

case was appealed, and the Court of Appeals of the State upheld the law and affirmed the judgment of the trial court by finding Lockner guilty. The ground upon which the Court of Appeals upheld the law was that the measure was "within the police powers of the State for the protection of the public bealth from improper conditions surrounding the preparation of food." Being finally appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision is now reversed. The law is pronounced unconstitu-tional. Four judges—Holmes, Harlan, Day and White—dissented. Judge Harlan, who wrote the dissenting opinion, pronounced the Court's decision one of the most important in a century; to quote him literally, he said: "No more important decision has been rendered in the last century." The judge is right. This par-ticular decision does mark an epoch. It does so because, as we shall show from the language of the decision itself, that which the Court did pass and plant its ision upon was not a matter of LAW, but a matter of FACT. It is in the finding of that particular fact that the

marks an epoch. In order to bring out this transcendent feature of the decision it will be neces-sary, first, to consider the law in the case, as handled by the Court itself. We shall do so in successive articles:

"FREEDOM OF C NTRACT." More than once in t - columns has the law of contract been considered. A contract is an agreement between two parties upon a contain subject, on which their minds meet. In order for there to be a contract, both contracting parties must be aware of what they are ng, neither must be deceived by the other, and both must be free-free to or reject. Where any one of three essentials to a contract is missing, there is no contract: if the two contracting parties had different things in mind, there is no contract; and the stract is null, it is even a badge of fraud, if either party was either de-ceived by the other, or acted under du-resa. It is only with the last of these junctures that we are concernedsture of one of the contracting s not being free, acting under du-Such a juncture deprives the alut of the category of a free contractrequisite category for validity, as the erm "freedom of contract" implies. dence that decrees that none shall profit by his own wrong. The principle is one of high morality. It is intended to checkmate the spirit illustrated in Shylock's posture that the seal, on the document which he had, precluded all inquiry into its justice, or inhumanity. The tenet of equity that none shall profit by his own wrong cuts through all the red-tape of technicalities, that wrongdoers may set up in the pursuit of their crime. If the foundation of an act is a wrong, no pretext, however valid on its face, shall excuse the act, least of all uphold it. On the contrary, the foundation of an act being a wrong, the act itself becomes all the more heinous.

Instances of acts of this nature occur every day in capitalist society. Employers there are, for instance, who seek to justify their employing of little children on the plea that the parents need the money: the employment of little children is profitable to the capitalist class: the act is wrong, but, in order to justify it, the capitalist class brings about the conditions that drive parents to send their children to work when they should be at play or at school: thus the capitalist profits by his own wrong, even justifies a subsequent wrong with the grievous results of a previous one. Another instance is that of excessive hours of labor. The capitalist first commits the wrong of his social system

that keeps the workingman at wages too low to live "; " to the fine the ingman to deniand excessive hours: and the capitalist is willing to profit by his own wrong: he justifies it, saying: "if the employee desires to earn the extra money which arises from working longer than the prescribed time his 'thrift' should not be interfered with." The case of Lockner versus the State of New York, and which the Supreme Court of the United States just decided by pronouncing the ten-hour law un-constitutional, is the freshest illustra-

tion. Lockner employed a baker more than ten hours. He was profiting by his own wrong-the wrong of which the whole capitalist class is guilty-the wrong of keeping human beings at wages below the requirements of civilized man. Unable to carn at regular hours enough leged contract of validity and takes it to live on, the employee was driven to work at longer hours, and the employer justified the act on the principle that if term "freedom of contract" implies. The Court recognized this principle of haw and equity. That it did so, appears from the following passage in the de-

pays for the day's labor-power its market price, fixed by the competition of laborers and of employers in the labor market, exactly as the price of other modities is fixed in their market The price of a commodity tends always to be equal to the average necessary cost of reproducing it. So the price of a day's labor power; tends always to be equal to the average necessary cost of reproducing it-that is, to the cost of a day's living for the average worker; this must include, of course, the living of those dependent upon him; and it will depend largely upon the standard of living generally prevailing in the locality at the time. But the average cost of the worker's living is never equal to the average product of his labor. The difference remains in the hands of the capitalist as profit, interest, or rent-

surplus value. When we say, conventionally, that Labor and Capital are necessary to each other, every well instructed person knows what we mean-that the laborers, mental and manual, must use or consume the product of their labor (which is the real substance of capital) in order to further produce. But capital, in the strictly scientific sense of the term, is unnecessary. "Capital is wealth used productively with a view to profit by sale of the product," therefore, if capnecessary then socialist propa-

ganda is entirely wrong. The above definition is that of the capitalist economists, not ours, although we fully agree with it, and that is the reason we advocate the abolition of the

human being should want, seeing that the sole cost of these things is the Labor embodied in them, and there is plenty of labor everywhere.

The Human Race-the workers, mental and manual-in its work of emancipation itself must reckon on the unswerving opposition of the clerical, as well as on the legal, literary, and pseudo-labor myrmidons of capitalism. We admit that with the exception of the last individuals of these classes who have risen morally above their environment, do good service to the great cause of the Social Revolution, but they are only exceptions, and do not alter the fact that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself.

WHY. OH, WHY?!?!

The spouters, newspapers, leagues tc., etc., who are advocating "municipal ownership" as a means of escaping capi talist domination and tyranny, have not explained to date why Andrew Carnegic. upon whom, next to Rockefeller, they delight in venting their venom, has praised Mayor Dunne of Chicago and spoken highly of municipal ownership in general. Nor have they told us why it is that Bird S. Coler, whose banking firm makes a speciality of municipal bonds, is said to be the titular head of the "municipal ownership" movement here in the East. A little light on the cause of capitalist interest in this capitalist destroying (sic) "crusade", will

labor lieutenants of the capitalist class on "Labor" day, May Day now stands for the international solidarity of labor in its efforts to overthrow the capitalist system and inaugurate Socialism in all lands, in accordance with the principles enunciated by Marx and Engels, and expounded in this country on the economic and political fields, by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

his \$3.50 shoes, and an "arbitrated" Other organizations pretending to strike or so, to put the final kibosh on stand for the working class will also us, and our New England textile capitaldemonstrate on May Day in this city ists will have their Dixie conferes skinned to death on the exploitation of and country. For instance, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias wage slaves. The Southrons will have to see that their mills are organized and Public Ownership party, whose reprelearn the trick of using the labor fakirs sentatives repudiated the principles of of the pure and simple trades unions international Socialism by presenting a resolution against the unrestricted to bamboozle their employes, if they do immigration of BACKWARD RACES. not wish to be beaten at the game. will celebrate May Day. So also will the so-called "progressive" labor organstrike last fall, the writer stated that: izations who, while proclaiming the solidarity of labor in all countries, supfruits of capitalism, and wondering why port the Gompers' division of the workthe fruit turns to ashes in their mouths. ing class on craft lines in this country. The operatives have shown splendidly These organizations are bogus organthat they possess considerable solidizations, who descerate May Day in arity and are willing to fight hard against further degradation, but, if they order to secure votes and the plums at the bestowal of Gompers. Beware of are to allow themselves to continue to

them; shun their meetings! The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party are urging their members to redouble their efforts and make the coming May Day demonstration one that will send a chill down the back of the misleaders and oppressors of labor. They expect great things prove an eye-opener to deluded work- between this May Day and the next in (Continued on page 3)

RED LETTER DAY the reduction of the price paid per cut, TO THE READERS OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE on the ground that longer bobbins make

May 1st is INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Our readers of the East, West, North and South-of EVERYWHERE-are going to unite

on that day for one great purpose, to send in subscriptions to THE WEEKLY PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE is owned and controlled entirely by a working class organization, the Socialist Labor Party. In all its years of existence, The People has never been influenced by capital nor by graft, and it has never received favor or support from any false leader of labor; but it has al-ways held up the beacon that threw a true light on labor's path. The WEEKLY PEOPLE certainly is worthy of labor's support.

No worthy man will shirk his duty, and when we call upon you of all our states and several

ers into possession of the law-making uphold capitalism and pin their faith to a pure and simple trades union which power and enable them to dictate terms, instead of having to beg for hearings admits the 'right' of the boss to skin and concessions from the representatives them as long as he doesn't skin them too much-on the economic field-while of their masters, whose material interest voting the governmental power into the it is to tofuse everything possible. These hands of their masters on the political very "leaders" in whom the textile workfield, they will have gained nothing from ers have placed confidence, hold lanthis struggle but another bitter lesson guage which, were it not so devilishly in the school of experience." treacherous, as shown in its disastrous That this is all that was gained as a effects, would be ridiculously senseless. result of the "settlement" by Governor in view of the bitter experiences made Douglas, for whom they voted under the every day by the very workers who are guidance of the pure and simple "labor expected to swallow it, as though it leaders," is shown by the present low were the wisdom of an oracle, not to be wages, the attempt to add to the number

gainsaid. The great strike is over-for a whilebut the fight against oppression still goes on. The class struggle cannot be downed by fake "settlements." As already hinted, we, particularly the weavers, are worse off than ever since our last "victory," a la Douglas. Our wages are lower, our work harder, and our cost of living higher. There are scores of weavers in this city who have not carned \$200 since January, 1904. This is an indication of how "prosperity" under capitalism strikes the cotton worker. The usual factors which work to our undoing in the capitalist robber system have been

to see through the capitalist cry of "fair-

ness" to both sides, and the farce of ar-

bitration, thereby helping them to eatch

onto the falseness of the pretended

friendship of capitalists of the Governor

Douglas type, as illustrated in the out-

come of his famous "settlement," which

gave the bosses a chance to get their

m'lls going under any conditions they

chose to impose, and failed to prevent

discrimination against men who were not

wanted. These misleaders prefer to fol-

low this course, instead of helping the

rank and file get wise to the game of

sending a "labor" leader to the South,

as was done with Mr. Tansey, in order

to have him "report" on conditions in a

way to convey the impression to the Fall

River operatives that they ought to be

highly satisfied, seeing that Georgia has

conditions which Massachusets wouldn't

t lerate for a iroment, and that conse-

quently our conditions are so superior,

as to rank with those of Paradise.

Finally, these misleaders prefer this

course to teaching the weavers to exer-

cise their power in the political field, not

in capitalist controlled "flying wedges,"

but in a class conscious movement of

the workers, which would put the work-

mer." Fall River is to the cotton may

of looms operated by each weaver, and

weaving easier. Even from the mouths

of the labor fakirs themselves comes the

admission that things are worse than

they were before our last "victory," as

witness the statements of Gompers and

Golden at Lawrence, where the latter

"Unless there is a radical change in

the schedule of wages paid the opera-

tives at Fall River, there will be a re-

opening of the strike there next sum-

declared :

union, and having our wages cut down

and labor intensified in a progressive

(cow's tail style) ratio to the number of

'victories" won. A few more "labor

leader" Bob Howards and Joe Jacksons,

elected to the legislature on capitalist

tickets, another "flying wedge" move-

ment or two to help some ambitious

millionaire shoe manufacturer advertise

In a letter on the situation during the

"The mill workers are reaping the

The right to purchase or to sell la br is part of the liberty protected by his smendment [the Fourth Amend-ment to the Federal Constitution], UN-LESS THERE ABE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH EXCLUDE THE RIGHT."

The circumstances in the instance of the workingman in general, the employee of Lockney in particular, "exclude the ht." No special economic theory is add to understand that Lockner's emright." leyes was not free. Common sense ill dictate the conclusion that no man submit to more than ten hours steady work each day, from week to in a bakery or confectionery esat, leastways for the petty wage paid in those establishments, unsuperior force compels him. No will submit to such work, unless he is under duress. And if, on top of all, the wages are what they are, insufnt to restore even a normal more than ten-hours' expenditure of life-tis-sue, infinitely less sufficient to restore the tissue expended in such unsanitary establishments as capitalist-run bakehops,-if on top of all, such are the inditions of work, then, whatever else nat man may be who "contracts" for hore than ten hours' steady work each , such a man is not FREE. He is no freer to contract than the wayfarer is whom a footpad covers with his pistol and orders to "stand and deliver." Lockner's employee was not free; the con-

dence quoted above. Did the Court deny the principle when it upheld Lockner! No, the Court accepted the principle, as appears from the passages that refer to the duties of legislatures to protect morality.

This notwithstanding, notwithstanding Lockner sinned against the motal precept that none shall profit by his own wrong, the Court upheld him. Why?

ш "POLICE POWERS".

The "police power" of the State is a technical term. It has no reference to policemen, it does not refer to any power that these may be clad with under the law. The "police power" of organized society is an unwritten, an implied law. It is a power intended to afeguard society against the hardships of the letter of the law. Under the clause "police power", the government may cut through all legal red-tape and annul "legal" relations if such relations are against public policy; if they are harmful to health. A man may have title, for instance, to a rickety house which emits pestilential exhalations; the "police powers" of the State may, howwer, step in and tear down that house It may do so without compensation. It does so on the principle of the "police power" vested in it to protect the health of the community. Obviously, the questions that arise under the head of e, power" are not matters of LAW but of FACT. Is it a fact or is it not that a certain thing is injurious to (Continued on page 6.)

other countries, we want to see all respond en masse on INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY. Every reader should be inspired to join in the greatest united effort our people have ever made, and let all the mails on Red Letter Day come laden with subscriptions from every quarter.

Only a few days are left until May 1st. It is time to hustle for Red Letter Day subscriptions. Let every one do his part in this work. Each should send in one subscription on Red Letter Day. If you are ever going to do something for the Weekly People, do it NOW. Let no one rest upon his laurels.

As a fitting reward for a little greater effort on your part, we offer you an opportunity to get one of the best books of the modern labor movement. These books are interesting, printed on good paper, in good clear type, and all are well bound in cloth.

To every one who will send in THREE YEARLY (or that equivalent in half yearly) Weekly People subscriptions, along with the below "Red Letter Day" blank, we will give his or her choice of the following books:

The Gold Sickle. By Eugene Sue. The Silver Cross. By Eugene Sue. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Engels.

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ly People for a term ofmonths.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

History of the Paris Commune. By Lissagaray.

The Infant's Skull. By Eugene Sue.

"WEEKLY PEOPLE RED LETTER DAY." Send to: Name 2. 4 & 6 New Reade St., New York, N.Y. City and State Enclosed find cents to pay for Week- Name of sender: Address (50 cents, 12 months; 25 cents, 6 months). Title of book chosen

Now, altogether, one strong and mighty pull-and the circulation of The Weekly People is doubled!!

turing industry of New England what high-speed machinery, the scramble of Providence is to the woolen. If conditions and wages go down here they drop everywhere else. The workers in the woolen portion of the textile industry are just now laying low. They have plenty of grievances but are biding their time and will later again revolt. The cotton workers, however, have been getting it "in the neck" so badly that they are perpetually on the anxious seat and the spirit of discontent is abroad among them-and with good reason.

Since the "settlement" of the great strike of last year, there have been strikes among the weavers at the Barnard, Davol, Stafford, Merchants, and other mills, where the twelve and onehalf per cent, reduction was made more unbearable by attempts at further reductions of the price per cut paid the weavers, ranging from ten to as high as twenty-six per cent. The weavers who were formerly running eight looms were told that they could, with the aid of the electric stop motion, or the longer bobbins, now run ten or twelve looms at the reduced price and make as much with but "little harder" work. Those who tried it found they couldn't. The result has been intermittent strikes, general discontent, and continuous dickering and parleying with the bosses, with the usual result-conditions growing worse all the time. The fact that, after all they have gone

through in the past nine months, so many of the operatives are still willing of striking, shows that they possess a

t work These factors are the army of unemployed for work (enabling the capitalists to intensify the labor of those employed), the consequent immense productiveness of industry, the rapid development of similar textile conditions in competing countries, the miserable pittance paid to the working class in the form of wages, preventing us from buying back and consuming any considerable portion of our products; all this, combined with the fact that stock-gamblers had forced up

the price of raw cotton, led, first to a so-called over-production and next, to a desire on the part of our particular setof masters to put the screws a bit harder upon us and thereby reduce the cost of production, so as to be able to undersell their competitors in the markets of the world without lessening their own profits.

Of course, the few of us who have been reading the literature of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, know how to interpret our experiences. We understand that the secret of our predicament lies in the private ownership by stor -holding capitalists, of the machinery of production, of the products of our labor, and, consequently, of our means of life. We are accordingly working toward the time when our class shall have attained sufficient knowledge and sense to join with the Socialist Labor Party on the political field and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the economic field, to vigorously protest, even to the point and abolish the capitalist system alto-(Continued on page !i)

AN ADDRESS

To The Members of The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. By DANIEL DE LEON.

