

VOL. XV. No. 21.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

Shoe Workers' Union in particular.

italist A. F. of L.

iob.

United States.

(Capitals are mine.)

them.

Says the circulars: "It is perfectly

safe to do business with the Boot and

Shoe Workers' Union of to-day, no mat-

ter what may have been your disap-

pointment in doing business with any

"We stand ready to take your factory

The above quotation from Tobin's cir

cular reveals the character of the fakir

and his methods. All the protection

promised in that circular is promised

Tobin's union stands ready to protect

the employers "from being required to

pay above the market rate of wages";

stands ready to "protect them from

stoppage of work", and from "labor dis-

ism the conservative element in the

Socialist party stands for. All honor

to the heroic Berry; and may all other

true revolutionary Socialists be inspired

and encouraged to push on with redoubl-

ed zeal the war of extermniation against

the fakirs, till their whole tribe shall

be as scarce in the American labor move

TOBIN DUPES REBEL.

(Special Correspondence.)

Jas. W. Arnold.

ment as snakes are in Ireland.

the employers and not the workers.

AT ITS EXISTING SCALE OF WAGES

past organization in the shoe trade."

country ought to present to Michael T.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Just remember how Berger squealed

some time ago about "a bird that befouls

CITIZENS' UNION INVITATION

DECLINED

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, SECTION ; capitalist economics; we who could not, NEW YORK COUNTY.

Headquarters: 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, Junction of Duane Street and City Hall Place. Telephone, 129 Franklin.

New York, August 14, 1905. John J. Murphy, Esq., Secretary, Citizens' Union. 34 Union Square,

New York City. Dear Sir,-

Your favor of the 23rd of May, together with the enclosure, forwarded to me, as Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and inviting this organization to co-operate with yours in the approaching municipal campaign, was submitted by me to the General Committee of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, at its next regular meeting held on the following June 10th, where a special committee was appointed to draft an answer to your missives, and submit the same to the above named body. The Committee having performed its work, and its draft having been duly considered and approved at this month's regular session of the General Committee, held on the 12th of this month, it was ordered to be forwarded to you. I have the honor hereby to enclose the same. Yours truly.

L. Abelson, Organizer, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

New York, August 12th, 1905. Mr. John Murphy. 7 Secretary, Citizens' Union of New York,

34 Union Square, New York. -In answer to the invitation of your

organization addressed to the Socialist Labor Party of this city, and inviting our body to co-operate with yours in the approaching municipal campaign, the below committee is instructed to say that it glady accepts your appeal to common sense in arriving at a conclusion in the matter. Indeed, Common Sense is a muse worth sitting at the feet of, and gathering inspiration from at such times as these, and on such occasions as you present.

Your statement refers to the gas question as a foremost one. Whether foremost or not, it offers exceptional opportunities for the exercise of cor

Looking over the list of the prominent gentlemen who head your organization, find among them Republican protectionists and Democratic low tariff and no tariff men, or free traders. The protectionists among you have stumped this city and land to the correct anti-free trade tune that the workingman could not be benefited by cheap goods, that the only thing that could benefit him was high earnings, and that cheap goods, so

Regarding A Famous Case. if we would, and certainly would not, if (By Jas. W. Arnold, in the Faribault, we could, "shake hands" with your two Minn., "Referendum" of Aug. 5.] sets and "laugh" for having helped to fuddle our class?

as a "municipal issue" disconnected from

"national issues", for the simple reason

that there is no economic question that

is not political, and no political ques-

tion that is not economic. The home of

the individual is not, what your "prin-

ciples" would imply, a spot disconnected

from the rest of the land, and; conse-

quently, unaffected by what affects

other spots. Your poise is calculated

to raise the delusion that the individual

home can be sweet and happy by its

own local efforts. It cannot. Take a

few illustrations. The recent United

States Supreme Court decision on the

bakers, allowing employers to profit by the wretchedness of Labor, and compel

bakers to work inhuman hours: throws

the pestilence not merely into the homes

of the bakers themselves, but into the

homes of every family. The adultera-

tion of food stuffs, countenanced by na

tional legislation, which in turn is con-

trolled by what has been called "a

powerful lobby" throws, as the statis-

Judicial or Congressional campaigns.

The local feature of any of these is but

incidental. They all converge towards a

national issue; all are links in national

concerns; they are posts of graded strength in the machinery of govern-

ment. The Capitalist Class seeks to

keep these posts as a chain of fortresses

from which to keep the Working Class in subjection: the Working Class seeks

to dislodge their oppressors. This strug-

ing to the solemnity of the issue-you

know that the endeavors of your organ-

ization are to keep and rivet the yoke

of capitalist domination on the necks

of our class. You know that, were the

Socialist Labor Party unsophisticated

enough, so lacking in common sense, as

ous in practice.

Republic.

THE TOBIN-BERRY CASE. HARD Common Sense, peeping from the false KNOCKS FOR TOBIN. pretense of "cheap gas", as a boon to labor, points her index finger direct at Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1905.

Dear Comrade Ford :the basic fallacy that you please to call In the issue of your paper of July your "principles". Common Sense points to the fact that there is no such thing

A TOBIN DEFENDER

Answered by A Plain Statement of Facts

15, appears a communication from R. S. Maloney of Lawrence, Mass., in which he savs: . interests, or the heroic men like Mike "The Supreme Court of Massachusette has just decided against the closed shop, in favor of the open shop, in a suit brought by M. T. Berry, an S. L. P. leadsiders Tooin's dues collecting machine er of Massachusetts, and a right hand and scab supplying agancy one. man of De Leon's. Berry as an S. L. Here is a sample or two of Judas F. P. leader thus aided the capitalists in

an effort to disrupt the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Do you think the union men or other labor men in this state are going to vote for such leaders? "If you do, you do not know the

working class. Let me tell you as a union man, but what is more, as a workingman, knowing my class, that no great body of the working class will ever vote to disgrace themselves by voting for the S. L. P."

