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#### VOL. XV. No. 8.

### A DANGEROUS CONCLUSION \$1,000,000 be granted to them as com-

Court.

#### "Miners Magaz

We cannot follow the "Miners' magazine," the organ of the Western Federation of Miners, in the ultimate conclusion at which it arrives in the article, extensive extracts of which will be found below, in which it comments on the damage suits aggregating \$1,-000.000 which the mine operators of the Cripple Creek district have instituted against the Union. The reasoning of the Union's officials, showing the incongruity between all established principles of individual and collective rights, on the one hand, and eventual judgments against the Union, on the other. are faultless. Not so faultless, however, is the paper's ultimate conclusion that if such judgments are obtained, then "the laboring man would grow desper ate, and anarchy would raise its hydrahead in riot, rebellion and bloodshed." If any of the words here quoted must odied into a conclusion, the correct conclusion would read: "Such action by the capitalist courts would be proof positive that the capitalist class seeks to nag the working class of the land, in the hope that the working class may indulge in some act of angry craziness, before it shall have had time to so thoroughly organize itself that the continuance of capitalist spoliation and brutality will no longer find the working class weak enough to grow desper-ate and fly off the handle into anarchy and riot, but will be met and wiped out with that order, precision and despatch that characterize the strong in the knowledge of their rights, and the resolution and power to enforce them."

Nothing would suit the brigand capitalist class better than the certainty that the ultimate conclusion arrived at hy the "Miners' Magazine" would come about; certain that capitalist nagging would produce the desired effect, the nagging will be done, and brutality will be merrily heaped upon brutality so as to force the battle before the hosts of Labor shall be ready to deliver it. On the other hand, there is not to-day any trench imaginable that will afford the working class half as much protection against such official acts of brutality as one contemplated by \$1,000,000 damage suits against the Western Federa-tion of Miners, as the posture of selfcontrol, conspicuously, firmly adopted, that will notify the capitalist class that no act of brigandage on their part, no nagging and prodding will drive the working class into any cut of main class into any act of craziness, or goad it into rioting, but that it will abide-its time and strike when it is ready. In the measure that this posture is made clear, in that measure will made clear, in that measure will capitalism quit scheming extraordinary acts of wrongfulness, and devote its thoughts to the regulation crimes withwhich it must cease to exist.

Not in the hands of the foe must a body of Revolution place its own con-duct; it must hold the same firmly in its own grasp. It marks the difference between success and failure. ss and failure.

#### . Damage Suits

Consolidated Gold Mining Company. Stratton Independence, limited. Findey Gold Mining Company.

"Defendants in the suit. are: "Western Federation of Miners, as an organization. Charles Moyer, president W. F. of M. William D. Haywood, secretary W. F. of M. Frank Schmelzer. member executive board W. F. of M. John M. O'Neil, editor Miners' Magazine. Charles Kennison, president Union No. 40, Cripple Creek, W. F. of M. A. G. Paul, secretary Union N. 40, Cripple Creek, W. F. of M. Arthur Parker, member of W. F. of M. P. M. Mullanev. member of W. F. of M. D. C. Copley,

member of W. F. of M. "Should these companies be successful in the courts it would amount to the practical bankruptcy of the powerful organization of Miners.

"The United States Reduction and Refining Company, being a foreign 'corporation, has filed its suit in the United States Court, but the others, Colorado corporations, file theirs in the District "The suits are the direct outcome of

the famous strike in the Cripple Creek district. The petition alleges conspiracy on the part of Moyer, Haywood and others of the Federation, as an organization, to injure the property and business of the plaintiffs.

"The mining companies have some of the best known lawyers in the West. The United States has Hall, Babbitt and Thayer; Potter and Banks represent the Vindicator; C. C. Hamlin, the Granite: H. M. McGary, the Golden Cycle: Gunnell & Chinn, the Elkton, Mary McKinney and El Paso; and Schuyler & Schuyler, the Findley.

"The suits are by far the most important mining suits ever filed in the State, and should they be successful and judgment should be secured against the Federation for \$1,000,000, it would meaning the draining of the Federation's treasury, and, it is said, would result

in the collapse of the organization. "The cost of conducting the suits will be enormous upon the Federation and the mining companies alike, but the latter are in a compact on the question and the expense, it is said, will be divided among these rich corporations."

President Charles H. Moyer, when interviewed by a reporter of the Rocky News, relative to the damage suit, said: "We have no intimation that the Western Federation of Miners is to be sued by the mine owners of the Cripple Creek district and the smelter trust for \$1.000.000. The only question that could be involved in such a suit would be the right of organized labor to strike. If such a suit should be filed it would be in line with the suit filed by the mine owners and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against the United Mine Workers of America for \$450,000.

"The right of labor to organize and to cease work has been so often decided in the courts that I have no fear of the outcome of any damage suit that italism, in attempting to justify itself might arise.

the annihilation of the organization whose members they deported and imprisoned in bull pens. If the courts should establish a precedent in this damage suit, sustaining the petition of the plaintiffs, then organized labor has been deprived of the only potent, weapon

that it has to wage a battle against the employer. If a wage slave has the right to quit work for any reason as an individual, then he certainly does not lose that right when he joins hands with others. If the laborer has the right to quit his employment as an individual for cause or without cause, the collective body of labor organization has the same right. Men do not lose their individual rights simply because they solve themselves into collective bodies.

pensation for their disappointment in

The same character of a suit for damages has been instituted in this State against the United Mine Workers, and if the courts hold that an employer can collect damages simply because his employes have exercised their right to quit work, then labor organizations must go out of business. What would naturally follow if such a precedent was established by the courts? It requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive that laboring men would grow desperate and that anarchy would raise its hydra-head in riot; rebellion and

bloodshed. These damage suits instituted by the corporation and the trusts against the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America will be watched with interest in every part of the United States, for upon the judicial return rests practically the right

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

of labor to strike.,

In the "New York Commercial" of the 8th instant, there appears an article on "Women and Men Employes." Written evidently to justify the low wages paid women performing men's work in Chicago offices, it makes a statement that is worthy of consideration. Says this statement:

"There are positions in these larger offices, especially in the packing-house offices and those of the railroads, where it is necessary that a clerk shall work at top speed day after day, with little or no cessation."

And how does this working "at top speed day after day" result? The "Commercial" savs: "A woman in one of these positions may do excellent work for a period,

but a breakdown is the inevitable result? From which the implication is conveyed that the men clerks stand it like an oak stands the storm. Such an implication is erroneous. The last census shows that the men employes are going down before this intense labor in increasing numbers, the death rate among "clerical and official" male employes in 1800 being 9.8 per cent., as compared with 13.5 per cent. in 1900. Thus, Cap-

TRADES' UNIONS And Their Needs, Discussed by Archi-

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

Workers.

Detroit, May 13 .- "Trades Unions and Their Needs," was the timely subject chosen by the speaker of the evening at the fifth of the series of educational meetings inaugurated by The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of Detroit, Mich., May 8, Mr. Charles Erb. Erb gave a very interesting review of the past history of the trades union movement for more than thirty-five years, during which he has been an active member, showing how trades unions began to grow powerful about 1880. He remembered that when cigar manufacturers introduced the mould system in 1873, that the Cigarmakers' Union would not allow its members to accept mould work. "Nothing but hand work for us", was their slogan But by the year 1876, the Detroit Cigarmakers' Union had decreased to six members from a membership of 200. They then began to realize that the object of introducing machinery was to make work more speedy, which means opportunity to lower wages, and in 1877 they saw that it was necessary to re-organize and take in both hand and mould cigarmakers.

While the speaker stated that the trades unions have served a great pur pose, shortened hours, raised wages and have done away with obnoxious shop and trade rules; there still remains much to be done. Trade unions have not progressed as they should do, "and the prob lem that confronts us is not what we have accomplished, BUT HOW LONG CAN WE HOLD ON TO WHAT WE HAVE GOT, WITH OUR PRESENT FORM OF ORGANIZATION"

Erb said that the million of brothe immigrants who come to the shores of this country each year, are becoming a weapon in the hands of the greedy employer, used to brow beat the workers here, who desire more than a bare living. The capitalist class care not for creed or color, as long as they obey their commands. The workers must get away from the idea "that there is an identity of interests. And I am pleased that your organization has taken up the study of the "New Trades Union Movement" which must become more aggressive, and, if it does not, it will die a natural death. I believe that the organizations will be compelled to become aggressive, because the capitalist class are awakening to the fact that trades unions are looking for more than shorter hours or better wages and that the true trade unionist will go in to

politics. If after these many years of struggle we have got laws passed making eight or ten hours a legal day's work, only to have them declared un-

the ballot box for all we produce, not only for ourselves, but for our offspring." The attention of Mr. Erb was called to the fact that members of trades unions out on strike sometimes go to extremes in regard to so-called scabs, who have taken their places, even committing bodily harm, and was asked: "What attitude should the new industrial or-

ganization take in regard to the American Federation of Labor when out on strike? Should it support it, or would it be right to scab it on a pure and simple union ?"

In answer Mr. Erb stated "that in former years there were two cigarmakers' organizations: the Progressive and the International. He had been a member of the Progressive Union, but shop conditions compelled him to join the International. Who was reaping the benefit until 1886? Why the employers. If the Progressive was on strike, the International would scab it, and vice versa. If the new organization will do this I am sorry for it. But I do not believe it will do this, for I believe that this organization will be organized under one head, to strike for our emancipation. and not to fight my class. Let them understand that we must stop fighting among ourselves, and direct our energies against the system that causes the employes and employers to be at each other's throats. The only way we can do this is to keen abreast of the times by keeping our eyes on the industrial field as a unit, which move, I think, is contemplated by the New Industrial Union to be formed in Chicago, June 27, and last, but not least, use the ballot to back up our demands."

In the general discussion which followed Mr. Egstman said he agreed with the speaker and thought that the New Industrial Union will mean that the demand of one craft will be the concern of all crafts, the promoters of which have studied well along industrial lines, and all mistakes of previous unions can be eliminated. The government of to-day is the executive committee of the organized employers, and yet any action of the employers should be welcomed, for if their endeavors to destroy the trade union movement is successful something better will come. The trade union system is based upon the wages system. If the wage basis is antagonized, they will force us out of the present conditions, "and into the Co-operative Commonwealth," and therefore the apparent lack of interest on the part of the working class should not discourage. He might have added that still waters run deep.

Mr. Otto Justh will be one of the speakers at the next open meeting to be held Monday night, May 22. Subject: "The Lessons of the Interborough Strike in New York."

Meetings are held at Becker's Hall, corner of Antoine street and Adams avenue, beginning at 8.30, standard time. Admission free, Free discussion, You are welcome.

### MAY DAY RESOLUTION ing highways.

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "Social-

### PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

THE MODERN STATE

ECONOMIC REGULATION ITS FUNCTION The modern State not only offers the | purposes, but from the logical conse only social organism equal, in point of size, to the requirements of the Socialist Commonwealth, it, furthermore, constitutes the only natural basis for the same.

All communities have ever had economle functions to fulfill. This must, self-evidently, have been the case with the original Communist societies which we encounter at the threshold of history. In proportion as individual small production and production for sale under went their successive development, a number of social functions remained extant, the fulfilment of which either succeeded the power of the individual industries, or were from the start recognized as too important to be handed over to the arbitrary conduct of individuals. Along with the care for the young, the poor, the old and infirm-i. e., schools, hospitals and poor-houses-, the community reserved the functions of promoting and regulating commerce-i. e., building highways, coining money, superintending markets-, and the management of certain general and important matters appertaining to production -i. e., water courses, etc. In mediaval society likewise with us here during the early decades of our independence, these several functions developed upon the townships and sometimes upon religious corporations. The mediaval State cared

not a copper about such functions.

Matters changed as that State grey into the modern State, i. e., a State of office-holders and soldiers, and became the tool of the capitalist class, which then took control of the situation. The same as all previous forms of States, the modern State is the tool of class rule. It could not, however, fulfill its mission and satisfy the needs of the capitalist class without either dissolving or depriving of their independence, and taking upon itself the functions of those conomic organizations which it found in existence, and which lay at the foundation of the pre-capitalist social system. Even in such places where the modern State tolerated the continuance of the mediaeval organizations, these fell into decay and became less and less able to fulfill their functions. These functions became, however, broader and broader with the development of the capitalist system; they grew and continued to grow with such rapidity that the State was gradually compelled to assume even those functions which it cares least troubling about. For instance, the necessity of taking upon itself the whole system of charitable and educational institutions has become so pressing upon the State, that it has in most cases conformed itself to this necessity. From the start it assumed the function of coining money; since then, however, it has been compelled to extend its jurisdiction in other directions as well, notably that of build-

quences of which it has carefully guarded. To-day, the "Manchester School" no longer influences the capitalist class abroad; the only traces we see of it here is in a few Bourbon capitalist journals, at least thirty years behind the times. The reason of its decline was the increasing force with which the economic and political development urged the necessity of the extension of the functions of the State, These functions grow from day to day. Not only do those which the State assumed from the start become ever larger. but new ones are born of the capitalist system itself, of which former generations had no conceptions and which affect intimately the whole economic system. Whereas, formerly, statesmen were essentially diplomats and jurists, to-day they must be economists. Treaties and privileges, ancient researches and matters of precedents are of little use in the solution of modern political prob-

lems; economic principles have become the leading arguments. Open any issue of the "Congressional Record," what are the objects which strike the eye with greatest frequency, if not exclusively? They are: Finance, Taxation, Railroads, Labor, Commerce, etc.

Nor is this all. The economic development forces the State, partly in self-defense, partly for the sake of fulfilling its functions in a better way, partly also for the purpose of increasing the revenues, to take into its own hands more and more functions of industries. During the Middle Ages, the rulers derived their main income from their property in land; later, during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, their treasuries derived large accessions from the plundering of church and other estates. On the other hand, the need of money frequently compelled the rulers to sell their property to the capitalists. In most European countries, even now, when the capitalist system is in full force, traces of this former condition of things can be found in the domains of the crown and in State mines. Furthermore, the development of the militray system added arsenals and wharves; the development of commerce added post offices, railroads and telegraphs; finally the increasing demand for money on the part of the State has given birth, in European countries, to all manner of State monopolies. Nor is a Republican form of government exempt from these features. In monarchies, the remnants of feudalism establish from the start interests in government that are hostile to the capitalist class; in republics these hostile interests are placed there by the contradictions of which the capitalist system itself is guilty. In a republic, there is no feudal head or class to be supported; but in lieu of them there is, bred of capitalism itself, an increasing pauper class, which acting, consciously or unconsciously, in concert with the

There was a time when the capitalist class, full of itself, imagined it could slums, forces the State to increase its free itself wholly from the restraint of revenues in order to assist that large

, tectural Wire, Iron and Metal

(Special Correspondence.)

#### SUED FOR \$1,000,000

Capitalists Continue Efforts to Destroy Western Federation of Miners [From the Denver "Miners Magazine", ficial organ of the Western Federation of Miners, of May 4, 1905.]

THE W. F. M. SUED FOR \$1,000,000 The mine operators of the Cripple Creek district, the smelting trust and the mill trust have brought suits for damages against the Western Federa-Miners, aggregating \$1,000,000. tion of It is only a short time ago, when this same combination made an assault upon the treasury of the State of Colorado of \$800,000, but the members of the Legislature wanted too large ision to pass the insurrection nd issue, and consequently this hun-y horde of exploiters were left with gry horde certificates of indebtedness still

mpaid. The following story of the suit for lamages appeared in the Denver Times of April 24:

"Suits for damages aggregating \$1.-100,000 have been filed by the Cripple Creek district mine companies and the melter trust against the Western Fedwation of Miners in the District and Federal courts. The companies bringing the suits are:

nited States Reduction and Refinng Company. Vindicator Consolidated Jold Mining Company. Granite Gold Hining Company. Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. Mary gest, have now invaded the sanctuaries Kekinney Mining Company. El Paso of judicial tribunals and asked that

"The position taken by the mine owners that their property had been damaged will not stick

of the

"I have no doubt that the filing of these suits is simply to retaliate on me for having filed suits in the United States Circuit Court against ex-Governor Peabody, Sherman M. Bell and Bulkeley Wells."