From several of my fellow-members of the S. T. &. L. A., letters have come to me asking whether, if our national convention, which meets early next June at Lynn, Mass., decides to send delegates to the industrial convention, that has been called to meet in Chicago on June 27th, I would consent to form part of the delegation.

Existing conditions render it imperative upon me to answer the question with something more than "yes" or "no"; and also that not those only who ask, but our whole membership should know. Moreover, this is the time to speak, and to speak fully, and I shall all the more pointed because I am of the opinion that the occasion raised by the proposed Chicago convention ex-cludes the idea of "instructions". Even under ordinary circumstances "instructions" are unsatisfactory. Where they are needed, they are worthless; where they are not worthless, they are superfluous. He who wishes to evade his ustructions can always find a loop-hole: no instruction net is imaginable through which a slippery customer could not squerze out; on the other hand, the platform of an organization, together with its traditions, should be "instructions" enough, both to guide a delegate, and by which his organization can hold him responsible. Instructions, accordingly, will not stead at so critical a period as the one that the Labor Movement of the land is now traversing. For another thing, just because these times are critical, shifting conditions are apt to cause different interpretations of identical terms. The same term may mean materially different things in different mouths. Accordingly, nothing short of a "confession of faith", so to speak, can offer a guarantee either to a delegate that he is understood by his organization, or to his organization that it is understood by him. Such a confession of

faith I shall now make. The argument is frequently heard: "The privately owned and steadily improving mechanism of production and distribution as steadily displaces Labor; an excess of supply in the Laber-Market has two inevitable results-first, it is bound to lower the price (wages) of Labor, consequently false is the economic foundation of a strike for better pay, such an attempt is foredoomed to failure; secondly, the excess of idle Labor is a reserve quarry upon which the capitalist can draw with more or less case for the forces that he needs to take the places of strikers; the two reasons combined point to the inevitable present and increased future impotence of the economic organization, or Union." The reasoning is only partially true, substantially false. How false the reasouing is may be incidentally judged the circumstance that, although the leaders of "pure and simple" Unionism are not generally as disregardful of appearances as were the late P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Bobby Howard of the mers' Union, who flaunted their afence in the public eye, it is well

pose.

Fellow-members of the S. T. & L. A .: | absurd to expect the ball to hold its own and roll up to the top, if, the "lay of the land" being known, the necessary measures are taken to counteract the law of gravitation, and propel the ball upward to where it can be brought into stable equilibrium.

> The comparison brings out the fallacy that underlies the plausible claim of the labor-fakirs and the "Intellectuals" that the Union can only attend to "present needs", the "needs of the moment" and that all attempts to broaden the Union's vision is "fine-spun theory" that can not engage the Union-man's attention. The plight that "pure and simple" Unionism has left the Working Class in should be a sufficient answer-unless' the position is taken that the emancipation of the Working Class is an impossibility, leastwise by itself. This alternative must be dismissed: it is untrue to historic evolution. The plight that "pure and simple" Unionism has left the Working Class in proves that, not unless the mission of Unionlam is kept in mind, in other words, not unless the Union is switched upon the revolutionary track, can the ball be expected even to keep its place on the inclined plane of the capitalist hill, but will ever roll back, down to the bot-

tom, where it now is. At this point the sapient "Intellectual" sneers. His loose grasp of the Social Question immediately raises before his eyes the police, militia, military and gatling guns on paper of the capitalist mechanism of government, and causes him to give the grotesquest of interpretations to the Marxian principle that "The Labor Movement is essentially political." He jumps to the conclusion that the ballot is all that is wanted. The "Intellectual" seems not to realize that the identical police, militia, military and gatling guns on paper will at the right moment bar his own way at the hustings-unless he becomes a political fakir, in other words, sacrifices the emancipation of Labor to personal political preferment and personal glitter. The light-weight "Intellectual" is too much possessed with what Marx termed "parliamentary idiocy" to heed, or is too bent upon his own personal advancement, to preach and act up to the fact. The "political aspect" of the Labor Movement lies in its revolutionary NATURE, not in any of the methods that it might adopt; nor is there, despite the importance of the ballot, anything more cravenly reactionary than the ballot, without MIGHT to back it up. That MIGHT nothing can supply to Labor except the class-conscious, and, consequently, revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class-and that might would be amply to the pur-

In America, capitalist society has reached fullest development-politically as well as economically. For that very reason, paradoxical as the statement may appear, Capitalism, so far from being strongest in America, is here most vulnerable. The day when all the means of production and distribution will be under one hat is only a wn that they all amass a fortune, theoretical day: the feudal gran modern America are waging a positive White and Red Roses mortal feud among themselves; coupled with that are the freedoms-political, of speech and of the press-that the country still enjoys, and that are enjoyed in none other to the extent that they are enjoyed with us. These are conditions that can bloom only in a county of untrammeled Capionly in a county of untransverse that talism. They are so many weapons that lie ready at hand for the Union; they are weapons that either break in the Union's hand, or whose points are turned against itself, if used for any but an uncompromising revolutionary purpose. There is not an industry-the larger ones conspicuously, the smaller ones substantially so-that is not criminally guilty, even under capitalist laws, -as shown in these very days by the revelations on the Gas Company in this city, the Equitable Life, the Standard Oil, etc.,--purely a feature of well-rounded capitalist society; consequently, there is not an industry before whom a revolutionarily conducted strike would stand impotent as the strikers of "pure and simpledom" do. Moreover, the floating mass of wild-eyed "reformers", now missionless, will have found its mission: visionary as the "reformer" is, his conduct ever disturbs capitalist equanimity from within: the straightforward and well-aimed blows of Labor on the economic field would fire the "reformer" into antics most perilous to the capitalist concern involved: the simultaneous political unity of Labor, possible only then, would add grist to the mill of the tribulations of the capitalist establish-

ment struck against: finally, what with all that, and the further fact, a fact of deepest significance, that-as betrayed by the above referred to gas, Equitable Life, Standard Oil, etc., squabbles-there is not a capitalist magnate whom some other magnate is not "lying in wait for," and must "lie in wait for",--what with all that, the capitalist concern struck against by a revolutionary Union can not choose but yield ground, To-day, the capitalist cuts deeply into his profits with the bribes he flings at his Labor-lieutenants. The power of these be ing gone or crippled, the capitalist will throw tubs to the whale of the classconscious Union on strike. What it would be absurd for the "pure and simple" Union to demand-a higher price than the market quotations for the merchandise labor-power-becomes supreme ly sound on the lips of a body that is organized for the purpose of wiping the human being "Workingman" clean of the merchandise smudge that capitalism smears him with; and the demand is withal supremely same when made by a body, the revolutionary spirit of whose organization brings the rest of the wage slaves into its fold, instead of barring. them out, as the "pure and simple" Union does, and thereby challenging and urging them to break its strike. The stream

of the wealth that now flows into the private channels of the fakir's pockets, and only works a corrupting, would be turned into the channels of the rank and file's pockets, and would have a stimula ting effect. But in order to accomplish this end, the economic organization must, indeed, be a Union of the Working Class.

The lures in the path of the workingman, tending to draw him from the direct forthright, are so numerous that, at first blush, it would seem next to impossible to draw the Working Class into a revolutionary Union and keep them there. These lures rise of themselves like will-o'-the-wisps from the surrounding quagmires of Capitalism, and the agencies of the capitalist class are ever on the alert to raise additional ones, either for the general purpose of fettering him in the ignorance of his class condition, or for the specific purpose of exploiting him politically, or for the purpose of leading him. off the scent when he is in hot pursuit of the oppressor-on the same principle that bullfighters draw the enraged animal aside by fluttering a disturbing rag before his eyes when he crowds one of their companions too closely. How is the workingman, the hard-worked, tired-minded workingman to acquire the vast knowledge, that, at first blush, it would seem one must have in order to guard him against these innumerable lures? It is an error that the knowledge need be so vast. Providnce has vouchsafed to the Working Class the boon that it denied to the tyrant of old, who prayed that his enemies may have but one neck that he may cut them all off at one blow of his sword. No seperate information is needed to cut off the head of .ach separate lure as it rises. Innumerable as these lures be, they all stand on one neck-the wage-slave condition of the workingman.

The knowledge that he is a merchandise in the world's market, that the price of his merchandise is bound to decline by reason of the increase in the supply, due to the private ownership of the ever improving social tool that his class needs to work with; the knowledge, accordingly, that wages are the workingman's chain, that the size of his chain is bound to shrink and shrink,. -that knowledge is simple and easy ough to acquire. It points directly to the path he must strike-the path that shall place the social mechanism of production in the hands of his class, that trains him to strike the blow that will strike off his chains as a wage slave, and that leads him to no effort that does not actually look in that direction; it, accordingly, points to the structure of economic organization that alone can secure his emancipation-the Union that plants itself upon these principles; that, as a consequence, embraces his whole class; and that, as a further consequence, jointly strikes at the ballot box, under the device of the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, while it drills his own class into the body requisite to make that ballot good. Obviously, such a Union is structurally different from the "pure and simple Union. No lures can prevail against it: their heads are cut off automatically as fast as they rise. Even industrialism, superior as it is in possiblities to craftism, would not of and by itself fill the bill. The form without the essence would be no real improvement. Upon all these matters I believe no erious difference of opinion will be found among us. Should the Chicago convention fall short of this standard-a fear that the Manifesto calling the convenion does not justify-, then all that convention would accomplish would be to justify the forecast that the hierachical line of succession, which may be said to have started with Terence V. Powderly, will not close with Samuel Gom-

into the Ark with the message that land is not yet in sight above the waters. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation should forthwith withdraw. But there is another line of thought that must be considered by us-a line of thought without clearness upon which, we would all be very much at sea. The line of thought that I have in mind is certainly upon your minds also. It is the line of thought suggested by that clause of the Manifesto which declares that the proposed new Union "should be established as the economic organization of the Working Class WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY."

When the S. T. & L. A. was organized there was but one political party that flew the colors of Socialism-the Socialist Labor Party; the S. T. & L. A. affiliated itself with the S. L. P. Since then, another party has risen which, although it sails under three different names, everywhere flies the colors of is: its foundation, in so far as it has any, is the A. F. of L., whose emblem. the Arm with the Torch, it instinctively and even deliberately adopted; its policy is "possibilism", which means log-rolling with fakirism on the economic, and, consequently, with capitalist candidates and principles on the political fieldand it has bravely lived up to its policy; its press resembles a row of fishermen, each with his private line in the waters of the Labor Movement fishing for private gain; its principles vary according to latitude and longitude; its vote is largely typified by the Wichita, Kans., "Social Ethics", which preaches, not even bourgeois radicalism, but downright populism; another portion of its vote is other words and to sum up, it is a driftsand party, with no reason of being in America, bound to be scattered by the logic of events, and, already seen to-day in a wild turmoil of dissension, with its vote collapsing almost everywhere, and bearing out what I stated last summer in my report to the Amsterdam International Socialist Congress that it "may be said to have fairly entered upon its period of dissolution" after the stand that the placemen and journalistic beneficiaries of the A. F. of L. in its last national convention compelled it to take. We know all that; but all is not said when that is said. A perceptible number of the element that that party drew to itself-whether the number be one-fourth or one-eighth of its vote-joined it in the belief, not only that it was really a party of revolutionary Socialism, but that its methods were superior to those of the S. L. P. and, consequently, would sooner lead to victory; that element was attracted wholly by Eugene V. Debs with his favorable record for "Un ion Smashing" attempted against the fossil Brotherhoods of railroad workers; that element honestly and seriously wants Socialism; that element would be gladly welcomed in the ranks of the S. L. P.;-and that element is learning fast. What, in view of these facts--I consider them facts-, is the "treatment" applicable to the case?

I do not consider that there is one chance in a thousand of the Chicago convention's pronouncing for the socalled Socialist, alias Social Democratic alias Public Ownership party. Should that fraction of a chance in a thousand happen, then, of course, there would be nothing for the delegation of the S. T. & L. A. to do but withdraw, and continue its independent stand until greater clearness shall prevail. But what as to the L. P.? I am of the opinion that a motion to endorse the S. L. P. would be ill advised :- it would be a challenge to a conflict with the only element in the said S. P. upon which the Socialist Movement can be safely built, the Working Class element-an element that is drawing nearer to us over the only bridge over which the Socialist forces in the land can march towards unitythe bridge of the class-conscious, revo lutionary economic organization, of which our own S. T. & L. A., on one side of the stream, and the A. L. U. on the other, may be considered the piers. Consequently, if I am a member of your delegation to Chicago I shall not make such a motion. Should such a motion come from any other quarter, I would deplore it; I would oppose it. I would oppose it for the reason just stated, and for the further reason that, even if such a motion prevailed, it could not be the result of mature thought .- Healthy fruit does not ripen quite so fast. But there is a third, and more important reason that guides me on this head .- An act of "endorsement", a "pronouncement in favor", by one body in the Labor Movement towards another on such matters, is an act of SELF-JUSTIFICATION. It is an act, not so much of approval for the benefit of the other, as it is an ATTESTATION OF THE APPROVER'S OWN TITLE TO A PEACE IN THE CAMP OF THE MILL-TANT PROLETARIAT. Now, then, pers. The dove will have returned back when the Union, that the Manifesto jusworkers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

from the Chicago convention, is actually and finally born in the land, then the fact will be an evidence that the Labor Movement of America has reached that ripeness when, no longer the economic must justify itself to the political, but THE POLITICAL MUST JUSTIFY IT-SELF TO THE ECONOMIC BRANCH OF THE MOVEMENT. It will be the evidence of the accomplishment, in the womb of the Movement, of a revolution akin to that which takes place in the mother's womb at about the seventh month of gestation, when the fetus, until then feet down, is by the law of gravitation turned around, head down, preparatorily to that next and final revolution that consists in birth. A Union such as America demands, will rather be the bar before which political organizations, that claim to be of Labor, will be summoned to justify THEIR existence;-nor will such a Union's decree in the matter be of doubtful weight; Socialism. We know what that party it is the only guarantee imaginable in political America against the decoy-duck political parties of Labor that everybody knows one capitalist party has periodically set up against the other: it is the only guarantee against the ever threatening danger of the centrifugal force, that may cause the non-wageslave element-which will inevitably crowd into the political branch of the Labor Movement--- to yield to the ambitious and self-seeking designs that they bring along with them from their class, and split into rival political factions: it is the only guarantee for a united political vanguard of Labor. In short, the crude days when the S. T. & L. A. was compelled to make the demonstration of endorsing a political pronouncedly "radical bourgeois";--in | party will be past. Thenceforth it will be the political branch of the Movement that will be called upon to pronounce itself clearly, and by its pronouncement attest its title to the post of trust as the vanguard of the Labor Movement, or stand branded and collapse.

tifies the expectation of seeing issue

That this theory is founded upon experience may be gathered from two salient facts :- for one thing, the S. L. P. hounded and traduced by the Laborlieutenants of the Capitalist Class from one end of the country to the other. has proved itself indestructible, even in point of votes, and its unterrified press -the largest of any in the political field, larger, in fact, than all the others put together-has continued its work with unabated, aye, with increasing effectiveness; for the other, the S. P., while denying the principle that a political organization, which claims to be of Socialism, is a reflex of some kind of economic organization, has been forced to render homage to the principle by seeking, however unsuccessfully, to conceal its Civic-Federationized A. F. of L. material foundation, and is now seen crum bling together with its base.

If the Union, which, it is to be expected, will be born at Chicago next June, is the ripened Union that the American Labor Movement demands, it will be thoroughly alive to the responsibility of its body towards the Labor Movement of the land. If, on the other hand, expectations are deceived, why bother about the "endorsement"?

