire po	berring. Everybody walks barefoot and to the Jews-thus far the "liber lism"	working men. Refjerts Rules of Order can be ordered through us. Price 75 cents.
borers. In 14 districts (Poland and the	e lumber merchants with a capital of from ulation, or if each family consists of fin	e in rags. The children are thin, pale, im- of an autocratic government cannot	New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.
district of Cherson excepted) there were	100 to 200,000 roubles there are no more persons, that five-eighths of the enti	represented with the seeds of consumption reach! Exploiting the nearly in the most	New TOLK THEOR FROM ONLY OF THE HOUSE SHIELS, THE TOLK
about 34,000 factory-workers. Of 31,004	than two-tenths per cent. in the whole population of Wilna, lives by physic	al and physicial decline. And of such un- unscrupulous manner, it attempts to lay	
persons whose sex and age were stated	, district. Then there are all kinds of con- work.	fortunates there are in Wilna about 20. at the door of the dews the optim read	
26,667 (20,081 males and 6,386 females	tractors, representing the so-called free The wages of a laborer or artisan a	000, that is, a quarter of the total Jew- ponsibility for the denauperization of the	The policy of "divide et impera" ever ["Jew question" in Russia lies in the de-
were adults and 5248 minors. In the	callings. In regard to the latter, it is pitifully small. The better paid workin	r ish population. masses, to lead the discontent of the	was the policy of despots and thus the livery of Russia from absolutism.
government district of Grodno there are	characteristic, that the safer, the more men, like compositors, carn between 2	0 This abnormal economic and legal po masses into the path of national hatred.	only possible solution of the particular

Railroad Workers of greater new york

(Continued from page 1)

Daily People-the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only paper that is owned and controlled by workingmen and which, though always neglected by the very men it served in their hour of need, proved the only pillar for them to lean upon and make their side of the story heard

The police department of the city, as a matter of course, was at the beck and call of the Interborough Company, not only for the purpose of protecting the strike breakers and incidentally the business of Mr. Farley who is making money fast in this new industry, but also for the purpose of running the company's trains whenever the scabs got stuck and performing all sorts of services for the company for which the city is not supposed to pay a police force.

To sum up. The men had against them the entire capitalist class with hordes of strike breakers; they had against them the Labor Fakirs, big and little, national and local; they had against them the entire press of the city with the sole exception of the Daily People; they had against them the political power of the capitalist class, so far applied only through the police department, but to be backed up, if need be, by the militia and the courts. To make the picture still more complete, a number of students of Columbia University, true to the capitalist principles that the instution breaths into them, and anxious to dem onstrate the side they are on, scabbo it on the roads, not because they needed the money, but just to give expression to their class feeling and their hatred for Labor in revolt. That had not much practical importance, but it is deeply significant and, as a symptom, should not be forgotten by the working class, least of all by the railroad men of this city. And yet, in the face of all this, the bulk of the men stood firm. What could not have been done with such material properly officered and properly directed!

The railroad man is a much abused individual. Handled rigorously, fined on the slightest pretext, or no pretext at all, bullied by the company's understrappers, muleted when he buys his uniform, kept hanging by the cyclids while on extra list, his lot is not an enviable ane. . On the surface roads, every atpt at organization is crushed with less severity. An elaborate spy system is maintained, the company is informed of every ripple among the men-tending towards organization and such as have and desire, or display any activity that direction, are promptly weeded out. If the neucleus of an organization is formed, the spy is right in it and out go the promoters of that organization. Why all this? Because, ye railroad men of Greater New York, because of the great, the terrific power you jointly possess yet cannot now use because you are not united. There are at least 40,000 of you in this great city. You can tie the whole town, bring the capitalists' business to a complete standstill, cause stocks in Wall street to tumble into cavernous depths, bring your oppressors to terms in short order and compel them to respect, if not yourselves, then at least your power, and you can exact from them decent treatment and better living conditions. You can do more than that. If you organize on correct lines, on the basis of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, you will not only create a power that will protect you and your

if there is a way to stop it, that way must be taken

your numbers, united for joint decisive action; it lies in the fact that you can There are to-day among railroad men tie up the whole city. There are 40,000 many, 'no doubt, inclined to say: "What's of you now. New roads are contemplated the use ?---We can do nothing. To strike and new subways are being planned means to be beaten before the strike Your numbers will grow constantly and starts; there is no use to strike". These with them will grow your power to wrest men, who think or speak in this way, are from the capitalists better living condidoubly wrong. They are wrong when tions if you learn how to act unitedly. they think that nothing can be done, But that plan of organization is not as we shall show later on, and they are yet complete. To crown it and to make wrong again when they think that by its success certain the railroad men of not wanting to strike they can escape Greater New York need, aye, they must strikes. As to that, bear this in mind: have a paper of their own trade You non-resistance to oppression always inhave felt the power of the press when creases the pressure of oppression. that press turnel against you in what-Human nature as well as capitalist maever strike you have had. You have terial interests here work in the same inversely, felt it when you found the Daily People stand by you. But you must direction. The less you resist, the more will the other side encroach. Compare have a paper devoted to the railroad men wages and treatment in Brooklyn with in particular, a weekly paper, a paper the same in New York and draw your that can make a specialty of railroad own conclusion as to what the New Yorkmatters, watch over the interests of the ers will come to, eventually, with nonmen, expose tyrannous officials, keep the resistence. Then compare the Brooklyn companies in trim by going after them wages and conditions with the same in for their many violations of the law of other cities and then draw conclusions the land and also go after the authorities again as to what the Brooklynites will. who, after the free-masonry of capitaleventually, come to unless they pull ism, tolerate and wink at such violathemselves together for joint resistence. tion. You need such a paper, moreover Bear in mind that, under capitalism, because it will act like a bond that will there is no end to the screw that presses hold your organization together, keep Labor ever more downward. But some you in touch with it and exercise a gentime or other the limit of endurance is eral educational influence, so that, for reached. There is a hasty flocking tothe first time in the history of the gether, without plan, without prepara-American Labor Movement, you will betion, without understanding and then come a conscious and active part of there is an explosion-a strike, as unthat movement. Hitherto you have been avoidable as the weather, but spending dumb, voiceless, unable to utter youritself in idle fury in a short time, or, selves. You must become vocal, you must taken hold of and run into the ground gain utterance. That 40,000 men should by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalbe engaged in one calling, within one ist class-the ubiquitous Labor Fakirgreat city, and yet have not a paper of it ends in disastrous defeat and results their own to voice their common inin worse conditions. Is there an intelliterests is the most eloquent illustration gent man amongst the railroad men of of their helplessness, the more so when Greater New York who will deny the one bears in mind what a power such a correctness of this size-up of the situapaper could and would exercise to protion? Thus there is nothing to be gained tect and further these common interby trying to avoid strikes, for they will ests. come with elementary force whether you Such a paper, containing at least eight want them or not; a point will come in pages, could be maintained with ease by one quarter of your number at a sub-

can gather a big fund to see you through

money you can gather; it lies solely in

fight. Your power does not lie in the

oppression where all the considerations that now keep you in check will be swept scription price of \$1 per year, a paltry away like chaff before the wind, simply sum, less than two cents per week, when because they count like nothing and compared with the work it could do to weigh lighter than a feather as against help you and your organization. the unendurable pressure you are sub-And now, in conclusion, a few pracjected to. This being so, sensible men tical hints. As soon as this leaflet will will get ready and not let the storm overbe spread among you, the companies take and toss them like a ship on the will get hold of it. At once an army of water. That brings us to the point of spies will appear in your midst trying how to go about the work of organization to ferret out not only whether you beand to show that other wrong conceplong to an organization, but seek to extion of the man who thinks that "nothtract from you your very thoughts and ing can be done." opinions on the subject of organization. These creatures-it is difficult to call Aside from the fact that you can smite the capitalist at the ballot box in a way them men-will proclaim loudly against the wrongs suffered by the men; they

that will throw him into consternation will be dying to join what organization provided you have sense enough and there may be and they will favor the unity of purpose enough to vote the starting of one if there is none. Look ticket of the Socialist Labor Party-and out for these fellows. Be on your guard. no other-you can organize in a way Turn them down, confide in no one whom that will make it impossible for the you do not know and let no stranger company to get at you to any extent. It is not enough to combine as voters, learn from your lips any opinion you may hold. you must also combine as railroad men. Again, if in the course of your endeav-This is the way: Let the men of courage and foresight gather ten other men whom or to form your groups you run up they can trust, organize them into a against a man who is known to you and who tells you that he already belongs group and then stop and add no more to a group, let him alone thereafter. If to that group. Form groups of ten as rapidly as possible' and report the forhe is, you can do nothing more, for mation of a group as soon as formed to him nor he for you; if he is not and is Samuel J. French, care of Daily People lying to you, he is a man to steer clean office, 2-6 New Reade street, President of. Keep a sharp eye on suspicious charof Executive Board of the United Railacters and when you have reason to susroad Workers of Greater New York. Let pect that a certain person is a spy, each proup elect one trusted man to act um between the group and the Executive Board, he to receive all instructions on organization and carry them back to the group. At headquarters, the records will be kept exclusively in the hands of just two men, carefully selected, one for New York, the other for the other boroughsmen who are known to be absolutely responsible. The leader of any one group will not be permitted to learn who are the leaders of other groups, unless he finds it out on the road, but the Executive Board will keep all such information strictly confidential until such time that, by a secret vote of the men themselves, such secrecy and precaution is thought no longer necessary. Against this form of organization, the companies will

members alike.]

but we emphatically protest against the Florence, Colo., Feb. 27 .- I agree with | the payment of the expenses of the payment of debts incurred by the military under circumstances whereby the corporations in their war against the those comrades who say we should workingmen and the workingwomen of workers were injured very little or not be represented in the proposed Chicago at all. We know graft when we see it.' Colorado. Mr. Hagerty: this is the conference. Should we hold aloof, and fruit of your policy." in our absence, an organization be the labor movement break down in like

What I have stated is not the wors formed that would end in failure, the of it. Some excuse must be offered fashion? The catastrophe can be avoided responsibility for this miscarriage would | for this unspeakable treachery toward in one way, and in one way only, and to an extent rest upon us. Should an the working class and the truth of the that is to be as clear, as determined, and as revolutionary on the political organization be formed that would culold proverb: "He that excuseth accuseth minate in a victorious, progressive movehimself," was never more clearly estabfield as upon the industrial. The miserable outcome of the policy of the "Libment, then the Socialist Labor Party lished than upon this occasion. The and the Socialist Trade & Labor Allierty League" is a forecast of what will members of the sub-committee of the ance would be put out of business in happen to any organization that de "League," in reporting its failure to less time than it takes to tell. Staying preciates the importance of one or the secure the insertion of a "Repudiation' other phase of the Socialist movement away would not only be cowardly, as plank in the platform of the Democratic The last official act of Gov, Peabody was Comrade Ruther says; it might possibly party, realized that they must do someto fire Gen. Chase out of office, because thing to offset the painful impression of a personal feud between that person The members of the Socialist Labor that this ignoble surrender must create and Gen. Bell, and the first official act Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor in the minds of their adherents. And of Gov. Adams, beloved of the "Liberty Alliance are reasonably sure that we what a muss they made of it! Listen: have a well-rounded Socialist movement League," was to reinstate the man who "With regard to the Peabody warhad expended every energy in suppressand, as a consequence, our representadebt, after due and careful consideration tives would go into the conference with and AS A MATTER OF PRACTICAL an assured position, which is very differand in serving his capitalist masters. POLITICS, it was unanimously agreed ent from the attitude of others who by your committee and the executive will be there. We are sure of ourselves field is as essential to success as it is committee of the Democrats, that no reupon the field of industry. The workand of our position, but what of the pudiation plank be put into the platform, other elements? Very simple, comingmen of Colorado, who followed a and that our opposition take the follow rades. Accept the facts as they present program resembling that mapped out by ing course. Mr. Hagerty, centered their attention

themselves. Never forget the past, but "First :-- That the platform charge ilremember that the most valuable "time legality in the method of contracting is the present. 'If men and women said indebtedness.