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, upon being questioned concerning the action mine owners in the courts, said: "I think the public will find a little later on that the owners and not the ing and dominating the inoffensive opworkers of mines are guilty of conpressed classes, in order to uphold their spiracy. The worst form of conspiracy is to try to squeeze money from the families of the very people who have made large fortunes for the squeezers

That is my opinion of the clause in the complaint which charges the Western Federation of Miners with conspiracy to have the men quit work and do damage to the property.

"The whole question will be whether or not a man has the right to say if he shall work for any individual or here, under Capitalism! corporation. I understand the law as giving all persons the right to say whether or not they shall work for a man. Then does not that same law give a body of men (or a labor union)

that same right?" The mine operators, the mill and trusts, having failed to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners, through

doing.

posing and condemning itself in another.

The insult of the bear hunter to the Chicago workingmen should not be lost upon the Working Class. Imagine this President, with a violator of the Interstate Commerce Law in his Cabinet, reading peaceful, petitioning workingmen a lecture on "law and order", with the insolence of a Caesar and the arrogance of a boor! The whole incident shows that now, as always, the offensive ruling class realizes the necessity of intimidat-

robber system. The manufacturers of Hartford, Conn. have established the card index system, for "mutual protection and also for weeding out the good from the undesirable employees." Any workingman urging unionism and Socialism will find himself among the "undesirables." Talk about "the coming slavery of Socialism"! Slavery is not coming, but it is already

The card index systems by which employers hope to control their employes "weeding out the good from the undesirable" will only keep alive the con-flict between Capital and Labor. It will compel the Working Class to resort to devious courses and open rebellion. It

will breed an army of persecuted workingmen who will stir up discontent and preach the Social Revolution. Capitalism is bound to sow the seed of its own un-

constitutional by a Supreme Court decision as in New York, and while as yet the Pennsylvania law of eight hours for

mine workers is said to be constitutional, it is about time that we began to realize that as a class we must reach the Supreme Court and must get control of the reins of governments, BY A UNIVER-SAL STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX. Continuing, Erb said Prince Bismarck, the deceased Prime Minister of Germany, in 1877 had an anti-Socialist law passed which apparently destroyed all organizations, but really had the opposite effect from that desired by Bismarck; for in after years the law was repealed and organizations sprang up like mush-

The speaker quoted a well known enemy of organized labor in Battle Creek, Mich. who said that but ten men to every 800 are organized and wanted to know if they were to be dictated to by this number. Erb said: "They will be unless we are satisfied with our conditions. If we are we would not be here." But still the lack of interest shown on the part of the working class is really astonishing. The speaker believed that in the future strikes will be of a general nature, for if we do accomplish anything, we must sacrifice something.

rooms.

In Belgium the people, through a general strike, secured their franchise. this country the workers fail to take advantage of a privilege they have, and it seemed to him that they will soon see the necessity to make a general strike, "not for a franchise, we have that, but at

That we Socialists of Edinburgh at this meeting held under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain on the first of May, send greetings to our Comrades of the Working Class of all lands, irrespective of sex, creed, or nationality. United as we are under a common oppression, subjected to the same daily robbery and exploitation at the hands of a common foe, we desire to express the unity and solidarity of the Revolutionary Working Class throughout the world.

We, mustered in the ranks of the S. L. P., the British wing of the International Labor Movement, pledge ourselves to carry on the battle against capital and capital's agents, the labor fakirs and bogus labor and "Socialist" parties until, with the overthrow of the enemy, exploitation and wage slavery are at an end and the Socialist Republic declared.

#### CONCUR IN ADDRESS.

At the general meeting of the membership of District Alliance 49, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held at Daily People building, on Thursday, May 11, it was decided with but one dissenting vote to concur in the Address of Daniel De Leon to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Socialism is possible when a majority of the Working Class become conscious that therein lies the salvation of their capitalist class played against the workpresent and future economic existence. The work of the Socialist to-day is to ingman, occasionally, against the Govwork to obtain that majority. ernment also, whenever it suited its

the State; the capitalist declared the State should only watch over his safety at home and abroad, keep the proletarians and foreign competitors in check, but keep its hands off the whole economic reasons for this wish. However good the power of the capitalists, the power of the State had not always shown itself as subservient as they wished; even there where, as in the United States, the capitalist class had virtually no competitor with whom to dispute the overlordship, and where, accordingly, the power of the State showed itself friendly, the office-holders often became disagree-

able friends to deal with. The hostility of the capitalist class to the interference of the State in the economic life of a country came to the surface first in England during the early stirrings of the Socialist labor movement; that hostile tendency received in England the name of "Manchester School." It is, therefore, no wonder that the opinion took hold of many a Socialist workman, that a supporter of the "Manchester School" and a capitalist, on the one hand, and on the other, Socialism and the interference of the State in the economic affairs of a country, were one and the same thing; no wonder that such workmen believed that to overthrow the Manchester School was to overthrow capitalism itself. It is just the reverse. The Manchester School was never any thing more than a theory which the

(Continued on page 5.)

nortion of our population to a living The pretexts under which revenue is raised to this end are numerous: The most important ones are appropriatinos for "improvements," in not a few inlife. The capitalist class had good stances, of rivers and places that have no existence, and in most cases, of places where there is no need of such; appropriations for millions of pensions for imaginary "heroes"; appropriations for the erection of costly buildings, etc., etc. all of which have but one purpose in view, the satisfaction of a clamor that is beginning to sound very much liks that of the Roman mobs in the declining days of Rome, when the populace was held quiet with bread and circus shows.

While the economic functions and the conomic power of the State are thus steadily increased, in our own republic as well as in European monarchies, the whole economic mechanism becomes more and more complicated, more and more sensitive, and the separate capitalist undertakings become proportionally more interdenendent upon one nother. Along with all this, grows the dependence of the capitalist class upon the greatest of all their establishments-the State or Government. This increased dependence and interrelation increases also the disturbances and disorders that affiict the economic mechanism, in relief of all of which, the largest of existing economic powers, the State or Government, is with increasing frequency appealed to by the capitalist class. Accordingly, in modern society the State is called upon more and more to step in and take a hand in

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1905.

#### 

# More About the Elevator Man

#### 

At to office buildings, while the ele-

The wages in office buildings average

amounts to twenty minutes, as it takes

five minutes to go and come from the

dressing room, which is generally on the

The office building is where one meets

One peculiar feature of all buildings

which have elevators is that no provision

is made for the comfort of the operator

during the winter months. Elevator

shafts are usually built, either in the

centre of the building or at the back or

side of the building. If in the center

is a little warm in winter they are sweat

Every one knows how uncomfortable

boxes in summer.

top floor.

to a business about which it knows so very little and has such erroneous ideas that its ignorance would be laughable were its results not so fatal at times.

With the exception of motorman on a trolley car in a city like Greater New York there is perhaps no other business which causes such a drain on the nervous system as does that of elevator operator in a department store or office building.

After operating an elevator for years one becomes a nervous, mental and physical wreck. And all because of the utter carelessness and recklessness of the general public,

If it were not for the quick wit and action of the elevator man seldom a day would pass but what you would read of the foolkiller claiming another vic-And nowhere else could he rightfully claim so many fools.

As it is you very seldom hear of any passenger getting hurt by elevators; on account of which great credit should be given the elevator men of this city. From the minute he starts his car in the morning until he leaves it at night, the elevator man must be ever alert and active; always watching out for the reckless boy, the nearsighted, deaf and forgetful old man or woman, or the nervous, excitable person who is always in a hurry to get on or off the elevator. The great American habit of rush is here exhibited in all its vari-

ous, and at times, disgusting phases. Most people seem to think the position of elevator man is a very easy one; that he never works hard and that he can run up and down just as he pleases. Never were they so much mistaken.

Operating elevators, like everything else, must be done by system. The system upon which they are run is that one half the number (no matter how many there are) must be going in the

opposite direction to the other han. This keeps the elevators going all the ite direction to the other half. time and carries the people from both directions at once. But to do this the elevator man has to hustle pretty lively, for there are some people who get on and off elevators as if they had all day. to do it, and if you say anything to hurry them along you are likely to get ing to be answered at once. a lecture or perhaps get discharged for being impertinent.

telling about the troubles of the "Ele- ate an elevator would surprise most stores. It is there where woman shows vator Man" aroused so much interest people. There are half a dozen differ- all her petty meanness. For stupidity, and comment that I deem it best to ent makes of elevators, no two of which ignorance and utter lack of feeling for any one but her own personal self, give write at more length on this subject in are operated the same. The one used order to call the attention of the public in nearly all modern office buildings is me the patron of the department store. At least one-half of them would take a the hydraulic. This is operated by a prize in Hades. This may seem a harsh long lever extending from the floor of statement, but let those who doubt the elevator to within easy reach of a it ride in a department store elevator man's hand when hanging by his side. This lever is nearly always stiff, and for a half hour and see for themselves. after you have handled it all day you vator man has not so many women to feel as if you had been dragging, some handle he has his own troubles also, heavy weight along the ground instead of running an elevator. The gates in a good many buildings are so bad that \$12 a week. The hours are usually ten a day with a half holiday Saturday. one's arm is stiff and sore after a day's work handling them. So much for the In many buildings the men are given only a half hour for lunch, which really physical part of the business. Now as

> to the hours and wages. Elevator operators may be divided into three classes: Hotel and anartment houses, department stores, and office buildings.

that disgusting freak of nature, that In hotels and apartment houses the trouble breeder, the self-important man. average wage for elevator operators is He usually is a shyster lawyer, broker \$24 a month and board. Of course, or some other kind of a swindler or there is "tip" money, but the employer parasite, living off rich and poor alike. has nothing to do with that. The hours He struts around like a peacock, throware generally ten a day; worked in ing out his chest, yelling and talking so shifts of six hours on and six off: seven that everybody can hear him and acting days a week. A good many hotels and as if he owned the building, yet he only apartment houses employ mere boys to has a desk in the office of some other run elevators. tenant.

But stranger and cheaper than all is the automatic self-operating elevator. While not quite perfect, it is nevertheless fast coming into favor, and will eventually do away with the elevator operator in many modern apartment houses.

of the building they are ventilating The department store elevator opershafts as well, and the elevator men ators have the hardest and worst of all get the full benefit of all the foul air positions in this line. coming into the shaft. While this kind

The wages are \$10 per week. Out of this they must pay for a uniform which usually costs about \$10. They work ten hours a day. The position is one of the most trying on the nerves and patience of a man that one could imag-

two dozen of these windows at your Just step into an elevator in one of back all day long, such as is the case the stores for a few minutes and watch when the elevator shafts are built at the the efforts of the elevator man to make back or sides of a building. In summer his voice heard above that of the chatthey do not open these windows for tering women and children, as he vainly some reason or other, and you have endeavors to call out the departments on the different floors. Notice how they will shrick out various questions at

If one does not wish to be a woman swiftly moving train.

swiftly moving elevator. Most elevators in large office build-

ings have the speed of subway express trains and while the operator's eyes do not hurt. I am sure that sooner or later his eyesight is affected by it.

It would, not be fair to close this article without calling the attention of the public to one significant fact. That is the scarcity of accidents to people using elevators. There are fewer people injured in proportion to the number carried than in any other business in the world.

The elevators in twelve of New York's department stores alone carry a daily average load of 120,000 persons, each carrying 2,400 persons, making a grand

total of 36,000,000 for a year of three hundred working days. This is more than is carried by the subway, "L," and surface lines combined. And this is for department stores only. Add to this one hundred elevators in the principal downtown office buildings and you have just double 36,000,000, making a total of 72,000,000 for only one hundred and fifty elevators out of a possible five hundred that are being operated in New York city only,

The figures give one but a faint idea of the wast number who ride in elevators, but they amply bear out the statement of Bishop Potter, made some years ago, that "elevators are making

the people so lazy as to change their whole character and that of the country." And I can say Amen to that statement. People will wait ten minutes to ride down one floor which they could have walked in about fifteen seconds, and being sore at themselves for their own stupidity they vent their anger on

the elevator man. it is to be near a window at which there is a draft on a cold day. How much To tell in detail all the petty annoyworse is it when you have more than ances to which the elevator man is subject and which by themselves are trivial, but when put together tend to make the position one not to be envied, would take more time and space than can be spared. Let this account be sufficient

> to open the eyes of the public to a few of its own shortcomings so that in future they will be more forebearing with a stray disagreeable elevator man and remember that he may have good cause for being that way just at that minute. Without wishing in any way to in-

A recent article in the Daily People | The physical labor necessary to oper- | hater let him keep out of department | If it affects one thus, what must be dulge indirectly in self-praise, I can the effect upon the evesight of those safely say that as a class, nothwithwho face practically the same thing standing all their ups and downs the every day? And that is just what the elevator men are as courteous, agreeable elevator operator has to face with the and manly as any body of men to be found anywhere.

> They are beginning to realize that something is wrong somewhere, and though they have started blindly on the wrong path by organizing a union which, I understand, is to be affiliated with the A. F. of H-l, I hope they will soon awaken to the fact that a business that can be learned by anybody inside of twenty-four hours is not going to pay high wages just because some grafters need the money.

> For all the good their union will do they had better join it to their sick and death benefit association, which will do more good because it is not knocking its head against Gompersism on one side and capitalism on the other.

Awake! men, to the fact that because you wear a uniform and work in a fine-looking building you are not an inch further from the class struggle than the Italian \$1.50 a day laborer. That the same conditions which govern his wages govern yours-the undodgeable law of supply and demand.

In twentyfour hours an elevator man can be made. In twenty-four hours you can pace the pavement looking for a job not so easily found. They don't want old men to operate elevators. Your span of life is limited and you had better prepare for the inevitable day when you will be too old to even run a freight

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gouid, nor Mr. Rockefeller are not going to help you just because you run an elevator in the building in which they happen to have an office. You have got to help yourselves. And you can't do that without helping others and you can't do that unless you join them in their work in the party in which they are working to help you and help themselves, the Socialist Labor Party.

Join this party and strive to help your fellow men. You cannot help yourselves by trying to get a political job that will last you only as long as you bend the knee to the political boss in power, and bury your own political convictions. Take heed of this warning in time; keep out of the A. F. of H-1. Join your new union if you must, but see to it that you own it and not that it owns you as will be the case if you let the dues-hunting fakirs get control. The Agitator.

Trades Unionism in the United States

A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the pres-ent day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capital-ism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism.

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing eise than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and down-ward."

The student desiring a concise statement of the underlying prin-ciples and spirit of the Knights of Labor, the American Federa-tion of Labor, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the American Labor Union will find them in this pamphlet. Price 5 cents.

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Exposed ROBERT RANDELL

John Mitchell

John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen be-lieving him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed vast armiés of strikers to disastrous defat. In these hddresses, Randell, a member of the United Mine Workers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous con-duct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieutenants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.



New York Labor News Co. 26 NEW READE STREET NEW YORK

WHY NOT READ THE

tradseman fills his shop with customers at his great sales, because the buyers "When Moses returned from the fair are so anxious to get something for with the gross of green spectacles, for nothing. The manufacturer creates which a reverend-looking rogue had inworthless goods that he may sell them duced him to part with his money; and cheap; the hawker offers his wares at when the rogue, on the other hand, went' his way with the money for which he may beat him down to one fourth more had given the boy practically nothing; than their value. The commercial travit affected the morality of the transaceler seeks above all things to persuade tion but little that the result was obhis customers to buy what they do not tained by fraud and not by force. To want. Auction rooms are filled with peo-

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "So- every nerve to outwit one the other. The though it was designed for the punish- has learnt to be safe and honorable. The tance, the old man his hard earned savbunglers and fools need suffer its penalties; the taker, who is a true artist, and who sets about the matter with skill and prudence, will in the law find his very safety; will make the law to aid and double their value, that his customer abet him; will in the law find his champion, who shall declare the thief an hon orable man. For the net of the law has become such a tangled mass of technicalities and precedents, that it will catch the sprat and let the shark go free. Mag-

ment of thieves, none but the veriest law cannot touch him, he shall sit in

a nation's council and make law. But takers, who will not soil their fingers with vice, approach the problem, and like the widow. I, too, shall have nothspeedily the broad principle appears, that safety and honor both lie in quantity. The more a man takes, the safer and more honorable shall he be. With what ease and honor shall a statesman steal a country; with what difficulty and igno miny shall the artful dodger filch a pocket handkerchief!