This man R. S. Maloney lives in Massachusetts the home of both Berry and Donovan, and he ought to be better acquainted with the facts about which he writes.

and issue our union stamp under an He has either been stuffed by the tics prove, sorrow and even mourning arbitration control, WHICH ABSOLfakirs and is therefore ignorant of the into hundreds of thousands of work-UTELY PROTECTS YOU AGAINST A ingmen's homes, and who knows how real facts in the case, or if he has not LABOR DISPUTE OR STOPPAGE OF many "municipal reformers" draw fat been stuffed by the fakirs he is willing WORK AND PROTECTS YOU AGAINST to do a little prevaricating on his own dividends from, and flourish in "eth-BEING REQUIRED TO PAY ABOVE account. THE MARKET RATE OF WAGES".

ical purity" upon the grewsome sham-Berry of Haverhill, as an S. L. P. man bles. Common Sense spurns your theory as false in principle, and mischievhad often, in his campaign work in Massachusetts, had occasion to unmask Judas F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Sir, there is no such thing as a "mu Workers' Union, and his treachery to nicipal campaign" in the sense that you the working class in general and the use the term. Municipal campaigns are not in essence different from Assembly,

members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in particular. Berry's work somehow, was not appreciated by the said Judas Tobin and his sattelites under him. and they sought to shut Berry's mouth or take away his bread. The chief fakir satellite of Tobin in

this fight to silence the heroic Berry and prevent his further exposures of the vhole Judas brigade of labor lieutentants of the capitalists, was one Jerry E. Donovan.

In the early part of 1901, "Lieutenant" gle runs from the municipal govern Donovan was agent of the Shoe Workers' ments up. It is the struggle, on the Independent Union (not Tobin's). At one hand, for the perpetuation of cap-S. L. P. meetings Berry took the mask italist plunder; on the other hand, fo off satellite Jerry E., and took special the overthrow of the capitalist system pains to make Jerry's record clear to and the establishment of the Socialist the audience, and said that Jerry was scheming to throw the Independents over Sir, with no intent to insult, but ris-

to Tobin. Of course Jerry felt the lashing he was getting, and he went to work to put Berry on the street. He called upon the firm and demanded that they stop the S. L. P. meetings and silence Ber ry, which the firm attempted to do. But Berry, politely and firmly declined

he is rendering inestimable service to the LABOR IN MONTANA working class in general and the lamblike dupes of Tobin in the Boot and Northwestern Part Still Pioneer in The revolutionary Socialists of this

Spirit and Ideas-Change Impending

Berry of the old Bay State a gold medal in testimony of their appreciation of his Kalispell, Mont., Aug. 5-Labor condiclean, straight and powerful soler-plexus tions in this part of the State are worth blows delivered to that treacherous, depicting, Kalispell contains about 5000 slimey Judas F. Tobin and his whole people, and is the only town of any gang of "labor lieutenants" in the capsize in northwest Montana. ' Formerly a civision point on the Great Northern, But this Mr. Maloney, a dues paying it is now a branch line, the division havdupe of the Gompers outfit, speaks as ing been transferred to Whitefish, twen-"a workingman knowing his class". His ty miles north. Kalispell has suffered letter itself is evidence erough to show accordingly, and large numbers of empty how much he knows of his class, or its store buildings and residences are now Berry, who are fighting its battles. His in evidence. A planing mill and brewery are the only industries in the imletter also shows how much he knows mediate vicinity. of a labor organization, when he con-

In Flathead county there are a num ber of large saw mills, employing altogether a thousand or more men. Wages 'n these mills average \$2 per day and Tobin's work that Berry had been exposing and for doing which they, the Tobin outfit, finally deprived him of his the mills are in operation nine months in the year. The saw mill men are all unorganized and all attempts to get them into the American Labor Union The quotation is from an official ciror American Federation of Labor have cular issued by Tobin and sent out to ended in failure. the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the

I am informed that a majority saw mill workers have been brought here from the lumber camps of Michigan and other eastern States; and that eastern ways and ideas predominate here. A great many of the older mill hands around here have become established, have acquired homes and other property, and feel more or less secure of a livelihood. The floating population is not so large here as elsewhere, owing to the comparative inaccessibility of these lumber camps. A projected railway from Basin on the Great Northern to Elliston on the Northern Pacific, thence west to Kalispell will, if built, tap the entire lumber region of northwest Montana, and make easy the importation of outside labor in busy seasons. With such changes we may expect also that there will be radical changes from the conservatism now prevailing in "the Flathead." The opening of the Flathead Indian Reservation to the south is also expected next year, and will doubtless modify things for better or for worse, from the Socialist point of view.

The reader will readily understand putes"; and finally stands ready to supply the employers with scabs to take from the above, that much of the spirit the places of such employes as might and many of the ideas of pioneer days, rebel against the degrading conditions still persist in this part of the West, Tobin and the bosses might force upon though the direct cause of their persistence is becoming less and less every day, And this Yakir Tobin is the sort of as Capitalism develops. man and Tobinism the type of union-

As mentioned above, the "lumber jacks" are unorganized, and I am also informed that there is not at present a single labor union in Kalispell-the printers forming no exception. The American Labor Union organizations have all gone to pieces and, of course. the railroad workers have been transferred to Whitefish. The "Socialist" party is in a like state of "innocuous desuetude." · Possessing two or three years ago a "thriving" local of ninetyfive members in Kalispell, the "Socialist" party is no longer able to get a quorum and has gone out of business. The man who organized the Kalispell local-Otto Johnson-avows to me that he has tried hard to keep the concern alive, but has been compelled to give it up as a bad job. After circulating "tons of Socialist literature" in this county, mostly of the "Appeal to Reason" type, and spending lots of money for "star" sneakers, Johnson concludes that "the workingmen don't want Socialism yet", and will "rest on his oars" until something turns up. He says he their daily "grind." intends to keep entirely aloof from both parties, until the leaders of the "Socialspread a knowledge of Socialism among ist" party and the Socialist Labor Parthese men. He keeps on hand a supply ty get together and unite the two or-

SECOND SERIES

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Cincinnati, Aug. 3 .- "I tell you that 1 the A. F. of L. machine has issued orders to its lieutenants to pick out the its own nest" because Cincinnati local individuals active in the Industrial passed some anti-Berger resolutions! Workers and crush them in any and every manner possible, and in their death struggles they will use methods undreamed of, so be on your guard and right in your party."

member of Local Cincinnati, Socialist party, by a sympathizer, whose economic necessity brings him into almost daily touch with the local A. F. of L. machine. Recent events here seem to justify and verify his warning.