There is just one consideration that may be made against the idea of the S. T. & L. A. going up in a new national Union "affiliated with no political party" -always, of course, supposing that the Union that will rise in Chicago will be what the Manifesto justifies the expectation of its being. That consideration is that the S, T. & L. A. enddorsement of the S. L. P. will be dropped. That consideration is, however, purely sentimental. A thousand to one, the S. P. will be dumped at Chicago. In going up in the new Union, the A. L. U. does dump the S. P., alias S. D. P., alias AZEH POP. In fact, it has dumped the thing already, by again and again pronouncing it a "scab-herding" concern, and proving the charge. It is otherwise with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Never did the S. L. P. give the S. T. & L. A. cause for any such charge; never was any such charge made by it . By going up in the expected new Union, "without affiliation with any political party", the S. T. & L. A: element does not dump the S. L. P.; it preserves for the S. L. P. all its respect, admiration and enthusiasm; it simply joins the revolution that I have pointed out above as indicative of a long step forward in the Labor Movement of the land. These are my views in the matter; I have expressed them fully, and I hope clearly. Should they be substantially, yours, I shall feel proud to receive your mandate as a member of your delegation to the Chicago convention. If, however, in any important respect, your views differ from mine, then I must request you, in justice to myself and to you, to drop me from the list of candidates. Yours fraternally. DANIEL DE LEON. MINUMUU LUUNUU IN MANNUU MUNUU) The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the



Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engris Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engris Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, Danish and Norwegian. Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels Sighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napolean. Karl Marx.... Erin's Höpe, James Connolly.... Factory Work, Morris..... Historical Materialism, Engels... Life of Engels, Karl Kautsky.... Money, De Leon... Ninth Convention S. L. P..... No Compromise, Liebknecht..... Reform or Revolution, De Leon... Reform or Revolution, De Leon. Reform or Revolution (Italian)... Religion of Capital, Lafargue.... Right to Be Lazy, Lafargue.... Science and the Worker, Ferdi-nand Lassalle. Socialism and Evolution, Dr. H. S.

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

Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union, De Leon-Harriman Dehat

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Towards Trades Union:

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1905:

provided their incumbency be long Where do they get it? The enough. talist does not pay for nothing. What does he pay them for! He pays them for keeping the Union stuck fast in the ruts where the failure, pointed out in the above defective reasoning, is natural and inevitable. And why does he pay ! Just because, instead of failure. would crown the efforts of the Finion if, instead of the wheels of its train being deep in the ruts of muddy ground, they stood upon the smooth steel-tracks of the revolutionary roadbed. The failure to grasp, what may be ed the Social topography of Captermed the Social topography of Cap-italism in a thoroughly capitalist na-tion like America, is accountable for the failure of shallow men to grash the power, and, with it, the mission of Un-

It goes without saying that the Un ion, whose goal is harmony between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, stards upon economically and sociolo-gically false foundation when it strikes for better pay: to grant capitalist premises and then bristle up against their results can obviously be followed only by failure: it is a foot-in-theuth posture. ' But it does not equally follow that the Union, whose goal is the overthrow of Capitalism, stands upon equally economic and sociologic false foundation when it strikes for better pay. To expect an unsupported ball to rest on an inclined plane, let alone rise higher, is absurd: the expectation reveals a lack of knowledge of the "lay of the land"; but it is not, therefore,

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

litical eye.

Oneness, Substance !"

To talk of "division of energy" in this

weak spot of the manifesto. "No affilia-

regard, is therefore, rank stupidity.

ondary.

TO RAILWAY WORKERS York and make it the best and

Industry of Greater New York :---The object of this circular is to make greater slavery, and more degrading clear to you the situation that ob- conditions than they now bear. And tains in our industry, the methods that they will do it is proven by the which we are adopting to cope with progress our organization is making it, and the course which we must pursue in order to bring about an

improvement of the conditions under which the Railway Workers of with high hopes of winning a speedy Greater New York are laboring.

Our organization, the United Railway Workers of Greater New York, as you already know, was born of the Interborough strike, and pro- They had every righ to strike and fiting by past experiences we are proceeding along the only lines through which the men in our industry can acquire and maintain the enourmous strength and power which | and the city government send its pois theirs to command just as soon as they realize how easily and effective- our work, but our national officers ly it can be wielded. That this end can and will be accomplished we are case of Stone, of the B. of L. E. confident, and the more rapidly the actually denounced us. Our local railway workers join in the effort officers fooled and betrayed us and the more easily it can be attained.

To review the situation it is necessary to go back to the founding of our organization which came of our attempt to prevent the collapse of a receipt for an insurance premium. the strike on the "L" and Subway and the Amalgamated Association lines of the Interborough Rapid has died a natural death. An al-Transit Company: When we took leged financial statement submitted hold of the strike the situation as to eighty of the Amalgamated memfar as the strike was concerned, was bers by Madden, Pickett, Popper, et. practically a forlorn hope. The lo- al., at a snap gathering in Colonial cal joint executive committee under Hall on Tuesday, April 11, showed the leadership of Jencks, Pepper, et that there was but \$344 of its funds al., had not only failed to lay out left and this was then and there dia plan of campaign for the great vided up among those present-exit body of enthusiastic strikers who had Amalgamated. Now, the corporame out in hope of being guided to tions, particularly the Interborough, victory, but it had deliberately per- think they have us where they want mitted the men to become demoral- us; they imagine that our spirit is ized, had scattered them by giving broken and that they can keep us up the meeting places and had abso- disunited. But they are mistaken. lutely refused to lay before them a We are not children nor cowards to proposition by which the strike touth the transformed the contrary, we find the was that when the most active of railway men of the city in full symthose who revolted against such pathy with the plans and methods of treachery tried to pull the strikers the United Railway Workers. We together to carry on the fight with find them expressing confidence in acterised it from the start, the buis spirit of the men of the Socialist of the strikers who had become dis-couraged and disgusted, could not be doing so much to assist our efforts. reached at all. The lists of names and in the two officers of the United were in possession of the traitorous Railway Workers, Samuel French, officers who had played us false and President, and E. J. Rozelle, Finanwhatever funds the organization had cial Secretary, who have been entrustwere in the same hands.

Determined, however, and un- of membership. It may be here added daunted by all these obstacles, we York, and proceeded to enroll all confidence in these two men deciding who could be reached. We at once to permit them to keep secret even set to work to do, on as large a scale from the General Executive Board as our numbers would permit, what all such information as, for the proshould have been done on a much gger scale in the beginning. Start- carefully guarded until the time is ing with a few dollars borrowed from | ripe for welding these members into S. T. & L. A. men, we hired halls, one strong body. had literature printed, sent some men out collecting funds, others dis- on the roads admit the need of rapidtributing leaflets and still others to ly organizing into one great body get a line on the sentiments of those that will include not only trainmen who had been compelled by neces- and motormen, but all the gatemen,

Fellow workers of the Railway New York can do all this. In fact they must do it, or be reduced to among them.

When the Interborough employee struck on March 7, they were filled victory. There were plenty of grievances in every department and the demands made were but slight. The men were united and struck nobly should have won. What followed is now history. Not only did the newspapers, with the sole exception of the Daily People, lie viciously about us lice to help the strike breakers do refused to support us and, as in the

the result was demoralization and defeat. Our organizations went on the rocks. The motorman's card, is now ition by which the strike could be frightened by a ten porary setvigor which should have char the honesty, integrity and fighting ed with the safeguarding of the lists that the General Executive Board of organized, formed the United the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance tection of the members, should be

Everywhere our fellow-workers sity to return to work. The finan- ticket choppers, agents, platform romise or a surrender to that "law

strongest and most effective union of railway, workers ever organized. On to genuine organization! Speed the publication of a Railway Workers' Journal! Forward to our emancipation

from slavery! Executive Committee, United Railway Workers of Greater New

York, L. A. 9, S. T. & L. A. SAMUEL FRENCH, Chairman. 2-4-6 New Reade Street, Residence, 397 Willis Avenue. E. J. ROZELLE,

Financial Secretary, Residence, 71 West 107th Street. Headquarters, Room 7, 150 East 125th Street.

STRIKE STILL ON.

Western Federation of Miners Declares Cripple Creek Struggle Will Continue.

Denver, Colo., April 18 .- The Western Federation of Miners has issued the below cucular, declaring the Cripple Creek strike to be still on. The circular reads :

To all Members of Organized Labor and Those who Desire to Maintain their Honor:

The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek District, with its lawless ally, the Citizens' Alliance, have been sending out fabricated reports to the effect that the strike has been declared of by the Western Federation of Min-This brazen lie has been batched ers. and circulated by the same 1100 that bull-penned and deported miners, that even murdered in cold blood mea who refused to yield their allegiants to the principles of the organization of which they were members.

The Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance have discovered that while thugs, gunfighters, rapefiends, outlaws, and convicts from the penitent'aries may be of valuable assistance to mine operators, in upholding a reign of terror, yet these debauched and depraved degenerates are practically useless in the production of dividends. The members of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance have had an experience for which they have paid an swful price. The dividende of which they have boasted have been on paper and not in the vaults of banks. In their desperation they are attempting to deceive through the circulation of a lie, hoping that the old miners will return to the Cripple Creek district and once more become inmates of the mines. The Western Federation of Miners has not declared the strike off, and never will as long as the mine oprators are Railway Workers of Greater New at its last meeting passed a vote of unfair to organized labor-as long as they continue shipping their ores to the scab mills of Colorado City, and as long as the card or blacklisting system is used to discriminate against members of the Western Federation of Miners. Hundreds of men have been driven from their homes in the Cripple Creek district, and are still exiles from their wives and children. Many of these men bear the scars that were inflicted by the

brutal orders of a Mine Owners' Assoclation and a Citizens' Alliance. These men and their wives and children who have borne the insults and outrages of a hired soldiery, would scorn a com-

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussio n to Party members and non- Party member s alike.]

From Henry Frueher, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Cincinnati, March 3 .- There are two | there are such animals as "political Somyopias in the labor movement. The cialism" and "economic Socialism." And yet, mirable dictu! Mr. Hagerty calls diagnosis of the one, is its constant cry: himself a "Marxian Socialist!" What "A political organization of the working would you call a person who believes in class is enough to land us in the haven the existence of sphinxes, griffs, centaurs, of the Socialist Republic! The economic lycanthrops, calling himself a "modern zoologist?" I should think you would organization is a secondary and trivial say he need a pyschiatric examination. affair. We need not bother with it. It The same would be true of one, who divides our energeies," etc. . The would claim that food is a secondary symptom of the other disease is, that it affair to the maintenance of human life. explains away the political organization It is sleep and clothing that are mostly as "secondary," "trivial," etc., and places needed or vice versa. They are all inthe economic organization on top. The dispensable. fact of all the matter is, to use Comrade

Another miracle! Mr. Hagerty would De Leon's expression, they are both not style the proposed union (which, by "blind in one eye." The first is a monops the way, is the S. T. & L. A., minus "poon his economic eve, hence an imperfect litical party"), a pure and.simple affair. He does not state the reason in his being; the second a cyclops on his pocontribution to The People, but I pre-There is a granum salis in both argusume because Socialism (in potentia) will be allowed to be discussed and perments. But to understand where the grain of truth lies we must compare chance even encouraged or even enforced. But what good will 1,000 years these two one-eved foetuses of social of theorizing do if we cannot get at science with the two uniocular embryos least one year Socialism in actu? in cosmological science. In the latter there also are two factions: first, that The same old difference of the Socialist which holds energy is the only existing Labor Party and "Socialist Party."

You can talk about the beauties of the entity, the "idealists," "spiritualists," etc., and second, that which holds matter is Socialist Republic, about constant and variable capital, about the class struggle the only thing that exists of the old school, the materialist. And lo! Like in the times of Numa Pompilius, etc., from the Olympus jumps Monism and till you get blue in the face; but for says: "Both of you are wrong and yet Heaven's sake don't tackle such cool and practical things as trades unionism, etc. both are right! But matter and energy exist, but they are an inseparable in-It is too radical! Laissez faire! Socialism, the science and Socialism, the divisible entity. The existence of one without the existence of the other, is propaganda, are a Monon! One without the other is utterly valueless! Rememunimaginable. We call this Monon or ber this! The same happens with social Monism

Now, what is a pure and simple affair? It jumps between the two duelists and Is it that which clamors "no politics in says: "The economic and political orthe union" only? No, even that which ganizations are a Monon, one indivisible clamors "no political party" comes under the heading of (im) pure and ubstance. One without the other is simple! For mere Socialism without a mimaginable. They are equally important, because the flesh of the one is the political party, to carry it out is null and void. They are a Monon! other's flesh and its blood the other's

Another thing! The manifesto talks blood. The victory of one without the about A (1) political party of Socialism. victory of the other will prove equally How many political parties of Socialdisastrous to those concerned therein, ism are there in this country? Can Mr. the proletariat! The Paris Commune will not be in it with this catastrophe! Hagerty or any other answer?

Lastly, I will take up the "crescendo of exclamation marks," which Mr. Hagerty says Comrade Prussak indulged in. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are Well, I am sorry to say I saw the amount of exclamation marks and there typified in the above argumentation. were not enough of them for me! They, like matter and energy, are one

on substance, partly manifesting itself in Mr. Hagerty quotes Voltaire prodigies. Tell Voltaire if he saw this this form and partly in the other. Energy manifesto-framing galaxy, he nilly willy expended on one organization is just as important to the arrival of the Co-Operwould have to believe in prodigies! Picture it! Think of it! Last night chamative Commonwealth as is enegry expions of capitalism and this morning pended on the other. Neither of these "fighters for the working class!" Moses' two bodies are "primary," nor "secondwonders are not in it and the wonders ary." They are both primary and secof capitalism to make dollars out of human blood and tears are equally not The lack of argumentation of the in it! above-mentioned Monon, is the sore and

As to the sending of delegates I would tion with a political party" is its slogan. say: A chemical law teaches us that atoms of heterogenous elements will It takes the position, as Mr. Hagerty exnever make a molecule. We are hetepressly reiterated over and over again, in the Auditorium in this town, that rogenous elements!

From John Hossack, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Jersey City, N. J., March 17 .- The j ist Labor Party by the new body. Socialist Labor Party holds that the class cannot see that that is the all important thing. The fact that the Socialist Trade conscious organization of labor is alone and Labor Alliance endorses the Socialthe foundation upon which can be reared ist Labor Party, does not mean that a weeks : the Socialist Republic. It follows that Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance members are compelled to vote for the Party. Not the endorsement of the Party by the union, but the endorsement of the union by the Party, that is the important thing. clean, the Party must commend what in Between now and the holding of the Chicago conference about three months will elapse, let us improve every day of that time by getting our trade union (Continued from page 1.) If this is our position with regard to literature into the hands of the rank and file of the organizations represented in honest, but blind moves, and to dishonest the world of labor. The untiring work the call for the convention. To the extent that we perform this duty will the of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that the Party concerns itself with the work of the convention be clear. Let the and the Socialist Labor Farty is bemembers of the Socialist Labor Party ginning to take effect-at last, all honest and the Socialist Trade and Labor Allithinking workingmen, are beginning to ance show themselves alive to the grand possibilities that confront them to-day, realize the great truths for which they Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should and the year 1905 may be the beginning stand. The coming Chicago industrial Some seem to think that the results of a new era in the history of Socialism union convention gives evidence of the in America. giant strides that we may hereafter exexpectations, and it may turn out so; pect toward S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. TRADES UNIONS AND THEIR NEEDS then so much the worse for the other ideals. Therefore, comrades, friends The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union No. 4 of Detroit. and sympathizers, let us gather at Mich., is holding a series of educational Cooper Union on Monday, May 1, at participation. Have no fear on that meetings at Beckner's Hall, corner of 8 p. m., in greater numbers than ever before. Daniel De Leon, John J. Kin-Should the meeting result in a class Antoine street and Adams avenue, on neally, William Carroll, James T. Hunthe all important topic of the day, New conscious organization satisfactory to us ter and others will proclaim with a what matters it if that organization is Trades Unionism greater determination than ever before called by the name of Socialist Trade Mr. Charles Erb will address the Un the international solidarity of the workion, May 8: Subject: Trades Unions and ing class for which the S. T. & L. A. Their Needs. and the S. L. P. stand.