"Does the law

ings; and I will have them all, ha, ha! My beautiful company shall liquidate: there shall be no assets; and I shall be ing. Yet I will live in a great house, and have everything heart can desire; for my wife shall be rich; how rich, who can say? The law cannot tell where she got her money, for the law is an ass." When men have well understood the first principle, that it is safer and more

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honorable to take much than little, and that the very law itself may

petual pensions and sinecures; let me

suppress telegrams; let me be a cabinet

minister with many directorates; let

me make cabinets for my family, and

not for my country."

The President of the United Mine Workers' Union,

the sun scorching you in the back. Any one who has ridden in the subway knows how their eyes hurt and they him, all at the same time, and all wantsuffered from a slight headache when they looked out of the window of the

"Green Spectacles"

of man's heart that has blazed over heaped ruins in the conqueror's track, has burned numberless holes through the fair embroidery of modern civilization. Among primitive peoples, of what ever age, the matter is one of muscle. Might is right; the calling of the robber is honorable; men recognize

cialist.")

"The good, old rule, the simple plan, That he may take who has the power And he may keep who can."

Civilization, that has changed all this for the individual, must still stand impotently by, while nations rob. Yet individuals robbery has become ent. Law has stepped in with its "Thou shalt not steal;" a man may no longer take by force because he happens to have big muscles, or an expert way with a knife. The Commonwealth has forged for itself a defence, which it calls law, a defence, that, like Fitz-James' blade, is both sword and shield. Before it the individual becomes weak, and if he would have his neighbor's goods for nothing, he must take them by craft. The robber becomes a thief, and exposes elf at once to punishment and con-

But still in men there lives the indestructible desire to get something for thing to secure the price of some one pony in exchange for a few green the desire, in short, to live spectacles, the desire, in success at the ch of the feverish business

obtain one's neighbor's goods for nothing, ple hungry for a bargain, no matter istrates and judges sit on the bench to or as near that as may be, is a passion what poor fellow suffers; and auctioneers administer not justice but law; it is will cheerfully knock down a lot at douleft for Solomons and Eastern Caliphs of ble its value, if they have but the chance. the far off times to exhibit the broad principles of equity. Yet the law serves Friends will sit down to a pleasant game on the understanding that the successful well enough to provide fat incomes for player may put his hand in his friend's the members of a profession. pocket; or they will agree to mulct or The problem, then, for the taker is be mulcted, on the running of a horse two-fold: can he take, and still be safe;

they have never seen, and do not want can he take, and still be honorable, or at to see. In plain fact, they draw lots for least accounted so, which for some is the privilege of robbing one another. Yet, sufficient? Some takers have no hesitashall they be called thieves? But what tion in deciding that, providing they are common thief, taking purses in a crowd, safe, their honor, like the pounds in the or sneaking into houses by night, can proverb, may take care of itself. They are prepared to traffic in vice, to make

produce such miseries as are in the sambler's home and heart!

game out of the evil passions of their The fine, old, country gentleman looks fellows, to excel the common thief, in over his hedge. Says he: "This road is that not simply do they take their neighmost unnecessarily wide. Here you, Jack bor's goods for nothing, but still better and Tom, put me up another hedge bethey take them in return for actual inyond. That common, too, will be of jury inflicted. To pass over grosser forms the bookmaker snaps his finger far more use to me than to those cottagers; I will have a fence right round in the law's face, and cheerfully pays it." But who shall call the squire over the thousand part of his gains in thief! Certainly not his grandson, when an occasional fine, or chuckles to himself he sells the common for eligible villa while learned and bewigged judges meet sites, or the filched strip of roadside to in solemn conclave to discover whatever the Country Council: a place can be. Yet such takes as these

Since, then, the law, that says: "Thou have only learnt to be safe, not honor shalt not steal," both punishes the thief, able. But let a man traffic in the vice and brands him with infamy, the selfof drunkenness, how honorable shall he respecting man, who wishes to take his be! Let him produce strong liquor in

neighbor's goods for nothing, (and for such quantities as can only feed excess this let him be called the taker), will let him own innumerable liquor shops naturally object to such awkward conseand trick them out in all devices to catch uences. Is there no way out of the dithe weak and unwary; let him grow rich mma ! May he not drive his coach and in exchange for the injury he bestows four through troublesome laws? Has not, and there is no position in his country' in fact, the thing called law become so service, no honor in his sovereign's be of the times. Buyer and seller strain fearful and complicated a matter, that stowal, that shall not be his. The taker

to their protection, they are ready for a man's goods? Then we will take the men themselves." the second, that, in the service of the So the iniquity of slavery, "the sum of

law, takers may find some of their finall evils." flourishes for centuries under est opportunities. The law appoints its the protection of a law that says. "Thou officers to carry out its behests, and to protect honest men.' Says the taker:

shalt not steal." But a hymaner generation will have none of the slave trade, "Let me be an officer of the law, let which is left to the Turk and his like. me pull a long face, and be loud in my Then says the taker: patriotism; let me have to do with

"Does the law say I may not take man's goods? Then I will have his life. Because he is weak and I am strong, he shall work for me for so many pence a day. Red of eye, pallid of cheek, broken of heart, he shall labor for me the

livelong day, from foggy morn to eve; For certainly, passing over the old and I will give him, ha, ha!I will give time corruption of judge and jury, what him a few pence, which may perhaps opportunities there are for the taker in keep body and soul together, though the service of the State, from the abomibread is dear, and flesh and blood are nation of Tammany down to the blue cheap. guardian of the street, who touches his

"Does the law say I may not take a hat to the prosperous rogue, and hustles the outcast that will not submit to his man's goods? Then I will take his fresh air, and water, his sunlight, his home. will!

He shall live in pestilent slums, where First the taker wrenches to his pro the rain shall drip upon his bed, where ection the law designed for his punishthe floor shall rot beneath his feet; where ment; next, as that law's servant, he administers it corruptly; and, last of all, the abounding physical corruption shall be purity itself to the moral stench of as a legislator, he makes corrupt laws. his habitation. And for this he shall Why should not a parliament of capitalpay me rent. Where is the law that ists make laws in favor of trusts and shall touch me? The zeal of the reformgold mines, and against trades unions! Why should not a parliament of priests, ers shall buy me out for millions; then in the sacred name of Education, exploit yonder I will make me another slum. the taxation of the people for the benefit "Does the law say I must not steal? Then I will float a company. We will of their sect! Why should not a parliahave a gold mine, or a railway, or we ment of landlords make laws for them will buy and sell it matters not what; tearlast

the shareholders shall be sold. The widow "Is it not enough for the man in the shall bring her mits, the orphan his pit- street that he may walk in the street !



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May he not look at our fields, may he | and thought. I will be a great prince you shall touch your hats as I go by, not pay us rent for his bit of a house Ha, hat he labors and we enjoy." How the big town grows on the marshy river banks! How the barren and worthless swamps grow in value to a fabulou price; how merchants plan great things; ow keen the sons of toil labor; how the poor agonize; how the wilderness becomes a mighty city; what a wonder is this they have wrought with sinews, with brain, with tears! Then comes the landlord, who has not touched their burden with one of his fingers. "The city you have build," says he, "is

mine; this uncarned increment is mine;

but I will still let you live in my city, and breathe my air, if you will pay for it, a little more, and yet a little more. "What does the laborer want with lands? Is not 50 cents a day enough for him, with a comfortable workhouse at last, if he lives long enough? How can I dwell alone in the land, and add field to field, and house to house, if Jack. Tom and Harrey have their beggarly allotments here, and their beggarly cottages there, spoiling my sport, breaking the contour of my 'estate, interfering with my view? Bah! What is Naboth to mel

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it is for me you have wept and labored | Take him out and stone him!"

WEEKLY PEOPLE; SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.



"In Development and Labor Situation, As. Seen by A Socialist Party Member.

Ogden, Utah, May 4 .-- As your correpondent alighted from a side door Pullman and gazed for the first time in eighteen months at Ogden and its adjacent mountains, he was soon satisfied that the geography was the same as ever, and, feeling a patriotic relief that the recent terrific windstorm had done no further damage to "his country" than to unroof John Seccroft's towering warehouse, he proceeded to gather intelligence as follows: Shortly after the removal into the new S. P. Co. machine shop a year ago and the near completion of the Ogden-Lucin cut off, the working time was reduced from 70 hours per week and overtime, to 331/2 hours and no overtime. The new shop has pits for ten locomotives and is equipped with an electric traveling crane capable of lifting the largest locomotives bodily. The Engineer-ing Maazine is authority for the state-ment that these cranes often pay for themselves in labor time in six months. The gasoline Motor Car No. 1, which the daily press is just now busily ex-ploiting, was run into the shop last evening for a few trivial repairs. She is a trim little four-wheeled car about sighteen feet long; the front is pointed like the bow of a boat. The machinery

party.

is contained in the front half, the rear being fitted for passengers. While in the "bespital" the engine gave vent to a series of loud reports like artillery fire, and, with the addition of armor and a turret the car would look and sound like a dealer of the "rifle diet" to the work-

The performance of the H. P. "Deisel" motor in the Ogden Shops is sig-mificant of the possibilities of this power for locometion. The Deisel has no sparker to get out of order, requires no eiler, no fireman and no highly skilled engineer. Barring a flaw which resulted in a broken crank shaft, this motor has ran continuously day and night for over a year. The triffing cost of operation compared with steam or electricity is simest beyond belief. Oil for power costs a fraction less than ten cents per hour, Inbrication costs three cents and wages 10 cents, making a total of thirty-three cents per hour for 75 H. P., or three rents less than the wages of a machinist

at this point. Should this power find any practical application to locomotives it is doutful application to locomotives it is doutful whether or not it will take precedence over electricity and steam. With elec-tricity, oil engines, reductions of railway grades, turbine ocean liners and other cut offs of labor and skill, it is anly a question of a little time before great numbers of engineers, machinists, ilermakers and other aristocrats of labor join the subway strikers in the loss of caste.

A conservative estimate places the number of train and engine crews dis-placed by the Ogden Lucin cut off at bout 20. The wear and tear on rolling tock is much less over the new route, the time and fuel are also reduced. Some time ago the officers and shops of the ern Pacific, Union Pacific and Oregon Short line were consolidated into one with the resulting benefits of contralized

In the light of these facts it is not surprising that a considerable reduction of force was made last month and that

### **On the Chicago Manifesto**

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non- Party members alike.]

1.out E. E. Rounier, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Chinese Camp, Col., March 17. -- It | they are not permitted to hold office? seems as if some of the writers on the One party member suggests that Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance dele-Manifesto are getting out of bounds. The constitution of the Socialist Labor gates to the convention offer certain re-Party designates any union not under solutions which seems to me also out control of the party as pure and sim-ple, and as the Socialist Labor Party of boring from within, an enterprise insists that the economic organization that resulted in the mud cure being given to some of the bright evening stars of the "Socialist" party constellation in must be controlled by the political one, how can it consistently allow the Socialthe American Federation of Labor at ist Trade and Labor Alliance to assist in launching a new labor union, which the San Francisco. Socialist Labor Party will most likely Let the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-

have to combat later on ? liance go to the convention in its every A green humane farmer brought a day clothes and try to win it or part still, frozen rattle-snake in and placed of it over. If successful, the Simonses, Untermans, and a raft of played-out fosit under the kitchen stove. In a few sils, who have so successfully impeded minutes he was after it with a club. Are we sure this will not be a snake the progress of the Socialist movement story? This new union cannot be confor lo! these many years, will keep their trolled by the Socialist Labor Party as places. If unsuccessful retire in the it not to be affiliated with any political usual Socialist Labor Party manner. "I'll none of it." says Macheth, Better

Is it consistent for Socialist Labor be "pirates from without" than borers Party members to start a union in which I from within.

#### From A. J. Boland, Member Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor A lliance.

Jersey City, N. J., March 27 .- Except autonomy, or competition for capitalist by those in revolt against it, no progress i jobs, is removed-not a matter of being is possible for the "Labor" or "Social- sincere, but one requiring action based ist" movement, until the cancer of trade on common sense.

#### III.

are made. We should positively make

no compromise on economic or political

lines with the Bergers, Haveses, Simons

and Untermans. They are compro-

misers and muddle-heads. The Socialist

Labor Party and the Socialist Trade &

Labor Alliance will live in spite of the

Morgans, Steadmans, Jonases, Hilquits

and others that are traitors to the work-

ing classes. Send your delegates to the

#### From I. Israelstrom, Member of The Transvaal Socialist Labor Party.

Johannesburg, South Africa, March I. ( had no right whatsoever to lend his name to the convention without first -I am greatly surprised to see The asking the consent of the National Ex-People booming the convention called ecutive Committee of the Socialist Lafor next June in Chicago. Those people bor Party and the Socialist Trade & who called the convention know the Sosialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and if Labor Alliance. Are the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party going to join they would be in earnest they would hands with those who have been branded all join the Socialist Trade & Labor as fakirs and fools? The answer, I Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. It is my opinion also that Frank Bohn hope, will be no. IV.

From M. E. Kleiminger, Member Social ist Labor Party. Chicago, Ill., March 27 .- In regard to 1 and grow as class conscious Socialists the June conference : the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should not compromise

in any manner, shape or form, as the "no-political-action-for-the-rankand-file" Anarchists, a la Quinn Municipal- Ownership- American- Federationof-Labor vote catcher for capitalism will be there; as will also one D. C. Coates, President of the American Labor I'nion

by a recent referendum vote, a splendid "workingman's friend," a la Colorado. June convention-the cream of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance-and make When the capitalist papers flatter a labor leader he is a tool of the capitalist these compromisers and traitors cringe. The time for playing is over. The class

Let us have a Socialist trade union time for action has come.

From Max Stern, Member of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Hungarian Socialist Federation.

Scheneodaty, N. Y., April 3 .- Many | revolutionary party altogether from objections are raised against the clause in the Chicago Manifesto which decoming on the official ballot. Witness the late decision of the courts in Chi clares: "The organization should not be cago, and other places. How do we stand affiliated with a political party." To the objecters, this seems to be a conin the State of New York now? We could come on the official ballot only by tradiction to that part of the document, the grace of capitalist politicians. I, for one would object of coming on the offiwhich declares, that the organization of Labor should be based upon the class cial ballot if we must stoop down to struggle, and its aim should be the co- crooked capitalist politicians and ask operative commonwealth. them for favors.

Now, I ask the objecters, whether it It is true, that the action at the balis absolutely necessary, that a revolu- lot box would be a legal action, but a



Do They Exist, And Are They Fixed, In This Country?

Our friend, the local Socialist who is studying American economic evolution, true to his promise, is on hand with a write-up" of another of the "impartial" studies of Socialism and Social Questions written during the decade of 1880-1890. This time the book bears the ponderous title of "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism". It is by David J. Hill, "President of the University at Lewisburg"; and "designed," according to the preface, "as a compendious statement of the principles and fallacies of Socialism as popularly presented in this country."