whom we have criticized in days gone "Second :- That we charge irregular by convince you that they are anxious ity and dishonesty in the disbursements to advance the Socialist movement, upon of State funds.

the economic and political field, then "Third :- That the demand he made consign what is past to the dead, let it for a legislative commission to thoroughlje forever, and join hands and minds ly investigate the military expenditures for the success of our cause. It will be and to sift the grafting from the bonatime enough to retire when we find that fide accounts.

was skilfully devised to last as long as the conference has aims that are not "Fourth :- That we secure, through the legislative session. Ah, yes; it is a deals in Senatorial and Legislative dis-Mr. Hagerty, of the "Voice of Labor," brilliant plan, this proposal to affiliate tricts, a General Assembly that will rediscusses Comrade Prussak's letter with with no political party, but it is not one fuse to expend the money of tax-payers in paying illegally acquited indebtedthat commends itself to the intelligence an ability that covers, almost, a very serious error. When Comrade Veal of the writer. ness. was in Colorado we discussed the ques-

Thus the sub-committee. All the rot about the "illegality" of PART of the debt and "irregularity and dishonesty in mind. For a well-rounded, efficient Sothe disbursements of State funds," is cialist movement I would do anything, simply so much dust raised to conceal but for a one-sided, inefficient organizathe fact that these "stalwart champions tion, afraid to proclaim the true mission of the working class" had entirely surof Socialism, I would do nothing. rendered the position upon the retention of which the hearts of their followers were most set. . The demand for a An Old and Well-Tried Remedy, Legislative committee to "thoroughly investigate the military expenditures and to sift the grafting from the bona-fide accounts" is on a par with its companion idiocies. The Republican party was

trial field, and, in my opinion, we have it in the Socialist Labor Party and the debt" and we have seen that the Democratic party refused to consider the question of repudiation. What hope was That brings me to Mr. Hagerty's letter. Does he not, perhaps unconsciousthere then for the appointment of a ly, under-rate the importance of the committee charged with the work laid political phase of the labor movement? out by the sub-committee of the I have been reading his paper lately "League?" and what would have been and I gather from that, as from his accomplished had such a committee been letter, that he considers the economic appointed?

phase as being by far the more import-The demand is absolutely the worst ant. At the risk of incurring the wrath thing that I have seen proceeding from of the editor I shall relate certain facts a body of worknigmen. Do you realize that make plain the necessity of being what it means? I hope so. This is as clear and as determined upon the what it means to me: "We agree to pay the expenses of the expedition to political field as upon the other. Colorado has taught the workers of Dunville, in which a body of militia the country many things during the past and Citizens' Alliance men, under Gen. two years and it may be that some are Sherman Bell, invaded a peaceful coungetting tired of the very name, but here ty and attacked a body of unoffending are facts that demand the attention of miners, taking fourteen prisoners and men with eyes to see and the ability killing one, then rifling the pockets of to understand. This is a phase which the victim while his body was being our honest but tolerant friends of the conveyed to Victor. We agree to pay "Socialist" party are as shy of disthe expenses incurred by Gen. John cussing as they were the unsavory de-Chase in defying the courts of Teller county; in invading and desecrating the velopments in union circles during the temple of justice with armed soldiers: campaign. So to work. Mr. J. C. Sullivan, president of the in taking men from their homes at dead State Federation of Labor, and chairof night and incarcerating them in a man of the "Ways and Means Commit- filthy bull-pen; in rendering of no avail tee of the 'Liberty League'," delivered an the writ of habeas corpus, and in acting address to the assembled delegates of as the agent of the mine owners, that that organization on December 14, 1904. Unionism might be crushed forever. We After going over the circumstances leadagree to pay the expenses incurred by the ing up to the organization and attending military in transporting our brothers, unthe development of the body which he convicted of, and even uncharged with, heads, he submitted a report from a subany crime, except that they had dared comprittee appointed to wait upon the to act as men, to the line of Kansas, State Central Committee of the Demoover the line of New Mexico, and into cratic party with certain demands that Denver. We agree to pay the expenses were to be incorporated in the platof Gen. Bell and Captain Bulkeley Wells. form of that party in consideration of when they defied all the courts of the the support to be given by the "League. State, fram the County Court in San The Democrats agreed to insert cer-Miguel to the Supreme Court in Dentain things that have been hanging fire ver, to take Chas. H. Moyer, president for years, and which, the chances are, of the Western Federation of Miners, would have gone into their platform away from them, when he, accused anyhow Of course, the Bourbons made of no crime, was being held as a 'milia fuss over the business and made it tary necessity.' Yes; we agree to pay appear as if they were conceding great these and all other 'legal' expenses incurred by the corporations in robbing things to the unsophisticated sub-committee. That was part of the game. our brothers of their rights, but we do But, when the trades unionists broached NOT agree to pay the illegal expenses, the subject of the repudiation of the seeing that they were incurred in purdebts contracted by Peabody in his camchasing fresh fruit for the officers of the paign against the workers of the State. guard; in the hiring of an unnecessary the complacency disappeared. The number of hack-horses; in paying the heads of the Democratic machine reexpenses of officers who had business out of the State ; in the hiring of clerks fused, absolutely and positively, to consider the proposition in any way, shape, who sat around doing nothing; in the or form, and the "Liberty League" suppayment of Kyner for the presses ported the Democratic candidates, knowsmashed by the military, and other ing full well that they were pledged to heinous crimes against our fellow-work-

Section Calendar

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

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, Manhattan.

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 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and ing the workingmen of Teller county evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Clarity of thought upon the political 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.

body. What happened? First, the cap-Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets italists sneaked through an amendment to the constitution which gives them very Thursday, S p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6. control of the Supreme Court for years

to come, and then, through their control Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets of the Supreme Court, gained control very first and third Sunday of month of the General Assembly, which insures at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. the payment of the war-debt. Then

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. I., 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.

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

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

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bor Party 1.00 evolution and Counter Revolu-Revolution

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ers. In a word, we are willing to pay

the expenses of the enemy in doing

their worst against the workers of the

State, being convinced of their legality

Mr. Hagerty, are you willing to see

upon the fight between Adams and Pea-

the contest between Adams and Peabody

Comrades, if we take part in the Chi

cago conference, let it be with the cost

of surrender of principle eternally in

FOR UVER SILLY YEARS

evelopment of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels

Napoleon, Brumare 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..... Na Comparantas Lighknacht

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUE basbeen used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLICN's MUTRE'S NOT THE CHILDREN WILLS THE'S IN ING WITH PERFECT NUCCESS. IN SOUTHER IN CHILD. SHOTENN THE GUNN, ALLAYS AN PAIN CHILD. SHOTENN THE GUNN THE GUNN THE GUNN CHILD AND THE GUNN THE GUNN THE GUNN THE GUNN CHILD AND THE GUNN CHILD AND THE GUNN WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TARE NO OTHER KIND. pledged to the payment of the "war Paper

Do not be under any illusions that you

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

mean death to us.

commendable to a Socialist.

tion as to whether the political phase of

the labor movement should dominate

the industrial, or vice versa. I made the

reply that neither should dominate; that

both were aspects of the same question,

each with a sphere of its own in which

it was, and from which it supported its

complement; that for one side to dom-

inate or to try to do without the other

was to destroy the efficiency of the

whole. And that is my opinion to-day

I am for a straightforward, WELL-

UNDERSTOOD Socialist movement

upon the political and upon the indus-

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

On the Chicago Manifesto

These columns are open for the discussio n to Party members and non- Party

From H. J. Brimble, Member Socialist Labor Party.

ut you will tone up the entire Labor Movement of America, give a great as the collector of dues and be the mediimpetus to that movement and help laze the way for the final emancipation of Labor with the downfall of the captalist system.

The companies fully understand the great potential power in your possession and they strive hard to prevent you from getting into such shape that you can crystallize, control and use that power. Will they succeed forever ? Must we rest content that it always will be that way, and is there no way out? To be sure there is. The workingmen of Russia, just now engaged in a death-grapple with the most powerful, most centralized, most cruel and most unscrupulous government of the world, are showing to the world what unity and strength of purpose can accomplish, for in the struggle now on in the domain of the Czar, no matter how long that struggle may last, Czarism will finally go down and it will be the working class of Russia that killed the beast. And so can the railroad men of Greater New York escape the oppression of their little Crars, become possessed of the power that is theirs and then join hands and apply that power in their own behalf. No system, of opression can ever be so complete that human in-genuity cannot counteract and overcome it, but what is required is not only the ides how to do it, but also the strength of purpose needed to carry out the idea. Men of strength, of tact. of judgment, men with cool heads, honest men above all, are needed to start the ball rolling. What sense is there in pointing out intice if there is no way to stop it, and | sary instructions.

quietly pass the word along the line and report to headquarters. The Interborough strikers have made up their minds to conduct from now on a vigorous agitation. They mean to conduct their strike as it should have been conducted from the start. What infor mation can be published as to the measures taken, you will find in the Daily People, the only paper that gets that information from the Executive Board of the U. R. W. of G. N. Y. You should be posted in regards to that. The only way to get posted is to read the Daily People. Again, the men on strike, so long betrayed by their former leaders, need help. They need funds to keep the wolf from the door and funds to conduct their

fight with. Their fight is your fight, their defeat will before long be felt to be powerless. They may be able to get a spy into one group or another, but they be your defeat. It is your duty to help are confronted with as many problems as them to the extent of your power. Give there are groups and they cannot get into all. Neither will they ever know them your moral and financial aid and do it quick. 'Address the President, Mr. how many of these groups exist, and, Samuel J. French, 2-6 New Reade street. left in the dark as to the strength of the Send to him what funds you can give organization, the men can quietly add to or can collect from among your acquainttheir numbers until such time as is ances and friends.

thought proper and propitious to draw Railroad men of Greater New York! together into one mighty army all the Here is a way out of the shameful congroups and ask the companies a few leadditions under which you suffer, the only ing questions as to what they are going way we can think of that is feasible and to do on the subject of wages, hours and that can be successful. It now rests with general treatment. Form your group, you to take hold of the helping hand we elect your trusted man, let him report to Samuel J. French, at the aforesaid here present to you. Be men!

address, first in writing and later in per-[Note-The above will be published in leaflet form by the New York Lebor son, if called upon (but at another address), and he will then get all neces-News Co.; 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.]

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRILI 1905.

ANOTHER LIE COLLAPSES. BEALT PROPLE 2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.

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UNITED	IN THE	VOTE	SOCIALIST
Citation (2007)	ES:	STAT	
2,058		******	in 1888
			n 1892
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34,191			in 1900
			n 1904
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Those who give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ROCKEFELLER'S SPURNED GIFT. There is a saying to the effect that such is the inherent impotence of Evil and the inherent strength of Good, that, despite itself, Evil will breed Good. The social system of Capitalism inverts the rule. Such is the inherent viciousness of capitalist society, that whatever noble promptings spring from its bosom can have for the sole effect the promotion of redoubled baseness. Of this fact, the action of the American Board of Foreign Missions in spurning Mr. Rockefeller's offer of \$100,000 furnishes a notable illustration.