The New England Textile Outlook

(Continued from page 1.)

gether by bringing into existence one of

collective ownership. This latter system will solve, once for all, the problem of obtaining subsistence-a problem which the wonderful machinery of the present day renders so easy of solution, did we but know enough to apply it by creating a system of ownership consistent with our collective operation of We know this solution is possible it. by these means. We also know that were the textile operatives to band together in the S. T. & L. A. and fight their economic battles with class spirit and the above facts in mind, while voting the way they struck-for the S. L. P .the capitalists would not put the screws on when they found themselves up against the alternative of backing down or being backed off the map by a united. intelligent working class, conscious of its rights and determined to secure them. It is our obvious duty to strive hard to bring this movement about through agitation, education and organization. And in the process we cannot afford to refrain from knocking over any idols that the working class, in its failure to per-

vigorous attacks upon the misleaders in our industry. Now, to get back to present conditions. It has been stated that they are worse than ever. The writer is in possession of bundles of pay envelopes saved for the very purpose of noting the trend of wages in cotton weaving. There are eight of them representing as many successive weeks' pay for an eight-loom weaver on print cloth at 21.78 cents per cut in the year 1902. They read as follows: \$11.16, \$12.07, \$9.12, \$10.40, \$9.07, \$8.05, \$9.80, \$8.52. For 1903 the pay envelopes read: \$8.62, \$9.63, \$10.00, \$9.5. \$8.08, \$11.79, \$8.62, \$10.66, \$10.54, \$9.07, \$9.52, \$3.61, \$12.22, \$7.48, \$10.66, \$6.91, \$9.53, \$8.64, \$9.42, \$9.11, \$9.37, \$8.52, \$7.45, \$9.85, \$8.50. For 1904: \$8.22, \$9.07, \$9.58, \$9.14, \$8.58, \$5.14. \$0.57, \$10.14, \$0.11, and some during slack time that read: \$4.82, \$4.58, \$6.64, \$6.72, \$5.49. For 1905, since the 'great victory" of the Douglas "settlement," the list of weekly pays for weavers on eight-loom prints at 17.33 per cut, which if put on ten-loom basis as threatened, will be reduced from ten to fifteen per cent. lower, is as follows: \$7.35. \$7.59. \$7.33, \$8.03, \$6.83, \$6.71, \$6.73, \$8.09, \$6.22, \$6.78, \$8,25, \$6.34, \$7.05, \$6.46, \$6.47, \$6.07, \$7.24, \$7.84, \$8.25, \$7.22, \$8.61, \$7.15, \$6.37, \$6.38, \$7.82, \$5.89, \$7.35, \$6.32, \$5.65, \$6.83, \$6.99, \$7.00,

To prove that, in addition to this reduction, it costs us more to live, one does not need to furnish exact data in these days when so much is being said and written, even in the capitalist press, on the increased cost of the necessaries of life. Every housekeeper knows that five dollars does not go as far as three did a few years ago.

This is where we are after our pure and simple "victory," not to speak of the fact that scores of our best people have been victimized through the bosses being able to discriminate against them and yet be able to claim they were not violating the terms of the ambiguously worded "settlement"

MAY DAY.

Those who can do so are also urged

to call at the headquarters of Section

New York, S. L. P., Daily People build-

ing, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan,

\$6.05.

"After resumption of work I will take up and investigate the matter of margin and submit to you my conclusion as to what average margin shall prevail on which the manufacturers shall pay a dividend of five per cent, on wages carned from the present time to April 1, 1905.

"It is agreed by both parties that the margin fixed by me shall in no way prejudice future wage schedules." This agreement is signed on behalf of the Manufacturers' Committee by Nathaniel B. Borden, chairman, and on behalf of the Fall River Textile Council by James Tansey, president.

The "margin" is figured between the cost of eight pounds of raw cotton and the selling price of forty-six yards of print cloth. The manufacturers declare it ought to be seventy-five cents in order to enable them to make a "fair They are expert enough to profit." figure their cost of production so that Douglas, even if he wanted to, would have no chance to declare it ought to be lower. The "labor" leaders were willing

to have it made seventy, however, Mention has been made of the attitude geive the true inwardness of things, may and language of the "labor" leaders in have hitherto worshipped; hence our connection with the strike and "settlement."

> The "labor" leaders are Secretary James Tansey and President John Kyle of the carders; Secretary Thomas O'-Donnell and Vice-President Charles Lynch of the spinners; Secretary Joseph. G. Jackson and President Isaac Brooks of the slashers: Secretary James Whitehead and President John Granton of the weavers; Secretary Thomas Taylor and President John S. Gardner of the loomfixers, and John Golden and Albert Hibbert, respectively General President and General Secretary of the United Textile Workers of America.

Every one in the textile districts is so familiar with the pro-capitalist attitude of these men. Quoted expressions of theirs appeared daily in the papers during the strike and since. Of the nauscating praise of Governor Douglas, indulged in by Jackson, Golden, Hubbert, and other ."flying wedge" orators, it would be a waste of space to refer to in an article as long as this. The facts presented should be sufficient for textile workers to judge these "labor" leaders by. They speak for themselves and-the fakirs.

Another point which may be referred to, and from which a lesson may be drawn, is the failure of the American Federation of Labor assessment to materialize in the manner so jubilantly expected by the dupes of pure and simpledom. This was a most bitter demonstration of the fallacy of relying upon a broken reed for support.

Some day the writer, who has facts enough to fill a volume, hopes to write a story of the textile industry and the effects of pure and simple trades unionism and capitalism upon the workers in it, which can be used to help educate his fellow workers to a knowledge of the proper course to pursue, in order to better their conditions and free them-

selves from wage slavery. But, for the present, this will suffice. We, the cotton workers, are down in the mire as a result of our lack of knowledge, thanks to our treacherous Here is the wording of the "settlemisle ders. It is up to all of us to pay ment" as given out by Governor Douglas and published at the time after the heed to the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. among us. Read their strike had been on for about twenty-six literature, organize with them and, throwing the labor fakirs from "The strike to be declared off and the backs, march forward to the abolition operatives to return to work at once. of the capitalist system which compels All operatives to be put to work in the us to suffer what we do to-day, and acmill in which they were employed when complish our Freedom forever from wage slavery, by inaugurating the Sothe strike began, as fast as possible, and no discrimination to be shown on ac- cialist system of collective ownership. count of the present strike. Weaver.

cial statement which we are giving men, porters, lamp men, car cleanto those whose names we have enrolled will show the amount of funds collected and the disposition made of the moneys. Owing to the general on that the strike had gone down in defeat, it was difficult to obtain any considerable amount. We soon found that to attempt to diately renew the strike by asking those who had returned but were Iy we can get our Journal through ted with the almost unbearable treatment accorded them by the Interborough officials, to again come out, would only end in disaster and further demoralization. Our course of any number up to ten, send in was then plain, namely, to get what your application singly. As the funds we could to enable us to carry sending of a single fifty cents initiaon our work and to assist those faithful workers among our enrolled men who were in dire need of financial aid, and to proceed with the organization of all the Railway Workers into one grand hody, get in a po-sition to publish a Railway Workers' show that it Journal which would publish our months ahead. grievances, expose official oppression and educate the workers in our industry along correct lines leading to stead of crushing the manhood out solidarity and effective action, and of us, the attempts of the corporaprepare to as soon as possible pre-tions to crow over us and cow us, sent a solid front to the railway cor-have only served to make all New porations of Greater New York and York Railroad Workers more detergive them the alternative of giving mined to get together and demand the conditions or having every theel in the city tied up at once. The workers on the railways of Railway Workers of Greater New New York City.

ers, repairers, trackmen, ironworkers, switchmen, electricians, power house employes, clerks, etc.; in short, every employe in the industry on "L," surfcae or subway. Rush the good work along, then, and join hands with those who have already enrolled. The faster we increase our numbers, the more quickwhich to voice our aspirations and grievances, and the more rapidly toward the goal at which we aim. If you feel you caunot organize a group tion fee, in this way is inconvenient, an easy way would be to send two months' dues as well, making a dollar in all, and you will immediately receive a Certificate of Membership and a due card bearing stamps to show that it is paid up for two . Let us show that we have pluck and energy. Let us prove that inhave only served to make all New our rights as men. Hasten, then, and get into the ranks of the United

enslave the best blood and brawn of the Cripple Creek district. Men of honor, of spirit, and of independence, will shim the mines of the Cripple Creek district as they would a pestilence. Men who have any conception of the principles of Unionism will not be used as tools of a Mine Owners' Association to assassinate jus-Stay away from the Cripple Creek district, and the time will come when the miner in Colorado's greatest gold camps can enjoy some of the liberty that is guaranteed to him by the law and the constitution of the State. Anyone who goes to the Cripple Creek district and accepts employment in the mines, will be recognized as a scab by the metal miners throughout the United States and British Columbia. Whenever the strike is declared off, or settlement effected, an official notice will be issued from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. Chas. H. Moyer, President, W. F. M. W. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Tres., W. F. N. B .- Secretaries please read this notice at meetings of the union. If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address: The Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street

and order" combination that revelled in the Party cannot ignore any effort, hona carnival of brutality, to subjugate and est or dishonest, made by, or in the name of the working class, along economic lines. If the effort made is honest and it is good and point out whatever of error it may contain. If the effort made is dishonest its tacties will show it, then the Party must condemn and expose. schemes how much more necessary it is Chicago conference, the call for which, if honest, and it seems to me to be so, certainly exhibits a much to be welcomed awakening of class consciousness. The be represented in the conference. of the meeting will not come up to our participants. No harm can come to the Socialist Labor Party, through Alliance score. and Labor-Alliance or by another name The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliancethe stone, which the pure and simple union dominated "Socialists", rejected, will have become the corner stone of the new edifice-a glorious victory for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. As to the endorsement of the Social-

will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

announcing the demonstration, for distribution

All together, ye class conscious workers: Make this demonstration a success. Long live the International Proletariat !

DETROIT MAY DAY FESTIVAL. An annual May Day festival has been arranged by Section Detroit, Mich., Socialist Labor Party, at Concordia Hall, corner Catherine and Antoine streets, intersection Gratiot avenue, for Saturday evening, April 29, A musical program and daucing will be the feature of the evening. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, 25 cents. Doors open 8 p m.

SAN ANTONIO, ATTENTION.

May Day celebration, International Labor Day, of Section San Antonio, Socialist Labor Party, Sunday, April 30, 1905, 8 p. m., at Paul Macht's Hall, corner Market and Navarro street. Good program. Admission 10 cents.

A favorable pamphlet will be given FREE to each ticketholder attending celebration. Readers of the Weekly Peoand provide themselves with handbills ple are especially invited to attend.

Watch the label on your paper. That

WEEKET PEOPLE, SATURDAT, APRIL 29, 1905:

ERLY PROPLE State in 1898, a little lunch party was held by the candidate with two "leading and 6 New Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. . Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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

Owing to the limitations of this office sopy of their articles, and not to expect n to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return. OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

JIALED.
n 1888 2,068
n 1892
B 1896
n 1900
In 1904

Sons of men, awake, arise! With the morning in your eyes, Show your days what you can do, Labor, conquer and subdue-All the world belongs to you; Sens of men, awake, arisel

Sons of men, awake, arise! Sons of men, your hour has come, Hearts that beat the 'signal drum; Doubting and delay are past, Fall they slow, or fall they fast, Every foe must fall at last;

A DEVELOPMENT.

Under the above title we publish else where in this issue an article that should be clipped and carefully preserved. It should be pasted in a scrap-book labeled "Sign-posts", and containing only articles of this nature. They are sign-posts to warn the Working Class against the inous figures that are bound to arise in their midst. The article supplements and throws light upon the series of articles, published in these columns, on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the tenhour law of this State unconstitutional. Finally, the article has the merit of ng, not from an adverse and prejuliced, but from a source friendly to Mr. Henry Weissman, whose development it gives, from an officer of the Bakers' Unm, who managed to secure the ten hour law during his incumbency, to a Tawyer, who managed to get the boss-bakers to put in his hands the case that was to cause the declaration of that very ten-hour law unconstitutional.

In giving his antecedants to the capitalist press, Mr. Weissmann made cer tain misstatements and overlooked certain items which may not be of little importance to the understanding of his er as given by himself. We shall here correct the errors and supply the

Mr. Weissmann did not learn the trade of bakery in Germany, as the article says. He learned the trade in a San Francisco penitentiary, where he was confined for complicity in a dynamite nspiracy. Mr. Weissman came out a r. His knowledge of or liking for the trade was inferior to his liking for ething easier. Accordingly, with whatever knowledge of the trade he possessed as a base, he joined the bakers' mization; secured an office in it; organization; secured an onice in it, and, about thirteen years ago, transferred the field of his activities to this city, where he became the Editor of the ers' Journal, and leading transactor of the bakers' business-the Fleischmann's yeast boycott among others. Upon his arrival in New York, Mr. mann sniffed around the Socialist Labor Party. The organization offered him no "field"; but he speedily drew to

representatives of Labor"-as the reports had it. Of these two "representatives of Labor", Henry Weissmann was one, the other was a gentleman whose original nante was something like Karkowinsky, but who is exten sively known as Harry White, the then Secretary of the Garment Workers, subsequent co-member of Gompers on the Civic Federation, recently convicted cf hiring scabs to break a garment workers' strike in Chicago, and finally bounced by his own organization. That was the trio at that lunch. The latest conspicuous appearance of

Weissmann in print is now. He had become a lawyer. He tells us himself, in the article referred to, that when the boss-baker Lockner was convicted in this State for violating the ten-hour law, the State Association of Master Bakers "came to him" and placed the case in his hands on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he took the case because the law was "unjust" and violated the principle of the "freedom of contract."

Mr. Weissman does not state whether it was his reputation as a lawyer that having reached the master-bakers' association, induced them to "come to him", or what was the reason and method by which they came together. Indeed, the information is unnecessary The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is, as we have shown in these columns, planted, not upon the law, but upon a finding of fact by the Court-the alleged fact that ten-hours steady work each week in a bakery establishment is not dangerous to health, an alleged fact that involves this other fact that the wages received are not incapable of restoring the life tissue expended in such establishments and therefore inhuman. It was not as a lawyer but as an

"expert on the bake-shop" that Mr. Weissmann helped the capitalist to stab the Working Class in the back-thus furntshing the latest justification for the attitude that the Socialist Labor Party took against him in 1892, when he and his set, with Gompers at their head, were branded and fought for what it was perfectly obvious that they were

DOWN COMES HUMPTY-DUMPTY! The latest fact brought out by the gas inquiry is that it makes competition

impossible, not because of any legislative monopoly that it has secured, but because of-what? The discovery has caused the hue-and-cry against the Gas Company to increase a thousandfold, and the loudest in the cry are the people who should know better than to maks so much noise. They should have sense enough to drop flat, lie low and say nothing, and wait till the specter that they have unwittingly conjured up is once more lain. They should do so because they are all upholders of capitalism, and it is capitalism, not the Gas Company, that is hit by the bolt of

the discovery in question. The favorite answer of the monthof Socialism pieces of capitalism to the Socialist claim that "competition" under capitalism places the workingman so helplessly handicapped in the race that he can not possibly hold his own, let alone rise, -the favorite capitalist answer to this charge is: "Pooh! pooh! Whoever wishes to work can make himself independent!" And here comes the gas inquiry and proves that even men with capital can not possibly compete with the gas company, and thus "the company is able to tyrannize over the peo-Why do not these capitalists start their own pipes and tanks and compete? There is no law to prevent them. -They do not because, even equal capital can not compete with an amount that is already in the field and thereby is rendered a thousandfold stronger. As impossible as it is for other capitalists to set up their competing pipe and tanks, it is for the workingman to free himself, under capitalism, from the yoke of the employer. Competition exists in theory, it is dead from a practical point. With capitalism trium phant in monopoly, it assumes the actual reins of government, and what that means, what it means to have a gov ernment of irresponsible men-respon sible only to themselves, and not to the people-the gas inquiry is bringing out: fraud, false books, extortion, the shirking of taxes, the swindle of watered stocks, the perjury of paid-up capital, in short, crime that entitles the perpetrators to long terms in the penitentiary There is not a capitalist concernfrom banking houses, and railroads, and insurance companies, and factories of any kind, down to the smallest-that. if investigated, would come out clearer than the Gas Company. Investigation would show "competition" to be a byword as far as the workingman's chance are concerned, and, as a consequence the investigation would prove the individual capitalist rotten-ripe for the penitentiary. Down comes the double Humpty-Dumpty of capitalist "virtue" and "com-

JINGOISM. Such is the exuberance of the non sense in the Ernest Untermann "arguments", in the debate that he recently had in Chicago with a member of the Socialist Labor Party, published last week in these columns for general edification and "size-up", that there is danger of the only important thing said by the gentleman being lost sight of. The important thing lies in the passage in which he declares:

"De Leon was born upon some island in South America and, SUBJECT TO THE NATURAL INSTINCTS. OF HIS RACE, would either rule or ruin."