It is difficult to handle this "compendi ous statement" with a straight face; it is 'so pretentious, contradictory and ridiculous. It would be in keeping with the fate it deserves, to leave it in the obscurity to which it has fallen, were it not that quite a few arguments are presented which still do duty, with and without qualification, even at this late date. For instance, we have here the argument that "There are no classes at all' in this country. Then the author proceeds to demonstrate the fact by showing that any workingman by saving his wages, can become a property owner and capitalist. One wonders why, if "there are no classes at all" in this country, a workingman should find it neces-

sary to save in order to become a property owner and capitalist. The whole argument-whether consciously or uncon-

sciously presented, makes no differenceimplies a change from one class to another via the stocking or the savings bank. So that, in the last analysis it defeats its own purpose, and provokes a smile at its "profoundity".

ingman can become a property owner and capitalist by saving, has its obverse side. This degrades the spendrift and unsuccessful property owner and capitalist to the inferior economic position of the propertiless workingman and slum proletarian. From the obverse and the reverse of this argument, we get the modern qualification of the "there-are-noclasses-at-all"-in-this-country idea. According to this qualification, since there

is a constant flux and reflux from Working Class to Capitalist Class, it can not be said that there are FIXED classes in this country. This is very much like saying that because there is a constant passing of men and wo men from New York to New Jersey, it can not be said that New York and New Jersey are FIXED places. If the capitalist and the working classes are not FIXED classes how is it possible to pass from the one to the other? Of such dialectical stuff is the no-FIXEDclasses argument made.

An appeal from dialectics to statis tics will show an ever-growing working class to a relatively smaller capitalist class; so that even if we turn from abstract reason to concrete fact, the fixity of classes, especially the working class, in this country, cannot be denied or explained away.

than dogs. Economically below the working and middle classes, the pushcart Having thus considered the "there-are no-classes-at-all"-in-this-country, with men, with all their tendencies and oppoits modern qualification, "there are no sition, present an interesting economic FIXED classes in this country", our local phenomenon Socialist turns to another venerable "chestnut" in President Hill's compendi-

um, which is also doing duty at the present time, with and without variation or modification. It is as follows: 'American Socialism in

tion. It is not indigenous to our soil and

does not take root here readily. There

extensively quoted in order to combat Socialism! Think of it, the patriots, in denouncing "foreign importations", were compelled to import their denunciations! And they are doing the same thing today, as the English translations of French and German anti-Socialist works abundantly prove. On the other hand, it was during the decade of 1880-1890 that Prof. R. T. Ely's valuable book of "The Labor Movement In America", appeared. It shows Socialism to be as decidedly indigenous as any American institution can possibly be.

But the trouble with our learned

friend, and all his modern competers is, that they look upon Socialism as being primarily political, whereas Socialism is primarily economic. Socialism has to do with the steady evolution from private and competing capital to collective capital that is hastening the class conflict and the abolition of wage slavery. In no place in the world is the evolution from private to collective capital, with all its attendant phenomena, so peculiar to the soil, as in this country. In no other country of the world is the trust so powerful, the class conflict so fierce and the development of true Socialism so steady and inevitable, as a consequence. America is the land of Socialism. Even our orthodox alarmists confess as much when they claim that the trusts must be curbed or SOCIALISM IS BOUND TO COME. 'Rah for Socialism, which goes right on despite the trust "curbers" and "impartial" expounders and propounders of "principles and fallacies." More next week!



The local police are taking a census of pushcart men. It reveals some interesting facts, and suggests more interesting possibilities. There are ten thousand licensed pushcart peddlers and a vast number not licensed. This number of men together with their dependents would make a city the size of Binghamton, N. Y. Some 5481 of these carts are owned by members of the Peddlers' Union. Carts are rented out for 10 cents a day by a union of pushcart stable keepers. One of the latter derives an income of \$600 a week from this source. Thus pushcart peddling presents combination, concentration and exploitation. The pushcart men sell a great variety of commodities, among them being such articles as soap, toys, glass globes, general hardware, pickles, shoes, knee pants, slippers, books, jewelry, etc. This brings the pushcart man into competition with the small store-keeper. As a result the latter is up in arms against him, and is seeking to have him suppressed. It is interesting to imagine what would be the ultimate result of the unrestricted growth of the pushcart men. As the rental of carts at ten cents a day shows the pushcart men are often propertiless workingmen forced into peddling as a means of livelihood. Many of them hope to be become small storekcepers and finally great merchant princes-these are the logical steps in the evolution of the more fortunate of their members. But most of them remain the prey of the pushcart renters and the grafting police, by whom they are bled and treated worse



This great historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. The novel treats of the feudal system, the first Crusade and the rise of the Communes in France. It is the only translation into English of this masterpiece of Sue.

#### The New York Sun says:

THE PILGRIM'S SHELL

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode. telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom, is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News. Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2, 4 & 6 New Reade St., New York.





Of course, the argument that any work-

the streets are continually crowded with unemployed workingmen. A recent ad-dition to the loafing places is a full fledged Salvation Army Soup and Bunk

Yesterday at 5 P. M. the "Business Men's League" of Denver arrived and, mied by a brass band, they marched to the Reed Hotel. Here the rowd listened to several talks. . After much hot air, locally and from Denver, furning which these exploiters of labor furnished their own applause for the statement "We are developing the West" and similar time worn jokes, the disciples of Peebodvism went on their way rejoycing. During the march a sacriligious individual shouted "what's the matter with Peabody !"

Ogden favors municipal ownership of public utilities not along the "impossibil-ist" lines of the Socialist Labor Party but on the strictly "possible" lines of reform. As the advocates of "possibilist" palization say little of its practical operation, let us peer through the cracks of a high board fence in the City unre near the police station. Within enclosure you can see men making stones small and small stones smal-This is a bona fide municipal plant for the punishment of men who are guilty of the crime of having "no ble means of support." "Men of aght, men of action" gase to prate ism" and rally round the and banner of the fighting Socialist Labor Party for the abolition of the capitalist regime and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

tionary movement, which the coming ganization promises to be, must be affilisted with a political party? What are political parties? Are they not institutions of the capitalist system, which that very revolutionary movement seeks to overthrow? A political party can accomplish its aims only, if it rolls up enough votes at the ballot box.

Now, the ballot box being a capitalist institution, the ruling class, the capitalist class, can make a political party ineffective, especially such as goes against the very life of that class.

The capitalist class, having the political and economic power in its hands could disfranchise the workers, when they become revolutionary, by means of the existing laws. They could force the

workingmen to leave their residences. and be disfranchised, by moving their industrial establishments, from one place to the other. It is not even necessary to move their plants. An industrial corporation like the U. S. Steel Company, the American Locomotive Company, the General Electric Company and many others, having plants in different parts of the country, all they would have to do, is, move their men. Or they could a few months before election day close their factories, and the workingmen, on the average, being thirty days from the poorhouse, would have to apply for public charity, which fact would reduce them to paupers, and paupers have no votes in many states. They could prevent foreigners, whom they think are the political movements. I came to the lutionary, from becoming natural- conclusion, that hoping to carry through Socialist Party Member. | ized citizens. Or they could prevent a the Social Revolution at the capitalist should send delegates to the convention.

itself down to the "legal" path that the ruling class proscribes; if it does, it's bound to be shipwrecked. Witness the 'legal" action of the Hungarian Revolutionists in the Revolution of 1848 (see "Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany" by Karl Marx), or the "legal" demonstration of the Mountani, against the illegal action of the ruling class in France after the July Revolution in 1848, (see "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" by Karl Marx) or the "honest" attitude of the Communists towards the Bank of France (see "History of the Paris Commune" by Lissagaray). A revolutionary movement must make its own laws and institutions without regard to the laws created by the ruling class. The economic and political superstructure of the revolutionary Socialist movement is the industrial union, and when the working class, the only useful and potent factor in society, thoroughly organized in the industrial union, will in the Industrial Assembly declare for the Socialist Republic, what need we care, whether the useless, impotent, parasitical Capitalist Class recognizes this ac-tion or not? Did the "Third Estate", the then useful and potent factor in so-

clety, care whether the uscless, impotent and parasitical feudalist class recognized its action in the National Assembly, during the French Revolution? By reading history and studying S. L. P. literature and closely observing

and Democracy are incompatible, and chester School" as a Socialist Utopia. we have elsewhere shown why they are. has developed under the very nose of Socialism has never spontaneously ap- that school into an inevitable result of peared under Republican institutions. It the capitalist system of production it is a product of imperialism, deriving its self, and without which the capitalimpulses from the oppression, and its form from the organization, of an imperial government." At this date, with leading historians noting the European origin of American political and industrial institutions and people, and referring to this country as an "expanded Europe" as a consequence, this argument sounds extremely amusing. And one has only to look into American social literature of the decade of 1880-1890 to realize the humor of pre-

senting it even then. De Tocqueville, Herbert Spencer and the lasse faire school of philosophers and economists are ballot box, is a snare and a delusion

My conclusions might be wrong. If they are, comrades will be found to set me right. If they are right, I hope comrades will be found to improve on my arguments, and when the June convention will come there would be no objections to that "no political party" affiliation clause. I should move, that not only the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, but the Socialist Labor Party

also, not as a political party, but as a ievolutionary working class 'movement,

are, nevertheless, numerous Socialists in our country, but they also like their function. The economic omnipotence of doctrines, are importations. Socialism the State, which appeared in the "Manist system could not maintain itself. FORR "DER ARBEITER." Entertainment and Ice Cream Social Arranged for Its Benefit Next Sunday. In Ice Cream Social and Entertainment has been arranged by the Progres-

THE MODERN STATE.

(Continued from page 1.)

and manam

economic mechanism; and ever stronger

are the means placed at its disposal and

employed by it in the fulfillment of this

of the

sive Socialist Club for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter." the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The affair will be held Sunday, May 21, 8 p. m., at 235 East Broadway.

Good talent will appear and a pleasant and enjoyable evening is assured to all who attend. Admission, including refreshments, will be fifteen cents, It is hoped that all those having the welfare of "Der Arbeiter" at heart will come to this affair and bring their friends with them. The committee in charge of the event is doing everything in its power to make it a success. Do your share and show your appreciation of "Der Arbeiter's" efforts in teaching clear-cut Socialism.

The Committee.



### ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER.

Feeling the need in the Party of an authority on parliamentary law, the 1th National Convention adopted Roberts Rules of Order as such authority. A knowledge of parliamentary practice, in addition to its aid in dispatching party business, will add to every member's power and influence among Referts Rules of Order can be ordered through us.

Price 75 cents New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York

### WEEKLY PEOPLE

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

In 1888	 2,058
In 1802	 
In 1896	 
In 1900	 
In 1904 .	

While the flag with stars bedecked Threatens where it should protect, And the Law shakes hands with Crime What is left us but to wait, Match our patience to our fate And abide the better time?

----Whittier.

ROOSEVELT RUNNING TO SEED In the course of his speech at the hanguet tendered to him in Chicago by the Iroquois Club on the 10th instant. President Roosevelt said:

"Among the most vital questions that have come up for solution because of the extraordinary industrial development of this country, as of all the modern world, are the questions of capital and labor, and the questions resulting from the effect upon the public of the organization into great masses of both capital and labor. I believe thoroughly in each kind of organization. but I recognize that if either kind of organization does what is wrong the increase in its power for efficiency that has resulted from the combination means the increase in its power to do harm; and that, therefore, corpsration, that is, organized capital, and that is, organized labor, must alike be held to a peculiar responsibility to the public at large, and that from each alike we have the right to demand not only obedience to the law but service to the public."

Such "ideas" are as stale as the morning lees of a debauch. They even lack originality of wording.

In capitalist society there is but one organization that has the power-Capi-All other organizations can only be subsidiary to it. It alone is "right", it alone is "lawful", and when it should happen that its conduct does not square with the law that may happen to exist, then, so much the worse for that law; it is suspended de facto. And the President himself, as the present visible head of capitalist society, has in his conduct illustrated the point again, and again, and yet again. On the other hand, La-bor is "wrong" the moment it is "wrong" the moment it proposes anything that runs against the grain of Capital. So long as Labor is willing to subserve Capital, Capital has no objec-tion to Labor's organizations; on the contrary, Capital rather likes them. In the language of the President, Capital (meaning, of course, the Capitalist Class) "believes in Unions"-but then Unions must "believe in it"; the instant they show that they do not "believe in Capital" that instant they "come within law" -whether actually written or not-the tacit, latent law that decrees slavery to

the Working Class, masterhood to the

That party's national executive committee is in session. A communication is read from the State Secretary of Wy- prise" of traveling upon a father's oming suggesting Robert Randell for organizer. Randell, as the readers of coln. The People will remember, was the delegate to the recent United Mine Workers' convention who unmasked the misdeeds of Mitchell. With facts uncontrovertible, with reasoning cogent and unassailable, Randall proved Mitchell a labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. pestilential to the Working Class. The application in favor of Randell was of the nature of the motion made in New York to hold indignation meetings against Stone. The application met the fate of the motion. It was denied on

in favor of Randell are not sufficient to secure appointment as an organizer." And upon whose motion was it that Randell was declared disqualified ?-It was upon the motion of Barney Berlyn, a member of Gompers' Cigarmakers' Union, whose horizon is bounded by the death benefit which he expects from his Union, in other words, whose horizon is bounded by his coffin !-

These two instances furnish cumula tive evidence of the fact that the socalled Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is but a whiff, a breath, aye, a mephitic exhalation of that wheel in American Federation of Labor, and

consequently that its policy is, if not dictated, at any rate materially influenced by the leading national labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. A denunciation of Stone in New York was injurious to the labor lieutenant of capitalism who presides over the Metal Workers' Union: a denunciation of Mitchell, as would be implied by the appointment of Randall, would be injurious to the labor lieutenants of cap italism who preside over the Cigarmakers' Union; as such the one thing and the other would affect injuriously the obscene interests of the Berlyns, to whom it matters little how Labor fares, provided there is no injury done to their own coffins.

East and West, North and South the same instances recur constantly. Labor fakirism is the material foundation of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party .--Like foundation, like superstructure.

#### NOT ONE MISSING.

The papers in the suit of Mrs. Mary S. Young against the Equitable Life Assurance Society and all the fifty directors of the concern are something of infinitely more weight than more papers in a suit: they constitute a veritable page in the history of our days; they are part of the individual and collective biography of the "Captains of Industry", the "Pillars of Law, Order and Morality" of capitalist society. Hitherto such revelations concerned only one or two of the "Pillars." Now it concerns a whole bunch of them: the inquiry into the whereabouts of a certain \$10,-000,000 will trace the "graft" into the pockets of some of these sacred "Pillars", and exhibit the utter nonetitiness of some others of these pretentious "captains": the one and the other will stand fully pilloried-and thereby the true quality of every single prominence in the capitalist upper tier. Not a department of political or economic endeavor on the part of these worthies

ants. The department of the false pret

Social Democratic alias "Socialist" par- August Belmont of the Civic Federa- to the world that the sweat-shop is The department of acquiring wealth by dint of the "arduous toil and entername is represented by Robert T. Lin-

And so all along the line-fifty of them in a bunch-the cream of the "400"-the very heads of the manyheaded ulcer called capitalist societynot one is missing.

THREE BITS OF NEWS.

Carping critics, who may have read the "Inside Story of the Great (Chicago teamsters) Strike Suppressed by Dailies" in the May 6 issue of the Toledo, O., "Socialist," may be inclined to grumble. It would be just like them to say that they were inveigled into the ground that "the qualifications urged wading through two long double-columns by the scarlet type that headed the article and promised to give them inside facts "suppressed by dailies"; it would be just like them to say that they expected a bushel of items of brand new information, whereas all they got was just three bits of news not found anywhere else. Such would be the conduct of carping critics; but fair-minded critics, especially intelligent critics will not carp. . They know that the value of information depends not upon the quantity but upon the quality; although, in

point of quantity, three items of news may not be as many as thirty, they know the mechanism of capital known as the that three valuable items of information are worth more than thirty trashy ones; and, finally, they are thoroughly thankful to the Toledo, O., "Socialist" for the three bits of news that it has ransomed from the oblivion to which the sup-

pressive dailies sought to consign them. The three items are veritable little grains of gold. The first is that a stray cur, that stood near Mr. William M. Maily, the "staff correspondent" of the Toledo paper "ran off, yelping after gazing at the strike-breakers"-mind you, not that a cur could, would or should conduct himself in that intelligent fashion at the sight of the depraved wretches whom capitalism took to Chicago to down workingmen with, but that the animal did actually "run off yelping"; the sec-

ond ingot of news is that the sweat-shop is abolished in Chicago, as appears from the passage that, if the Garment Workers, whom to support the teamsters are out on strike, lose, "the sweat-shop would again be their fate": one does not fall "again" into a fate unless the fate had ecased to be; finally, the third

weighty bit of information is that the generous financial support, which some Unions are giving the striking teamsters, and which other Unions have promised, is "a test of INDUSTRIAL Unionism," and an indication of the development toward "INDUSTRIAL organization." (Ours' is the underscoring.)