The offer was spurned upon the ground that the methods of the company with which Mr. Rockefeller's name is identified are "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." There can be no doubt that the facts from which the American ileard of Foreign Missions proceeded and the conclusion at which they arrived are correct. Moreover, the thing being possible, the Board's action may be con-sidered the result of an honest and noble impulse. But what will be its effect?

The old maxim ever holds true: "Expressio unius, exclusio alterius"-the singling out of one thing, excludes all others. Rockefeller has been singled out, that excludes all the other Rockefellers. The ndemnation of him has the inevitable effect of working as an approval of all the excluded Rockefellers. His gifts are aded as tainted, thereby the tainted gifts of all other Rockefellers stand praised as pure. Every thinking man knows that there is no difference in kind. even if there be in degree between Rockefeller, Carnegie, Gould-in short, any and all other millionaire capitalists. The last annual report of the United States Steel Company showed that the millions of preferred dividends could be paid only by drastic wage reductions; the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with their figures on the hecatomb of killed and maimed railroad workers cast a pretty clear light upon the sources of the affluence of the Gould and other railroad philanthropists. From all sides the victims throng to the bar and condemn the capitalist system as "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." The capitalist class is a cross between the highway robber and the sneak-thief. It cannot be defined as a highway robber only, because it lacks the highway robber's bravery; it cannot be defined as a sneakthief only, because of the stupendous magnitude of its plunder and of the ks its tracks. It is a cross of both. How, then, comes Rockefeller to be singled out? Simply ase of the accidental circumstance that recently Lawson focussed the light of exposure upon a group of financiers m that gentleman is the central figure. The special circumstance that a wealthy man, who was himself duped by superior sharks, became irate enough to give away the game, and found a paper ready to speculate upon his senns-to that circumnal revelatio stance is due the intimate knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller's methods. But the vocal Lawsons are rare occurrences, notwithstanding there are scores of silent Lawsons for every single capitalist, es-pecially the benevelent capitalists, in the land. Infinitely more eloquent than Infinitely more eloquent than Lewson are the facts that meet the eye on every side-the morally iniquitous and socially destructive methods of capitalism The noble impulse that guided the Board of Foreign Missions will, accord-ingly, work mischief instead of good. The tainted gifts of the not-named Rockefellers will be received with all the greater unction-they are now construct-ively deodorized-they will continue to pollute the minds of the people under the constructive benediction of the very ter'unction-they are now construct-Board that anathematized their kin, the Rockefeller gift.

The collapse of the jerry houses on the East Side is a colossal spectacle of the hollownes of a Lie. At least as colossa a spectacle of the Lie's hollowness is now presented by the collapse of the Democratic and Republican press's claims regarding the strike against the Inter-

borough Company. Two days after the strike was started these papers announced that it was ended. From that time on all of them, their caricature of the Social Democratic "New Yorker Volkszeitung" included, had headlines and articles announcing the return of the men to work and everything beginning to move smoothly. I was a lic. It was as hollow a lic as that of the jerry houses set up by an-

other set of capitalists. These houses collapsed and the lie exposed itself. Like vise with the lie regarding the strike. From the camp of the Democratic and Republican press articles now begin to grop up telling that "The public is disgusted at the failure to improve the service on the Subway and 'L' roads", that "the transportation facilities are still wretched on EVERY LINE UP AND DOWN MANHATTAN CONTROLLED BY THE INTERBOROUGH", and these articles begin to hint what the strikers have asserted and the Daily People proclaimed since the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance took hold and the men bounced their Peppers-that the Company's charter is forfeit!

This talk of a forfeit charter, indulged in by capitalist papers, is, of course, only a bid to the Company for hushmoney. Everybody understands that. But over and above the wink for hushmoney, now rises the truth with regard to the strike. The "public", that patient brute, can not for ever be hoodwinked. It knows how the trains are run: the injured members of that "public" know where their bumps lie, and how their broken limbs ache. It's knowledge forced the truth out of the lying mouth of the capitalist press-and kerslap, down came the Lie, self-exposed. Not all the falling bricks and the heap of ruins of the collapsed lie implied in

the jerry houses of the East Side present a spectacle comparable with that of the crumbling fragments of the lie that the capitalist press uttered in chorus when it declared the strike on the Interborough ended.

MRS. ROCKWELL HEADED OFF. Among the bereaved workingmen' families in Brockton is the family that David Rockwell, one of the victims of the recent shoe-factory explasion in that city, left behind:

Rockwell's widow, distracted in her desolation that is aggravated by the thought of her orphan children, seeks to fasten the blame upon the Company. She tells .how her husband long protested against the use of the boiler that exploded and massacred him along with several scores of his fellow wage slaves; she tells how he informed the Inspectors a month before that he considered the boiler unsafe, also how he informed the Superintendent, but that they did not agree with him although the boiler was obvi ously a menace to life; she tells how he was compelled for a living to risk his life near that boiler and how he perished. This is Mrs. Rockwell's story. It is confirmed by other facts that are turning up to light. Of course, Mrs. Rockwell's charge is just. The Company is guilty. But Mrs. Rockwell's claim is

headed off. In the case of Buey's Administratrix vs. Chess & Wymond Company, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the plaintiff's alleged workmen to appear before the intestate, who was employed by the Caar-the very head and front of the defendant company, told the foreman that his machine was out of level, and needed new appliances; that he made the repairs the night before the accident and that when he went to oil the machine he took the precaution to keep the belt from running over on another pulley, so that it would not be started. The court held that the evidence showed that the intestate was conscious of the danger that he was in, and that this being true, his death was the proximate result of his own negligence. The court committee as their own-and the revoheld in this case that it is the duty of lution went on undismayed. an employer to furnish an employe with Few will forget March 7. On that reasonably safe machinery for his work, day five thousand "L" and Subway emnot that such machinery may not be ployes struck against the oppression due dangerous in its use even when it is to the daily violation of all human and properly used, but that it must be in divine contracts by their masters, the sonably fit condition for the use in capitalist Czar. The result was a virulent which it is employed and must be kept counter-attack, closely resembling that in reasonable repair, and that the emadopted by the Czar of Russia on Januploye is not bound to increase the hazard ary 22. Every capitalist pretense was of his employment by working at madropped, and the ranks of Socialism rechinery or with tools in unfit condition ceived greater accessions and renewed but that where he knows of the danger zeal. The capitalists, quick to see the and continues without complaint, or bad effects of this tactical blunder, set without bringing it to the employer's out to "rectify" it. Through the mediattention, he assumes for the time the um of the Central Federated Union, they increased hazard in addition to the oralso had a committee appointed. This dinary risks of his employment. The committee has just appeared before Belwidow in this case was thrown out of mont, and, in the very language of the court. The court's decision amounted to committee that appeared before Nicholas, holding that although her husband did assured the Czar of the Interborough notify the foreman of the defective consystem, that the strikers were "misled"; dition of the machinery, his continuing that they were "repentant"; that the to work acted like a counter notification, strike was a "mistake", and a "violation of agreement," "which was wrong"; and

of David Rockwell of Brockton, Mass., to realize that the Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals had to put his foot into his own mouth in order to keep a capitalist free from blame in the slaughter of a workingman. Nor will the tears of the widow of David Rockwell drown the capitalist ship and float the ship of the Socialist Republic,

WHENCE DO DIVIDENDS COME? The answer to this interesting question s given by the figures furnished by the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, which was made public on the 16th of this month. The figures, in a nut-shell are these:

The net balance that would have been available for dividends out of the earn ings of 1904 would have been only \$30. 267,529. This amount fell fully \$20. 000;000 of the amount needed to pay the dividends on the preferred stock. The dividend on the preferred stock was paid. Where did the money come from to pay it with? Was it taken from the treasuries of the stock-holders or directors No. The deficit was made up by the RE-DUCTION OF THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS. The "saving" in wages was \$20,985,620. Thus the moneys were raised to pay the preferred dividends. In other words: the preferred dividends represent an intenser exploitation of the workingmen: that money was raised by an intenser suction of Labor's marrow. If the working class received all that it produces, the capitalist class would have to starve or go to work. In the measure that the capitalist class shirks work and does not starve, the working class is plundered of the fruit of its labor. The capitalist class performs today no manner of useful labor. In what direction its activities flow is periodically discovered when vast systems of popular corruption are laid bare, showing the methods by which capitalism keeps

itself in the saddle and its hands in the workers' pockets. The capitalist class does not work. Does it starve? Indeed not! In the measure that, despite its not working, it does not starve it must be plundering the workers. The measure of the plunder is the size of its revenues. How vast the plunder is appears from the millions of "dividends"-profits-that it pockets. The mountain-high profits that the capitalist pockets explain the gorgeousness of his living and the misery of the toilers. Nor is the gorgeousness to suffer. As indicated by the annual report of the Steel Trust, whenever the

gorgeousness is threatened, it is out of Labor's leanness that enough more fat is fried. Profits plus the wages of the working-

man-that is Labor's product. Labor's product minus the profits-that is Labor's wages. "Profits", "dividends"these are but other words for plunder. And the social system that tolerates and is built upon the plunder of the working class is called the Capitalist System-the system of the private ownership of the means of production, without which man is the plundered slave of him who owns such means, the land on and the machinery with which to work.

A PARALLEL.

Few will forget the memorable date of January 22, 1905. On that day the workingmen of St. Petersburg, their rights long trampled under foot, rose against Czarism. The result was a brutal massacre, which aroused the whole of Russia, and kindled the flames of revolution. The Russian autocracy, quick to realize the damaging effects of their repressive acts, sought to offset them. To this end, they caused a committee of

nanimous. The committee consisted of Herman Robinson, general organizer 🛩 the American Federation of Labor, who is dependent for his position upon Samuel Gompers, who, in turn, is the first vice-president of Belmont's National Civ ic Federation, and associated with him in the promotion of capitalist interests via

"arbitration"; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union, and member of Tammany Hall, the political agency through which Belmont secured control of the city-built subway, with its enormous

Mining profits; James P. Archibald, of the al-Railroads leged Paperhangers' Union, ex-turnkey Teamsters of the Ludlow street jail, and political Foundries and handiman of the Citizens' Union; A. J. machine shops. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union, another political handiman of the Citizens' Printing and pub-Union variety, and candidate for Govlishing ernor of the State of New York on the Garments Populist annex of the Republican party Street Railways . last election; and last, not least, the Tobacco Volkszeitung Social Democrat, Morris Boots and shoes . Brown, one of the official beneficiaries of Textiles the International Cigarmakers' Union, Stationary engineers and firewho make it their business to break strikes and furnish the capitalists with men

constables, as they did in the Tampa Iron and steel ... strike, and who, consequently, finds his level with the Robinsons, Dalys, Archi-Totals 1.965,000 balds and Boultons.

Needless to say, the intelligent American strikers will refuse to acknowledge this capitalist counterpart of the Rus sian committee of government overseers State Organizer Rudolph Katz Tells How as their own. They will denounce this committee, just as the Russian workmen did, for what it is: a capitalist committee, appointed, like its Russian prototype, by the plundering class, and acting, like its Russian prototype, in the interest of the class that lives upon the

M. WITTE'S BRILLIANT STATE-MENT.

sweat of the brow of the workers.