It matters not what race Mr. Unter mann has in mind as De Leon's race; nor does the childishness of Mr. Unter mann's conclusion, as to the racial foundation for a "rule or ruin" instinct re quire notice; nor yet is De Leon himself the subject of consideration in the con sideration of the passage quoted. The point that deserves attention is the fact that Mr. Untermann considers "race" proper subject to bank a conclusion upon in a Socialist discussion, and that he does so in an obvious attempt to set up his own-the German-race as su perior to that of some one else. This circumstance is of no slight importance to us in America: it has many curious features about it, but it also has feat ures about it that the American Movement can neglect only at its own peril. There is no virtue and there is no vice that is peculiar to any one race and that any other race could not, or does not indulge in. Indeed, even before natural science scorned race theorists as the "astrologers of sociology", the averagely informed man made the experience that virtues as well as vices are international. The fact is pre-eminently illustrated by the universality of the vice

of Jingoism: there is no nationality, or race using the term loosely, whose folklore does not indicate that, in its infancy, that particular race did not consider itself the "salt of the earth", the "elect of the Lord"; and there is no race some of whose literature, even at this present date, does not indicate that the writer considers his race "the thing." Even the general common sense of the human race has relegated the Jingo to the shelves where curios are kept that recall the infancy and barbaric period of man; and Socialist science, based upon the material facts, rejects the Jingoic presumption of any race, while Socialist morality, the reflex of the material fact condemns the posture of the Jingo as immorally harmful. All this notwithstanding, there is a curious phenomenon that appears in our days, a phenomenon all the more curious because it appears in the Socialist camp-that phenomenon consists in the impudent presumption on the part of a certain element, that is merely a caricature of the German people, and a misfit element of the Movement in Germany, to set itself up, as Germans, as superior to all other people, and, of course, as oracles

We have seen the phenomenon in a bunch and in its collective hideousness in the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation-we saw its Herman Schlueter declare: "We Germans speak from above down"! We saw its Alexander Jonas declare: "The American people are hopelessly stupid and corrupt"! We saw barely a year ago the paper that it issues declare that there is no safety to an English Socialist press unless controlled by "us Germans" (meaning the olkszeitung Germans)! We have seen that element look with contempt upon any German who learned English, whereupon they would pronounce him "Americanized", meaning thereby de-praved! We have seen its paper publish articles to prove that the English language is "absurd and untruthful"! Only the other day we saw its paper contain the Jingoic calumny that the "Irish are corrupt to the marrow"! We have seen them pooh-pooh the idea that any but a German could understand Socialism and be trusted with teaching it! -and now Mr. Ernest Untermann attests his kinship to the Volkszeitung Corporation clowns! Providentially, Marx, a German himself, castigated with the club-weight of his reasoning and the trenchant Toledo blade of his satire, the absurdity of German Jingo. In America, especially in the Socialist camp, the matter is worse than absurd. It can only tend to play into the capialist's hand by tending to keep the nationalities of the land divided; it can only tend to throw ridicule upon our German fellow-wageslaves who are too intelligent and honorable to share such views, and who deserve better than to have their people caricatured by such arrant and pretentious humbugs; above all, to the Social ist Movement in particular, this abscess is dangerous, the Movement's safety requires that it be lanced.

"The Sun" of the 19th instant printed the following: "Without pretending that moral considerations affect their actions, the great transportation corporations of the United States are continually doing the most effective work in the cause of temperance and right living. The New Jersey Public Service Corporation will 'not allow its employees to spend their off time in pool rooms, and the man who is caught violating this order is discharged.

The St. Louis transportation companies have a similar rule. The Chicago and Alton Railway Company prohibits its men from visiting dance halls, saloons, race tracks, or 'questionable resorts. Mr. Charlton, the general passenger agent

of the road, says that the company makes such rules not because they are trying to control the morals of the men but for the purpose of safer operation of trains. Alton operating employee have got to be men of unquestionable habits, and there is no deviation from that requirement.'

"What the Murphy movement, Fathe Matthew associations and the W. C. T U. have never been able to do for sobriety and total abstinence may be brought about by the demands of modern business, which requires in every branch clear eyes, unclouded minds and steady hands."

In this paragraph, those who deny that morals are a reflex of material condi tions will find considerable food for thought.

"A. M. Simons, Editor" has played us a scurvy trick. We knew he was exploding, fit to snap all his buttons. A birdy told us, and we made al arrangements in advance to publish his this month's explosion under an other "Explosion-More to Come." And now comes his "Review", and dashes our plans. A pintful of an explo sion, even a gallon, The People could stand, and our readers would enjoy -but a whole hogsheadful! That' too much of a good thing. A little fun is permissible. But to reproduce the gentleman in the full five wide. long and closely printed pages of his prodgious "Review" to which he unanim ously elected himself "Editor", and over which five expanses of pages he tears wildly about like a demented demijohnthat we would not do. It would crowd out less ludierously amusing, but much important matter.

Nevertheless, we cannot forego the sport of taking "A. M. Simons, Editor's" head in chancery, and disporting our knuckles upon his nose for just a minute. The gentleman charges De Leon with the "falshood" of stating that "the German Social Democratic Unions have continuously fought the Hirsch-Dunker unions' etc. The only falshood in the matter is the assertion, as made by "A. M. Simons, Editor". We would ask him to produce the passage. But we shall abstain. Once before, a little over five years ago, when, in another fit of mendacity and lunacy, the gentleman fabricated against us the charge that we is sued a secret circular against his important self, we called upon him to produce the document; to this day there has been no response. We shall not harass the already sufficiently perturbed gentleman again with such annoying demands as

to substantiate his allegations. The People never said that the fight post. against the Hirsch-Dunker concerns continues. What The People did say is that when the Hirsch-Dunker concerns started, more than a generation ago, they were attacked, often with clubs, by the locial Democrats, and their meeting smashed more than once. The spread of the Hirsch-Dunker Unions was thus effectively checked; they were crippled and the Social Democracy grew amain; there has been no occasion since to fight them. Of course, the wide-read "A. M. Simons, Editor" has not seen any evidence of these fights during "the nearly ten years", during which he has been "a fairly close reader" of the German So cialist press. He has no further depth of information than that-10 years! As well might he deny that the Ameri cans pommeled the British in 1777, on the ground that "for ten years he has been a fairly close reader of British and American papers", and in none does he find anything but mutual loveliness. That is a "A. M. Simons, Editor's" intellect ual level. Even Bohn is misrepresented, although his article appears in the same issue of the "Review". If Bohn's words, that those concerns were "smashed", are taken to mean that they were annihilated, then Bohn errs, but he could not be charged with claiming, as "A. M. Simons Editor" charges him with doing, that the fight continues. Nowhere outside of Timbooctoo do people "continuously fight" a thing that is "smashed". More over Bohn can only have meant that there was "smashing" done, and so there was-in days that "A. M. Simons, Edi-



Henry Weismann, Once an Officer of the Bakers' Union. Now is Instrumental in the Abolition by Judicial . Decree of Ten-Hour Law.

(From N. Y. Times, April 19.)

The New York State law making ten ours a day's work and sixty hours a week's work in bakeries was declared un constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States as the result of arguments advanced by Henry Weismann, counsel for the master bakers of the State of New York. This same law was passed by reason

of the labors of Henry Weismann, International Secretary of the Journeymen Bakers' Union of America.

Henry Weismann, counsel for the master bakers and Henry Weismann, International Secretary of the Journeymen Bakers' Union of America, are one and the same man.

"When I was young-a journeyman baker and Secretary of their National organization-I thought labor was right in all things," said Mr. Weismann yesterday afternoon. "I was fiery and full of ideals. Later I become a master baker, and, undergoing an intellectual revolution, saw where the law which I had succeeded as a journeyman baker in having passed was unjust to the employes. I withdrew from labor circles because I was unwilling to keep on saying 'Yes' and 'Amen' to measures which

were manifestly wrong. "The fight which the master bakers have won against an arbitrary ten-hour day does not mean that they are opposed to ten hours as a working day. It means that they wish to preserve inviolate the principle of the freedom of contract, and that they object to the criminal feature which was injected into the enforcement of the law when, in 1898, it was codified as a labor law. As the legal representative of the master bakers l am free to say that if the journeymen bakers would go before the Legislature and ask for the creation of a ten-hour day by law, climinating the criminal provisions of the measure, we would not oppose the amendment which would achieve such an end."

Mr. Weismann is a native of Germany He was a German baker for several years before he came to this country. On landing in America he went to San Francisco, where he pursued his trade. While there he became an active labor worker, and was at last elected International Secretary. In 1890 he came to New York as one of the editors of The Bakers' Journal. It was while he was holding this position that he became interested in the enactment of the ten-hour day law.

He went about it with skill. Rainsford was interested by him. He secured the support of Bishop Potter and the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor. The measure became a law in 1895. Then he left the journeymen bakers' organization and became a master baker. Then he went into politics. He was chosen as chief deputy to the Clerk of Kings County and was recognized as one of the Republican leaders. He held this place in 1901, 1902, and 1903. He studied law and was admitted to the bar while occupying the

"In November, 1901, Joseph Lochner was arrested for violating the ten-hour day law," said Mr. Weismann yesterday. "The case went against him in Oneida County. The State Association

New York. With the exception of Section 110, which forbids any man to work more than ten hours, no matter whether he wants to or not or what he gets for overtime, the law is not changed. The sections looking to sanitary precautions stand. The punitive provisions stand in so far as their violation is concerned. "The decision does not mean that it is

unconstitutional to prescribe the hours of labor in other spheres. On railroads, for instance, the State can dictate the hours of labor on the grounds of public safety. If the health of a people is menaced the hours of toil can be set forth and insisted upon. If, however, the other sections of the labor law regarding bakers and confectionery establish ments are enforced-and the decision of the Supreme Court does not check their operation-the surroundings will be so sanitary and healthful that there is no reason why, from a standpoint of health, a baker may not work twelve or fourteen hours if he be so minded.

His surroundings will be all that could possibly be desired. "The truth of the matter is I have never been in sympathy with the rad icals in the labor movement. Even when I was secretary of the international association I was in favor of law which would deal with conditions as they were, and was never an advocate of measures which seemed destined to apply to the ultima thule of the ephemeral co-operative commonwealth. For this reason I was in disfavor with the radicals. "This did not concern me then any

more than it does now. I did my duty as I saw it. I confess that there is a difference in the point of view, as I saw when I became a master baker, but, even though I have succeeded in knocking out the ten-hour day for bakers, I am not against a ten-hour day. The only principle for which I contend is the right of a man to work an hour or so overtime for extra compensation if necessity arises and he needs the money and is willing to do the work."

One of the features of "municipal ownership", upon which its advocates say very little, is the investment ad vantages it offers to the capitalist class. Robert P. Porter recently estimated that over three thousand millions of dollars are invested by English capitalists in English municipal undertakings. "The New York Commercial" of April 22 says that "So much money has been called for in Great Britain by projects for municipal lighting, tramways and similar enterprises that a dearth of capital is disclosing itself in the London money market and has been the subject of

serious concern among financiers." This rush of capitalist investors for municipal bonds is proof that the latter are considered more profitable and lucrative than other forms of capitalist investments. They pay a higher, steadier and more satisfactory rate of interest. But who pays this interest? It comes out of the hide and sweat of the working-

men employed in operation of the municipal enterprises. Look out for such municipal ownership! "The battle of ideas" is continually

being waged in the capitalist press. It consists of a continuous discussion or a wide variety of topics, mainly of a trivial nature, or when really important, from a thoroughly conventional and superficial standpoint. Considering the important and fundamental questions that are awaiting solution, one would wonder why such discussions are permitted, were it not evident that they fill space at a small cost, help sell the

sesses a little of it, too.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN .- Those ridieulous "anti-trust," "anti-octopus" shouters!

UNCLE SAM .- They are ridiculous. B. J .- Why, think of the increased roductive powers of a trust; it is just like an improved machine. Who would go back to the hand loom or the stage coach? No one! (With increased enthusiasm). An improved machine produces so much more wealth; so does the trust. The idiots who would "smash the trust!" they are no better than the idiots who wanted to smash the machine! U. S .- You got that straight, none but

idiots, or schemers who try to dupe the idiots, shout "Smash the Trust!" B. J .- And think of the un-Americansm-

U. S .- The what?

B. J .- The un-Americanism of such an idea as the anti-trust notion!

U. S .-- "Un-Americanism!"

B. J. (festily)-Yes; un-A-mer-i-canism; did you understand that?

U. S .- Inasmuch as to which?

B. J .- Why? Just think of such a question! Don't you see, it is "un-American"? Why, of course, you do.

U. S .- I don't see it.

B. J .- The devil you don't? Why, man rust-smashing simply filies in the face of the founders of this country.

U. S .- Now, at least, you have given a reason; it may be a bad one, but still a reason it is. Let's sec. The founders of this country were the typical Americans, and their ways were typically

"American"? B. J .--- That's it.

U. S.-I say so, too. B. J. (smileful)-You do?

U. S .- Certainly. But preserve your

smiles. Now, then, tell me, did those founders of our country work with little

capital or big capital? B. J .(beginning to look sober)-Hem I They worked with little capital.

U. S .- Each for himself?

B. J .--- Y-e-s---

U. S .- And did they produce large uantities of wealth? B. J.-N-0-0-

U. S .- Such a thing as a single concern operating thousands of men did not exist? B. J.-N-0-

U. S .- Or a big farm covering thousands of acres all under cultivation? B. J.-N-n-0-

U. S .- And they worked with very small machinery-

B. J .- The devil take you! I see what you are driving at now.

U. S .-- Cool, cool; no profanity. And can you escape from the trap? Can you escape the conclusion that it is the trust-smashers who are truly "American," while the trust upholders are the "un-American" ones?

iers of the Party who, gifted with a scent less keen than himself, had drifted into the Party and discovered what he had scented in advance-that the "field" was not favorable for their operation. The ramshackle set of driftwood, conar of one W. C. Owen, one John Steel, and two or three others, who had athered in this city from the four quarters of the world's compass, gathed around Weissmann, and the bunch net up Gompers for their patron saint It was the first "trouble" that the Socialist Labor Party experienced in the mo's. The slogan' against the Party was its Trades Union attitude. Owen. Weissmann and Steel, who became a reporter on the capitalist press, can-nonaded the Socialist Labor Party with lampoons and with "reports" gotten up by Steel. Gompers and Gompersism was the beau ideal. Weissmann flourished under boycotts

and strikes; a central body of labor which he established against the ther Central Labor Federation, a body close ly allied to the Socialist Labor Party as eventually dropped as no longer ed, and Weissmann hismself dropped out of the Bakers' Union, immediately ming forth as a boss-baker.

But Weissmann's name did not vanish from the subsequent chronicles of the Labor Movement. It sppeared almost ily as the subject of the wrath of the bakers whom he now employed. te day it appeared conspi ously Within the week of the day on which Theodore Roosevelt insted for Governor of this

petition.

The President is hunting bears, and the Federal officials are hunting trusts. So far the bears have got the worst of it. of Master Bakers appealed, Lindsley & Mackie representing it. The Appellate Division sustained the lower court, and it was taken to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals sustained the Appellate Court, Judge Parker writing the decision.

"I had been admitted to the bar in the meantime, and the master bakers came to me. I took it to the Supreme Court

of the United States, associating Frank Harvey Field with me. As the law was originally passed it was primitive. At the time when I gave my energies toward passing it I did not recognize the injustice it would work.

"As I understand it, the decision the Supreme Court of the United States does not make unconstitutional the labor laws enacted for the restriction of the hours of employment on public works. As far as I can see, it has not reversed its opinion in the case of Atkins vs. the State of Kansas, rendered in 1903. That opinion was in reference to the eight-hour proviso holding in the State of Kansas, which applied to publie contracts and contractors working for attributes the failure of profit-sharing the State. to ". . . . the fact, namely, that it

"In that opinion the court maintained ran counter to the belligerent method that a State or its subdivisions, when and spirit of the times." Many other they were themselves employers, had a capitalist ideas for reconciling the irreright to prescribe conditions under which concilable-arbitration, for instancesaid work should be done, and a conwill likewise soon be admitted by the tractor who undertook a job for the orthodox professors to be failures also, State was bound thereby. It was read because they run "counter to the belinto the contract. ligerent method and spirit of the times '

"In nullifying the ten-hour clause in Society will then be another step nearer the bakery law the Supreme Court does the real issue-the ending of the irrenot, undertake in any way to interfere pressible conflict between capital and with the police powers of the State of labor via Socialiam.

pers, and keep alive that absurd b B. J.-No, I can't. Then you, too, lief in a "free press", at a time when are a trust-smasher? the press is free only to those who write U. S .- Not much. The trust is an in conformity with its policy, and the improved means of production; as such class interests of those in possession of it is capable of being a blessing. The it. Method in madness is not confined wholly to the characters in a Shake-

trouble with that improved means of production is that it is held by private spearean drama-the modern press posholders and therefore it becomes a curse to the people. Those who want to smash it are truly "American" insofar The failure of profit-sharing as a as "Americanism" means the ways of means of lulling the conflicting interests our ancestors. If there is any honor in of capital and labor to sleep, as recordbeing over a hundred years behind the ed in Harper's Weekly by Professor times, that honor surely belongs to the Clark, recalls the Socialist prophecies trust-smashers. But the intelligent man is not an oyster. He does not glory of a decade or two ago, when this narcotizing panacea was the subject of much in immobility; on the contrary, his pride discussion. It was then pointed ont is the capacity to move onward. "Amerifounders is a thing of the past. The that the interests of capital and labor are so conflicting and subject to the canism" in the sense of the ways of our trust, insofar as it is a means of imvarying changes produced by industrial proved production is good; we want that: evolution, that profit-sharing was-bound to fail in the long run, though its fasand the same intelligence that shows us cinating plausibility might assure it a its excellence shows us also its defects; certain degree of success at the start. we shall preserve its excellency by up-Professor Clark shows this prophecy to holding it; we shall remove its defects by nationalizing it. have been literally fulfilled, when he

> B. J. (swaying backward and forward and moaning)-Oh, my "Americanism." my "Americanism"!