As to the first of these three items of news, it may be left aside. It does not exactly belong in the domain of the Social Question. Interesting though it is as an instance of canine sagacity, it is a digression, a sort of excursion indulged in by the "staff correspondent" into the realm of zoology. The two other items are, however, of social import

As to the news that the sweat-shop has been abolished in Chicago it is a child begotten of the identical father and mother that beget the periodical "victories" that Gompers boasts about. It is twin brother or sister to the recent "victory" of the cap-makers, who struck for the "closed shop," had to submit

to a contract that expressly establishes the "open shop," and are now boomed

abolished in their city would "frighten away capital." So they keep quiet and conceal, aye, suppress the fact which the "staff correspondent" sleuth has unearthed and announced to the world.

But what passeth understanding is the silence on the part of the Chicago dailies on the development of INDUSTRIAL dreamers. The more power they attain Unionism, as manifested by the Unions that remain at work and thereby support the very system, in several instances, the

very parties, that they financially support

into effect. Their theories are not work the teamsters to strike against-just as able and harmony cannot be preserved.' the Mitchell-inspired bituminous miners did. More than once has attention been called in these columns to the circumsion, to wit, Capitalism is practical bestance that what is called the "convercause its theories are workable and its sion of Clovis to Christianity," was, in leaders never fight ! ! ! It requires a fact, the "conversion of Christianity to Clovis? The bloodthirsty Frankish Japanese capitalism are slaughtering barbarian enjoyed, after his conversion, an advantage that he lacked before-the cloak of the Church for his misdeeds And, so, nothing could or should suit the capitalist class better than to have the Harriman have their hands at each cloak of INDUSTRIALISM thrown other's throats in the fight for control over the identical impotent, blind style of the Equitable's millions! A fine apof blows that Labor has hitherto aimed preciation of the funny was nec at the exploiter, and which, however annoying to the latter, have served as the orchestration and pantomime to the tune trusts, and they are giving him the and performance of which the capitalist class has become ever mightier, the working class ever weaker. How comes express such jocose opinions while Parry it that the wide-awake dailies of Chicago allowed the Toledo, "staff corremake Ralph Easley's Civic-Federationspondent" to "beat" them out of this fur fly! How expressive of "harmony" gem of a "news" item? That passeth their exchanges of opinion are!!' Ralph understanding. Easley's "Boycotts of the Anti-Boycot-

#### SAMMY AND MAXY.

A titanic struggle is going on in the land. Mr. Samuel Gompers and Mr. Max Hayes are making each other's fur fly. The former charges the latter with affiliation in a political party that seeks to destroy the American Federation of La bor; the latter charges the former with differences. In this does their strength lying. Strange as it may sound, both combatants are right, and both are are agreed on the essence of Socialism, wrong.

viz: the social ownership and operation However numerous were the "intellect of capital, despite all other differences. ual" elements to whom the Socialist La bor Party offered no opportunity for vainglorious stage strutting, and who wit! about five years ago foregathered to

"smash" the Socialist Labor Party, they did not furnish the organized body that was to do the job. The organized body was furnished by the labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class-Mr. Gompers, for short; say, Sammy, as a collective term. In they sailed. The Kangaroo conspiracy was the result. It drew in all the American Federation of Labor placemen Partly scared for their jobs, partly folowing their own unclean bents, they flocked to the Sammy standard. Mr. Hayes, for short; say, Maxy, as a collective term, was among the lot, and they were received with open arms, and given additional jobs by Sammy, and ordered to "sail in." They did. They did their best. But their best fell far short of the job that they undertook to put through. The Socialist Labor Party was not smashed, could not be smashed. To kick at it was to kick against pricks. Matters were even worse. Maxy, ever true to her contract, and in no way deserting the Sammy standard, found herself driven by the whip of the Socialist Labor Party, and had to hold Socialist

Labor Party language here and there; and thus, the conspiracy of Sammy against Socialism turned into a promotion of the very thing that was to be "smashed."

In view of this, Sammy charges Maxy's party with seeking to kill the American Federation of Labor. Obviously Sammy is right and wrong. He is wrong when axy is doing the on purpose; he is even cruel in his charge, because the charge implies no sympathy for Maxy's lacerated back, lacerated by the whip of the Socialist Labor Party that drives her to serve God while meaning to serve the Devil. But again, Sammy is right. One grain of sense, one S. L. P. word, does more for Socialism than all the anti-Socialist Labor Party vituperation that, obedient to contract, Maxy indulges in. And so it happens that Sammy feels the groundswell of Socialism, and that, of course means death to all organizations that claim to be of Labor and that preach "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor." Inversely Maxy is wrong and right when she retorts to Sammy with: "You lie!" She is wrong because, as shown above, she has been compelled to use S. L. P. language, and what that means everybody knows. On the other hand she is right, because, without intent there is no crime. And so the two are at it, and may they never let up. Nor could they, even if they would. The Socialist Labor Party will see to that. The sight is inspir ing. It is inspiring to see Sammy hoisted by his own petard; it is as inspiring to see Maxy tangled up in her own meshes.

#### Self-Convicted Gompers,

The April 28 issue of the "San Francisco Labor Clarion", an American Federation of Labor organ, just to hand, contains the following:

"WAS SUBWAY STRIKE AR-RANGED?

"The charge has been made to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says the 'Labor Leader' of Baltimore, that the subway and elevated strike in New York City was a pre-arranged affair, in which the leaders of the unions involved and the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company connived, in order that labor organizations on the Interborough's system might be whipped and put out of business.

"Mr. Gompers said his informant had pointed out that the Interborough Company had gained not only the benefits of the terrible blow given to the organization of its employes, but had also made an enormous financial gain. By the order dating seniority in service of employes from March 6, 1905, hundreds of veteran motormen and guards are either driven from the service or forced to start anew at reduced wages and work back to the scale they were receiving when the leaders called the strike. From 25 to 50 cents per day for each employe will be gained by the Interborough Company during a period of

more than a year, and this means a total of nearly \$1,000,000. "From other sources, the Labor Leader' goes on, it is learned that the burden of the charges is that the leaders of the two unions comprising the Interborough's employes were acting in the interests of the company when they prevailed on the men to strike. The actual strike order was issued Tuesday morning at a time when the Interbor ough had arranged through James Farley such an effective strike-breaking force that the movement was doomed to

certain failure, and of this the union leaders are said to have been aware. "Mr. Gompers said, the 'Labor Leader' concludes, that a detailed statement of the accusations reached him in the morning mail. It was signed by a mar with whom Mr. Gompers said he was unacquainted. When asked if the charges would be investigated by the American Federation of Labor, Mr.

Gompers said: "'Such a crime against labor and civilization, if proved, would certainly be

a matter of which the Federation would take note." On the face of it this story appears as an explanation and defense of Gompers's traitorous conduct during the subway strike. But let us grant, for the sake of argument, that it is true, what explanation or defense can Gompers offer for his conduct subsequent to that strike, when he (Gompers) appeared in public with August Belmont, the president of the Interborough Company-the head and front of the officials who betraved labor for the purpose of smash-

ing its unions and lowering its wages and conditions-and aided him to perpetuate that colossal humbug, the National Civic Federation, organized for the alleged purpose of "promoting conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes", but really to keep labor in capitalist bondage?

We repeat, what explanation or de-

NSWERS NDENTS UR

idiculous man talking last evening. UNCLE SAM-What makes you think was ridiculous?

B. J .- He was espousing the rights of the working class.

U. S .-- Is that ridiculous?

B. J .- Why certainly. It is ridiculous in vew of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery---

U. S .-- So-called misery ?

B. J .- Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work. A man, by economy. push and hard work can place him of

in a position of comfort. U. S .- That's all very beautiful. Nch what is it you want? B. J.-I want you to agree thea?

espouse the rights of the working cet is ridiculous. U. S .-- I want you first to agree wi

me that you are a Heathen Chinee. B. J .-- But I am not.

U. S .- Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J .- But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense; you are off your base.

U. S .- But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right 'too, wouldn't you?

B. J .-- Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S .--- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinee.

B. J .- Well, let's look into my prem-

U. S .- Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error o starting with a deliberate propositial for your premises, and then tryingin debate the conclusion. The real I it to settle is that which you took thes" "fact." I deny your premises or " and in toto. Now prove them. But

B. J .- Which fact, do you deny. into U. S .- Every one of them. It the true that the misery and the pedisor aversion to work. Each of the art, legations is false. Neither is it ose that economy, push and hard workind enough to put a man in comfort. No trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman. B. J.-Hem; well-hem-

It is this that makes them the terror of Parry, and the target of his keen (sic) The West Hoboken, N. J., "Socialist Review", organ of the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, for May, remarks with owllike sapience:

"There appears to be a concensus of opinion in regard to the need of industrial union. The only question under consideration is, How can it be brought about?"

ary kind of Socialism, has no use for

Haywood, Trautman and others, who

would have Socialism by inaugurating

a sudden and 'bloody' revolution. The

New York People, of very radical opin-

ions, is fighting another organ of the

sect: 'The Appeal to Reason.' These

schisms might be expected of a party of

the greater will be their differences

The real trouble for the Socialists comes

when they attempt to put their ideas

The humor of this paragraph lies in

the implication contained in its conclu-

humorist to say this, while Russian and

hundreds of thousands in the struggle

for markets! A sublime sense of humor

could only give birth to such a joke,

while Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and

essary to pen those lines while the

President is denouncing railroads and

retort courteous. And then think of

the sense of the incongruous required to

himself never misses an opportunity to

ters," is especially illustrative of their

But all joking aside-Parry's trouble

consists of his inability to see below

the surface of things. Capitalists agree

in sustaining the essence of Capitalism

-the exploitation of labor-despite their

consist. So with the Socialists. They

complete affection and accord.

That no such concensus of opinion appears among New Jersey "Socialists". the following from the minutes of the New Jersey State Committee of the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, published in the "Socialist Review", makes clear: "Leters from White, Gilbert and W.

F. Mills referred to Compaign Committee, with instructions to not employ Gilbert because of his affiliation with pronounced interest in the new industrial movement."

From all of which it appears that the real question is not "How can industrial unionism be best brought about?" but how can it be quickest killed by the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party.

It is a Socialist axiom that in order fense can Gompers give for his subseto find the cause of aspirations one must quent perfidy in approving of and aslook to the material interests underlying sisting in Belmont's work, knowing, as of the working class is due in any ttel" them. Just now, Charles M, Schwab is he did, the facts alleged by the "Labor ure to their extravagance, immorrard



The President must be running to seed. He has lost the wit, the only wit he ever had, of clothing Nonsense in the sparkling garb of insolent Ignorance.

#### EAST AND WEST.

Would you like to know the reason of an aspiration? then look down below the surface and ascertain the material interests that serve for its foundation. So likewise, and for identical reason, would you like to know the nature of a political party that sails under the colors of .Socialism? then look below the surface of platform declamations, and find out what is the economic organization upon which that political party is founded.

During the late Interborough strike in this city, when Grand Chief Stone atrociously betrayed the outraged employes of the Interborough by falsely ouncing that they had broken their contract and that he would have their charter revoked, a motion was made at the General Committee of the Social Democratic party of this city to hold an indignation meeting to denounce Stone's act of treachery. The motion was howled down as "De Leonism" (a true charge); and who was it that led in the denunciation of the proposed mo-tion?-the delegate of the Metal Workers to the Central Federated Union, who is of course a leading Social Democrat and member of the said General mittee .- That was in New York. The curtain drops. The scene changes, and the curtain rises again in Chicago

of improving the police is represented by the law-breaker Jacob A. Schiff. The department of fleecing Western miners and then pulling political wires to get them locked up in iron cages is represented by Darius O. Mills.

but is represented on the list of defend-

The department of rack-renting tenants and then fishing for a royal wife in Europe is represented by John Jacob Astor.

The department of shaking the fist under sheriffs' noses to compel them, against their judgment, to apply to the Governor for the militia to break the strikes initiated by railroad men to uphold the law, is represented by George I. Gould.

The department of failing in business and forthwith starting a bank is represented by Levi P. Morton.

The department of serving as a "wage slave" by voting to oneself \$50,000 salaries out of the plunder levied on the workers is represented by Chauncey M. Depew.

The department of affecting municipal purity and practising impurity on a State and National scale is represented by Alexander J. Cassatt.

The department of affecting democratic principles so as to wheedle wealth enough from the pockets of the workers to purchase European "noblemen" as relatives is represented by Al-

fred G. Vanderbilt. The department of debauching labor leaders so as to have the rank and file of the Working Class by the throat at the national headquarters of the said is represented by Gompers's president, i city as garment making. To announce | Milwaukse, who believes in the evolution | the Working Class.

by Gompers as "triumphant." It is a Western echo of the oft-repeated Barondess song of triumph here in the East, where the sweat-shop is "abolished" or is "in existence," according as the financial needs of Mr. Barondess and his lawyer partners may dictate. In short, the news item is one of those atrocious lies, that fakirs invent and featherbrained "intellectuals" repeat-greatly to the confusion of information on the situation of Labor.

Finally, the news that the support given to the strikers is an evidence of "IN-DUSTRIAL Unionism," caps the climax. If the financial support received by the teamsters is "industrialism," then, what else but industrialism was the phenomenon presented by the bitummous wing of Mitchell's miners Union, when that wing remained at work furnishing coal to the market, but religiously paid a strike assessment in order to keep the anthracite wing of the Union on strike and not producing coal? One can understand how the Chicago dailies, being greatly bothered by the

strike, have no mind for observations in the canine world, and that the remarkable instance of the cur, described by the "staff correspondent," escaped the dailies, without any willful intent to 'suppress" on their part.

One can also understand how it happens that the Chicago dailies say nothing about the sweat-shop being abolished in Chicago. They surely are not likely to

raise an impious hand against such a flourishing capitalist industry of their

Parry's "Industrial Independent" seems to be trying to outdo "Puck" and "Life" as humorous publications. Its issue for May contains the following: "The Socialists are greatly divided and the leaders are calling one another names. For example, Mr. Berger, of

illustrating this great truth. Having secured big contracts from Russia he is did, of this "crime against labor and quoted as saying that "a victory by Togo civilization"? Gompers can offer no would grieve Americans." Cause and effect in plain view once more!

"A lusty young rival to the Bell telephone," in the shape of the Great Eastern Telephone Company, a \$30,000,000 corporation, was born at South Dakota last Monday. Such "a lusty young rival"would formerly have required many years to develop; but in the days of great combinations of capital, a giant's strength must be acquired at the very outset, or else failure is foregone.

In Boston two English brewing corporations were fined \$700 and \$200 respectively, for adulterating beer with salicylic acid. The fact that the corporations are foreign ones looks susnicious . but even then since the use of adulterants means a gain of thousands, it is not likely that a few hundreds in fines will stop adulteration. Capital will break the law as long as it finds it profitable to do so.

The President, speaking at Pueblo, praised Colorado's scenery. Were Colorado's official record as grand as her natural beauties, she would be a great

State in every respect. But her capitalist class, with its Peabodys and Bull Pens, have detracted from the complete beauty that would otherwise be hers; and that can only be restored when the Co-operative Commonwealth is ushered into "the Switzerland of America" by

Leader" of Baltimore, knowing, as he explanation or defense. The fact is that his whole proceedings subsequent to the subway strike are consistent with his course during it. The former helps to make clear the latter, namely, that Sam Gompers is an assistant, a "labor lieutenant" of the capitalist betrayers of labor. On this charge, Gompers stands self-convicted.