When information reached St. Peterslater. burg that the negotiations for a Russian loan in Paris threatened to fall through, M. Witte, a leading member of the Russian Government, is reported to have looked glum, and to have said: "We can afford to suffer defeat in Manchuria. but not in Paris." It is difficult to frame sentence at once so short and so picturesque, so sound and so brilliant. It is a summary of the status of capitalism. It shears the frills that conceal a fact of gravest import, and holds up the fact clear to view-for those who have eyes to see.

Here is a country of vast dimensions and inexhaustible resources-Russia. Its population is larger by far than that of any two other European -nations put together: it is larger than the population of the United States. That "Hercules of the Steppes" as Russia has been called, has for over a year sustained a conflict with a nation that suddenly leaped into the front ranks of states, and has suffered defeat after defeat, until its armies have been swept away. Despite the loss in men and in prestige that that implies, the crushing Manchurian defeats are nothing to what defeat in Paris would mean-that is to say what defeat

in the money market implies. The loss of men, the loss of guns, the loss of prestige as a military nation-all that amounts to nothing; the loss of prestige in the money market amounts to everything. The losses in Manchuria will not affect the war; the loss in Paris would end it. In other words: a mighty nation's honor and standing is at the mercy not of itself but of a coterie of men outside of its own boundaries, the financiers: they are the real rulers. Is this necromancy? No. It is capitalism. M. Witte's short sentence tells the tale. offending-and repudiate the revolt as Boiled down to its essence capitalism the work of "designing agitators," a is a people-paralyzer. The inevitable "violation of law and order," and an result of the private ownership of the "act of treason." The Russian workmeans of production, is money, metallic ingmen immediately denounced this commoney, and that breeds the financier in mittee. They were not to be taken in whose clutches the nation's whole efforts by any comedy. They showed the comare centered. As the private ownermittee to be composed of GOVERN-MENT OVERSEERS, selected for the ship of the means of production inevitably leads up to the financier, so, from purpose, and compelled to act their igthe financier flow the means to set pronoble role. Needless to say, the Russian duction in motion. A country may, as workingmen refused to acknowledge this Russia, have all the natural opportuni-



loss to comprehend what you Socialists erty. Now to No. 4. mean by dividing the people into three B. J .- At any rate we have no lords different classes. that we must knuckle under-----

UNCLE SAM-If you would only use U. S .- Let's see. Must you and all your intelligence, even unaided by Soworkers not "knuckle under" to your cialist Labor Party literature, you would bosses from early infancy, or can you do cease to be "at a loss." what you want? Don't they compel you. B. J .- We have but one kind of people to sign away the rights the law gives

-citizens-all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

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

U. S .- Mention one of those free institutions. B. J .-- I'll mention you a dozen: 1st

the suffrage; 2d, the right of any one to go to any pursuit he likes; 3d, our free schools; 4th, we are all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; 5th.

U: S .- That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you want to go to?

B. J.-I wanted to, but could not get

- U. S .- Why not?
- B. J .-- I had to work.

U. S .- Why didn't you stay away from ork and vote?

B. J .- And lose my job and starve?

in Astoria, Hunter's Point, Woodside U. S. (grabs B. J. by the nape of the and Winfield. In my visit to readers neck, pulls him to a nearby pump and of the Party press, I found that the holds his head under while he pumps a majority of the working people living bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. in Queens County work in New York and When B. J. recovers his breath U. /S. get home rather late. Saturday afterproceeds)-That much for equality be noons and Sundays are the only days fore the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J. tries to dry his head. U. S .-- Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and twelve hours on front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J .- No, I don't like that. U. S .- Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line, or your own factory, and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J .--- I haven't the capital to do that. U. S. (again pulls B. J. under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)-You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have neither; and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law" No. 2.

B. J. mops his head. U. S .- Now for No. 3. Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.-Indeed I would.

U. S .- Why did

B. J.-Of course.

Who are the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzine, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be club-bed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B.J a fourth time under the pump and administers a fourth soaking.) That much for "equality before the law" No. 4. Much good does the absence of lords and

dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your No. 5. B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quit^m,

you to protection from injury in ex-

change for a crust? And, furthermore,

do you not know that our workers in

America support more lords, princes and

marquises than any European country?

crest-fallen)---No, thank you. The stare!r-is taken clean out of my "equality be" fore the law" fore the law." U. S .- Now you may be able to unid

derstand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those that do not own any capital because, without land on, and machinery with, which to labor, man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1, the idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and 2d, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth, but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists

of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others, but not enough to compete with the big fellows. The middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.-I begin to see. U. S .- All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle

on which it is possible to see a number Among the places I visited was College Point. Here are located two silk mills some dye works, a brewery and some rubber mills. A few years ago, a silk weavers' local of the Socialist Trade

and Labor Alliance was organized here. Thanks to the influence of the labor fakirs, it went under. The results are shown in the treatment which is visited upon the men by foremen and superintendents. A few years ago mostly men were employed in these mills; now girls predominate. I also found in College Point, how the

workingman who own his own home fares. In the rubber mill, a few years ago, the men (who work by the piece) were allowed to make a maximum wage of \$4 a day. Piece prices were then cut one per cent., then one and-a-half per cent., and the maximum wage was set at \$3.50. This continued, until to-day the maximum wage is only \$2.50, but the workingment have to produce as much as they did for \$4 per day. I asked the man who gave the in-

formation how it happend that the men submitted to all this without resistance. To which he replied, "All the men had paid down money on their own homes,

rades :- I started my work for the party in this State on Wednesday, March S. I was present on that date at a meeting of Section Richmond. It was one of the best attended in some time. It was decided to arrange a meeting, with stereoptican, and charge' ten cents admission Noon hour meetings in shops will also be held. Dates will be settled definitely off. While waiting for the latter, I am

TRIES.

Organ-

ized.

500.000

400.000

300,000

175.000

150,000

100.000

75,000

50,000

50,000

50,000

50,000

40,000

25,000

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME."

It Works In Queens County.

To the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P., Com-

engaged in Queens County, where I will

hold a meeting on Monday, March 20, at

a place easily reached by all residing

of them.

-The Independent.

100,000

500,000

260,000

325,000

. 4,485,000

Trade or

industry.

Building

The combinations of capital are, to paraphrase the poet, busy winding the woof in the warp of economic fate. This and consequently HE not the Company ies especially to the latest combine: applies especially to the latest comoine that of the textile machinery makers.

ties and forces to produce, but having nailed herself to the chariot of capitalism, her natural opportunities and forces are palsied unless the financier is willing to blow his breath into their nostrils Russia needs no financiers' consent to set in motion her resources. Operated on the integral co-operative plan Russia would own herself and be able to do as she pleases. But, under the capitalist system, no nation owns itself: it and its people are owned by the capitalist hierarchy, the top-notch of which is Money-Bags.

The disgraceful plight of Russia, is the plight of all countries in the capitalist world. Not always does the disgrace come out as plainly, nor is there always a Witte to bring out the fact so clearly.

Swift, he of the Beef Trust, says that the trade is "as free as air", anybody can engage in it. Sure they can, it only takes \$30,000,000 to duplicate the Swift was guilty. It will be no consolation for the widow en the strike," could afford to be mag- that much money in his inside pocket. job.

and were their own landlords. They were compelled to accept the reductions, as their homes tied them down here, and school to help them earn a living. prevented them from seeking work else-U. S.-And the school house was open where." all the time, ready for you?

In addition to the above work, I spoke before the Interborough strikers on two occasions, and have been busy getting slides and otherwise preparing my stereoptican lectures, which will soon be in the law" No. 3. Much good does the complete shape. school do to you or the abstract right to

Rudolph Katz. New York, March 18.

The story from Utah, to the effect that a half-dozen noted capitalists and politicians, including Rockefeller, Gould and Odell, are involved in coal land dent of Yale University opens an artifrauds amounting to millions, should cle on "The Public Conscience" in "The cause no surprise. Such steals are nec-Independent", with this sentence: "This is an age of individual freedom". The essary to buttress up the coal, iron and steel interests of the same gentlemen in "independent" oil producers who are the eight or ten neighboring states. With them, it is a case of capitalist necessity knowing no law, moral or legal.

es and meat dealers of the Northwest who are compelled to unite in defense the Standard Oil Co. As in Kansas the intention is not to deprive the monster of their interests against the Beef Trust of life, but just trim his tentacles the workingmen in all parts of the counlittle by declaring him in restraint of try who find it necessary to join unions in order to maintain the present standtrade. How they will squirm when they ards of living against the onslaughts lifes and gripping them tighter, thanks of the capitalist class, the corporations to the blows from the axe of competithat consolidate in order to buttress tion. That is a bad weapon for small up their capital and resist destructive competition-all the great factors of fry manufacturers to use. It produces modern industrial and political society, an activity in "the Octopus" that always redounds to their disadvantage. Socialthat demonstrate the necessity of colism is the only thing that will do the lective action in one form or another, show how near the truth the "L. L. D."

B. J .- My parents were too poor; they

ducted upon lines of abolishing the pri-N even had to take me out of the grammar vate ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing thND fact of class distinction he will not ur up derstand that the Democratic and Re of U. S .- (pulls B. J. a third time to the publican parties, together with their orek. pump and gives his head a third soakganized scabbery stool-pigeons, seek thging)-That much for "equality before protect the class that lives upon hi back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the go there if the social system that the Socialist Labor Party, and to vote Democratic and the Republican parties straight the ticket headed by the Arm uphold and that you live under bars you and Hammer.

and the "President", etc. is. The age of Arthur T. Hadley, L. L. D., and Presiindividual freedom has disappeared, (if it ever existed) in the present day tendency to concentration and co-operation.

> "The Iron Age", in its issue of March 16, in an editorial on the Interborough strike entitled, "College Boys As Strike Breakers", says, "It was a serious mistake on the part of the college authorities to permit the boys to become strike breakers, because it fosters a class feeling, which should be studiously avoided". It trusts that the mistake will not be repeated in any part of the country. The capitalist class is gradually realizir. that the capitalist conduct of the Inte HIborough strike was a huge tactical blueJIS, der. It played right into the hands c G., Socialism. AN-TT.

Watch the label on your paper. ThatL ; will tell you when your subscription ex-G., pires. First number indicates the month, ISsecond, the day, third the year.

forced to combine in the Western states, especially in Kansas, to protect themselves against the aggressions of the Standard Oil Company, the stock rais-Missouri is now after "the Octopus"-

find those tentacles crushing out their

CORRESPONDENCE

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

LEANS.

...

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The street carmen expect to go out on a strike here next month. The transportation industry is one of the most highly centralized in this section of the country, and the local fakirs have control to a great extent.

The carpenters are also likely to go out next month to better their condition. The strike may teach them a lesson in industrial unionism, as they will have to go it alone. There is no building trades council here. The various trades, like the painters, etc., can work with any and all non-union men and scabs.

Publish these lines so that the railway employes and carpenters may be posted on events, and not be lured down here on the prospect of getting a good job. There are many motormen and conductors idle just now, though this is their busy season, owing to the races. In a week more the latter will be over. Then there will be a general lay-off. Any man tempted to come down here can imagine the results. Keep away from New Orleans.