U.S.-Is no good, ch? B. J .-- Seems not!

U. S .- Cheer up, old fellow. The true lover of the word "American" is not he that would keep us in our national childhood; nor he who would allow himself to be humbugged by the word, as you were doing; but he who, revering the past for all that it deserves, is ready to use that past as a stepping stone for higher reaches. .

tor," is too shallow to know anything about. 'Mexico's trade is reported growing. Mexico's proletariat is growing, too. Trade and proletarians always grow to-

gether.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

CORRESPONDENCE 2

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

"GOLDEN WEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People Out here in California, the agricultural

wage workers are up against the class struggle as fiercely as they are in any State west of the Mississippi River. The wage slaves on the big ranches are herded like sheep in the bunk-houses. The lack of space makes it necessary to put the bunks one above another There are as many'as sixteen or eighteen wage workers in a room twenty-five to thirty feet square, with no fresh air, or only as much as comes in at the broken and badly fitting windows. The stench is fearful, as the doors have to be kept shut up all day or the hogs come in; and their presence does not improve

matters.

The workers get up all the way from three to half-past four in the morning, to feed and harness their teams. Some times they drive all the way from six to ten mules, so that by the time they have harnessed up, it is breakfast time. After eating they go at once to the fields, and work until sundown. Then before supper they unharness their teams. After eating they have to feed and bed-down the mules, doctor sor shoulders (if there are any), scrape the sweat from the collars, and then, when all this is done, they may go to bed. The men are fed on such coarse and unwholesome fare that a hog would look at it with suspicion.

For this class of work the wage slave receives from one dollar a day to thirty dollars a month. Isn't this a magnificent wage? and are they not free American citizens? and can't they quit? Yes, and go somewhere else where the conditions are the same or, perhaps, worse! The respect the wage slaves are held in is on a par with the conditions they labor under. The employer generally speaks of the men as "hoboes" and "drunks" that deserve no better treatment, and that if they would save their money! (?) and not be so extravagant (?) they would not have to work very long (?) If a man lived a million years he would not then have enough to permit him to compete with organized captalism at the present time, at a wage of one dollar a day.

California, the home of the petty bour-geois, is a very backward State. The Socialist Labor Party does very well indeed in the industrial sections, but out in the agricultural regions our growth is necessarily slow. The life of a Socialist Labor Party man on the big ranches is not a paradise. The treatment he receives is horrible, for he not only has to put up with the conditions, but with abuse, ridicule, and dirty work, done to him by some of the wage workers who are anxious to curry favor withe "boss," such are the "noble qualities" that a system of economic slavery and political chicanery breed in the breast of its victims

Down with such conditions, ye slaves! Arise to a knowledge of your material interests! Get up on your feet. Be men! Join in the work for your own emancipation. You should not submit; you must fight. Join the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist "kindness" towards the poor wage-slave.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE | is fighting to keep his stealings, to keep us slaves, in short, his fight is reactionary; he is trying to turn back and lock the wheels of progress.

Long live the Social Revolution! Long live the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance! G. W. Brooks.

Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Cal., April 14.

MAY DAY IN CANADA. To the Daily and Weekly People. International Labor . Day, the first of May, is again nearing, and with its approach Toronto, like other cities, has

its threatening labor troubles. The bricklayers, carpenters, and build ers' laborers are asking increases and agreements with the bosses. The brick-layers' increase, the bosses will grant, but an agreement they will not sign, and over the agreement portion there prom-

ises to be trouble. The Amalgamated and Brotherhood carpenters are asking an increase, which the bosses, so far, refuse to give. There may be a conflict, although Mr. Tweed, walking delegate of the Brotherhood, and the capitalist press are doing all in their power to prevent friction. The former appeals in a humble voice to brother capital (the bosses) to remember that their interests are the carpenters' (Labor's). The latter warns the carpenters and others of the building trades that they should act with moderation, remembering what harm will result to the tremendous prosperity in every line

of business and the consequent loss of "public opinion" should they act rashly in demanding TOO MUCH. What the builders' laborers intend to do is not settled. They have suffered in their strikes before from that blight of pure and simpledom-trade autonomy alias every trade for itself and the devil take the hindmost-and will likely suffer in the same way again, should they try to better their condition.

The Gurney Foundry Company has obtained damages against a trades union for boycotting their goods and a Mr. Banton, labor editor of the "Star," a gentleman whose knowledge along the line of working class economics is simply superb, wonders where "we"-capital and labor-are drifting in the light of uch decisions, and threatens forcible resistance, if the employers, mistaking their own real strength, bolstered up by biased legal decisions (his knowledge bubbles out right here), close the doo against all attempts at conciliatory methods in the settlement of disputes Then, in spite of threatening pains and penalties, "forcible resistance will be offered, as it is in human nature to resist oppression". Never will there be

and simple influence of the Bantons, Glocklings, Gompers, et al., upholds the capitalist class. The "Star" relates the fact that Italians are paying three dollars a month for enjoying the privilege of sleeping in an outhouse, and conveys the information that any one willing to invest \$7000 in an Italian boarding house could easily net \$200 per month on his investment. This is prosperity for the capitalist, for sure; but, of course, he is performing a

forcible resistance so long.as the pure

gled against reaction and finally overcame that element. My object in writing this letter is to show to the readers of The People, one

of his arguments in favor of his protective measures. It follows: "One of the greatest errors or oversights which American statemen, averse to the protective policy, have betrayed

in political economy, is perhaps shutting their eyes to the importance of artificial power in its positive influence in promoting a nation's wealth, and in its relative influence in enabling the U. S. to keep pace with rival nations, especially with Great Britain. Mr. Clay had occasion to notice, as long ago as 1824, that some British authorities estimated the machine power of Great Britain as equal to two hundred millions of men. The number of operatives to apply this machinery has never yet amounted to one million. Here, then, is a nation, with a population of some twenty-five millions, with a producing power of two hundred millions. Its capabilities of producing wealth by artificial means, is so great, that its natural power is scarcely worthy of being brought into the account. To this cause chiefly is attributed her prowess in her struggles against the colossal power of Napoleon, and her ability at that period to afford such constant and essential aid to her continental allies. One man at home did the work of two hundred, less or more. With or without allies she was able to contend against the power of France, till

the victory of Waterloo gave her repose, if indeed she needed it."

From page 159, second volume. Otto Steinhoff. Columbus, O., April 13.

WE CANNOT: WHO CAN?

To the Daily and Weekly People.-In the Weekly People of February 25, a write-up of Lady Warwick appears under the caption of "Babbling Brook," in which mention is made of the "Alexandra Limp." I have heard it stated that this is due to royalty having wet nurses for their children and this, sometimes terminating in "milk-leg", is what aused the limp.

Can you throw any light on the particular case of Queen Alexandra? Fraternally.

L. M. Gordon. Hamilton, Canada, April 16.

BRANCH MOUNT VERNON ORGANIZ ED. To the Daily and Weekly People :-

Branch Mt. Vernon, Section Westchester County, was permanently organized last Saturday evening, April 15th 1905. Comrade Rudolph Katz, our State Organizer, was chosen temporary chair man, and after briefly stating the object of the meeting, the following business

was transacted: Roll call showed six members present. out of nine who were expected to at tend. Three applications for membership were accepted. Comrade Paul R. H. Wegener was elected permanent Organ; izer and financial secretary; Comrade Fred. Marquarad, recording secretary. 44 Union avenue was chosen as the regular meeting place of the branch, and meetings will be held on the second and last Tuesdays of each month. It was decided to hold a special meeting next Monday evening, April 24, at 8 p. m. We expect to accept the applications of five

new members at the special meeting. The comrades present all expressed the pinion that we shall set the pace for he rest of the county branches now forming, or already organized, and we expect soon to assist The People with a

lavish

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Chi

A GOOD UNION MAN

He Takes Part in Practical Discussion on Wages and Politics.

(Special Correspondence.)

Toronto, Canada, April 15 .-- The trades union question being foremost now in the columns of The People, especially the discussion on the Chicago Manifesto, perhaps the following will be interesting to members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. I have been slaving in one of the big

warehouses that is being built in the burnt district this last week, and all went smoothly till Monday, April 10, at noon hour, when the walking delegates of the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Carpenters appeared on the scene and the following took place: Delegate of the Amalgamated-"Good

day, sir. Are you a carpenter?" S. T. & L. A. Man-"That's what I make my living at."

D. of A .- "Are you a member of organized labor?"

S. T. & L. A. Man-"I am." D. of A .- "Glad to hear that. To what union do you belong?" S. T. & L. A. Man-"To the S. T. & . A.

D. of A .--- "S. T. & L. A. S-T-&-L-A-would you mind telling me what that stands for?"

S. T. & L. A. Man-"That stands for Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." D. of A. (pretending not to be wise) -"I never heard of that before. They are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council."

S. T. & L. A. Man-"None the worse for that." Just then the delegate of the Brother-

hood, who has just been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of a couple of carpenters on the other side of the room, stens up. D. of A. (addressing D. of B.)-Here is a man who belongs to the S.

T. & L. A. Did you ever hear of that organization?" D. of B. (posing, as in a thinking mood)-"S. T. & L. A. ! Is it con-

nected with the American Federation of Labor?" S. T. & L. A. Man-"No; it is not

It refuses to comingle with the Gompers and Mitchell style of trades unions which mislead the workers."

D, of A .- "Don't you think you ought to join a union of your trade?" S. T. & L. A. Man-"One union enough for me to belong to (trying to draw him on), besides what has your organization ever done for the workers?"

D. of A .- "It has raised the wages and given you the eight-hour day." S. T. & L. A. Man-"Do you mean to tell me that the organizations you two men represent raised the wages of the carpenters?"

D of A .- "Yes." S. T. & L. A. Man-"Well, if that is the case, how is it that two years ago when the carpenters struck for thirtyfive cents per hour, backed by your union, that they lost?"

D. of A. (beginning to squirm)-Well, there was a lot of emigrants arrived here at that time."

S. T. & L. A. Man-"Is it not a fact that the bosses offered to compromise at thirty-two and one-half and thirtyfive cents with a two-year agreement, paying the thirty-two and one-half cents

per hour for the year 1903 and thirty-

years, and bread and all the other necessaries of life are away up, making it impossible for us to make both ends meet. Yet you fellows prate about your organizations bettering our conditions with its no politics; yet at election time we see you fellows on the platforms of the Grit or Tory parties, or else on little junketing trips to the Parliament buildings, trying to nurse yourselves into

ling or Dan O'Donohue. Oh. no. old Jews." man, you are not going to force or coerce me into your unions and I'll make you recognize my card of the S. T.

& L. A." D. of B. (turning to D. of A., and that the adulteration of food is sapping feeling very bitter)-"Come on; there is no use arguing, that fellow is a pimp." our people. The Heyburn bill was then S. T. & L. A. Man-"When you labor fakirs cannot convince with your lies, you resort to abuse."

Exit fakirs A pure and simpler standing near but-

ted in. P. and S .- "Don't you believe in or-

ganized labor?" S. T. & L. A. Man-"Yes; I believe in organizing on proper lines; that is, jority ?"-A great variety of things may along the lines of the class struggle. be meant. What do you mean by "my

The S. T. & L. A. is a Socialist union based on class lines, not on craft lines, and teaching its members to vote straight; which is easier than the strike

and boycott, and more effective." P. and S. (who is an Englishman)-'Yes, we in England, have elected labor men to Parliament, Kier Hardie, Burns,

etc., and the Socialists are all right." S. T. & L. A. Man-"Yes, so I believe and after you had elected men of such type as Hardie and Burns, they betrayed the workers, as Burns did, when the miners in one of the mining centers were out on strike and the militia was

sent against them and Burns sanctioned the act."

P. and S. closes like a clam; but just then the D. of A. appears accompanied by the shop steward, who holds in his

hand an application blank. Shop Steward-"Will you fill out this application, as I am led to believe that you are not a member of the Brotherhood or Amalgamated?"

S. T. & L. A. Man-"No; I said before that I would refuse to join such unions."

S. S .- "Then you need not start to tion is infinitely behind the press of the work at one o'clock."

S. T. & L. A. Man-"Who gave you authority to tell me not to start? I intend to work right on."

S. S .- "Then if you start these men will not work with you." (Turning to men): "Now, men, don't you start nor work with him."

ation" that the Working Class of the S. T. & L. A. Man-"Now, young land is plundered of four-fifths of its man, just you fade away. When you product;--iniagine such article appearcan work a bluff like that on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, it will be a against the writer would be heard very cold day." around the world. The German party

Just then the whistle blew and all hands turned to put in another four hours. I guess ten or fifteen men lis

tened to the discussion, and on walking up to where our tools lay, one big tall fellow stepped up beside me and said: "Young man, you gave them fellows the best dressing down they ever got, and what you told them is what I have been thinking for a long time."

Now, as I was going to take part in the discussion on the Manifesto, until this incident happened. I thought it would be more interesting to relate but I will conclude by saying, by all means send delegates to the Chicago convention in June.

> Chas. A. V. Kemp, Member S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS [NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-YOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

P. K., HUTCHINSON, KANS .- First, | ing a victory-as the Volkszeitung did. "El Socialista", Madrid, Spain; Second, The S. P. cannot afford to hostilize the "Avanti", Rome, Italy; Third, Ignaz fakirs. Goldzeiter, "Mythology Among the

the foundation of the constitution of

W. S. J., LONDON, ENG .- The Union

constitutions did arrive without trouble

B. H., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO .-

Impossible to answer such a question-

"Under Socialism will my economic ac-

tion be governed by contract or by ma-

N. S. J., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- It is

under capitalism that the home is de-

stroved, the mother torn from the' child

and the child torn from the mother. No

need of theorizing upon that. It is a

fact. And the cause thereof is the en

forced poverty of the masses. That

being the cause, Socialism will remove

the result by removing the cause. The

C. Q. V. K., BRACONDALE, CAN-

F. C., CHICAGO, H.L .-- Berger's atti-

tude is, on the whole, more advanced than

that of the German Social Democracy. No

doubt about that; and he is right when

he says so; but he is wrong when he

stops short and does not add that his

attitude remains infinitely behind what

American conditions demand. On the

other hand, the Volkszeitung Corpora-

German Social Democracy. The exploi-

tation of Labor is not in Germany what

it is here. But imagine an article of

proportionate stupidity and poison-

ousness as the one published by the

Volkszeitung Corporation in its "Work-

er", declaring that it is a "wild exagger

ing in the German press, the howl

would not tolerate such a fusion with

T. G. H., NEW YORK-"Freedom of

Contract", "the right of the individual",

"the sacredness of property",-all these

and many such are venerable sentences

that have done duty for Giafft Humbug

S. M., CLEVELAND, O .- The People

is a "literary cat-o'-nine-tails" ?-Bully

for The People, seeing that it flays only

G. S., DETROIT, MICH .- It now no

longer matters what happens to Rocke-

feller's \$100,000 gift to the Board of

Missionaries The proffered gift has

bourgeois thought

these many years.

the backs of the guilty!

folks who roll in fat and like it!

before the Senate.

economic action"?

ADA .- Send it on.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- We neves saw Mr. Jay George. Don't know the A. S., HELENA, MONT .- It was Senman. Never heard of him. He is an ator Stewart who made the statement in impostor when he claims to know us. the Senate, December 12 of last year

> P. T. T., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-"Daring!" "Too daring!"-! Is it too daring to attack the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class? You seem not to realize what conclusion that inevitably leads to. The capitalist class is infinitely more strongly entrenched than the fakirs. If it is "too daring" to attack the fakirs, then it must be foolhardiness to attack the capitalist .--Consequently a party of Socialism had better throw up the sponge.

B. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- The Business Manager (and he is supreme in such matters) informs us that he will not be able to start the publication of the next Eugene Sue story in the Daily until Monday, May 1. It is all ready for him. It is entitled "Carlovingian Coins, or the Daughters of Charlemagne." It follows upon the "Abbatial Crosier." We have the manuscript translations of four other stories ready but not type-written. Could you undertake the job of at least argument, on that head, made against one-the one that follows upon "Carlo-Socialism, is that people will grow too ringian Coins"? Another comrade typefat-and that argument comes from wrote that.

> B. F., TOLEDO, O .- It is by reason of the use-value quality of Labor that the capitalist makes his profits. Even if he paid for Labor at its exchange value, he would make a profit-the usevalue of Labor being the quality of yielding more wealth than its exchange value. But the capitalist purchases Labor below its exchange value. The supply is so far above the demand, that the price of Labor falls considerably below its exchange value.

D. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA .-- First, as above to B. F., Brooklyn,

Second, only three of the Eugene Sue tories deal with conditions under the Roman Empire-the second, third and fourth. The fourth is the Silver Cross which is already in the book market. We have the second and third ready_inmanuscript, but they will not be reached for some time. The plan is first to continue the stories seriatum from the cighth (the Abbatial Crosier) down to the fifteenth (Joan of Are) inclusive, Of this serial two are already in book torm, the eleventh (Infant Skull) and twelfth (Pilgrim Shell) while the fourteenth (Iron Trevet) has already appeared in the Daily and, together with the eighth (Abbatial Crosier) is awaiting publication in book form. There, accordingly remain, of the serial eighth to fifteenth, only four-the ninth "Carlovingian Coins", the 10th "The Iron Arrow-Head', the thirteenth "The Iron Princess", and the fifteenth "Joan of Arc." We shall then start back, beginning with the second (the first The Gold Sickle already is out) and finish the job.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE-Continue lions of tuli a

a day. It was against this lengthening the cobrebs from the minds of the

of hours, displacement of labor and low- workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

nice Government jobs like Bob Glock-

Trade & Labor Alliance. You can't get any rights if you don't fight for them. capitalist won't treat you any better for submitting. Stand firm, Read up and inform yourselves. Don't let the capitalist or his lackeys howl you Work on with the members of down. your class. Inform them on the Class Struggle. If you lose your job, what of it? Try for another. Don't get discouraged. We must win, if we show that we are determined, because our class, the workers, are in the vast majority, and in the right. Of course, we can't win in a day. It may take years, but what of that? Are we not capable of holding out for a prolonged and very hard fight? If not, we don't deserve to have anything but kicks and blows, for that is the reward of a physical and moral coward. Which do we, as a class, deserve: victory or defeat? The future will show. It rests with us. Let us make it a victory! Will you fight with U. S. Senate, a capitalist, of course. But or against your class?

If you fight with us, you must fight in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alace, for these are the only true or ganizations of the Working Class in this country that are always on the firing line, agitating, educating, and organizing for the fight to a finish between organized and despotic capitalism on the one hand and the Working Class on the Clay," to every S. L. P. man.

Clay had the same fight with Andrew Jackson that the Socialist Labor Party The Working Class is fighting for our homes, our wives, our mothers has with the "Socialist" party. At first in short, for civilization. (When I say his side looked very bright, but only for mes I don't mean such "homes" as a short period. Then he was called a re get under capitalism.) The capitalist dictator. For twolve long years he strug. New York City.

At present Canada is enjoying a period of "unparalleled prospenity"-for the capitalist class; and Toronto, of course, is enjoying full measure of that same Mo prosperity. The conditions facing the wage worker of this city are anything but conducive to trips to swell the sav-To ings deposits in the banks; his wages Enclo have increased little, if any, and living which is away up; a horse-stall will command ong a eight to ten dollars readily. Prosperity-Ih hard-times, the devil and the deep sea, party that is the lot of the wage slave in this realize free, glorious Canada of the capitalist only. class (they are in the habit of saying preter "this Canada of ours"). me th J. M. R. Party Toronto, Canada, April 16. visit

AN OPINION OF HENRY CLAY. To the Daily and Weekly People :-I am at the present time reading the life of Henry Clay, one of the greatest men that ever occupied a seat in the he was from that standpoint, logical in all his actions. Comparing him with the present, he was tacticly speaking, a Socialist Labor Party man from top to bottom. By some he is called a compromiser. To such persons, I will say read his life again, and especially do I recommend Colton's "Life of Henry

WE 1 To At a party said p party Revol Is this. Hu The

Saffor to I Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, the cost of living. You know that rents pires. First number indicates the month, New York City. have been on the steady rise this four second, the day, third the year.

nend	five cents per hour for the year 1904;			sending preambles and constitutions of
ing adjourned.	and here we are still getting only thirty	SPECIAL FUND.	done its work. It caused clergymen to	your Unions to this office. As full a
Fraternally Yours,	cents? Now, if your unions raised		speak out. Their words prove that it	set as possible is wanted.
Paul R. H. Wegener,	wages to thirty cents, as you claim, why	As per circular letter of September 3,	is not the salvation of heathen souls	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Organizer and Fin. See-	are they not getting thirty-five cents?"	1901:	but the nourishing of missionary bodies	TO CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO
nt Vernon, N. Y., April 15.	D. of B. (trying to help him out)-	Previously acknowledged\$9,594.34	which is their prime consideration.	
	"Well, there was a lot not in the union	Section Bridgeport, Conn 2.00		MANIFESTO-Received and not yet
GROWING REALIZATION.	and we had no control over them. But	C Becker, Baltimore, Md 1.00	T. D., TOLEDO, O The so-called So-	published in Daily: Western Federation
the Daily and Weekly People		T Meyer, Baltimore, Md 1.00	cialist party press does not protect the	of Miners; S. B. C., Sand Lake, Mich.
ed you will find P. O. order, for	why not you come in and help us to get	J. Tax, Baltimore, Md50	fakirs? Here is an instance just hap-	
send me the Daily People for as	thirty-five cents?"	R. Stevens, Baltimore, Md50	pening. The poor cap-makers were	C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; A. L.,
s that will pay.	S. T. & L. A. Man-"I said before	G. Driebel, Milwaukee, Wis50	routed in their late strike; the demand	SHEBOYGAN, WIS.; R. C., NEW,
ve been a member of the Socialist	that one union was enough for me; be-	A. Schnabel Milwaukee, Wis50	for the "closed shop" that the leaders	YORK; M. H., DENVER, COLO.; A. T.
for the past seven years, but now	sides I refuse to pay dues to keep fel-	C. Kestner, Milwaukee, Wis50	made was signally defeated. These lead-	L., LOUISVILLE, KY.; C. R. D., ST.
that they are socialistic in name	lows like you walking the streets with	Aug. Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis., .50	ers declared that they won a victory,	LOUIS, MO.; W. S. C., NEW TORK;
Their aim is to get votes on any	starched collars and drawing \$18.00 and	W. Pietsch, Milwaukee, Wis50	whereas the men had surrendered at dis-	H. R. S., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; P. C. O.,
se. I would like to have you give	\$20.00 per week and us poor slaves	H. Grielach, Milwaukee, Wis50	cretion. Is it to the interest or against	TOPEKA, KANS.; V. M., DENVER,
e address of the Socialist Labor	working for about \$8.00 per week on	E. Goetsch, Milwaukee, Wis50	the interest of the fakirs to have it	COLO.; A. S. E., COFFEVILLE, KANS.;
Section in Chicago, that I may	the average, and glad to get it."			T. A., HARTFORD, CT.; "309 KING",
beccion in cincago, chat I may	D. of B "I am working while you		appear that they won? Obviously to	DULUTH, MINN.; S. P., LINCOLN,
The second s	are sleeping."		their interest. What is the attitude of	NEB.; J. V. O., SAN FRANCISCO,
Yours,	S. T. & L. A. Man-"Yes, sir, you	R. Babnik, Milwaukee, Wis50	the so-called Socialist press at this junc-	CALA; A. N., CHICAGO, ILLA; P. B. La
G. F. Slater, M. D.	are working the rank and file for all	F. Uhlman, Detroit, Mich 1.00	ture? Do they publish the facts? No!	CLINTON, IA.; F. B. W., NEW YORK;
ago, Ill., April 13.	they are worth, making a fat living out	O. Ruckser, New York City 10.00	They either say nothing and give the	CLINIUN, IA.; F. B. W., MEW TORKI
INP NO WYANT WOOD POIL	of their dues."	A CONTRACT OF	fakirs' lie the right of way, or they	H. C., BRADFORD, PA.; R. B., FALL
IAVE NO KNOWLEDGE THAT		Total\$9,915.84	fill up the sails of that lie by also claim-	RIVER, MASS Matter received.
THEY DID DO SO.	D. of B. (getting sore, and who			
the Daily and Weekly People	weighs about 190 pounds)-"Yes, but I	ANOTHER "SOCIALIST" VOTE COL-	A. L. U. ENGINEERS STRIKE.	ering of wages that the engineers struck.
"lecture" given by the "Socialist"	think and that is more than you are able	LAPSE.		Police are stationed about the works
of Oklahoma City, a luminary of	to do. Your brains are in proportion	New Haven, April 20Last Tuesday	Four engineers; consisting of a chief	in the interest of the trust, of course.
arty asserted that the "Socialist"	to your body."	we held our municipal election. Our	and three assistanst, all members of Lo-	
had sent \$5000 to the Socialist	S. T. & L. A. Man (who is a small	vote was 84 straight votes; some com-	cal Union 547, American' Labor Union,	The striking American Labor Union
tionary party of Russia.	men)"Oh, yes; you think all right.	rades received as high as 140. Last year	employed at the Union Lead and Qil	engineers at the Union Lead and Paint
his a fact? I want to ascertain	But just let me tell you, Mr. Tweed and	we had 139 straight votes.	Works, 8t Front street, Brooklyn, went	Works, 81 Front street, Brooklyn, re-
Р. К.	Mr. Sanders, how much you think and	The "Socialist" party had last year	out on strike last Monday morning. The	ported that the place of chief engineer
chinson, Kans., April 15.	what your objects are. It is this: You	1400 and some odd. This year 800 and	works were formerly independent, and	is now occupied by a member of Inter-
	know very well that your pure and	odd, with all of their trades union sup-	operated on the eight-hour schedule.	national Union of Steam Engineers, Lo-
ADDRESS WANTED.	simple unions are of no use to the work-	port.	Recently, they became the property of	cal No. 20, connected with Gompers's
present address is desired of Al.	ers; and, with all your wind about us		the white lead trust. Since the conso-	American Federation of Yabor.
l, formerly of Philadelphia. Send	having our wages raised you know only	Watch the label on your paper. That	lidation, a new chief was installed, and	American recetation of Tabol.
neiners Department Dally and		will sail way when your way out the an	the spherical showing from Six 22 hours	The Decale is a sould become to bread

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, 'APRIL 20. 1005.

OFFICIAL

RATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Euha, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York. OCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -National Secretary, P. O. Sez 280, Lon-

dos. Ont. REW JORE LABOR NEWS COMPANT, 3-6 New Reade attreet. New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

tem Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE. A meeting of the N. E. C. sub com mittee was held on Friday, April 21 at 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Gill-haus, Kinneally, Eck, Walsh, Teichlauf, Lechner, Burke, Moren and Olsen. Absent with excuse, Hossack and Katz;

without excuse, Crawford, Donohue, An-

derson and Bahnsen, The General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., requested permission to issue subscription lists to the Sections of the S. L. P., for the purpose of raising funds order to send as representative a delegation as funds will permit, to the Chicago convention on June 27. The request was granted.

The committees on Party press and agitation reported progress.

Communications: From Vancouver, B. C., containing information about a former member of that Section who had been expelled some years ago and who had subsequently joined Section Los Anles, Cal., and was recently expelled by that Section for conduct unbecoming a member; from Mr. A. Hahn, New York, inquiring whether certain moneys collected for the Russian Revolutionists Fund had been received. The money in question not having been received, he had en so informed. From California S. E. C. upon matters connected with the Bohn tour and giving information in regard to the expulsion of W. P. Evans by Section Los Angeles. From Section Newport News, Va., an inquiry why the last Party press letter sent out by the management had not been countersigned by the N. E. C. sub committee. The omison was due to an oversight. From Organizer F. Bohn several letters reporting work in Arizona and enclosing applications for membership at large from the following: N. Kempton; H. Kempton; F. Lightfoot; P. M. Le Sage; H. C. Larson: A. Bal and J. Bal, all of Bishee, Ariz. The application of J. Bal being defective, it was laid over for furinformation and the other six apdicants were admitted. From T. F. Dun, Bisbee, Ariz., sending application membership at large of J. P. Häven, who was admitted. From Hotchkiss, Colo., a letter by A. Tewksbury, re-porting removal to that town from Wi-chits, Kansas. Removal to an organized state making transfer of membership to Colorado necessary, transfer cards had been issued. From Ogden, Utah, sending donation to General Agitation and Russian Revolutionists funds and reporting local situation. From New Haven, Conn., reporting local situation. From Conn., N. J., Mass., R. I., Pa. S. E. C., and also Section Lead, So. Dak., remittances for N. A. F. matter. State Committees and ons are urged to make final reports on this matter. From Section Renss County, N. Y., asking why nominations made by that section of C. H. Corregan and F. Passonno for delegates to S. T. & L. A. convention had not been acknowledged. Secretary stated that they had not been received. From Va. S. E. C. asking why the name of Comrade Corregan does not appear on voting blank at out for vote on delegate to S. T. L. A. convention. Secretary replied that Comrade Corregan had declined the

where at present, conditions are favorable. Letter received from Hutchison, Kans., reporting peculiar make-up and conduct of local S. P. The financial report for two weeks ending April 15 showed receipts \$134.37; expenditures \$158.27.

A. Moren, Recording Sec. pro tem.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Satur-

day, April 22, the following amounts were received for the above fund: N. N., New York,\$ 1.00 Thos. Reedy, Lowell, Mass..... .10 23d A. D., New York 175 A. G. Dehly, Seattle, Wash..... .20 P. Driscoll, Paradise, Ariz..... J. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y 1.00

Total.....\$ 9.05 Previously acknowledged..... 538.61

Grand total.....\$547.66 Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

MAY DAY IN CLEVELAND. Section Cleveland S. L. P. will pay their respect to Labor's international May Day celebration by holding a public mass meeting at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German American Bank Building), on Sunday, May 7th, at 3 p. m. sharp. Comrade Paul Dinger will speak on the significance of the "First of May". Admission free. All readers of this paper are cordially invited to attend. Come one and all and enjoy an interesting and entertaining hour.

MAY DAY IN MILWAUKEE. Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will hold grand May Day demonstration on nday, April 30, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall. Admission will be free.

This year's affair promises to eclipse the previous May Day demonstrations held in this city: A grand ball will take place in the evening while the afternoon will be devoted to speech making, singing, etc.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND. The following contributions were received for the above fund during the week ending with April 22: S. Schwartzman, New York \$ P. Driscoll, Paradise, Ariz..... 1.00

Total.....\$ 2.00 Previously acknowledged...., 126.57

Grand total.....\$128.57 Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

A. 342 S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, O. Regular meeting of above Local will take place Wednesday, May 3, at 8 p. m., at office of German party organ, corner Seneca and Columbus streets, 3rd floor. Each and every member should make it his duty to attend. Those comrades of Section Cleveland, S. L. P. who expressed their intention of join-

ing the Local are requested to be pres-Richard Koeppel, Sec'y.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Buffalo-Sunday, April 30, 3 p. m., al Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesse street. Subject: "International May Day and American Labor Day," by Boris Reinstein. Admission free.

LECTURE IN BROOKLYN. A lecture will be given by H. A. Santee on Sunday, April 30, at Turn

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

Two hundred and thirty-four subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured during the week ending Satur-

day, April 22. Five or more were sent in as follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, twelve; Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., ten; Chas. Chaster, Newport News, Va., ten; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., ten; Frank Bohn, Tucson, Ariz., nine; Dr. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.; nine; Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, N. Y. eight; Chas. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass., five; Rudolph Katz, Westchester County, N. Y., five; Frank F. Young, Cincinnati, Ohio, five; C. L. Stone Hughes, Indian Territory, five.