Just note the difference in handling the statement sent out by the local delegates of the recent State convection of the Socialist party, explaining their attitude on the trades union question. The "Social Democratic Herald" never printed same, but made some slurring remarks thereon. The Toledo "Socialist" did print it but paralleled it with

a criticism and reply intended to offset the effect of such statement. Just want to mention here that said statement was read at Cincinnati local before it was sent out, so the local could know and object if so desired. Now just compare this procedure with the Matter letter so evidently intended to deal a grushing blow to the local "Industrialists" in the party. Said letter never was read at the local by the writer thereof, either

before or after sending same out for publication, and yet it received a virtual endorsement by both the Toledo "Socialist" and "Social Democratic Herald." the editor of neither of which knows anything to speak of, of local conditions. Why is this? Read the warning at the opening of this letter and judge. And that letter virtually brands Cincinnati local as one of the rankest of middle class organizations-"manipulated" for private ends! But the ghastly joke of it is that while it clearly was intended to strike at some "Industrialists," it hits such "pure and simplers" as Critchlow, of the Laborers, and Hitchens, of the Typographio! And the blow intended for Trautmann will, when the facts become public, redound on the

ferent sizes of the lumber being picked ; Why not let them celebrate "their day" off an endless chain carrier as they reach the locality in the shed assigned to them, each board having been previously marked as to quality. lumber is sorted upon cars and transported by elevator power to the yards for seasoning or to the railroads for shipping. The application of mechanical means has (everywhere resulted in attaining a maximum of speed and efficiency with a minimum of labor. But what of the men who work in

"pure and simplers."

and keep them from using Labor Day as a means of raising money to fight everything that that day stands for? The Journal does not care how many The "wheels", or days, or schisms Debs & Co. evolve and use to further the ends of the Posts and Parrys, but it does insist that Debs is entirely out of place as an orator on Labor Day. He is opposed to, has abused and blackguarded all that it represents and should be permitted to use May 1st as his vethese mills? As in many other indushicle of abuse. Post and Parry have tries they have become mere appendages not done organized labor one-half the to a machine. With one or two excepharm that Debs and De Leon have, and tions, there is not an operation in the while Post with his Citizens' Alliance ind Debs with his which a worker of average intelligence openly fraternize, yet they work in harwould not perform after a few day's mony for the same object and use the practice. But the labor is intense, lasts same language. The "wheels" separated for ten hours, and exhausts the physithemselves from Socialism and announced their sole purpose as that of cal powers of the men, while robbing destroying the autonomy of the Amerithem of time and inclination for intelcan Federation. Therefore when these lectual pursuits. The eagerness with which the men leave their work at the men are asked to speak on Labor Day sound of the whistle shows that their the people asking them are asking enereal life is outside of and apart from mies - uncompromising enemies - into their camps and supplying them with Our comrade is doing all he can to the means to carry on their wavfare.

Now some of the intensely magnified charges in that letter, due to individual lapses or ignorance in the dead and forgotten past, never brought to the local's attention, will surely furnish "our This was the warning given me, a enemies," as many of the "pure and simplers" delight in calling the S. L. P., with erough ammunition to rake the local fore and aft with "evidence" practically endorsed by two "party papers." Whoopla-who said tactics !!

Surely it appears that in their mad desire to crush the "Industrialists" they do not care if they crush the party, local-ly or otherwise. Aye, that may even be a part of the plans of some. Personal dislike and hatred of some in the Industrial movement appears to many te have made Matter an easy instrument in the hands of the opponents of Industrialism.

> But take heed, all you comrades who are openly for "Industrialism", note that the new tactics of your opponents are to charge the errors of the "pure and simplers" of the past to you and if that disrupts a local, or the party for that matter, you shall be made doubly guilty. Be on your guard and let the "pure and simplers" close to the "machine" show their hand and the consequences rest upon them!

Significant condition that the "Industrialists" of the Socialist Party must go to The People to expose these "pure and simple" methods of warfare !

War against a truly Socialist economic movement for real emancipation of the working class!

And does this war not indicate a servility to Gompersism and Civic Federation control which is so much better tactics than our suggestion of "hands off" at present in the economic movement?

Just a little more of such "tactics" and there must come an awakening which we can greet with composure for the evolution of time will surely justify "Industrialism" and bring vindication. E. H. Vaupel,

4243 Brookside avenue.

brought about proportional cheaper wages for the workingman. With what face can these protectionist members of your body now take the stump before workingmen's audiences and seek to induce them to enthuse over "cheap gas!" On the other hand, the free traders among you, notably after the tariff reduction under the first Cleveland administration, spoke and wrote extensively, or supported the papers that wrote that "the cost of living having been reduced by the tariff, LABOR MUST PAY ITS QUOTA"-and thereupon put the theory into practice by ves reducing wages, and pocketing the "quota". With what face can these free trade members of your body now take the stump before workingmen's audiences and strive to stir their blood in favor of "cheap gas", in other words, in favor of more "quotas" for the employer to pocket! Andrew Carnegie, the "enfant terrible" of the capitalist class, said at the time in an English magazine that "after elections the warring politicians in America meet in their clubs, shake hands and laugh". Your two sets of warring Republican and Democratic protectionists and free traders may brave the hootings and catcalls of the intelligent workingmen who may now hear you on the beauties of "cheap gas:" your associates have in reserve the sport of "shaking hands and laughing". But what figure, in common re ask you, would WE cut at THEIR side-we who are of the "quota". paying class; we who seek to emancipate a slaves from the three-cardmonte same of capitalist politics and

far from bringing about high earnings, to yield to your lures and join hands with you in the efforts of your organization to befuddle the workers, the mem bers of your organization would not then wait until after election to meet in their clubs, "shake hands and laugh"; they would do so forthwith. Now, then, it is not hilarity, quite otherwise, that the Socialist Labor Party has in store for the class that lives on the sweat of the workers' brow, and for the "disinterested" as well as for the franker political agencies of that class. Sir, as you may judge, the muse Com mon Sense beckons us to decline your

kind invitation with whatever politeness the case may allow-and we obey her beck.

SAMUEL J. FRENCH CHARLES C. CRAWFARD LAZARUS ABELSON Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

BINGHAMTON AND LESTERSHIRE, ATTENTION!

The next meeting of Section Broome County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at 39 Court street, Sunday afternoon, August 20, at 4 o'clock. Comrades, we urge you to make an effort to attend this meeting, as our charter has arrived and we are in shape to make a concerted start off.

All sympathizers and those dissatisfied with the capitalist or present system of government, are cordially in vited to this meeting.