W. E. K. New Orleans, La., March 21.

FINDING WHAT OTHERS HAVE

FOUND. To the Daily and Weekly People :-The split in local Wichita, of the "Socialist party," to which you gave space on Tuesday, has suggested to me that the following incident may call for notice. As a member of the same party, Local St. Paul, Minnesota, I had hoped to have found myself definitely allied with the international Socialist movement, with which I first became acainted in Belgium and France. Miss Tewkesbury's well-worded criticism so exactly expresses many of the defects which caused me formally to leave the "Socialist party" that I venture to recall part of it. I found that, in my opinion, as she did, that free expression of opinion had been suppressed, an individual had been exalted to the position of a "divine" leader, that the working class expected to hold their tongues, sit still and be taught.

I can see also how the essentially in-ternational character of Socialism can be realized by a Socialist who takes no interest in the movement outside his own country. So far as my observation goes I find infinitely more of the spirit of world-wide fraternity in the Socialist of the Socialist Labor Party than in the members of the other organization. This is by no means to say that there are not many fine Socialists in the latter body. gained much from associating with some of these as well as others among Ontario Socialists who are in accord with the cialist party." It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that all thoroughly convinced believers in the future which Socialism preaches, will associate them-selves with that body which is genuinely concerned in bringing their future nearer. J. D. Reid.

Detroit, Mich., March 16.

A FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE. Republic, Wash., March 1. T F Fortall

STAY AWAY FROM NEW OR-1 they are chiefly critical and sometimes try to be sensational in picturing the beauties of the Socialist Republic. But as Socialism must be fought for and will be established only by the hard, resistless and intelligent efforts of the working class, therefore mere criticising and picturing the possibilities of the future will not suffice. What the working class peeds to know is how to build up an organization that will be able to fight the capitalist class to a finish and

establish Socialism. Then, it is no idle boast to say that the Daily and Weekly People are doing very much more than any other papers in America to educate the working class in their mission; and its enlightening influence has been carried throughout the English-speaking world, as instanced by the organization of the Socialist Labor Party in Canada, England and Australia. I ask you to subscribe for it again, as it is particularly interesting at the present time. The revolt in the "Socialist party," the news of which is printed in the Weekly People; then the news from the economic field is most interesting now, as there is a revolt spreading there, too, against the old time methods of American Federation of Labor unions; and the new movement is being agitated and directed chiefly by

the Western Federation of Miners, the outcome of both of which will be a tendency of the working class to move up and align itself with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance-the truthful reports of which you will only be able to obtain by reading the Weekly People.

Your brother. J. E. Farrell.

Soo, Ont. EMANCIPATION IN OUR OWN

TIME. To the Daily and Weekly People :-

I do like the Weekly People as a truth seeker. Our writers and our old editor, also the general Party machinery and its workings, certainly are the true backbone of a genuine labor movement, and are beginning to be appreciated as

such. What would the Socialist Labor Party be without its press. A few years back -what did we see? A handful of wellinformed men who knew what they wanted and how to get it. To-day, we can say that the emancipation of the working class may be accomplished in our own time. So much for the handful, who have now grown into an army of thousands. A. B.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20. A MISSION WORTHY OF APPRECIA-TION.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-As I have not observed among the correspondence in The People any reference to one Joseph Wanhope, who appeared at an advertised meeting of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party at Odd Fellow's Hall, last Sunday afternoon, I will pen these lines on him and his peculiar mission in life at present. What ever part this gentleman may have acted in the past his present mission is worthy of note and should be appreciated by the Socialist Labor Party and all who recognize the necessity of a party-owned

they respected "Wilshire's' more, the Appeal was not passed around.

The source of inspiration and motive for action in Mr. Wanhope and Mr. Wilshire, his employer, according to Mr. Wanhope's admissions during the meeting, are quite at variance. The former, if he had a good political position would not be making Socialist speeches, nor if working would his boss know he was a

Socialist; while Mr. Wilshire was represented as being impelled by a high moral purpose. The admission of the speaker that he would take arms against the Socialist if an inducement presented itself, brought no remonstrance from the "Socialist" party members present. It will be seen from the latter fact that while the Chicago Manifesto and "Bulgaria or Italy?" questions are being discussed, and hopes are being entertained for an eventual union, we, at this point, feel that the fire of the class struggle has

not yet done its work of refining. Oscar Freer. Columbus, O., March 14.

LIBRARY INVESTIGATING THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Lawrence, Socialist Labor Party, celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Paris Commune at Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street, where a pleasant evening was spent by the comrades of Lowell and Lawrence and their sympathizers. The first event was a selection by the French Trumpet Band. Comrade Carroll followed with an address on the Commune and its lessons. Comrade Vandoorne than spoke in French. The rest of the evening was spent in singing revolutionary songs and listening to revolutionary recitations.

At our meeting to-day, we received a communication from the City Librarian. requesting us to send two copies of the Weekly People to each of the eleven trustees. No doubt they desire to study closely before allowing the wage slaves to read that which will develop their intellect to the point where they will refuse to be exploited by capitalism. Fraternally,

Frank Worster, Secretary. Lawrence, Mass., March 19.

SHINING EXAMPLE OF CAPITAL IST VERACITY. To the Daily and Weckly People The following elipping was taken from the "Seattle Times" of March 15: "COMMUNISM PUT INTO FORCE.

"Socialist Sees Cart Wheels He Wants and Takes Them Away,

"Owner Objects and Agent of the Party Gets in Jail. "A. G. Daley, a young Norwegian, believes in practicing the teachings of So-

cialism. Apparently he thinks communism is the proper thing but that belief caused him to get a free ride in the patrol wagon and a soft berth in the filthy city jail, where he is charged with petit larceny.

"According to the complaint of the man who had him arrested, Daley saw a pair of cart wheels in an alley in the rear of 118 Washington street. There was no tag on them to show who owned them and Daley following out the teachings of communism that he had as much right to them as any other man, he proceeded to convert them to his own use

"With the cartwheels as a starter, Daley rigged them up into a small push cart which he filled up with Socialistic literature. Planting himself in the way of pedestrians at Second and Pike, Dafor several days cried out his papers

When seen the Prosecuting Attorney | and frontier towns and, despite all informed my lawyer not to pay a cent drawbacks, the present promising situmore than the wheels were worth, adation shows it has not been without ding that he would have arrests for the effect. There is a lot of discontent purpose of extortion stopped; but when among the working class here and we he learned the nature of the literature expect good results from the tour of was selling he emphatically stated that Comrade Bohn, and probably a nucleus he would also put a stop to that. of organization in one or two places.

The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, thought the wheels were valueless and instructed me not to pay a cent more than they were worth. He thereupon dismissed the case.

Phoenix is not a wage slave's town be-

ing the territorial capital and the center

of the only considerable agricultural dis-

trict in the territory. The "Socialists"

have a local here composed almost ex-

business men, vendors, etc., and being

"official organ" of the Social Democrat-

ic party of Arizona) still maintains a

lingering existence, but its present ur-

gent appeals for subs in the column

"lights" as Morris' Hillquit, Walter

One would think on reading such

Seen in the light of the foregoing facts clusively of real estate owners, small the arrest was only an excuse to drive me off the street. However, as a commostly made "Socialists" by the Appeal rade remarked, "they may stop the sale to (T)-Reason, they are full of all of literature to some extent but they kinds of isms, with the exception of can never stop the coming Social Revolu-Social-ism, of course. The "Arizona tion." Socialist" (the new privately owned Fraternally,

A. G. Dehly. Seattle, Wash., March 16,

DONE WITH MITCHELL.

where an editorial ought to be-but To the Daily and Weekly People .isn't-indicates great uncertainty for its The bundle of Weekly Peoples of future existence. The "professor" (he March sent me will bring good results. doesn't say of what) who edits (?) it, A good many said to me, "Why can't affects a hostile attitude to the "Apwe organize a Socialist Trade & Labor peal," but this is evidently more out of Alliance?" We have between three a desire to have his own (excuse) paand four hundred miners here, who are per supplant the "Appeal" and thus members of the United Mine Workers. rake in a few more shekels from the If their dues were not checked off, I good-natured rank and file of the "S. am sure there would not be a dozen D. P. of Arizona," than for the purpose or two in the union. The "check off" of combating any false doctrines. This system makes membership in the union fact, becomes increasingly evident on compulsory. I hear the miners say, reading one of the more prominent 'We are done with Mitchell." When "ads" in the last number of the "Arithey talk thus I say to them, "I will zona Socialist." wherein the "professor" write to The People and see what can strongly urges upon the members and be done." locals of his party in this territory to I think that as soon as the weather

supply themselves with a library which is fit, it will be time to send a speaker he has for sale, and composed of Sodown here. We've had no speaking cialist classics, "the best money can here for about two years. Still we buy," "masterpieces," "standard works polled nineteen votes. The year before on Socialism," etc., from all of which we polled sixteen votes. The "Socialone would naturally expect to find ist" party had twenty-nine votes last among the titles of said bboks the names fall. But I am getting them to read of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, etc., but no, The People; so I hope you will give only one of Marx's works, one of the this your thought. T. C. B. less comprehensive (the "Paris Com-Mineral City, O., March 20. mune") is found in the whole bunch of ten, most of the rest being by such

SOCIALISM IN ARIZONA.

Thomas Mills, A. M. Simons, etc., and To the Daily and Weekly People .including that "standard work on So-To judge by what happened to the cialism," Merrie England, by R. Blatchwriter recently, that "Socialist" trick of ford, as also "Love's Coming of Age," trying to take advantage of the reputaby Carpenter, etc., and lastly, an old tion of the "dead" Socialist Labor Paredition of Bebel's "Woman," probably ty-the trick of the jackass parading in the one pirated from the Socialist Labor the lion's skin-as was done in Granite Party by the ex-Kangaroo, ex-Labor City., Ill., recently, is not confined to fakir, G. B. Beaham of San' Francisco, that locality, it being worked, with evi-Cal.,-a fine lot of "standard works on dent success, right here in "wild and Socialism," isn't it? In another place, woolly" Arizona. This is how I came the "professor" booms the "millionaire to find out; Section Phoenix, Socialist Labor Party, was holding an outdoor magazine, and in yet another place agitation meeting recently and while there is a letter, or article, from a memanother comrade spoke, the undersigned ber of Local Tucson, Social Democratic endeavored to dispose of some literaparty of Arizona, Swanson by name, ture. While thus engaged one of the who solemnly declares that Socialism audience congratulated him on the sucmust be brought about "by thinking cess of the meeting, and finally offered Socialistic thoughts" and in explaining fifty cents as a contribution to the Sechow we are to acquire the habit of tion's funds. He also dwelt enthusi-"thinking Socialistic thoughts," he deastically on the future of the movement clares we must do it "by overcoming and volunteered the information that the old Adam in ourselves; by rooting at Roosevelt (about eighty miles from out the desire for individual possession here) there was a Socialist Labor Party of things"; and the whole fitly conorganization, and that the Socialist Lacludes by referring to the Lord's Prayer bor Party had cast more votes up there as "a distinctly Socialist petition" and than either of the old parties. As Seccalling especial attention to the part of tion Phoenix was, as far as I knew said prayer where it says, "forgive us the only Socialist Labor Party organiour debts as we forgive our debtors." zation in this territory. I began "to smell a rat" and asked him if he did