Many may be inclined to look upon the subway strike as ancient history,

and of no further importance on that account. But make no mistake, it marks a turning point in the American Labor Movement. It has opened the eyes of the Working Class to the perfidy of the "labor lieutenants" of the Capitalist Class, that is, the Gomperses, Mitchells, Stones, Mahons, et al : and necessitates counter action on their part. The appearance of the above story on the other side of the continent at this late date makes this clear. Though intended to save Gompers, this story's only merit consists in fastening the chain of guilt upon him more strongly than ever be-

fore. Viewed in the light of events that transpired subsequently to the subway strike, it is cumulative evidence of Gomper's pro-capitalist role.

According to report, the Stove Founders' convention, now in convention at Chicago, will almost double the present ratio of apprentices to journeymen. It will be interesting to know what the iron molders will decide to do as a counter move.

U. S .- Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J .- Well; hem-well-U. S .- Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work

B. J .- Hem; hem, Well-

U. S .- Stuck a third time. Now see here. Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over \$1 a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without biring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman the result not of aversion to work the like, but of the private owner the of the machinery to work with; 'ash. owning that, must sell himself in Debs slavery, and wage slavery allo years margin to rise from. If economy wealth producer then the workers be millionaires and the million would be paupers. Just invest in Labor News Company and Sochat books; the reading of them will exupon your head the effect of a dustata

a neglected house.

### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

the new industrial movement.".]

AS TO INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

To the Editor of The Socialist Review

A manifesto, setting forth the true

aims and objects and the causes for

the existence of the economic movement.

of the working class, together with a call

for a conference of representatives of

all class conscious trade unionists, has

their bread by the sweat of their brow,

this call and manifesto has come as

glad tiding, as a ray of hope out of the

haos of present trade union conditions.

To a man who is daily in contact with

the trade union movement, that is with

those who form the real strength of the

organization, the rank and file, that man

trade unions

been issued throughout the land

No doubt to many of those who

### CORRESPONDENCE

[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.

#### AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. will drop out very quick under one pretext or another.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The idea prevails in the minds of some members of our Party that the most important work to be done at the June convention in Chicago is, granted that a new vention, but let all orthodox men stay economic organization is born, to secure at home for a change. Science is orfrom said organization an indorsement for the Socialist Labor Party, to which natural law of matters, but a scientist I am most emphatically opposed, it being the very move that would bring joy and law. warmth to the cockles of the fakirs' hearts; for it would have the tendency to keep out of the new organization many to whom an industrial union seems more correct than the present craft organizations, and whom, being ignorant of their class interests, a resolution carrying with it the indorsement of the S. L. P. would impress as being a curtailment of their liberty to vote for any old thing that they deem right.

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'To me it seems to be of far greater importance to secure the free and unrestricted privilege to discuss economic questions. Then we can educate the members, and as they become class conscious, recognizing the necessity of overthrowing the present system of private ownership of the means of production, etc., they will (excepting the few who may become traitors by accepting jobs froin capitalist parties), cast their bal-" jots for that party which fearlessly and uncompromisingly upholds the interests of the working class and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist class, the Socialist Labor Party, regardless of any indorsement.

Comrades, the future belongs to us. Fraternally, E. F. Wegener.

Brooklyn, May 5, 1905. п.

To the Daily and Weekly People. I have read with great interest the address to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance by Comrade De Leon in the Weekly People of April 29; also the reply of Comrade W. W. Cox to De Loon's "confession of faith" in the "confession of faith", in the Weekly following. Comrade Cox reminds me of the French reformer Proudhon with his "patent" about the "stability of wages", who was in turn so masterly and sarcastically handled by Karl Marx in his reply to "Philosophy" of Misery" versus "Misery of Philoso-Comrade Cox lays great stress phy." upon the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance constitution, even insinuating treason in a fetish manner and misquoting De Leon in his excitement of clinching a very important point.

Does Comrade Cox consider for a mo ment that things have wonderfully changed since its origin, or the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Didn't he discover for a moment that the Capitalist Class, with the aid of their Jabor lieutenants, have changed front, and have become the spiritual advisers of ganized labor to the detriment of the forking Class? Did we dream at the ne when the Socialist Trade & Labor withlliance was organized that the. Civic deration would follow upon its heels? In as Comrade Cox been blind to the Inborough strike in Manhattan, with of is result? Or the treacherous and cow-the rdly display of the officers of the Brewry Workers of late? Nor must he have served the hands of the labor fakirated outfit with their "fatherly advisers," the Civic Federation. The Socialist philosophy is not backed by a given mold but changes its methods according to the dictates of the evolutionary matters at hand. Or what would we say of a general who, having marked out his line of battle but seeing that he had been boodwinked by the enemy who threatens him with a clever flank movement, says to his followers: "Contrades, we have marked out our line of battle; but seeing that our enemy has made a clever move to counteract us, knowing you are good faithful soldiers, and furthermore knowing that the enemy has to come our way of battle, even at the risk of our ranks being decimated, the time of victory is surely coming for our army, because we know we have the right line of battle before us"? Karl Liebknecht was once accused in a convention of the German Social Democrats of leaving his former line of tactical warfare. He replied: "Yes, and if our enemy changes his tactics a thouand times a day, I will change a thou er. id times a day, too." dant'omrade Cox seems to sniff compro e pe. Compromise of what? On prinisible, or with our former adversary thousely, he cannot find a flaw of a comomise on principle in the "confession pres faith." And as far as men are con-ist med in the coming convention at Chi-capigo, let me say, hold the tactical prin-of ple tight in the convention, and the

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Let all such white who have the same "confession of faith", who are, above all, Marxist in reasoning upon matters before us,/and meet in the Chicago conthodox because it is dictated by the is a philosopher who studies this natural

Fraternally,

G. Reinner.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 6.

CHARITY AND THE WORKER. To the Daily and Weekly People. Being out of work (or in want of a master), and finding it every day more

difficult to get along, to keep from starving, and having tightened my belt so much to keep my diaphragm up that my sides were sore, I decided to ask or apply to the so-called charitable institutions for work. The first place I applied to was St. Joseph's Union. I had to fill out a large form, something after the fashion of the big railroad companies' blanks and to answer all sorts of questions, among them my religious beliefs and the lowest wages I could work for, and could I not get a reference from my pastor? Here they got me for fair. I didn't know the parish or the church or the pastor where I lived! I guess that was my finish. The clerk in charge told me he would write to me in a few days.

A month has gone by since, and no letter has come to my unfortunate self. The next place I wended my way to was the Catholic Employment Agency at Fifty-sixth street and Sixth avenue. Here I was offered a job driving a wagon at \$10 a week (the union scale is \$13); but horrors! that was not the end: I was told a fee of \$4 was necessary. I

asked was not this a religious institution? The reply: "Yes; but we need money 'to run it." Now, this is the place that Bishop Farley and other Catholic dignitaries poured their prayers and blessings upon, and told the public what a blessing it would be to the unemployed. Yet they charge 100 per cent. more than any of the other skin-game employment agen-

eies that they were to protect the public from! I had enough of Catholic institutions; I determined to try the Protestant ones. Alas! I was doomed to failure.

I met a gentleman who has connection with churches and charitable institutions. I told him my story. He gave me a ticket for the wood-yard-a place where men and women go to keep from starving-at Thirty-eighth street and Ninth avenue. Here I had to tell them how old I was, where living, who sent me there, etc. Having answered those questions, I was given a red ticket and a large shed was pointed out to me. In this shed was a lot of men chopping and sawing wood, with a foreman or overseer looking on from an easy seat He was to put me to cutting wood at the rate of 50 cents for 3 hours, I asked him why they gave such large remuneration. "Why, we will be millionaires soon." I said. He did not answer, but

out in great numbers enjoying the first fine Sunday of the season. Comrade J. C. Durach, who, by the way, made his first appearance as a speaker for the Socialist Labor Party; acted as chairman, and in a logical way told of the principles of the only workingman's party in existence. He then introduced Comrade James Corcoran as the first speaker. Corcoran told how the capitalist, aided

and abetted by the ignorance in economics of the Working Class, is constantly robbing the latter, and said that only when the workers became thoroughly revolutionary and class-conscious can they expect to be free. M. D. Fitzgerald was the next speaker.

He dwelt at length on how the Republi can and Democratic politicians are all the time fooling the Working Class; one party goes in, another goes out, and the worker is skinned just the same.

The chairman next introduced as speaker Comrade W. H. Carroll, the terfor of the labor fakirs. These worthies certainly received all that was coming to them. Carroll was frequently interrupted by applause. He asked for questions at the close of his talk, and a young Kang asked why the Socialist Labor Party organized unions in New York in opposition to the unions already in existence. This was Carroll's chance to tell the crowd that by this time numbered over 500 persons, about the treach. ery of the Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor labor fakirs of the Gompers, Mitchell, Stone, et al. type. He showed how the men of the Interborough Company in New York, when they asserted themselves, were ordered back by these misleaders, and when the

men refused to go back, expelled them, and that then the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stepped in and organized the men-into a genuine Labor Union. Carroll's words were appreciated and many a man went away with a new idea tucked away under his hat. Section Boston expects to hustle this

summer on the Common. The members should encourage the active workers and speakers with their presence and do what they can to boom the press and literature of the Party. The mass meeting at Faneuil Hall under the combined auspices of Section Boston and the local Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance ought to be an eye-opener to the workers. All up and at them, workingmen! The

enemy is on the defensive! S. V. Krouthen. Boston, May 9.

CAMPAIGN IS ON IN MANHATTAN. To the Daily and Weekly People :---The Third Assembly District of the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets, Manhattan, at eight p. m. sharp on May 10th, 1905. The comrades were on hand promptly, and Chairman P. Quinlan took the stand.

After a few brief remarks by the Chairman, Comrade Chase was introduced. Comrade Chase gave a short, sharp and decisive address. The audience

seemed to feel that the comrade was expounding to them a talk that will emancipate them. The Chairman then introduced Com-

rade T. Walsh of Brooklyn. Comrade Walsh explained the conditions existing all over the country, and pointed out the remedy, and was well received. Comrade Downes was next introduced. and proved that there were classes in society beyond a reasonable doubt.

Comrade Downes then asked for ques told me to work. I told him I did not tions, and one of the audience requested want to be rich; the burdens and cares to know the difference between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist

### ✤ VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS \*

[The following is from the West Ho- ter. house employes and still more reoken, N. J., "Socialist Review," organ cently the strike of the elevated and of the so-called Socialist, alias Social subway railroad employes of New York Democratic, alias Public Ownership Par---- to those it must have been brought ty, for May. It embodies the views of home with elementary force, that "somethose. New Jersey members of the above thing is rotten in the state of Denmark. party, that were "turned down" by their When the members of an organization al-State Executive Committee, when it, aclow their elective officers to overrule the cording to the "Review", instructed its decision of a general vote and give them Campaign Committee not to employ Nathe power to suspend their local arbitrational Organizer Gilbert, "because of his rily, and thereby work right into the affiliation with pronounced- interest in hands of the enemy, then they certain-

ly do not deserve any better treatment, and neither will they get any better, not until they wake up and take away such arbitrary powers from their executive officers, and thereby show them that they are to be the servants and not the masters and dictators of the rank and file.

The great trouble with organized labor in our country is that it has very little class feeling, hardly any conception of the causes and the objects of the labor movement, very little classconsciousness and class solidarity. The chosen leaders of the trade union organizations make but very little effort to enlighten their membership on these matters. In most instances they bend all their energy towards the frustrating of any movement on the part of the members to enlighten themselves.

must have discovered long since, that a I have before me the manifesto and general feeling of discontent prevails call for the conference of June 27 for among the membership of the various the purpose of organizing an Industrial Labor Organization. It is accompanied As we are not one of that kind of by a general plan of the proposed ortrade unionists who do not wish to have ganization, drawn' up in the shape of a it generally known how the movement wheel with seven spokes, representing is advancing except when they can make the seven principal departments of indusa favorable report, but who believes in try, all centralized in an axle of a genfair and open treatment and discussion eral administration with a president at of all questions arising within the labor the head. The salient point of the plan organizations, we do not hesitate to say, is the strong tendency towards a genthat the present trade union movement eral centralization of the system. The as exemplified in the American Federapresent system, and the general tactics tion of Labor has not only reached the of the so-called labor leaders, would highest rung in the ladder of its infludiscourage any one from advocating any ence and general standing, but it is accentralization of the powers of the diftually bent on a retrogressive movement. ferent organizations. The causes for this downward move

The plan, as laid out by the promoment are not very hard to find. The trade ter of the movement, seems to guarantee unions of to-day have utterly failed to the individuality of each organization in apply themselves to changed industrial a centralized administration, at the same conditions. The old time crafts or trades time assuring the co-operation of all in of former days have at this time almost any movement towards bettering the entirely disappeared in the modern orcondition of any single part of the organization of industries, that is, their ganized labor forces. distinct craft individuality has been

By far the best, and the most promwiped out almost completely. Crafts and ising sign of the new movement, is the trades formerly individually recognized, proclamation of its recognition of the are to-day working side by side in the class struggle, its repudiation of the idea same shop, in the same industry, for the of identity of interests between the same master, and the same slavish conworking class and the capitalist class, ditions prevail for all the workers. Deits declaration that the emancipation of spite this they uphold the same old systhe workers from wage-slavery must be tem of trade division and trade organthe goal of the labor movement both on ization as of former years, principally the economic and the political fields. The through the influence of their conservamanifesto and call for a conference are tive leaders, which results greatly to well worth the earnest consideration of the detriment of the effectiveness of all well-meaning and class-conscious workers in the trade union movement. Those who have acquainted themselve At any rate it has our heartiest endorsewith the development of the struggles ment. of those trade unions against the ag-

CHAS. KIEHN, Sec'y Local 271, I. L. M. & T. A.

Literature was distributed and a fine News has come to the writer that the sociable time was enjoyed by all present. other party is tearing up the Chicago Manifestoes. It was decided at this celebration to hold another festival on the Fourth of R. Berdan. Paterson, N. J., May 9. July when we hope to see some of the

MILLS PLAYS OSTRICH IN EFFORT With fraternal greetings to all militant workers, I am, yours to the bitter TO DODGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People .--On Sunday, April 30, Walter Thomas Mills spoke in Odd Fellow's Hall in Ho-

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

no more two Unions peacefully together than two political parties. The space that either occupies is taken from the other.

J. L. LISBON, N. DAK .-- First, Frank Sieverman of Rochester, received in his town the name of "Pull Down No. 19" through the following circumstance. Sieverman was running for Alderman on the Social Democratic ticket. In Rochester they have the voting machine, each candidate having a number beside his name. Sieverman's number on the Social Democratic column was 19. On the Sunday before election he spread a large number of handbills in his ward calling upon the voters to attend a meeting where he would explain "what a Social ist Alderman could do." At that meeting, what he explained was how the voters could scratch their tickets by voting for HIM (not for the candidates of his party) but for HIM. He showed them

that all they had to do was to "pull down No. 19", and then they could go shead and pull down the cranks at any other party's other candidates-but first "pull down No. 19." That was "what a Socialist Alderman could do."

Second. It was at Lynn, Mass., that Sievermon was rotten-egged by the workingmen for acting in the capacity of a rounder of scabs for the shoe manufacturers. Third. Sieverman talks through his

hat when he says that the Socialist Labor Party can not get the signatures to get on the ballot in this State. The S. L. P. will get on the ballot with flying colors.

Fourth, Whether Sieverman's name was originally Silverman or not, we do not know. Fifth, Sieverman ran away from the Socialist Labor Party because he knew he would be otherwise expelled. The S. L. P. does not harbor scab-herders and scabs.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL-Let us put it in our own way:

In order to understand a principle, all perturbing influences must at first be left aside, and the principle must be considered in all its unperturbed purity. Allowance can afterwards be made for perturbing influences. That is the process that all sciences adopt; it is also Marx's process. Consequently, we need not, to answer your question, consider the perturbing causes that lower the "price" of labor-power below its "exchange-value." We shall assume that, in this instance, the "price" and the "exchange-value" of labor-power coincide Accordingly, the capitalist in question buys his labor-power at its "exchangevalue."