Samuel L. Brooks, Org.

o be silenced Then "Lieutenant" Donovan demandd of the firm that they discharge Berry and put one Louis M. Scates, Social ist party member, in his place. The firm refused, on the ground that Berry was an expert workman, and they did not wish to have their business inter-

rupted. Then Jerry E. tried to have the shor crew to strike Berry out of the shop on the alleged ground that Berry was trying to disrupt the Independent union. The union not only refused to strike to force Berry out of the shop, but at a shop meeting of the work ers, they voted to exonerate him. Then this jealous "lieutenant", Jerry E. Donovan, threw the Independent un ion over to Judas F. Tobin, put Tobin's B. & S. W.'s union stamp into the Goodrich factory under a contract for a term of years and caused a demand to be made upon Berry that he join the Tobin combine as a condition of his remaining employed in said factory. Ber ry refused to join the fakir's union and Donovan demanded his discharge, which took place Jan. 24, 1902. Berry then brought suit for damages against Donovan'for \$3,000; and he has won his suit in the courts of Massachusetts. getting judgment for \$1500. The case is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court. 20-30. This is a short summary of the fact

in the case, which shows that Mike Berry s the right sort of stuff. He has shown that he possesses the courage, the backbone, the moral fibre to fight the faking and fight them hard; and in doing this

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 10 .- There i an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the workers in the factories controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is convicted of being in the interts of the bosses. The dissatisfaction has arisen from the burden imposed in the payment of twenty-five cents dues per week. They think it excessive and

want a reform in the master. A less sum, they are of the opinion, would meet the real needs of the union. In one factory some of the employes refuse to

pay the dues, and a settlement is pending. It is generally thought that they will be obliged to pay up or their employers will discharge them.

There are only four large factories in the city where the union stamp is used. In these, it is asserted, the pay for work is not larger than is the case in the other manufacturing establishments in town, nor is the work more steady. This is

one cause of the opposittion to paying the work was largely done by hand, dues by the employes in union shops.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES In the States of Montana, Washington

and Idaho. Spokane, Wash .-- August 6-19. Coeur d'Alene, region, Idaho-August

Missoula, Mont., and vicinity-August 31 to September 9.

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

ganizations. in regular succession to those whom he At Somers, twelve miles south has succeeded in interesting. He also Kalispell, I found a comrade working supplies the bunk houses and the men in the sorting department of the big with The People from time to time, and O'Brien saw mill. This mill employs although finding the men slow and unabout 350 men in all departments, and responsive, our comrade has the true in going through the mill I was greatly Socialist Labor Party spirit of perseimpressed by the many changes in the verance.

methods of producing lumber in the fifteen years' since I last observed them in my native State of Maine. Then

the processes were slow and the waste enormous. Here, in the O'Brien mill, by means of endless chain carriers, edg ing and sizing saws, and various auto

matic devices, a continuous stream of lumber of all sizes is brought to the sorting shed with scarcely a touch of the human hand. Waste is reduced to a minimum and all waste products are utilized in some way, even the sawdust and shavings being turned into profit

for the mill owner.

In the sorting shed, the separating

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Will Hold Big Ratification Meeting on August 31.

The joint committee elected by District 10, A. L. U. and D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., whose locals are soon to be formally installed as regular working parts of the Industrial Workers of the World, met Aug. 10 at Beethoven Hall. 210 East Fifth street, and heard reports as to dates and prices of various halls available for mass meetings with General President Sherman, Secretary Trautmann, E. V. Debs, D. De Leon and others as speakers.

Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street between Lexington and Third avenues was engaged for August 31, for the grand ratification meeting.

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

B. H. WILLIAMS, Nat. Org., S.L.P. MITCHELL WOULD LIKE TO KNOW. [From the United Mine Workers' Jour nal. August 5.]

of books and pamphlets, which he loans

Why should Eugene Debs, Father Hagerty, Dan De Leon or any of the enemies of the A. F. of L. be asked to address a meeting of union men on Labor Day? Why not get Post or Kirby or Parry at once? There would be no more impropriety, as Debs & Co. met at Chicago, renounced Labor Day

and denounced all that it stands for and of the lumber is done by hand, the dif. substituted May 1st as "their day." second, the usy third the year. STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY W. E. McDERMUT. REVISED AND APPROVED BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN. SECRE-TARY OF THE CONVENTION.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union mable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employ-ing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be nitted against another units allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of work-ers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mis-lead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upbeld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Therefore, we, the working class, unite under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Start This Organization shall be known as "THE IN-DUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

DUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD" SEC. 2. (a) And shall be composed of thirteen (13) Interna-tional Industrial Departments, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for repre-sentation in the departmental administration. The subdivision In-ternational and National Industrial Unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the General Executive Board shall have power to control these Indus-trial Unions in matters concerning the interest of the general wel-fare. These departments shall be designated as follows: Department of the MINING INDUSTRY. Department of the TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY. Department of the GLASS AND POTTERY INDUSTRY. Department of the GLASS AND POTTERY INDUSTRY. Department of the BREWERY, WINE AN DISTILLERY IN-DUSTRY. Department of the BREWERY, WINE AN DISTILLERY IN-DUSTRY.

DUSTRY. Department of theFLORICULTURAL, STOCK AND GEN-ERAL FARMING INDUSTRIES. Department of the BUILDING INDUSTRY. Department of the TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. Department of the LEATHER INDUSTRIES. Department of the WOOD WORKING INDUSTRIES. Department of the PUBLIC SERVICE INDUSTRIES. Department of MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING. (b) CENTRAL BODIES. Central Bodies composed of seven (7) or more local unions in

Central Bodies composed of seven (7) or more local unions in two (2) or more industries and shall be known as INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

(c) LOCAL UNIONS. In such industries as are not organized and represented on the General Executive Board. (d) and INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

In such places where there is not a sufficient number of work

In such places where there is not a sufficient number of work-ers to organize a local union in any industry, by complying with the following Constitution and paying such dues and assessments' as may hereinafter be provided for. SEC. 3. The financial and industrial affairs of each International Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said International Indus-trial Department, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said International Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the International -Industrial Departments, or International Industrial Union, or Unions, involved. involved.

4 INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS' shall have jurisdiction in SEC. 1 INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS shall have jurisdiction in local affairs over the union of which they are composed, but shall at all times be subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and submit a copy of their constitution to the Gen-eral Executive Board for approval. SEC. 5 LOCAL UNIONS, as provided for in Article 1, Section SEC. 5 LOCAL UNIONS, as provided for in Article 1, Section

SEC. 5 LOCAL UNIONS, as provided for in Article 1, Source 2 (c), shall be directly subordinate to the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and a local of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and a local subscription of the approved by the General constitution for their government must be approved by the General Executive Board.