matter as Socialism that the "revolunot mean the "Socialist" party. He tionary" "professor" would cry haltwould not have it so, however, and even "Brother" Wayland would have claimed that he had never heard of of history. We shall some day take up entured a footnote in a case like that-"Socialist" party, but as he told but no, the "professor" knows on which me that his local was to have been adside his bread is buttered and believes dressed by "Professor" Mallory (editor in "catching 'em acomin' and agoin'," of the "Arizona Socialist") I was at as Comrade De Leon puts it. From S. R., CLEVELAND, O .- We are last able to impress upon him that there the "professor" nothing better can, of not aware of the fact that Social Demowas a difference, and the "professor" course, be expected, but things like this himself, who was standing by, did not cratic "Jewish Vorwaerts" of this city should serve to show the honest memtook possesion of \$200 of the money colvolunteer any explanation. bers of the "Socialist party or Arizona" I have not been able to find out if lected for Alexander Berkman, and (and I don't doubt most of them are never returned it. If that is a fact, let the "Socialists" actually ran their tickhonest) what "professor" Mallory really us have the proof and it will be pubet under the name of the Socialist Labor is and what they can expect his paper Party, but as this is not the first time lished. to do for Socialism. I have heard apparently honest mem-A. E. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL-In the meantime we of the Socialist bers of that organization claim that Labor Party are not idle, and if any It is impossible to argue down a man they were members of the Socialist who has not argued himself up. Such members of the "Socialist" party who Labor Party and denying knowledge of people swoop down at a conclusion. The "smell a rat" and wish to discuss the any "Socialist" party (one whom I saw foundation of their conclusions cannot question with us will call, we will be had worn an S. L. P. button for over be overthrown because the conclusions glad to meet them any time at No. 45 six months believing it the emblem have no foundation. The conclusion East Van Buren street (southwest corof his party). I am therefore inclined that anybody can become a large capner of First and Van Buren streets), to the belief that the trick of masqueritalist if only he has sufficient will and room marked "parlor," to talk matters ading as the Socialist Labor Party is brain power is of that sort. As well over and find out what is what. In more common than would be supposed claim that the wayfarer whom a highthe meantime we shall hammer away Owing to the sparsity of population wayman covers, with his pistol, could with the arm and hammer for all we distributed unevenly over a large area under such conditions, by dint of will are worth. Hurrah for the fighting S. of barren country (mostly in small and brain power develop into his hands a Fraternally, L. P. mining camps scattered far apart), the pistol of equal caliber with which to com-J. A. Stromquist. absence of any large industrial center, pete with the highwayman. The theory Phoenix, Ariz., March 14. the insufficient means of communicaproceeds from the assumption that option and other peculiar and adverse portunities are equal. They are not. The SECTION OFFICERS. local conditions-the Socialist - Labor opportunities are barred by the pri-Labor Party has had a hard row to hoe East St. Louis, Ill .- Organizer, Ben vate ownership of the natural oppor-Frankford; recording secretary, Gus. in this territory in the past, but through tunities (land) and the social oppor-Surber; treasurer, James Halliday; literthe unflinching courage and sustained tunities (capital). Without both, opporary and Weekly People agent, G. A. endeavor of a few stalwarts of the tunities are not equal. Socialist Labor Party-men who did Jenning, 1517A Cleveland avenue; griev-H. L., TRENTON, N. J .- Here is not know when they were beaten-a ance committee, P. Veal, Jas. Halliday, an illustration hot from the oven. A party organization has been kept up, and Louis Brenneman; auditing commit-United States Senatorship has just been new recruits have been broken in and tee, Cox, H. Bloesma, and Louis Brenneman; agent for foreign language, knocked down in Missouri for \$29.80; Socialist Labor Party literature spread broadcast through the mining camps literature and papers, Wm. Veal. during the same week a seat in the New

OFF - HAND ANSWERS LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS INO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

H. H. S., NEW YORK-That is not | York Stock Exchange is knocked down the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party | for \$83,000. Don't that tell the tale?

on the subject of a party press. An organization has the right to commit suicide. But no free man will put himself in the hands of a private corporation to be killed when the corporation likes. Granted that your Social Democratic party may decide to go over to Tammany. That is its business; it has the right to do as it pleases. But the Volkszeitung Corporation has the same right, and you can't prevent it.

W. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .-By all means keep the office posted with such clippings. The information is valuable. No. 11 . 8.

BALLANTYNE, ST. THOS CHARLES, MICH .- Your address is desired by F. Koch, 307 Westmoreland street, Peoria, Ill.

M. W. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL -First-The words "artisan" and "handicraftsman" are not words of technical economic significance. Any dictionary will define them sufficiently. An artisan is a common designation for workingman, the same as mechanic A handicraftsman is a man whose trade fell in a time when machinery was not yet in use, and who needed skill for his trade. The words have no application under capitalism. Be warned in time against yielding to the serious error that skill in any way removes a capital-less man from the category of proletariat. The skilled proletariat differs from the unskilled only in that the former can, through his skill, yield more wool to the capitalist clipper than the latter.

Second - "How does 'Inalienable Rights' or 'Natural Rights' coincide with the materialist conception of history?"--In the same way that the shadow cast by a solid coincides with the solid's shape. A square solid will cast a square shadow ; a round solid will cast a round shadow; a jagged solid with cast a jagged shadow. And not because there is no light behind the solid so as to make it cast a shadow, does that solid not exist: nor does it come into existence

only when the optical conditions become favorable for the casting of a shadow. The "natural rights of man" is a reflex of the solid fact of man's existence. In the measure that the optical conditions are favorable to cast the reflex, the reflex is seen. The solid, material fact is there Socialist," Wilshire, and his freakish all the time. The materialist conception of history begins and ends with the principle that shadows or reflexes do not come from the air. Some solidsfor instance, capitalism-that exist today did not formerly exist; consequently, says the materialist, such solids could not previously have cast before them the shadow that they cast to-day-to wit, the Socialist Republic. The visionary thinks that the reflexion does not need the solid to cast it; the materialist maintains it does. There is where they differ. Before any one, who calls himself a materialist can dispute the natur-

alness, and consequently, inalienability of man's rights, he must begin by deny ing the solid fact of man's existencethe solid fact which casts the reflex, his natural rights. The day man appeared on earth that day the reflex of his existence cast its outlines on the canvas

E. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Probably in next Tuesday's editorial we will take the "New Yorker Worker" once more over our knees for that latest manifestation of stupidity. We have more important matter in hand just now. How could it be so stupid and so soon again put its foot into it? If the viper could hear and the slow-

worm could see. Then England from serpents would never be free.

M. S., NEW YORK-E. B. Ford, the Editor of the "Referendum," did prove his charges against all the socalled Socialist party men whom he has attacked. He quoted the Wisconsin Social Democratic party platform and with that as evidence showed the thing to be imbecile, bourgeois and anti-Marxist, He pitchforked Dr. Hirschfeld, of his own State, and proved him to be what he is by publishing Hirschneld's own letter declaring that he was ready to vote again for a capitalist candidate. And so all along the line.

E. H. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL -"Why does Thomas J. Hagerty as a revolutionary Socialist bore from within, or why is he in that organization. or what is he doing there?"-We are not aware that the editor of the national organ of the American Labor Union is "boring from within"; we don't know what organization you have reference to; consequently we cannot say "what he is doing there." If, however, you have reference to the recent lambasting that he gave the Arthur M. Lewis combination of San Francisco freaks and A. F. of L labor lieutenants of capitalism, then we would say it is the kind of "boring from within" that all bona-fide Socialists practice: the boring from within that smashes instead of supporting fraud and incompetence.

J. A. S., PHOENIX, ARIZ .- The letter is referred to the N. E. C.

G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL-First -Roosevelt did not invent or apply for a patent on the spiked policeman's club. The thing was invented many years ago and the application for a patent was denied on the ground of public policy and immorality. When Roosevelt was President of the police commissioners in this city, the commissioners introduced the weapon among the force. Second-Roosevelt ordered out the

militia at Croton Dam in 1898 or 99.

W. S., NEW HAVEN, CT .-- Yes, sir, the Volkszeitung reporter was kicked out of the Interborough strikers' meeting. That's only a sample of what is in store for that crew.

T, B. C., VICTORIA, B. C .- Of course there is such a thing, from a class standpoint, as low and high wages. Is there not such a thing, from a prisoner's standpoint, as a long and a short chain? Wages are the wage slaves' chain. The size of his wages is the length of his chain.

D. M. H., ROSLYN, WASH .- The New York Labor News Company is the

1000	80	C14	1000	2.2	Cattle		CONTRACTOR OF
Saul	18	01	е.	2.0	1.1	16.	UBL.

Dear Brother-The paper, the Weekly People, you recommended to me, I sub-scribed for for six months, but it is run out now. I always read it, but do not think it is to be compared with the other Socialist papers. The Western Clarion, in Vancouver, has started up again. This is the best Canadian Socialist paper, something you ought to have. W. T. Farrell.

П.

Sault Ste. Marié, Ont., March 12, 1905. William T. Farrell,

Republic, Washington. Dear Brother-I am glad that you took the Weekly People even though it was only for six months, and even though you must have failed to understand it thoroughly. That is probably lue to your not coming in contact with any active members of the Socialist Labor Party, who would explain to you its nethods and tactics, and why such are necessary to overthrow the capitalist class and set up the future Socialist Republic. The Daily and Weekly People are simply the mouth-pieces or the voice of that trained and disciplined party, with its vast experience and scientific knowledge of Socialism, addressing itself to the working class.

You think it is not as good as other Socialist papers and you mention the Western Clarion, of Vancouver. My reply is that those papers, several of which I have read are, as a rule, intersting reading to an 's experienced Sodallat who does not understand the necessitiss of a revolutionary movement, as were ashamed of the paper, or whether the arrest

press, for he is doing good work in killing off the private-owned papers through the action of the law of competition. Mr. Armeringer, a leading light of the "Socialist" party, and chairman of the meeting, in his introduction, spoke of the gentleman as "a wise man from the Fast," As to the "wise" man's address, people who were associated with the Bel-lamy Nationalist clubs of some fifteen years ago, would think they were in a

Nationalist club meeting. Instead of the question of "Nationalism or Plutocracy?" then put, we had "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." As it was then, it is yet. The system is responsible. At no point are individuals personifying the system and profiting from it, responworth \$10."

sible and subject to attack. The standard bearers of the dominant parties in the last campaign were "roasted" and seasoned with sarcasm and ridicule to the Queen's taste. The "Socialist party" was culogized, but Mr. Debs, the individual, was not mentioned. The factor of organized labor, and its logical part in making social tools of production co-operative, had no recognition in the address; nor was any mention made of the great strike in New York city. At the close of the speech Wanhope revealed his present mission in life. He was "a field agent" for Wilshire's Magazine. The special feature of this privately-owned advocate of the national ownership of the trust--Wilshire's paniphlets-were also offered to the audience at five cents each. The "Appeal claimed to own the wheels, was used and to Reason" was for once relegated to the rear. Whether the "comrades" present this man (read coward), Kelly, caused

and sold a copy now and then to a faithful follower of Dr. Titus, who has left Seattle for greener fields.

"The owner of the cart wheels saw them yesterday afternoon and recognized them. Daley was ordered to turn them over but refused and backed up the refusal by quoting a few passages from the by-laws of the Socialists show ing that he had a right to take the wheels for the good of the cause. "The owner didn't stand for that talk and informed Patrolman Billy Carr. The

officer caught Daley and placed him in jail. Friends came to his relief and bailed him out to await trial on the charge of petit larceny. The wheels are The above clipping is a shining example of capitalist veracity. The facts are as follows: The wheels

had been in a smashup and had been abandoned in a public alley. After inquiring in vain for the owner I informed a nearby business man that when the owner appeared I would reimburse him to the extent of their value.