Don't forget Red Letter Day. Monday, May first, is International Labor Day. We have designated it as Red Letter Day for the Weekly People and have sent a printed circular to every reader of the Weekly People urging him. or her to get one subscription. No S. L. P. man or woman should fail to respond as requested. Every member, and every one who is not a member, who reads either the Daily or the Weekly People, should respond to this call. If you can get more than one sub, do it, but get one anyhow. Let us make a grand showing. If you send in three yearly subs or equal to that in half-yearlies you will be entitled to one of the five books advertised elsewhere in this paper. For every \$1.50 worth subs you are entitled to one book. The subs must all be sent in at one time. If you send in two on one day and one on another day, that does not entitle

you to a book. No books will be given for subs that come in on prepaid cards unless the books are asked for when the cards are bought. LABOR NEWS NOTES.

of

Some of our readers were a little anx ious for the book prizes offered for subscriptions and they sent in their three yearly Weekly People subs during the week. It is better to be early than late, so these readers hustlers will get their reward all right.

Frank Bohn took \$10.65 worth of as sorted literature. The New York State Executive Committee bought \$3.40 worth. Los Angeles took \$6.25 worth and Kansas City, Mo., bought \$7.30

worth. Section New York took two thousand Railroad Workers leaflets. Buffalo also took two thousand leaflets. Boston bought five hundred leaflets and ten 'Two Pages from Roman History."

Anaconda, Mont., bought \$5 worth of assorted literature. Moun Vernon, N.Y., took \$3.55 worth. Indianapolis, Ind., bought \$6.25 worth of books. Syracuse, N. Y., took \$4

worth. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York City, bought four "Infant's Skull", two "Pilgrim's Shell", and one "Gold Sickle." Jacksonville, Ill., bought one of each

"The Gold Sickle," "The Infant's Skull," and "Woman Under Socialism." And Comrade A. G. Dehley of Seattle, Wash., bought five "The Silver Cross," and one "Capital." Comrade Moore of Wilmerding, Pa

bought \$1.75 worth of books, and Philadelphia the same amount, while Lowell,

pamphlets, one copy of each.

phlets to the amount of \$1.

Mass., took \$1.25 worth. "Socialist" party Local of North CASSON NEARLY MOBBED.

Insults Cooper Union Audience by Laughing at Them-Lights Turned Out to Prevent Riot.

Cooper Union was nearly the scene of a riot Monday caused by the speaker of the evening, Herbert Casson, a graduate of the Social Democratic party. insulting his audience. Casson was speaking under the auspices of the People's Institute. His lecture was advertised as "Socialism in Germany and the United States." Before beginning his address Casson said he would answer any questions when he finished.

Casson said that German Socialists had a right to have a political party because they educated the workers, but that in the United States a political party of Socialism was not necessary because those here are boss ridden and didn't educate. He further stated that there was no class struggle in America but that there was such a thing in Germany because there were nobles and workers there.

He declared municipal ownership and the fire department to be Socialism. Casson asserted that La Follette, Tom Johnson and "Golden Rule" Jones were good Socialists and denounced the Socialist Labor Party for running men against them. The speaker held up "Willie" Hearst as "the greatest man," and abused the Socialists for exposing him.

Casson further declared that Marx never intended that there should be a Socialist political party. In concluding the speaker said that none of the leaders of the International Socialist Movement were ever workingmen. He corrected his statement, however, when the audienc protested against the falsehood. The untruths, false conclusions and

calumnies of the speaker caused an uproar when he concluded and asked for questions. Questions flew from every part of the

house. Casson refused to answer any. This insult aroused the audience and in made a démonstration. Casson stood on the platform and

"he-he-haw-haw-hawed" at his auditors. This angered the crowd and with a whoop they rushed to the platform. Casson turned white and rushed off the platform while the lights were put out.

Confusion reigned some time in the darkness but no one was injured.

IC-HOUR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

(Continued from page 1.)

health? If it is, the State may stop it: if, however, it finds the facts otherwise, the thing complained about is allowed, to continue.

In the decision on the 10-hour law case, that the Supreme Court of the United States just reversed, the Court expressly recognized the "police power" of the State. When, accordingly, the Court decided against the law and called it unconstitutional the Court's decision turned upon a fact-such as the fact appeared to the Court. The fact that the Court announced was that it is not harmful to health to work steadily over ten hours each week in a bakery or confectionery shop-and the implied fact that the miserable wages paid to bakers are

all right. It is in this respect that the Court's decision marks an epoch. The Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme tribunal of the capitalist class, has thereby made pronouncement that the life and the health

Continuing the decision

simple it was invalid. There was no doctrine as far reaching and dange-rous, reasonable ground for interfering with | which would surely cripple the powers the liberty of person or the right of of the State. free contract, by determining the hours

of labor, in the occupation of a baker.

There was no contention that bakers,

Judge Peckham asserts, as a class, were-

not equal in intelligence and capacity

his hours of labor, said the justice.

put every occupation under the power

of the Legislature, and no trade, occu-

pation or mode of earning one's living

On the same line, the decision de-

law because they were so slim as to give

rise to "the suspision that there was

some other motive dominating the Leg-

islature than the purpose to serve the

public health or welfare." This inter-

ference on the pairt of the Legislature

of the several States with the ordinary

trades and occupations of the people

seemed to be on the increase, he said.

He referred to the horse-shoeing laws

passed by New York, Washington and

Illinois, all declared as invalid exercise

"It is impossible for us to shut our

eyes to the fact that many of the laws

saving so when, from the character of

the law and the subject upon which

it legislates, it is apparent that the

natural and legal

of the police powers, and continued:

Joseph Lockner was convicted in the Oneida County Court in 1902 of a misdemeanor, in having violated section 110, article 8, of the labor law passed in 1897. That rection reads:

to men of other trades or manual occu-"No employe sholl be required or perpations, or that they were not able to mitted to work in a biscuit, bread or assert their rights and care for themcake bakery or confectionery establishselves without the protecting arm of ment more than sixty hours in any one the State interfering with their indeweek, or more than ten hours in any pendence of judgment and of action. one day, unless for the purpose of mak-They were in no sense the wards of ing a shorter work day on the last the State. The interest of the public, day of the week, nor more hours in therefore, was not affected. Clean and any one week than will make an average wholesome bread did not depend on the of ten hours per day for the number of hours the baker labored and the limitadays during such week in which such week in which such employes shall work "

Lockner was a boss baker, and compelled his employes to work over ten hours a day. William S. Mackie and Smith M., Lindstey appeared before the Court of Appeals in October, 1903, to "We think," says the opinion, "that argue Lockner's Appeal from the decision from the Appellate Division Fourth Department, which court has affirmed Lockner's conviction. Assistant District Attorney Timothy Curtin argued the case in behalf of the people, and the Court of Appeals, Judge Parker writing the opinion, upheld the lower courts, on the broad ground that the section in question was an exercise of the general be no length to which legislation of this police power of the Legislature relatnature might go. The trade of a baker ing to the public health, and therefore was not such an unhealthy one as would violated no provision of the State or authorize the State in interfering with Federal Constitution. The United States Supreme Court has now reversed that Labor in any department of life might judgment, holding that the section viopossibly carry with it seeds of unhealthilates the freedom of contract guaranteed ness, but pursuing that principle would

Section Calendar

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

to citizens by the Federal Constitution.

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 headquar-ters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyp.

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

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Justice Peckham said he had referred Manhattan. to these contentions that it was a health

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 05% 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 and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

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

of this character, while passed under All communications to Section Toronto what is claimed to be the police power to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer for the purpose of protecting public Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. health or welfare are in reality passed Canada from other motives. We are justified in

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

public health or welfare bears but the Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets most remote relation to the law. The purpose of a statute must be determined every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank effect of th Bidg.) top floor, at 3.30 P. M. Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday. Section Providence, R. L., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

tion of the hours of labor did not come within the police power on that ground. The act must have a more direct relation to public health, as a means to an end, and the end itself must be appropriate and legitimate before it could be valid. New York Court of Appeals was also the limit of the police power has been by a bare majority of 5 to 4. reached and passed in this case. There Judge Peckham further says that both is, in our judgement, no reasonable foundation for holding this to be necmajority opinion yesterday, said the essary or appropriate as a health law mandate of the statute that "no employe shall be required or permitted to to safeguard the public health or the work" was the substantial equivalent health of the individuals who are following the trade of baker." If this of an enactment that no employe shall contract or agree to work more than ten statute be valid, there would seem to

hours per day, and as there was no provision for special emergencies the statute was mandatory in all cases. It was not an act merely fixing the number of hours which should constitute a legal day's work, but absolute prohibition upon the employer permitting under any circumstances more than ten hours' work to be done in his establishment. The employe was forbidden even to earn any extra money by working overtime.

could escape. The decision goes on to say that the statute necessarily interfered with the clares, it was contended that it was to right of contract botween employer and the interest of the State that its populaemploye, which was part of the liberty tion should be strong and robust, and guaranteed by the fourteenth amendany legislation to that end would be ment which included the right to purvalid as health laws, enacted under the chase or sell labor unless there were cirpolice power. Under that presumption cumstances which excluded the right. not only could the hours of employers There were, however, certain powers exand employes be regulated, but doctors, isting in the sovereignty of each State lawyers, scientists and all professional in the Union, somewhat vaguely termmen, as well as athletes and artisans, ed police powers, the exact description could be forbidden to fatigue their and limitation of which had not been atbrains brains and bodies by prolonged

tempted by the courts. These powers, broadly stated and without at present strength of the State be impaired. any attempt at a more specific limitation, related to safety, health, morals and general welfare of the public.

Judge Beckham further says that both property and liberty were held on such reasonable conditions as might be imposed by the governing power of the State in the exercise of these powers, and with such conditions the fourteenth amendment was not designated to inter fere. The State, therefore, had power to prevent the individual from making certain kinds of contract, and in regard to them the Federal constitution offered no protection. But when the State, in the exercise of its police powers, had passed an act which seriously limited the right to labor or the right of contract in regard to their means of livelihood between persons, both employer and emplove, it became of great importance to determine which should prevail -the right of the individual to labor for such time as he chose or the right of the State to prevent the individual from laboring or from entering into any contract to labor beyond a certain time

prescribed by the State.

Washington, April 18 .- The decision by the United States Supreme Court that the New York law prohibiting an employe of a bakery from working more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week is void as in violation of the freedom of contract guaranteed by the Constitution, has attracted wide attention. The appeal was brought by Joseph Lockner, a Utica baker, who was convicted by the Oneida County Court of

LCBOR'S BLACK-EYE

Decision Knocking Out Bakers' Ten-

Hour Law.

violating the law, and the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court affirmed the judgment by a court divided 2 to 1. The Court of Appeals likewise affirmed the sentence and the validity of the law by a bare majority of 4 to 3. Judge Alton B. Parker delivering the opinion of the court. The decision reversing the judgment of the

for statement of the fact had been omit-

Mich. S. E. C. sent application for a tion located at Kalamazoo, Mich. and charter was upon motion granted. Ohio S. E. C. inquired as to material available for state organizer during the comsummer, Secretary instructed to reby that Comrade A. Gillhaus is at present in a position to take up the work if

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation sent a letter asking that the N. E. C. sub committee send a committee to ir convention to be held on April 22 and 25, New York City, M. Lechner and W. Teichlauf were elected. In connection with the said convention Section Milukee, Wis., transmitted a resolution of Hungarian Branch of Milwaukee urging that the entire-organization of the Federation become organically connected with the S. L. P. That question was discussed at some length and the letter ed over to the committee elected with instructions to bring it before the evention.

Letter received from Grand Junction, Colo., urging that another organizer be sent to follow up the work of Comrade Bohn and suggesting Comrade Corregan; also suggesting that members of N. E. who are speakers address meetings the way to and from New York when the July session of the N. E. C. takes ce. H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo., knowledged receipt of charter and sup-tes for Section Fremont County and gorted upon local situation, pointing at the need of active work in the state, 6 o'clock, during the summer.

Hall, Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue Brooklyn. Subject: "Social Parasitism." Lecture commences at 3 p. m. Comrades living in those districts are urged to attend and bring friends.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURES

Buffalo-Monday, May 1, 8 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, Room 510, 19 West Mohawk street. Raymond Farzio of New York City took 150 Italian pamphlets assorted. Comrade Kruger of Hutchinson, Kan. Subject: "The Labor Unions and Poli-tics," by L. A. Armstrong. Admission bought forty pamphlets, and some leaf-A good way to get a book is to get

three yearly Red Letter Day subs to the BOSTON'S GREAT S. T. & L. A. Weekly People. MEETING.

the ninth tree, on the Mall, from 4 to

free.

Section Boston is about to arrange for ILLINOIS AGITATION. the greatest public demonstration ever East St. Louis, Ill., April 13 .- Com held in Boston for Socialism, some time in June, during the week of the Socialist rades :- Don't think that because reports are not regularly made that no agita-Trade & Labor Alliance convention in tion is going on in Southern Illinois, Lynn, June 5, 1905. The demonstration for meetings are being held two and three times a week. As a sample :will be held in Fancuil Hall, the most widely known meeting hall in 'the Last Saturday night and Sunday two

world, owned by the city of Boston. meetings were held in Trenton, thirty The purpose is to hold a great public miles east of East St. Louis, where Commeeting, under the auspices of the So-cialist Labor Party. Parryism, Gomrade Oberding lives and where he has been doing excellent work. He has persism, Industrial Unionism, will be twelve young men that meet regular, ussed through resolutions on these read and discuss subjects. Veal and subjects. A full and entirely free Cox were well received and large crowds discussion by the audience is to follow for a town of 2,000 attended and listened attentively. As a result an S. T. & L. A. the speakers, and all points open for discussion, if not settled then and there, local will perhaps be organized, and, in will be further discussed each Sunday the near future, a Section. afternoon at the public meetings held by the Section on Boston Common, at

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

of the working class are matters of no account! Upon this robust "fact"-cer-Dakota bought fifty cents' worth of tainly a FACT to the capitalist classthe decision declaring the 10-hour law Bisbee, Ariz., ordered buttons and

unconstitutional has been raised. songs to the amount of \$1.65 and pam-The gulf between Capital and Labor The Hungarian Socialist Federation is complete. It has reached the point of New York bought one hundred So-cialist Labor Party emblem buttons. of being officially acknowledged.

BRANCH PLEASANTVILLE. Branch Pleasantville, of Section West chester County, S. L. P., held its first meeting Monday, April 17, and a permanent organization was affected. The following comrades were elected officers of the Branch: Frank Mularkey, Organizer; recording secretary, F. E. Benke; financial secretary-treasurer, F Brauckman. The next regular meeting will take place at the residence of Comrade Braukman, Monday, May 1. F. B.

Socialism is possible when a majority of the Working Class become conscious that therein lies the salvation of their present and future economic existence. The work of the Socialist to-day is to work to obtain that majority.



the court had recognized the existence language employed and whether it is and upheld the exercise of the police or is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States must be determined power of the States in many cases which might fairly be considered as border from the natural effect of such statutes ones, among them being the affirmance when put into operation, and not from of the Utah law limiting to eight the their proclaimed purpose. The court

number of hours for mine laborers and looks beyond the mere letter of the law smelters, and the Kansas eight-hour law, in such rases

in both of which there was provision "It is manifest to us that the limitamade for emergencies. The Massachution of the hours of labor as provided setts vaccination law, decided at this for in this section of the statute under term, was another instance. But there which the indictment was found and the must, of course, be a limit to the valid plaintiff in error convicted has no such exercise of the police power by the direct relation to, and no such substan-State, for otherwise the fourteenth tial effect upon, the health of the emamendment would have no efficacy, and ploye as to justify us in regarding the it would be enough to say of any State section as a health law. It seems to legislation that it conserved the morals, us that the real object and pupose was the health or safety of the people to simply to regulate the hours of labor make it valid. The claim of the police between the master and his employe power would be a mere pretext and bein a private business, not dangerous i come another and delusive name for any degree to morals or in any real the supreme sovereignty of the State, and substantial degree to the health of to be exercised free from constitutional the employe. Under such circumstances restraint. the freedom of master and employe to

contract with each other in relation to The question, therefore, said Judge their employment and defining the same, Peckham, was whether the New York cannot be prohibited or interfered with law was fair, reasonable and approriate without violating the Federal Constiexercise of the police power, or an untution." reasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary

Justices Harlan, White, Day and interference with the right of the in-Holmes dissented. Justice Harlan, in an dividual to his personal liberty or to enter into these contracts in relation to opinion, said that no more important labor which might seem to him approand far reaching judgment had been priate or necessary for the support of handed down by the court in the last himself and his family. Of course the hundred years. It worked a revolution in the relationship between the court liberty of contract relating to labor included both parties to it. The one had and the States in what had heretofor as much right to purchase as the other been considered purely domestic affairs to sell labor. As a labor law pure and of the States. He denounced the new

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.

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Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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