ARTICLE II.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD and he shall be only a delegate-at-WORKERS OF THE WORLD and he shall be only a delegate-at-large to the general conventions. He shall convene the General Executive Board when, in his judgment, it is to the interest of the Organization and he shall convene the General Executive Board when requested in writing by a majority of the members of said board. He shall, upon the written request of one hundred (100) local unions, representing not less than three (3) industries with a total membership of not less than 15,000 members, call a special con-vention of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD at such time and place as may be designated by the General Executive Board Board.

such time and place as may be designated by the Ocheran Executive Board. If, in his judgment, the official action of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or a member of the General Executive Board, is detri-mental to the best interests of the organization, he shall make a complaint in writing; setting forth such charges, and shall convene the General Executive Board within ten (10) days to investigate said charges and take action thereon. If the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, sustain and justify the President in making said complaint, they may suspend or expel the member of the General Executive Board, or the Secretary-Treasurer, as the case may be, and shall fill any vacancy that may occur in either office, provided that, in case it is a member of the General Executive Board, his Industrial Department shall be advised of such action and be requested to fill said vacancy within ninety (90) days, provided the person selected by the General Executive Board until the industrial Department shall elect a person to fill the place, who shall immediately be installed in office; but in case it is the General Secretary-Treasurer, the person selected by the General Executive Board shall fill the office until the next general election, unless re-moved for cause. moved for cause.

The General President shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the organization, watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction. In this he shall be assisted by the of-ficers and members of all organizations subordinate to the INDUS-TRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. He shall, with the ap-

TRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, appoint' such organizers as the condition of the organization may justify. All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General President. All organizers, while in the employ of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall report to the General President in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services such sum, or sums, as shall be fixed by the General President.

Executive Board. The General President shall at each General Convention render a report in detail of the work of his office since the last Conven-tion and shall make such recommendations as will, in his judgment,

tion and shall make such recommendations as will, in his judgment, advance the interests of the organization. He shall travel throughout the jurisdiction whenever the affairs of the Organization will permit of his doing so and he shall be em-powered to examine the books and workings of any union, or or-ganization, of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, when able to do so, for the nurses of determining whether on the when able to do so, for the purpose of determining whether or not the union, or organization, is complying with the General Constitution

He shall be empowered to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. The remuneration for clerical help employed by the General President shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

the General Executive Board. He shall be held liable for all official acts or documents eman-ating from his office, whether done personally or by a clerk or stenographer. He shall sign all vouchers drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersign all checks before any moneys are drawn from the treasury. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall receive as compensation such sum, or sums, as the Convention or General Executive Board may de-termine termine.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER. - · ·

SEC. 4. The duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when this place shall be filled as provided for in Article II, Section 3, under the "Duties of General President."

the "Duties of General President." He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as may be neces-sary for conducting the affairs of the Organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each Con-vention a statement of the financial standing of each International Industrial Department, Industrial Council and Local Union. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of February for each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the General Executive Board and a quarterly financial report to the general membership, through the General Executive Board, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each Annual Convention.

Convention

Convention. He shall attest the signature of the General President to all official documents and shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all moneys for char-ters, dues, assessments and supplies from International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils, Local Unions and Members-at-Large; he shall receipt for same, and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank, or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the proper conduct of the business of the Organiza-tion, and then, only after a bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditor when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him, after which he shall present it, together with the bill, to the President for his counter signature. For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or

a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organiza-

tion and shall at all times be under the supervision of the General President and the Executive Board and shall receive for his servresident and the Executive Board and shall receive for his serv-iees such remuneration as may be fixed by the Convention or the General Executive Board, which shall be paid out of the funds of the Organization in the same manner as is provided for in the pay-ment of other bills and indebtedness: shall be elected by their respective International Industrial Depart-ments, in accordance with their prescribed rules except in case of a vacancy, when such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in Article II, Section 3, all of whom shall hold their office for one year, or until their substance are duly aleated outlifed and installed.

In poetron year of whom share not whom share on the once for one year, or which their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed. Immediately upon adjournment of each Convention, the Gen-eral Executive Board shall convene and designate some one of their members, other than the Secretary-Treasurer, as President pro. tem, who shall, in case of emergency, assume the duties of General Presi-dent until such a time as the General Executive Board can be con-

vened to fill the vacancy in the office of President. Any member of the Executive Board may, if in his judgment he finds the official action of the President detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, file a complaint in writing, setting forth interests of the Organization, file a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges. If said complaint is signed by two or more members of the Executive Board, it shall be filed with the General Secre-tary-Treaswrer, who shall, within ten (10) days after serving a copy of such charges on the President, convene the General Executive Board to hear his case. If the charges are sustained by a majority vote of the General Executive Board, they may suspend or expel the General President from his office, provided that, before the sus-pension or expulsion of the President become permanent, the question shall be submitted to the entire membership of the organization and shall be submitted to the entire membership of the organization and their decision thereon shall be binding and final. The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct

the affairs of the Organization between conventions and their de-cision on all matters pertaining to the Organization, or any suber-dinate part thereof, shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the Organization, provided that, in case of a referendum vote of the membership is demonded by any subordinate or sub-demonstratement of the Organization. demanded by any subordinate, or sub-department, part of the Or-ganization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be borne by the Organization taking the appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the general organization. The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue char-

ters to International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils and Local Unions, as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). They shall also have power to charter and classify

unions, or organizations, not herein provided for. In case the members of any subordinate organization of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD are involved in strike, regularly ordered by the Organization, or General Executive Board, or involved in a lockout, if in the opinion of the President and General Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union, or unions, or organization, they shall have full power to do so.

Any agreement entered into between the members of any Local Union, or organization, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which may occur between them, shall not be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The General Executive Board shall meet twice within a fiscal year to audit the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer and transact such other business as may come before them.

The General Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the condition of the treasury makes such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed fifty cents per member in any one month, nor more than six exceed fifty cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same shall have been approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership: provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local Unions and International Industrial Unions, chartered by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of unions or organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment. The General Executive Board shall have full power and authority over the official organ and guide its policy. They shall, by a ma-jority vote, elect an Editor, who shall receive such compensation as in the judgment of the General Executive Board is just and proper.

fority vote, elect an Editor, who shall receive such compensation as in the judgment of the General Executive Board is just and proper. The Editor shall hold his office at the pleasure of the General Executive Board and shall at all times recognize the authority of the General Executive Board over him as Editor of the official organ. The Editor may, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such help as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The Revenue of the Organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for International Industrial Departments shall be \$25.00. Charter fees for District Councils and Local Unions shall be \$10.

shall be \$10. SEC. 2. International Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD the rate of eight and one-third cents per month per mem-ber; Industrials Councils shall pay a flat rate of \$1.00 per month for the organization; Local Unions shall pay twenty-five cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as pro-wided for in Article II Section 4

month, together with such assessments as may be levied as pro-vided for in Article II, Section 4. SEC. 3. Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (d), on payment of \$2.00 initiation fee and fifty cents per month dues, together with such assessments as may be levied by the Gen-eral Executive Board as provided for in Article II, Section 4, all of which shall be paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer, provided Members-at-Large shall remain such so long as they are outside the jurisdiction of a Local Union subordinate to the general organiza-tion; but on moving within the jurisdiction of a Local Union of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, or any of its subordinate organizations, they shall transfer their membership from subordinate organizations, they shall transfer their membership from the union-at-large to the Local Union in whose jurisdiction they

are employed. The initiation fee for members of Local Unions, as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (c), and Article II, Section 5, shall be \$2.00. The monthly dues shall be fifty cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Article II, Section 5, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treas-nty as a general fund to defray the legitimete experience of the ury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the

All International Industrial Unions, subordinate to the INDUS-TRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall charge for initiation fee in their respective Unions not less than \$1.50 nor more than

Szc. 2. Five cents of the twenty-five cents per member per month received from Local Unions paying directly to headquarters, will be placed into the defense fund, the balance to be placed into the general fund.