As the above article plainly shows, the cart with a copious display of Socialist literature and a big red and white sign announcing in bold letters the nature of the business, was a thorn in the side of the capitalist class government of this eity. Accordingly, they set one of their miserable tools, a despicable cur by the name of John Kelly, to find a means to get rid of, or at least humiliate me. A Greek, who, apparently fraudulently

the question more fully by illustrating the unscientific posture of the anti-natural-rights claimants.

property of the Socialist Labor Party, absolutely and unqualifiedly

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE-Keep up sending in preambles and constitutions of Unions. Many have come in this week. They have begun to come in from England.

W. Y., NEW BEDFORD, MASS .--Your announcement could not be published. It was without date.

TO CORRESPONDENTS ON CHI-CAGO MANIFESTO-First-The contributions are becoming longer and longer. Their size is becoming prohibitive. Second-Received and not yet published in Daily :- E. E. R., Chinese Camp, Cal.; H. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. D. F., Boston, Mass.; C. A. J. and O. M. J., Oakland, Cal.: J. L. C., Bonham, Tex.; W. E. K., New Orleans, La.

H. N., SAGINAW, MICH.; W. E. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; C. J. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; S. N., PARIS, FRANCE: A. E. L. PHILDELPHIA, PA.; R. O., NEW YORK; W. E. N., EMPORIA, KANS.; K. E. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. A., CHI-CAGO, ILL.; H. N. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.; R. O. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. G., HELENA, MONT.; R. L. Y., KAN-SAS CITY, MO.; D. L. D., HART-FORD, CT.; G. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; "N. N.," CHICAGO, ILL.; H. I. G., FARIBAULT, MINN; J. A., LOUIS-VILLE, KY .- Matter received.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1 1905. .

OFFICIAL

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reader Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA --National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, Lea-don, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Rende street, New York City (The Party's diterary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

BOHN'S ARIZONA DATES. Clifton, March 26 to 29; Globe, March 30 to April 3; Bisbee (and vicinity), April 4 to 10; Tueson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Saturday, March 25, the following contributions were received for the General Agitation Fund, designed to help sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn: George Scheer, Danbury, Conn.,\$ 1.00 Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa.... 1.00 M. Weinberger, New York (on

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

. 15 J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash. 5.00

Total.....\$ 7.30 Previously acknowledged 461.18

.15

Grand Total.....\$468.48 Henry Huhn, Nat. Sec.

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, Na ional Secretary. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLU-TIONISTS.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending with Saturday, March 25: Rockville, Conn., Section Rock-. ville, \$3; E. Sherman, \$1; Wm. Kittel, 50c.; Wm. Snessbrich, 50c.; H. Nowsch, 50c.....\$ 6.75 Section Onondaga County, N.Y.,

collected at inecting M. Lemp, Syracuse, N. Y Harry Hapern, New York J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash Milwaukee, Wis., Rochus Babnik, 50c.; Herman Dunkel, 25c.; Louis Ploedrer, 25c.; J. Vierthaler, 25c.; W. Rein-

New Reade street, New Yorh City

CANADIAN N. E. C. Regular meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee at London, Ont., March 10. Comrade Weitzel in the chair. Pearse and Cragg absent. Pearse excused. Minutes adopted as read. Correspondence: From M. T. Berry of Lynn, Mass., saying that he cannot act as organizer. Received and filed. From New York State Executive Committee re appointing corresponding agents to get subscribers for The People; laid on table to be taken up by new National Executive Committee. From James S. Reid, Organizer of Section Toronto,

sending in list of new officers and asking what number constitutes a quorom. and other matters: communication was received and secretary ordered to reply that the National Executive decide that seven is a quorom .. From J. P. Courtenay, organizer of Section London, sending in list of new National Executive Committée, as follows: T. Maxwell, I. P. Courtenay, C. A. Weitzel, J. W. Pearse, G. L. Bryce, F. Hunt, and N.

Wade; secretary ordered to send names out for confirmation vote. From Section London, asking the National Executive Committee to ask The People to publish the letter of D. Ross's re F. Darch, expelled; secretary ordered to write The People. From Charles Hill, London; ordered that same be handed over to organizer of Section London.

Secretary read reply to W. F. Leach of Montreal which was confirmed. The National Secretary reported hav ing tabulated vote on amendments to constitution and vote on National Executive Committee; therefore will send

same out to sections. W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Detroit, Mich .- Sunday, April 2, at 2.30 p. m., at Maanebach's Hall. 273 Gratiot avenue. Subject, "The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party," by Fred Uhlmann. Admission free Buffalo, N. Y .-- Sunday afternoon, April 2, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject, "Organized Labor," by James V. Taylor Admission free

Buffalo, N. Y .- Monday evening, April 3, 8 o'clock, at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street room 510. Subject, "The Socialist Labor Party and the Union Label," by T. H. Jackson. Admission free.

ATTENTION, RICHMOND CO.I A lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be held at Grand Army Hall, opposite Port Richmond railroad station, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock. Members of Section Richmond County should call upon the organizer to get tickets and handbills advertising the lecture.

ATTENTION. WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joe Wilton, Org.

State Organizer Rudolph Katz will come to Westchester County on April 5 for the purpose of organization. Lectures, with stereopticon views, will be held in the different cities and towns. He will lecture at Turn Hall, Elm st., Yonkers, on April 5, at 8 p. m. For dates and information in general, write to Peter Jacobson, 36 Main street, Yonkers, New York.

PITTSBURG RUSSIAN MEETING. The friends of Free Russia recently

a State street, Hartford, Conn.

(From the Sydney, Australia, "People.") The hardest work is "no work." That seems a contradiction, but it's

a fact all the same. To rise in the morning with no prospect of anything to do; to tramp from factory to factory; shop after shop; wan-

"OUT OF WORK."

der round the wharves, and return at night to the "home" heart-sick, weary and hopeless. The hardest work in comparison seems

like paràdise. When the man returns after hawking his body around and finding no buyer, he

is met with the query from his anxious, soul-weary spouse-"Well, have you got any work ?" "No." "Oh, what are we to do then?"

Yes, that's the question demanding an answer from the working class-What are they to do? Under existing conditions the best they can. But not until they become class conscious Socialists and act as a class to smash the insane and brutal system we live under, can and will there be any material alteration.

Palliative pills and potions will not kill the disease; to effect a cure we must get at the root-cause.

Private ownership of the earth and the machinery of production-that's the disease. The surgeon is Socialist ballots; and the curative, Socialism-collective ownership of all the means of life.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURE.

Yonkers, N. Y .- At Turn Hall, Elm street, Wednesday, April 5, at 8 p. m. "Industrial Labor Unionism and Social ism," by Rudolph Katz. Illustrated with stereopticon views. Admission, ten cents.

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. CALENDAR OF LOCALS AFFILIATED

WITH D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. District Assembly 49 meets first and third Thursday of the month, at 8 p.m. at 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

L. A. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Employes; meets every Wednesday at Fisher's, 177 East Eighty-fifth street. L. A. 3 Clerical Workers; meets second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 5 Building Trades; meets every Tuesday at 2-6 New Reade street. L. A. 42 Riverside Local Alliance

(mixed); meets first and third Sunday of the month at 14 Getty's square, Yonkers, N. Y. L. A. 140 Bronx Labor Union (mixed);

meets every Thursday at McMahon's Hall, 2669 Third avenue. L. A. 141 Pioneer Cigar Markers' Un-

ers' Alliance; meets first and third Tues-

day of the month at 2-6 New Reade

L. A. 412 Amalgamated Garment

Workers; meets every Saturday at 255

L. A. 1563 Excelsior Labor Union;

meets second and fourth Monday of the

month at 255 East Fourth street.

ion; meets first and third Wednesday of the month at 255 East Fourth street. L. A. 170 Lithographers' Alliance; meets second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street. L. A. 252 Eastern Mixed Trade Local;

meets every second Monday of the month, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn. L. A. 274 Machinists and Metal Work-

East Fourth street.

street.

THE POSTAL SERV CE

Items that Show the Delights of Working for Uncle Sam.

The February issue of The Postal Clerk, official organ of national organ ization of post office clerks, has several items that show how delightful is the life of employes in the government service-a service that half-baked Socialists declare to be akin to Socialism.

The first item which is selected from the columns depicts the joys of the postal workers in a western office. It follows:

FROM PARSONS, KAN.

Branch 1,000 wishes to add its voice to the chorus of hardships endured. Our gross receipts are over \$27,000. We have seven city carriers and eight R. F. D. routes. Five clerks manage to do the work by laboring ten and eleven hours a day. Our senior clerk, after a faithful service of thirteen years, has reached the \$900 mark and performs the duties of registry, stamp and money order departments. Two day clerks and one night clerk do all the dispatching and separating of mails and dispose of mixed matter. The night clerk is required to make a collection of mail from street boxes at 12 p. m. The general delivery clerk is required to write and keep up to date a city and R. F. D. directory, and also attends to "forwarding". All clerks work on Sundays and holidays from eight to eleven hours each. Sunday hours could be reduced one-half by proper readjustment of schedule. All clerks are

bonded for \$1,000; premium, \$2. The entire clerical force are member of the U. N. A. P. O. C., and hope for the speedy passage of favorable legislation in our behalf. I might also add that a majority have intentions of withdrawing from the service if conditions are not soon improved. Fraternally yours.

The next item is a joyous poetic out burst by the holder of a government "cinch" in Pennsylvania. He carols:

Alva S. Lvnd, Sec'y.

THE LAY OF THE POSTAL CLERK. By A. L. Weinstock, Chester, Pa. Hurrahl for the job of the "Postal Clerk," The cinch of the government pay; All night long he stays with his work, And then-why he stays all day. He hasn't much mail to hustle along A dozen of tons or so;

And when it is "heavy," with a merry

He works a "hold-over," you know.

His salary may be cut a bit,

A hundred or two a year: For the new "P. M." must make a hit With the "Bosses." who act so queer.

For there's some of the "gang" that want a raise,

And there's only one thing to do. For the chap with the "pull" will sing

his praise As he takes it off of you.

You mustn't get sore, if your wife ob-

jects To your getting home late, once in a while,

Nor even get angry if your girl expects That her tedious nights you'll beguile. if you have an engagement to go to a show,

And a "hold-over" happens between Don't kick up a fuss and raise a row And declare that the job is mean.

The envy of all the town?

work!

flowers

Clerk.

With pride your heart should throb,

What need you care for pay or hours?

Why should you kick about extra

For when you die, they'll send you

Inscribed with the words, a Postal

O! why do you wear that frown?

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE. (Continued from page 1.

the strike quickly, could afford to be magnanimous." "The public safety ought to be considered," the committee said, "in view of the large number of collisions and accidents in the subway and on the elevated roads, due to inexper-

ienced men who have been running trains since the strike. This could be best done by re-employing the old men." There was no request for recognition of the union. The committee stated that "the

strike was a violation of an agreement and that this was wrong." The conference was friendly, but no decision was reached. The strikers declared that the C. F. U.

committee was very kind, but that they have not asked this committee to act for them and will not. They declare that the only committee authorized to act for them is the Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A., composed of their own members.

At the time of going to press, the financial appeal was being answered in an encouraging manner. Besides the amounts collected by individual strikers and committees, various unions have come forward and given and promised assistance.

The Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers, at its regular meeting at 65 Columbia street, on Friday, March 24, unanimously gave \$25 to the strikers. Speeches were made in favor of the motion to so act, in which the stand of the men was upheld and commended.

Notable among the unions which have voted financial aid are the Vest Makers' Union, \$50; Jewish local Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, \$25; Brotherhood of Silversmiths, \$50.