Now, then, the exchange value of a commodity is determined by the amount of labor 'crystallized in it and socially necessary for it's reproduction. Here again, we must assume that the amount paid for the commodity by the purchaser is the actual amount of the exchangevalue of all the labor crystallized in it. Where does the capitalist's profit come in? .This must be grasped before we can go further. The capitalist's profit flows from the "use-value" of the commodity labor-power. That use-value consists in yielding a larger amount of exchange-

R. A., CINCINNATI, O .-- There can be | bought by the capitalist, has yielded a use-value of the exchange-value of \$1 plus the cost of raw and other material it means that all the other hours that the employer can utlize his purchased labor-power will vield him a use-value. the exchange-value of which is pur "velvet" or profit.

With this explanation your concrete question can be broached,

If an employer buys labor-power for 10 hours, and in 3 hours the labor-power reproduces its own exchange-value, and in 3 hours more he reproduces the exchange-value of the raw material, wear and tear of plant, tools, and all that mores into the new article and then has to work 4 hours longer, it would follow that the exchange-value of labor-power, expressed in hours, is 3.

That is so obvious from your own premises that we suspect you have something else in mind and failed to express it. If so, the preliminary argument may possibly enlighten you on what you do have in mind.

F. J. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Do you not know what a Gamaliel is? You may wrangle with a man all you like, but you must never prove that he is mistaken. If you wrangle, and don't clinch his error; and make an ass of yourself generally, then you are a "good fellow"; but woe is you if you clinch his error and knock him out! then you are a "Gamaliel", others call it "Boss", others) "Pasha", others "Tyrant", yet others "Pope"; more lately the term "Jesuit" has been cropping up,

T. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I .- There is nothing in Protestant theology, (except in Unitarian Protestantism) that is not embodied in Catholicism. All that the Catholic Church has over and beyond that is not theology at all but a policy, and system of terrestrial government.

M. M., CLEVELAND, O .--- An instance of the Volkszeitung Corporation's stupidity and nativistic impudence in the matter of the English language? Here is one. Its paper had an article saying that the English language was dishonest, and tried to prove it by the word "umbrella." It argued, correctly enough, that the etymology of the word showed that "umbrella" means a "shade giver", and with its own peculiar German nativistic stupidity it concluded that it was absurd to ask for a "shade giver" when you mean a "rain protector", and conequently the English language was absurd and dishonest. The People at the time asked them whether the Latin language-proverbially the most accurate and precise-was also absurd and dishonest? The Latin word "tribe" originally meant "one-third", it being. the division of the three clans that first occupied Rome. When later other clans were added, the idea of number was dropped, and the word "tribe", which originally meant "one-third", acquired the meaning of "clan." Was the Latin language absurd and dishonest when it spoke of "five tribes", "twenty tribes" of a place-in other words, of five and of twenty "thirds" of a whole? But The People also carried the war into

Africa. It asked them whether the German language was "absurd and dishonest" when it spoke of a "Viertel" (quarter) of a town, and meant a ward which might not be one-hundredth part, calue than its own exchange-value in th let alone a quarter of the place?-Those labor market. people are conceited ignoramuses, and to think of such clowns dominating the Now, as to the labor-power. It is a merchandise. As such its exchange value American Movement!

break down and bring premature old age upon myself. I left. As I did two or three of the "soul saviors" called after me. I did not look back. This beats any corporation to the wall as far as profit making is concerned. A man may chop from \$3 to \$5 worth of wood in three hours and then get 50 cents. Comment is needless. But that was not all. A postal card

came to my friend, stating I refused to work. Had I worked those religious hypocrites would have informed him that I was paid fifty cents. At last, being wearied and disgusted,

rested my aching limbs on the stoop of a Methodist Episcopal church. I had not rested long when I was ordered to move on by one of the job-holders of the church. I moved on, replying that "the son of man had no where to lay his head." The stevedore blows his whistle; he

thinks I am a good subject for exploitation. I am picked out from a crowd of wage slaves, perhaps not so unfortunate as myself. I found a master in a dock opposite the church from which I was told to move away. My troubles ended for a time. P. L. Quinlan.

New York, May 9. BOSTON COMMON MEETINGS OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People. The first open air meeting on Boston Common by Section Boston was held last Sunday. A better day could not be rht-rope dancers who will be there imagined, and the Working Class were the First of May.

Labor Party. After being answered by Comrade Downes, he did not seem to be satisfied with the comrade's answer, whereupon Comrade Downes left the decision to the audience as to whether or not the question had been properly answered. The result was that the audience unanimously decided that the difference had been clearly defined.

The police interfered with the distribution of the leaflets, whereupon the Chairman requested the audience to step forward to the stand and take same from the platform, which was done.

The result of the meeting was, eleven pamphlets sold, and ten names added to the petition.

Organizer. 1st. 3rd and 5th Assembly Districts. MAY DAY IN INDEPENDENCE,

MINN. To the Daily and Weekly People :-May Day was celebrated here by a picnic at Comrade Schelin's place. A beautiful May Pole was erected from which waved the national flag as well as the red international of the working class. A reading contest was held and the subject: "What Means This Strike!" was ably read by the following contest-ants: Charles Schelin, Charles Borg, Elmer Trolander, Mrs. J. J. Brindas, Miss Carr and Miss Maude McGann. The latter was voted the prize and was

elected May Fairy. The undersigned made a short address explaining the struggle between the classes and why Socialists celebrate

and night of, it.

Independence, Minn., May 7. MAY DAY IN PATERSON. To the Daily and Weekly People. May Day was celebrated in this city last Sunday on the Haledon Mountain, not only by our Section, but also by the Social Democratic party side by side; and it was as it should be, courteously. Both organizations had practically the same features. When our speaker, Comrade Vaughan, addressed the audience, they maintained order; 'likewise when their speaker had the box we maintained

C. S. Ericksson.

order The Socialist Labor Party addresses were appropriate. Comrade Vaughan demonstrated the significance of May Day in comparison to the September Labor Day. He then dwelt upon the Class Struggle and the necessity for the trades unions?"" solidarity of the world proletariat. He

also called attention to the June 27 convention at Chicago. The comrades distributed 200 manifestoes in English and German; -twenty-three pamphlets were reported sold, and twenty-five Weekly People disposed of. The festivities closed bout noon

their respective organizations,

outside comrades visit us.

end,

gressions of the employing class-note

the late disastrous strike of the slaugh-

Despite the outward resemblances, the same internal contrasts between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party obtained as ever. The latter's speaker contrasted the lives of

the rich and the poor a la Journal, and while he was speaking, a load of liquid refreshment was unloaded to the dis-

turbance of their own orator. Fun seems to be their chief aim, they apparently were arranging for a full day

boken, under the auspices of the "Socialist" party. At the end of his speech, he called for questions on Socialism, dedepends upon the same law that estabclaring not to profess to know everylishes the exchange-value of other comthing that he might be asked, but promising to answer every question, even if modities. The exchange-value of labor power is the equivalent of the exchangeit was with a "I don't know." values of the means of subsistence-I arose and asked the following question in the following manner: VALUE OF THE LABOR POWER OF A "Mr Mills, I am a member of the DAY'S WORK. Socialist Labor Party: If you will answer the question that I am going to put and give me permission to answer you and then prove me wrong in my

is the employer deriving from it, and contentions, I will resign and become when he buys it he is entitled to all the a member of your party. My question hours that he can get. is: 'What is the true difference in the If the employer buys labor-power for attitude of the two parties towards \$1 that means that he has the benefit of the use-value of labor-powerias many Mills answered that he was not long

enough in the Socialist Movement to know of the conflicts that have taken place in the past and therefore was unable to answer that question.

I protested against this answer, inasmuch as it was a clear evasion. Mills waved me to slt down, declaring that the question had been answered. Mills then introduced a book written by himself, entitled "The Struggle for Existence", in which book every question of "sociology, political economy, municipal and State ownership, and

every other point that a Socialist or a person cager to study Socialism might want to inform himself upon was fully answered", at the price of \$2.50.

The introduction of this book and atatement of its merits was a clear con. "steal" away its votes, the "Socialist" second, the day, third the year.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Other inquirers next week

TO PARTY MEMBERS, AND FRIENDS IN ALL COUNTRIES-For-AND THAT' IS THE EXCHANGEward to this office copies of the preambles and constitutions of your Unions: as full a set as possible is wanted But what is "a day's work"? Again liminating perturbing causes, the longer at this office

"the day's work", all the more use-value B. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: F. O. F., BUTTE, MONT.; D. R., SACRA-MENTO, CAL.; A. W. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.; R. O., NEW YORK; T. W. BOSTON. MASS.; C. C. C. PLEAS-ANTVILLE, N. Y.; T. A. B., CHICA-GO, ILL.; A. A. G., KANSAS CITY, hours as he can get out of it. If the MO.; B. F., NEW HAVEN, CT.; A. B., exchange-value of the total commodities PARIS, FRANCE; A. C. M'G., SAN necessary for one day's subsistence is \$1, FRANCISCO, CAL .-- Matter received, and in three hours the labor-power,



Labor Party was not in the field to pires. First number indicates the month,

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

#### OFFICIAL

## MONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-STRET EURS. Sectorary, STRET. New York. CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA Mathemat Becretary, P. O. Ser Ste, Les

SEW TORK LABOR NEWS COMPANT. 2.5 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notics—For technical reasons no party Unsequerements can go in that are not in his effice by Tuesdays, 19 p. m.

#### N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People, building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York tity, on Friday May 12,. Gillhaus in chair. Walsh absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved as published. Communications: From Organizer Rudolph Katz, on meetings held in Portthester, Ossining and Nyack; work done in Peekskill, Congers and Rockland Lake, and his plans to visit Pearl River and Croton. At all the former places subscribers to the Party Press were secured, and connections that will prove beneficial to the Party established. The outlook, in Rockland County is good. Report filed. From Organizing Committee, Section Rensselaer County, requesting endorsement of call for meeting in Albany on May 14. Granted. From Section Rensselaer County, transfer card of H. Herman. Filed.

Financial report for April was submitted as follows: Income, by due stamps, \$62.40; sgitation, donations, \$12.00; donations (commissions on subs

and literature, Katz), \$3.00; mileage, \$15.00. Total, \$93.00. Expenditures, agitation (Katz) \$44.25; printing, (Katz's tour), \$4.50; printing (Correspondence Bureau), \$1.25; postage (Corndence Bureau), \$1.62; postage and respondence Bureau, stal, \$53.17. sundries, \$1.55. Total, \$53.17. Balance, \$39.83. Grand total, \$93.00. Deficit in March, \$101.85; balance in April, \$29.83. Net deficit, \$62.02. Report

Committee on Report of Correspon dence Bureau (Moren and Lechner) stated that report showed absence of ections in eighteen counties, and other counties in which the connections are very slight.

The representative of the Correspon lence Bureau reported the efforts being made to secure connections in unco nected counties through the sections in neighboring counties, and the State es in the four adjacent States, who have been requested to assist in the counties along the State borders. Since last report letters have been sent out to en sections, four State committees, and fifteen individuals.

After discussing plans to perfect the work of the Correspondence Bureau, the meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPOND-ENCE · BUREAU.

The New York State Correspo eau hereby invites the co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers in State of New York in the work of establishing con nections for the Party ized localities in the State. quests that the names of sympa-rs or others who may be approached connection with the Party's work be Corwarded to this Bureau immediately, so that we may get into communication with them and thus pave the way for the upbuilding of New York State, building of our organization in

nediate responses will aid materi-

Par Dar Vor Son Yor Par inte sign Exe

#### Nominates County and City Ticket For Coming Election. [Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO ON DECK!

Buffalo, N. Y., May 14 .- The Socialist Labor Party has nominated the follow-ing county and city ticket for the comng election:

For Sheriff-James Coward. For District Attorney-Boris Reinstein.

For Mayor-Thomas H. Jackson. For Comptroller-Orcus A. Curtis. For Corporation Counsel-L. A. Armstrong

For Judge of Municipal Court-F. Repschlager, Jr.

For Assessors-Henry Waldmann; William F. Rohloff. For Overseer of the Poor-John

Fronchowiak For Justices of the Peace-Henry J. Bork; Daniel Scannel.

For Councilman's Commissioners-J. F. Yates, W. Jakubowski, W. D. Stewart and Fred R. Till.

We opened fire on the enemy's camp Friday night, April 28, at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, and have kept it up ever since. We hold meetings here every Sunday and Tuesday nights; also every second and fourth Friday and

Saturday. Sympathizers should not fail to at tend these meetings. We have a big campaign before us, but we mean to win out. Fall to, and give us a lift! In working class unity is there working class strength.

### S. L. P. LECTURES

At Buffalo-Monday, May 22, at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, Room 510, 19 West Mohawk street. Subject: "The Capitalist", by T. H. Jackson. Admission free.

reviously acknowledged	\$4,720.07
. O. Connell, Duluth, Minn.	NAMES AND A COLOR OF A
Weinberger, Schenectady,	N.
Y	60
C. Ross, Boston, Mass	1.00
Sullivan, " "	2.00
Mc Phee. " "	1.00

IMPORTANT, SECTION MILWAUKEE Section Milwaukee will hold an important meeting Saturday evening, May

20, at Socialist Labor Party headquar ters, room 7, Lipp's building, corner Third and Prairie streets. The election of a delegate to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance convention and other important matters must be attended to.

Frank R. Wilke, Organizer. IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTE, MONT. To the Daily and Weekly People :--The "Socialist" party of Butte is im-

proving a little right along. Two weeks ago the local passed a resolution, instructing the two "Socialist" aldermen in the city council to refuse henceforth to vote for capitalist nominees or to participate in appointments of the capital-ist mayor. One of the aldermen, Ambrose, consented to abide by the will of the local, but the other fellow, Wainscot, said he intended henceforth to act on his own judgment. So when the new

Chicago on the following dates and at the following places : Ninety-second and Commercial streets uncil was organized May 1, Ambrose -Speakers: F. Barndt and A. Lingenfelter. obeyed the instructions of the club as he Sixty-third and Halstead streetserstood them, but Wainscot voted for all the appointments of the capitalist Speakers: H. A. Nielsen and C. Starmayor. The S. P. local met last night, kenberg.

SUNDAY, MAY 21. preferred charges against Wainscot, and 10 o'clock A. M .: .

AGITATIONAL . Important meeting of Boston Local Alliance 77, Socialist Trade & Labor Four Organizers In the Field-Out-Door Alliance, at headquarters, on Thursday, Campaign On. May 25. Beginning June 1, the Socialist Trade

field, all proclaiming the doctrines

of Industrial Unionism and uncompro-

mising class-conscious working class po-

litical action, namely: Bohn in Califor-

nia, Katz in New York, Dillon in Con-

necticut and Gilhaus in Ohio, Compar-

isons are odious; but a comparison of

the number of organizers out this year

on June 1 with the number out last

year on the same date will prove a

source of gratification and exultation to

all S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. men.

The Socialist. Trade & Labor Alliance

and the Socialist Labor Party, together

with their press (as shown in this week's

"Labor News" and "Business Depart-

ment Notes"), are very much alive. Be-

fore the summer is over they will be

found to be very much more alive, as

at the present rate of growth in agita-

tion, more organizers and more litera-

ture will then be, in demand, and in

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION!

the Socialist Labor Party in the

State of Connecticut.

according to the following dates:

The main object to be realized is to

strengthen organizations already in ex-

istence and to form new ones where

possible. But special stress will be laid

upon soliciting for the press and litera-

ture of the Socialist Labor Party. All

members and sympathizers should there-

fore make it their special business to

render all possible aid to the organizer-

By order of the Connecticut S. E. C.

Hartford, Conn., May 15, 1905.

THE FANUEIL HALL MEETING.

Boston, May 7 .- The committee on

Fanueil Hall meeting have secured the

Hall for Tuesday evening, June 6, for

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

and Industrial Unionism meeting. Five

thousand cards have been ordered for

advertising, and will be ready for dis-

tribution at the meetings of Section

Boston. Let every comrade be present

to take his allotment and do his share

The committee hopes to make this

meeting the best in the history of Sec-

tion Boston and, if the comrades will

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Open air meetings will be held in

co-operate, it can be accomplished.

the work.