SEC. 3. Individual members receiving membership cards direct from the General Organization shall pay to headquarters fifty cents per month, all of which is to be placed into the defense fund.

ARTICLE V.

PAYMENT FROM DEFENSE FUND

SECTION I. Whenever a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the General Executive Board shall have power to order payments from the defense fund, for the purpose of conducting the same and supporting those involved, until such strike has been duly and legally declared off by the General Executive Board; but no payments shall be made from the defense fund as donations or contributions, or for any other purpose, except to conduct strikes or lockouts and pay benefits in cases where strikes or lockouts have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

STRIKE PAY AND RATES OF.

SEC. 2. Strike pay shall not be allowed to strikers until they have, in each separate case, been out on a legalized strike, or are being locked out, for a period exceeding seven (7) consecutive days and the strike allowance after seven consecutive days shall be stipu-lated and regulated by the General Executive Board and shall be paid only to those who were actually working when the strike or lockout caused by such procedures as are in conformity with the provisions of this constitution; providing, however, that the Gen-eral Executive Board may make provisions for those who were not working at the time when the conflict started. This authority may be used to a very limited extent in extraordinary cases only.

UNIONS-WHEN SUSPENDED. 1 1 - Mart

SEC. 3. All International Industrial Departments, Local Unions and individual members of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD that are in arrears for dues and assessments for sixty (60) days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are due, shall not be considered in good standing and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments from any funds of this organization. from any funds of this organization.

ARTICLE VI.

1

CONVENTION.

SECTION I. The annual convention of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD shall be held on the first Monday in May of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

SEC. 2. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall

be delegate-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization. SEC. 3. International Industrial Departments shall have one dele-gate for the first 4,000, or less, of its members; for more than 4,000 and up to 7,000 members they shall have two delegates; for more than 7,000 and less than 20,000 members they shall have three delethan 7,000 and less than 20,000 members they shall have three dele-gates; for more than 20,000 and less than 40,000 members, they shall have four delegates; for more than 40,000 members and less than 80,000 members they shall have five delegates; for more than 80,000 and less than 160,000 members they shall have six delegates and for more than 160,000 members they shall have seven delegates. SEC, 4. Local Unions, chartered directly by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or mains fraction thereof.

or major fraction thereof.

SEC. 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union, International Union or Industrial Department in the con-vention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates. SEC. 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the

National Dues paid to the General Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for

each additional fifty (50) of its members, and one additional role and SEC. 7. On or before the tenth day of March of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each local union and In-ternational Department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

dues for the last six months. The Unions and International Industrial Departments shall prop-erly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secre-tary-Treasurer and return one copy to the General Office not later than April 1st. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles. SEC. 8. Delegates to the convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Unions must

have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the convention; provided their local union has been organized that length of time. Delegates from International Industrial Departments, to have a

seat in the convention, must have been members of their local at least six months and of their International Industrial Union at least one year, provided it has been organized that length of time. The expense of delegates attending the convention shall be borne

by their respective organizations. SEC. 9. Two or more local unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for. SEC. 10. There must be a Universal Label for the entire or

ganization. All unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels. badges and stamps from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design. SEC. 11. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and any Local Union, or International Industrial Union, or Industrial Department shall accept, in lieu of initiation for the acid up membership card of any recomputed labor union or a

OFFICERS-HOW SELECTED AND THE DUTIES THEREOF

SEC. 1. The officers of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD shall be a General President, a General Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board composed of the above named officers and one member of each International Department. SEC. 2. The General President and the General Secretary-Treas-urer shall be nominated from the floor of the Convention and the three (3) candidates for each respective office receiving the greater number of votes in the Convention shall be submitted to the general membership of the organization for election. membership of the organization for election.

DUTIES OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

"SEC. 3. The General President is the Executive head of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and its chief ex-setutive officer. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and installed. He shall preside at all conventions and meetings of the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL

He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Remuneration for such employes shall be fixed by the Gen-enal Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall convene the General Executive Board as hereinafter provided for in Article II, Section 5.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

SEC. 5. The General Executive Board shall be composed of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and one mem-ber from each International Industrial Department, as provided for in Article II, Section I. The General President shall be elected as provided for in Article IJ. Section 2, except in case of vacancy, which shall be hereinafter provided for. The General Sec ary-Treasurer shall be elected as provided for in Article II. Section 2, except in case of vacancy, when he shall be elected as provided for in Article II, Section 3. The other members of the General Executive Board

stee in their respective Unions not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$5.00, as in their judgment the conditions will justify. All International Industrial Departments, subordinate to the IN-DUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall collect from the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the rate of the term for a set of the set of the set. the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the fatte of twenty-five cents per member per month, provided that no part of the above mentioned moneys shall be used for sick, accident or death fund, but shall be held in the treasury of International Indus-trial Departments for the purpose of paying the legitimate expenses of maintaining the organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

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DEFENSE FUND AND HOW MAINTAINED.

SECTION 1. The dues received by the General Organization shall be divided as follows: two and one-third cents of the eight and one-third cents per month per member received from International Industrial Departments, shall be placed into a defense fund, the re-maining six cents to be placed into the general fund.

fee, the paid up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization,

ARTICLE VII

SECTION I. The General Executive Board, or not less than ten / (10) locals in at least three (3) industries, may initiate a referen-dum on any subject to be submitted to the convention.

A majority vote cast shall rule in the general organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this constitution.