The rank and file of these organizations expressed themselves forcibly in favor of the strikers and regretted that they were unable at the moment to make their contributions larger.

The Socialist Labor Party organizations are also coming to the assistance of the strikers. Besides the amounts previously acknowledged, the Excelsior Educational Society has donated \$5 and adopted resolutions favoring the strikers and urging contributions to their cause. Two meetings of the strikers were held at Marion Hall each day, on Friday,

March 24, and Sunday, March 26. At the latter meetings, the strikers heard for the first time a financial report. Under the regime of the deposed executive such a thing was never known to occur.

The Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A. which has charge of the strike, has completed its plans for organizing the

trolleymen of the city. In line with this step they formulated a call to the railroad workers of the city which appears elsewhere in these columns. A copy of this call will be placed in the hands of every "railroader" in the city.

WEAVERS' STRİKE.

Carried on With Unanimity and Determination, to Victory.

Paterson, March 18 .- There are many interesting features of the strike of Pilgrim and Meyer's ribbon weavers of this city, not only interesting but of benefit to the working class generally. In a nutshell it is this: The demand

was made on the firm. No response. Three days later every ribbon loom was deserted and every weaver remained firm to the end which came suddenly, the firm conceding every demand. We might record many and varied phrases as in all strikes, but will make it as short

GRAND JUNCTION. (Continued from page 1.)

earth with the upholders of capitalism. Comrade Frank Bohn, the National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-

ance, arrived in time to help us out some. The working people have reached a point where they are ready to hear such men as Bohn; at least three hundred attended his first meeting that we held in the meeting in the City Park 3-p. m. Sunday, March 12. The subject at this last meeting was "The Burning Question of Trades Unions" At the close of this mark, meeting Comrade Bohn organized a mixed alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 18 charter members. The way this new union is growing, since it was organized. indicates an awakening of the working

class in Colorado along class lines. Comrade Bohn left behind him many warm friends in Colorado and it is to be hoped that he may be kept in the field. We wish to say to the people of Grand Junction, that this spring we have decided to secure 2,000 conies of the Weekly People and scatter them where they will do the most good, instead of getting out "The Revolutionist". We consider one page of The People of more value than the whole of "The Revolutionist", and as the Weekly People is but 50 cents per year we would like to have

you subscribe for it. The People is the grandest teacher of political science in the world. The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction will wild a meeting in the Park, 3 p. m., Sunday, April 2, and among others Royal L. McCabe is expected to speak Remember, McCabe is the prize vinner and has something new this time.

If you want to vote for, and in, the interest of the working class on election day, the only way to do it is to write the two words. Socialist Labor, at the top of your ballot, where it says: "I hereby vote a straight ------ Party ticket", and when you fill in the two words Socialist Labor it will then read thus: "I hereby vote a straight Socialist Labor Party ticket". It will not pay you to make a mistake and vote for what you do not want just for the sake of getting it in the neck, as the striking

miners did. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket! Subscribe for the Weekly People. Attend the meeting in the Park, 3 p n., Sunday, April 2.

The Press Committee, of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES. Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100.....\$2.00 Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100...... .40 Transfer cards, for use between Sec-

tions and, on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section, per 100..... Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100.....

Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100 .30 Rubber stamps (seal) made to order.

Orders for supplies must be accom-

& BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and twenty-three subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 25. Less than seventy-five Auditorium, Saturday night, March 11, of these were for three months, which As many more attended his meeting in (makes a fairly good showing. Let us endeavor to do still better. If more

of the comrades will take part in this

work we can get up to the five hundred

Comrade John Farrell of Lowell,

Mass., sends in subs., gets bundles, of

papers, and orders literature almost

every week. During the past week he

sent in six subs. and took a bundle of

100 copies of the Weekly People. This

comrade goes it alone, but accomplishes

Five or more subs, were received as

follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.,

II; H. E. Wright, Boston, Mass., IO;

Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9; F.

C. Binder, Mineral City, O., 8; G. A.

Jenning East St. Louis, 111., 7; D. A.

Reed, Huntington, Ark., 7; Max Eisen-

berg, Cincinnati, O., 6; J. C. Becker,

Colorado Springs, Colo., 6; Henry

Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., 6;

Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; A. Rutstein, Yon-

kers, N. Y., 5; H. Behrens, Davenport,

Secretaries of State committees will

please take notice that the Press Se-

curity League circulars which were

mailed to them by the National Exec-

utive Committee sub-committee are to

be sent to members at large only. All

Several comrades in New York City

have reported to us that there is an in-

creased demand at Newstands for the

Daily People caused by the paper's at-

titude toward the Interborough Railway

strike. Comrades all over the city

should see to it that their newsdealers

keep enough copies to supply the de-

On the three-months' subscription

fund \$15.50 was received and \$30.60

used up. As fast as the three-months'

subs, expire we are returning them to

the senders. An effort should be made

to get renewals for six months or a

year. Send us a report as per the

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

ing the week, but the sections were pret-

ty well represented with smaller orders.

Three special addresses were gotten out

by the Interborough strikers, the United

Railroad Workers of Greater New York.

Comrade Knight, Pueblo, Colo., took

1,000 "Industrial Unionism", 50 "The

Burning Question of Trades Unionism",

10 "Two Pages from Roman History" and

some other pamphlets. Cleveland, Ohio,

took 1,000 "Industrial Unionism" and

Schenectady, N. Y., took 1,000 "Industrial

Comrade DeShazer of Montrose, Colo.,

took \$2 worth of pamphlets and buttons;

and Newport News, Va., took \$2.75 worth

The Hungarian Branch, New York

City, bought four dozen buttons; Buffalo

N. Y., took 2 dozen, and Elizabeth, N.

Comrade Billings, of Grand Junction,

Colo., ordered "The Gold Sickle" and

"The Infant's Skull". Maklen, Mass., took

S. T. & L. A., over 100,000 in all.

No large orders from the country dur-

printed instructions.

Unionism."

J., 2 dozen.

of literature, assorted.

Districts.

Ninth-Twelfth Assembly

sections have been supplied.

a great deal.

lowa, 5.

mand.

the Russian Revolutionary Aid Societ a non-partisan organization, whose ai it is to awaken the interest of the peop of Pittsburg to the struggle of the brothers in Russia. The first ma meeting and concert in behalf of Fr Russia will be held under the auspic
of the Russian Revolutionary Aid S ciety at the Bijou Theatre, Pittsbur on Sunday, the 2d of April, at 2: p.m. Entrance, 25 cents. We call upon all the citizens of Pitt burg, Allegheny, and vicinity, and upo all lovers of liberty and the symp- thizers with the oppressed Russia people, to give us their moral and finan- cial aid. Come to the mass meeting and can cert. Help Free Russia. G. Brown M. Goldberg, S. Grekin. Ex. Com. Russian Revolutionary A Society, Pittsburg, Pa. Tickets to be had at A. M. Muchnic Drug Store, corner Forbes and Maric streets, Pittsburg.
ORGANIZER FOR NEW ENGLAN The Socialist Labor Party organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts an Rhode Island have co-operated for the purpose of purpose of sections.
purpose of putting a permanent organizer and party press canvasser in th
field.
Any member who is willing and ab to fill the bill is requested to commun
cate with
FRED FELLERMANN

.50

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.50

ganize in the way they do, or what bene grades from six hundred to eleven hunextended to all workingmen and women. DEBATE IN CHICAGO. 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

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was head of one man." Admission, ten cents. After the debate a branch of the So-

organized

A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" arty, on the following: "Resolved, That the built from above and emanated in the cialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be

official organ excusing the action of the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads for slashing the Appropriation Bill providing for increases of salary in the

of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams

thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of De-

Beginning with Monday, March 27 and continuing every alternate Monday

In this same issue of the Postal Clerk an extract from the Congressional Rec-

NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

ord shows how a clerk in the money or-

fault of department regulations.

der department was sixty dollars out of pocket in the payment of a money order through no fault of his but through the

troit. Michigan, will inaugurate a series One marvels that the clerks should or

fit they see in it, when one finds their

avenue, on the all important topic of

the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meet-

ing on "High Time for a Change." A

cordial invitation to attend is hereby

says that the need of retrenchment in government expenditures has been apparent for some time. No wonder then that

the retrenchment begins with the postal employes. D. A. 4, NEW JERSEY AGITATION.

Friday evening, March 31, 8 o'clock. Newark, N. J., Lyceum Hall, 301-303 Plane street, near Market street. Speakers-August Gilhaus and Harry Oaks.

All readers of the Daily People and sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings. - - - -

as possible.

The strike began Thursday of last week; next day a hall was procured and a meeting held, then Monday and every day after. At the meeting Friday a committee was sent to the firm as per agreement on day previous and the strike settled at a ten and fifteen per cent. advance in wages.

The weavers decided not to deal with the superintendent but with firm direct. At the first meeting a striker addressed them on the merchandise nature of labor. It was made plain, judging from the interest taken that an awakening of the workers is at hand. During the strike seventeen "Burning Questions of Trades Unionism" were sold. Demands for it in German were numerous, and about 150 leaflets on "Industrial Unionism" were distributed to the 150 strikers. One sub for Weekly Peo-

It looks favorable for a good accession to the ranks of the S. T. & L. A.

VERDICT FOR WORKMAN.

A jury in the Supreme Court has just returned a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of Frank Huberts and against the Merrick Construction Company for the loss of his left. leg below the knee, and in payment for an "artificial limb" which he said its negligence had put him to

In his complaint filed by his counsel Jacob Newman, of 350 Broadway, Hubertus set forth that on December 30, 1903, the Merrick Construction Company was the contractor for the erection of a this borough.

panied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

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

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held last Sunday at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People : C. Crolley, Pleasantville, N. Y., six cologne baskets, pin cushion, ash receiver, two salt shakers; Mrs. F. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y., ten fine neckties, three handsome handkerchief cases, six pin cushions, three work

baskets, six waist baskets: William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., gold ring; Mrs. William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., carriage rug; Miss J. Carliph, city, fine sofa pillow; Mr. N. Gerolt, Jersey, half dozen beautiful hand-painted cups

and saucers : Dr. J. Hammer, city, three fine vases; Mrs. N. Malmberg, city, ladies collar and pair of fine slippers; Mr. Wiesner, city, fine framed picture of

Daniel De Leon; Mr. Holmes, set of corner brackets; H. Hermansen, city, twelve necklaces, four boxes of fancy soap, six rattles, two fancy pin cushions, four handbags, one picture.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription exbuilding at Greene and Third street, in | pires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

one "The Pilgrim's Shell"; Kalamazoo, Mich., one "Student's Marx": Dunbury, Conn., one "Woman Under Socialism". An order from Chicago called for a few "Behind the Scenes". Rochester, N. Y., took one "Paris Commune"; Indianapolis a few pamphlets, and Newport, Ky., ordered a few.

The spring is breaking and the agitation should wake up everywhere. The winter's work has been good. Now the spring work should also be comparatively better than usual.

Orders are solicited for the two addresses of Robert Randell, "John Mitchell Exposed", and also for "Trades Unionism in the United States" by Justus Ebert. Both of these pamphlets are being printed.

There has been so much time wasted by those who would study Socialism, due to their misdirection, that we have prepared a small pamphlet entitled, "A Course of Reading on Socialism", which when complete we will furnish to Seetions at cost.

CLEVELAND LABOR NEWS AGENCY

(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.



ple was secured.