Fred Fellermann, Secretary.

solicitor in his arduous task.

field.

the

London.

All members are requested to attend & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor without fail. Party will have four organizers in the

C. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec.

GREATER BOSTON, TAKE NOTE!

Toulmae, 16th-18th; Stockton, 19th-23d; Sacramento, 24th-30th; Reno, Nev., May 31st to June 2; San Francisco and surroundings, thirty days; San Jose and surroundings, 1 days; Eureka, 10 days. Definite dates for last three later.

BOHN'S ITINEPARY.

#### INTERBOROUGH BLUFF.

Clark and Doran of U. R. W. Again Arrested.

James Clark and Robert Doran, two members of the United Railway Workers, Local Alliance No. 9, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who were arrested in so high-handed a manner on Wednesday morning after having given leaflets to the employes of the Lenox avenue car shops, were again taken into custody Thursday morning by two

lackeys of the Interborough Company. To the Members and Sympathizers of While on the way down through Harlem on the Third avenue "L". Clark and Doran had given some of the trainmen a copy of the address "To Railway The triple alliance formed by the Workers." One of the lackeys stepped States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, has succeeded in engaging up to a guard and demanded the leaflet Comrade Evan J. Dillon, of Indiana, as him and when he saw what it was organizer-solicitor for the Socialist Lajoined his companion. Just then the train stopped at the 106th street station. bor Party. He will report for duty at Hartford on May 17, and will operate and Clark and Doran having reached their destination got off. The two lack-After arrival to May 25 in New Briteys followed and immediately grabbed

ain; May 26 to 29, South Manchester; the men and took them to the 104th street police station, where they again May 30, Hartford (State convention) : May 31 to June 4. Meriden; June 5 to had to parry some browbeating from 10, Middletown; June 11 to 17, New a bullying sergeant. Later, the prisoners were brought before Magistrate Mc-Further dates will be published later.

Avoy in the Harlem court, who promptly discharged them and told the lackeys the men had committed no offence under the law, and refused to remand them until the company's lawyer could appear to try to trump up some charge against them

The chagrined lackeys, whose names are Charles F. Wilhelm and John Schwenk, threatened the railway men that they would fix them yet, but Clark and Doran simply laughed at their discomfiture.

#### JAPANESE WOMEN.

#### The Slaves and Private Property of Men -Professional Class Arising.

[From the Tokio "Chokugen," Sole Organ of Japanese Socialists.]

THE CONDITIONS OF WOMEN. The present issue of our paper is speci ally devoted to the woman problem. So we introduce here to our foreign comrades the condition of women in this

country. Japanese women in a word are utterly subject to men. Girls are possessed by their fathers as if they were private property and are compulsorily married to men who are wilfully chosen by the fathers without almost any regard to the girls' own consent. After the marriage the wives are possessed by their husbands as the objects of pleasure, as the instruments of breeding children and as the convenient servants for the household nuisance. They are all victims of family system.

In lower classes the wives are literally slaves of men. Some are beaten and

**SUSINESS DEPARTMENT** NOTES

#### Three hundred and sixty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People were

secured during the week ending Saturday, May 12. Five or more subs were received as

follows: erature. The workers are hungry for Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., 36; it! The field is ours!

Frank Bohn, Los Angeles, Cal., 17; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 10; J. R. Robinson, Houston, Tex., 9; Frank F. Young, Bellevue, Ky., 8; Christian Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., S; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, 111., 8; Thirtyfourth A. D., New York City, 6; Ben. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio, 5: John the class struggle now raging in society Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 10; L. C. and the economic make-up of capitalism. dom are to be opened-not before.

dollars and fifty cents were sold.

and Salt Lake City ordered 600 of the thirtcenth and 600 of the twentieth,

### really interesting; the largest volume

for some time. During the week we sent out over

2000 copies of "The Burning Question Socialists now the ground has been tilled. of Trades Unionism" in the new edition. A prelude in music is the introduc These orders had been accumulating only since April 15. The larger ones tion of some noble theme, indicating its

were 400 copies to San Francisco; 250 character or story. Who ever heard, for to Salt Lake City, and 300 to the Westinstance, a prelude by Bach, Mendelson, ern Federation of Miners' local of Phoeor Handel being played as an introducnix, B, C. tion to a burlesque?

The Silver City Miners' Union of Silver City, Idaho, also ordered 50 "The Burning Question" and 50 other pamphlets. San Antonio, Texas, took 50 "Strikes" and 50 "Burning Question" and 250 leaflets, "The Trades Union Question."

empty, unscrupulous adventurers, men Orders were filled for Frank Bohn for and women only are wanted, with all 100 "Burning Question" and 100 "What that those names stand for. Means This Strike?", also 85 pamphlets of other titles.

The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of Brooklyn bought 1000 of the leaflet "The Trades Union Question", 25 "Strikes" and 25 "Burning Question." . Hartford, Conn., bought 4 "Woman Under Socialism", 2 "Ideal City", 2 "Silver Cross" and 1 "Pilgrim's Shell"; also 75 copies of the "Burning Question" and 25 "Behind the Scenes" and 41 other pamphlets.

Glasgow, Scotland, ordered assorted literature to the amount of \$37 worth. fore the class-conscious Socialists recog All Sections should supply themselves nize the importance of education, and with copies of the "Course of Reading breeding that spirit in hearts and minds on Socialism, Recommended by the New of the workers before the Socialist Co-York Labor News Company." It is a operative Commonwealth is possible. neatly bound booklet and costs 2 cents per copy to Sections.

The following was received from the Cleveland Labor News Agency:

"Upon your suggestion, we are sending you the accompanying report of this department:

"There was not much doing in the line of German literature until very lately, when things took a turn for the better. Just as we were preparing the report, the order from Brewery Workers' Union No. 9, Milwaukee, came in. While the order was solicited, it was much larger than it was expected it would be.

"You are aware, of course, that the report does not cover all of the work done by this department. The largest income so far was from the sale of our Application cards, with exposition of English books and the increased circuation of "Der Wahre Jacob" locally.

#### cialist organization of East Pittsburg; Section Calendar Section Peoria, Ill., took \$3.35 worth

of books. Many single copies of books

It might be mentioned that the cir

culation of "Per Wahre Jacob" has al-

most doubled since the department was

Mgr. Cleveland Labor News Agency.

HAMMER-BLOWS

[From Sydney, Australia, "People".]

The bases of the Socialist movemen

is a clear and intelligent knowledge of

With that key in hand the gates of free-

Socialist is not going to come over-

night, or bit by bit-no revolution was

will only be realized when the workers

Men in earnest have no time to waste,

In patching fig leaves for the naked

The S. L. P. has not time to waste in

the patching business, or any use for

Not blunt pieces of tin, but the flash

ing sword of courage, backed with knowl-

edge, patience, persistence, and determin-

ation are the elements comprising the

truth.

S. L. P.

they rob the poor.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with

red-coated linen cover, containing

besides the constitution the mem-

bership record and spaces for dues

stamps, a record of trasfers and

Party principles same to be retain-

the Party platform, per 100.....\$2.00

retires."

Fred Brown,

were taken.

established.

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

5

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

Fall to, comrades! Get out OUR lit-General Committee-Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6. New Reade street, Manhattan.

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

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

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially inever accomplished in pieces. Socialistm vited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every are educated, organized, and conscious ly recognize their power. There are no 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall short cuts to the New Jerusalem. The corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

S. L. P. is the party-the only real and All communications to Section Toronto honest party fighting for Socialism. Its to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer work and fight makes it possible for Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. every adventurer and fakir to pose as Canada.

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

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

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and

A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

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

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

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxili-"Let us then be up and doing with a heart for any fate still achieving, still ary Reading Room, room 10 avenue pursuing, learn to labor and to wait." Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discus-As Carlyle says: Revolutions never sion upon interesting topics every Sunday rise above their intellectual level, thereevening. All are welcome.

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



takes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the economic organizations of labor.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5. Prepaid sub cards amounting to five Butte, Montana, bought 1,000 copies of the Weekly People of the thirtcenth; inst.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

### The record of last week's business is

In the work before us. Address : York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P. New Reade Street, New York City.	from the party and sent in his signed resignation to the city council. The re- signation was accepted, Wainscot was re- nominated by a member of the "anti-	Oak and Segwick-Speakers: Wilbur Wolfe, H. A. Nielsen and C. Starkenberg. At 4 o'clock P. M.: Speakers: F. Barndt, H. A. Nielsen	are forsaken with their numerous chil- dren. Some are forced to drudge all the time as if bound with chains. And the girls who are fortunately or unfortune.	"The subscriptions of "Der Wahre Jacob" in Cleveland, of which there were	ed by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100	s to 6 New Reade st., New Yorb City.
INFORMATION WANTED.	trust" party, and with Ambrose alone	and C. Starkenberg. At 8 o'clock P. M.:	ately pretty are all compelled to be-	only four when we took hold of matters, have new increased to 81. A good deal	between subdivisions of a Section,	ARBETAREN
is desired that all members or	dissenting, was re-elected to a position in the council. In view of the fact that	Walton and Place-Speakers: Dun-	come prostitutes for which Japan is so famous throughout the world. There		per 100	
pathizers of the Socialist Labor	last year this same performance of vot-	can B. McEachern and J. Slater.	are also many hundreds of thousands of	the German comrades of New York and	Delinquency blanks, which make easy	Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist
ty in Connecticut, who intend to	ing for capitalist nominees was gone	TUESDAY, MAY 23.	factory girls a great number of whom	Brooklyn, where there are no subs to	the work of the Financial Secreta-	Labor Party.
e into, or visit any place in New & State, or possess ay information	through by both "Socialist" aldermen,	Forty-seventh and State streets-	are sinking to early graves.	mention, and no effort at all.	ry when notifying members in ar-	ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
erning Socialist sentiment in New	without notice being taken of it by the	Speakers: Wilbur Wolfe, H. A. Nielson		"Last week we sent out a circular letter to the Sections; another circular	rears, per 100	SUBSCRIPTION:-One year, \$1.50; Six
k State, where the Socialist Labor	local, the action last night indicates some progress toward clearness. The little	and A. Lingenfelter. Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove	this country made a great progress. But	will be sent out shortly to the Brewery	vided for in Article XI. Section 8,	months, 75 cents; Three months, 40
ty has no organization, report such	criticism the S. P. has been receiving	avenue-Speakers: F. Barndt and C.	it is only from the necessity for the women to get living in competition with		of the Party constitution, per 100 .30	cents. Sample Copy Free.
ation and information to the under-		Starkenberg.	men. So there arose recently a great	the second s	Rubber stamps (seal) made to order,	Liberal Commission to Agents.
y order of the Connecticut State	matters some.	THURSDAY, MAY 25.	may professional women most of them	Cleveland Labor News Agency Report.	each	ARBETAREN,
cutive Committee,	* Fraternally,	Halsted and Root streets-Speakers:	unmarried. They are nurses, teachers,	SALE OF GERMAN PAMPHLETS. Up to date there have been sold 642	Orders for supplies must be accom-	
Fred Fellerman, Sec.	B. H. Williams.	Wilbur Wolfe, F. Barndt and A. Lin- genfelter.	telephone girls, petty clerks &c. And	copies of "The Burning Question of	panied by cash, Article XI. Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding	2-6 New Reade street, New York City.
State street, Hartford, Conn.	Butte, Mont., May 4, 1905.	Thirty-fifth and State streets-Speak-	they are the only women in this coun- try who are beginning to awaken to con-	Trades, Unionism", and 373 copies of	the keeping of credit accounts. It should	P. O. Box 341.
	(From the Sydney, Australia, "People.")	ers: H. A. Nielsen and C. Starkenberg.	sciousness of their economical situation.	"What Means This Strike?" (German).	be noted that orders for organization	
SPECIAL FUND.	How shall we get Socialism ! When a	SATURDAY, MAY 27.	Our Socialist female comrades are of	The following named organizations took	supplies must be addressed to the under-	Watch the label on your paper. That
per circular letter of Sept. 1, 1901.)	majority of the working class are con-	Ninety-second and Commercial streets	course yet very small in number. But		signed and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.	nires First number indicates the month,
	vinced class-conscious intelligent Social-	-Speakers: T. L. Povis, H. A. Nielsen		50 "Burning Question"; Section Sche-	The In Mallanal Countant	will tell you when your subscription ex-
viously acknowledged \$9,969.09	ists, not before.	and C. Starkenberg. Milwaukee and Pauline streets-	among the women students and the pro- fessional women.	nectady, 50; Passaic County, N. J., 50;	2-6 New Reade street, New York.	second the day, third the year.
Frierd, Reading, Pa 5.40	But, say the timid and craven-heart-	Speakers: Charles W. Winfield, A. Lin-	We hold a lecture assembly once a	Utica, N. Y., 20; St. Louis, Mo., 20, and	2-0 New Meado Burcel, 1997 Film	Statement of the statem
Barnardoni, Galveston, 1.00	ed, that it will take a long time. Yes	genfelter, A. Fiedler and F. Barndt.	week in the Heiminsha for women.	Brewery Workers' Union No. 9, Mil-	INDUSTRIAL	TINIONISM
exas	it will so long as people think so. Though	Members and sympathizers should be		1 000 0111 -4 16 101 / 014 /1 011		
Hassfurther, Cleveland,	this must not be forgotten, a generation	present and help in the distribution of	small, the assembly may be in future	Chicago bought 45 "Burning Question"	A NEW LEAFLET	\$1.25 A THOUSAND
hio 1.00	completely transforms systems and	literature and in getting subs for the Party press.	the centre of our woman movements.	and 15 "Strikes"; Hoboken, N. J., 24	ORDER AT ONCE.	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CS.
Howard, Kansas City, Mo. 1.00	methods to-day. Socialism is just as far off as the people (the workers) make	۲۰۰۰ - ۲۰۰۰ - ۲۰۰۰ - ۲۰۰۰ - ۲۰۰۱ - ۲۰۰۱		"Burning Question" and 24 "Strikes";	UEDER AL UNION	a ser an an
chwetzgebel, "" ".50	it. The S. L. P. is drilling the army to	ST. LOUIS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.	An Old and Well-Tried Remoty	and Peoria, Ill., 20 "Burning Question"		
anner, """	bring it about. It is small now, but its	Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, holds open air meetings every	MAS. WINSLOW'S BOOTHING SYRUP	and 20 "Strikes."	Headquarters. Sec	tion Minneapolis
Thalmers, " , " .50	on the march.	Saturday, 8 o'clock p. m., at the north-	Bas been uses for over SILTT TRARA BY MILLIONS WATHE SHOT DESTRICT THAT WHILE TEXTLE	SALE OF GERMAN BOOKS.	neauquarters. See	tion rinneapone
Sruse, Los Angeles, Cal 1.00		west corner of Thirteenth street and	THE WINGLOW'S COOTHING SYRUP and both based for over SILTY TARGED MILLIONS in MOTE SAI or theme CMILDERN WINL AT EATH WE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. IN SOUTHER THE WINE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. IN SOUTHER THE WINE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. WINE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. WINE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. WINE WITH DEBUTOT SUCCESS. IN ADDRESS SOL BY DIRECTED IN SWATT SUCCESS. IN ADDRESS SOL BY DIRECTED IN SWATT SUCCESS.	Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., took	S. L. P., 243 Nicollet A	ve., Room 4 2nd Floor,
ion Passaic County, N. J. 3.00	The People is a good broom to brush	Franklin avenue, weather permitting.	DIARBRUEA Sold by Drugslets in every part of the world, He sure and sak for	8 "Woman Under Socialism"; Emanuel	Reading Room Open fro	m o A. M. Till o. P. M.
	the cobwebs from the minds of the	All readers of The People are requested	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING - SYRUP,	Stern, East Pittsburg, ordered \$6.80	All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers	
Cotal	workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.	to attend and bring friends.	Burghty-Five Conto a Bottlas	worth of books for the Hungarian So-		
	the second s					