SEC. 3. None but actual wage workers shall be admitted as members-at-large. SEC. 4. So soon as there are ten (10) local unions with not less

than 3,000 members in any one industry, the General Executive Board shall immediately proceed to call a convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

standing advertisements of Section head- quarters, or other permanent announce- ments, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.) Kings County General Committee— Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop ave- nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York Count- ty—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-0	San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. head- quarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited. Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street. Sec. St. Lonis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Cleveland, Ohlo, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Kide) toon foor at 230 P. M.	nesday night. Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 291/2 South Deleware street, third floor. Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxili- ary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bidg. ,Woodward avenue. Open	Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY. SUBSCRIPTION:-One year, \$1.30; Six months, 75 cents; Three months, 40 cents; Sample Copy Free. Liberal Commission to Agents. ARBETAREN, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.	SECTION OFFICERS. LYNN.—Organizer, Thomas Galla- gher; recording secretary, D. F. Rich- ardson; treasurer, M. J. Quirk; finan- cial secretary, David Island. DETROIT.—Organizer, A. L. Kline; recording secretary, Barnwell; financial secretary, E. Smith; treasurer, P. Fres- mia; agent for Weekly People, G. Harwarth; agent for Socialistiche Ar- beiter Zeitung, F. Oleman; agent for Der Arbeiter, Goldberg; literary agent, G. Harwarth; librarian, W. Hoag; au- diting committee: H. Richter, G. Hess- ler, Techulski; agitation committee, H. Dicher, G. Harwar, Gold-	Weider	This collapsible platform is a unique contrivance—in every way satisfactory for out-of-door speak- ers. It is light and durable, simple and convenient, and it presents a good appearance. We Ship It Anywhere, by Express or Freight, as You Direct. The Price Is \$500 F. O. B. New York. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade St.
at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, California. Section head- quarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educa-	A street, room 304, over Post Office. Oper every evening. All workingmen invited	Saturday, August 19, 8 P. MCorner Eleanor and Burdick streets. Good speakers will address the meeting. Readers of the People are invited to	FURNISHED ROOMS. 211 East Fourteenth street. Neatly furnished rooms, large or small, for rent.		OCIALISM E	BOR BRARY AFLETS Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

collars are starched. I turn them over to | tion, and at first it seemed like another The Story of a Texas Farm

was told by my employer, one Saturday eve some fifteen years ago, that I was not wanted any longer, till eighteen months ago, the thought of freedom, the right to work when I wanted to, crystalized itself into a burning desire to get close to Mother Nature, in short, to own my own little farm, and to work, if necessity required, long and hard to support my family, with no master to deny me the right to work. A glorious dream, it inspired me to work fourteen, sixteen, eighteen hours a day from 1900 to 1904, as an insect boss during rush seasons. The burning desire for fresh air and country life kept back all other thoughts, except the propaganda of So-After a temperate, hardworking life and with the stringent economy of ten years, (from 1800 to 1900), with no sickness, energetic, and full of vitality, I found myself in Texas, with a wife and two children, and, with as many dollars as I had seen summers. Not finding a master, I turned insect boss, saw a good opportunity, and getting \$2000 by inherit ance, worked myself and hired hand all I was worth in brains muscle and skill. The door of opportunity closed in three years' time by several insect bosses, also large employers, whom I worked for on the long-price contract system, hiring day-labor. I reached my coveted goal, and next to "The Cooperative Commonwealth", my aim in life was fulfilled. Five thousand dollars cold cash bought a 100 acre irrigation farm complete, with an extra large flowing well, in the heart of the onion sec-

tion in West Texas. ' Now, then, eighteen months on this ideal farm has proven, firstly, that the Class Struggle is just as keen on the farm, moreso, in fact, than in the city. There are a few, not a dozen, who are large landed property owners, lords of all they survey, including the renter and the hired laborers and small farmers. The economic dependence of the nine-tenths on the large land owners and merchants astounds one. Mortgages given by men like myself, remain unpaid year after year, even the interest. Some even have their wives plowing, and all their children work in harvest time and at all tmes, weeding. The merchants charge what they please, as accounts are settled but once a year, and the writer was told, when time and again demanding a monthly statement, that it is not customary to give statements but once in six months or a year; and all debtors pay for goods they never did get. Yet in all country towns these merchants are the pillars of the Church. They restrict the tenant farmer to \$10 a month and take a mortgage on his crop, and at election time intimidate him by stating what obligations he is under and what concessions he may want in the future (safely secure by mortgage on the crop though).

Some ten years ago I worked in Houston, Tex. I came in on a freight train direct from St. Louis, and went

From the day that I as a mechanicy -a good fellow-cited to me the beau- offtimes the man who legally goes on | feeding of the stock; etc., makes of a tiful laws of the Lone Star State, the the first day constituted by law to file homestead law, in particular. He owned his own home then, long since sold though, in the face of steady work and good wages, to meet the increased expenses of an increasing family and increased cost of living. He has been a tenant renter for years past, is a tenant to-day, and a tenant he will re-But to return to this homestead

main

law, in Texas and a few others quoted as good laws for the common people. I have tested it by reading and by experience; 'tis similar to a capitalist law in favor of Labor, the title sounds well, but in reality the only benefactor of the law is the Capitalist Class. Mr. Selfmade, my neighbor, owns 100 sections of land: a section contains 640 acres. There are by the land office from Austin that the several like him. For every large land owner there are 100 poor renters or wage slaves, tenant farmers, cowpunchers, freighters, ranchhands, etc. The average pay is 50 cents a day and poor

The press love to quote the West Texas cowpuncher as a manly fellow, etc., but his subservience to his master smaller and less valuable, \$1 an acre. would put a chattel slave in the shade In round-ups, to ship cattle all is grist to their master's mill, and the brand ing iron is used indiscriminately. If they get a broken leg, which often occurs, their pay ceases and they are also periodically laid off and come on the farms and work with the Mexicans at the same wages: 50 cents a day. A promise of a steady job or even a few weeks' work prior to election will develop energy enough in a cowpuncher practices are common.

to travel half the night to go to town to get hands to help him in the round up, and each hand is told confidentially that he has a steady job, etc.; hence a political victory for the big ranchman against the other political machine manipulated by the other big ranchman on the other side of town. Why this activity in politics on the

part of the large land owners? Herein lies the reason: The Homestead law allows a man land payable in forty years, if he puts \$300 worth of improvements on each section within three years, resides on it at least six months a year, or resides within five miles of his homestead land. The first clause-\$300 worth of improvements-debars s poor man. The cry of the city reform er, back to the soil, is buncomb Man cannot fight Mother Nature with bare hands. He must have capital to fence, build a house, buy implements, stock, etc. Hence, only capitalists (large ranchmen) are benefited by this seeming poor) man's law and they rake in section after section, and when they have reached around the five mile radius from their residence on all sides, they use dummies to squat on the remainder. Several poor men and small men have sections leased at a few cents an acre

averaging 3 cents an acre. These leased lands are now the target the large land owner is after, as they have improved in value. The leases expire in five or to work at my trade. A fellow-worker | ten years, are expiring right along and | of ceaseless toil. Even on Sunday the | ies alone.

with the county clerk on the expired lease at 6 a. m. in the morning, thinks he has got his homestead section safe. but is advised from the land office at the Capitol that another applicant was first (the big ranchman), that is, a midnight entry was made by the county clerk, put in office by his political boss,

the big ranchman. Likewise when the county clerk can't do the trick, as one instance lately showed, namely, an extra desirable piece of land fell on the books. The county clerk's book showed lease expired February 15. I think the man, extra keen on finance, did not sleep, afraid of midnight entry, having examined the books prior to the closing of clerk's office the evening before. He lost out, though. He was informed

lease had expired sixty days before and was filed on by a big ranchman. Again, workingmen and temat farmers have nothing to do with whether taxes are high or low, but the ranchman has; hence again his political activity. His land taxes are \$1.25 an acre; others

Again, two Mexicans (voters) in Mr Selfmade's employ nearly killed each other fighting (guns and/knives) ; fine \$25. still wonder if the fine was ever paid. A little later a Mexican (voter) nearly caused the death of my neighbor by cutting him in side with a long knife. Political boss made cutting cheap; yet the law is ten years to twenty years for this crime. No one dares to express an opinion, economic or political: rotten

The ideal of my life is shattered and I am glad, for instead of the quiet life the peace of country life, the much vaunted "backbone of the nation", "the great conservative element of the nation", there is the irrepressible Class Struggle due to the rapidly increasing wealth and power of the few and the increasing poverty of the' many. No matter how good the price or big the crops may be, the railroads, commission men and land owners get the cream. The tons of fine cabbage, onions, etc. which I and others feed to swine is proof that the game of Capitalism can not last. We, the producers of foodstuffs by the ton, find they can't fetch freight charges, and this with the masses in the cities hungering for foodstuffs. They haven't the purchasing power, after the money-lender, railroad commission house and silent land monopolist at this end and silent monopolist where the stuff is sold get their share of our product; hence if onions drop to 3 cents a pound and cabbage to 1 1-2 cents a pound in New York, you may know we are rotting them as manure in the fields.

I am continually surrounded by sweet cented flowers and blossoms on tree and shrub, yet I know not the color nor the odor. Beautiful Nature and I cannot commune. The fish in the river close by go unhooked. It is one round

farmer a mere machine, who, with his wife and children, must slave to stave off the burden of the mortgage, which hangs over nine-tenths of the small farmers of this nation. .

The increasing keenness of the Class Struggle has so sharpened the brain of the countrymen that I was surprised and glad to see they know 'tis not possible any more for a young man to ever own a small farm on his own labor. They are as rats in a trap.

The reading matter of the farmer consists of three-for-a-dollar bi-monthly trashy farm journals, which always picture farm life as an ideal one; yet in "Home and Farm" of last month, in quoting a long list of dangerous adulterated foods, the writer speaks of a fine white clay near his home which is made into pottery, but that several carloads are shipped to flour mills to adulterate flour with. The wife no longer wonders that the biscuits don't rise.

Four hundred tons of onions are rotting in the ground now: will not pay freight. Make a note on price of onion in New York to-day and you will read ily see that the producer (the farmer) is robbed of nine-tenths of what he, produces, as we netted less than 30 cents a hundred pounds, and have to pay for seed, planting, working and harvesting out of that.

The European farmer raises a smaller crop than we do, but they get a much larger proportion of what they raise, so that they not only don't work as hard, but have better houses and more comfort and enjoyment in life.

Coupled with my life dream of the sweet repose and contentment of farm life was the thought that as all tenants got credit for twelve months for food, clothing, etc., there must be a soothing influence in the ranks of the farmers, which would have to vastly change before they could recognize the Class Struggle; and also as we have a homestead law, which debars a creditor foreclosing on a farmer's home, working stock, etc.; but I have seen and I know that in the last eighteen months numerous farmers in different counties have lost their only home. The merchants get an absolute deed or buy up a vendor's lien on it, or they stop the credit of the farmer; he must have food, raiment and medicine. We are not living in the days of wooden shoes. With the uncertainty of having a cent to pay out after the crop is gathered. with even the mules under mortgage to the merchant, the strain upon the housewife forces the household to patent medicines and doctors. The un natural environment produces the necessity of drugs and condiments to replace the waste brain and body tissue, caused largely through excessive work and worry. 'The crop at the end of the year must stand it all, and offtimes does not cover the cost of plain grocer-

. In adjoining counties merchants sell for spot cash only. In this county I know of dozens of men who, one year ago, came here with a few hundred dollars and, after the crop was gathered and the merchant's note absorbed the whole crop, enquired whether all the Pullman walking berths were taken, and pulled out without a dollar. Likewise I know a few instances like the following: An energetic farmer, two grown sons and family came here with \$500 and two wagons and teams Ha left cultivated twenty-five acres of onions and \$300 worth of corn matured -and pulled out. The sheriff took his mules out of the wagons on the road.

The wealth of the South is increasing rapidly, but the wealth of the farmers (small land owners), the tenantfarmers and the farm help is diminish ing rapidly. The children of the tenant-farmer, leaving dress aside, look wan and listless and stunted, side by side with the landed proprietors' and merchants' children. As seen, climatic conditions do not cause this blighting influence. With rural delivery and cheapness of newspapers the day is dawning when the oppressed farmersand mark you, nine-tenths are renters -will awaken with an alacrity that will gladden the heart of every lover of justice and equal rights.

About every ten years an unnatural industrial crisis devastates the land, and every man in the nation, except the large capitalists, feels it; and between times a natural calamity such as the boll-weevil in cotton springs up. Then, in spite of all the laws made in the interest of the merchants, he, with his accumulated gains and large profits from long credit system, which system he must continue in order to reinvest his gains, finds he gets cleaned up by the city banks, as they are the only business people who do a safe business, through iron clad notes. The city banks at harvesting times are supported

by Wall street, hence this is one source of millionaires of Wall street type. One car of perishable fruit, tomatoes or cantaloupes costs, with icing charges, \$300 from Georgia to Pittsburg; hence this is one of the sources of railroad millionaires. Some of our carloads of onions, with no icing, simple, ordinary freight, cost 80 cents a hundred pounds. Paradise itself could hardly stand the pressure, but the farmers can't bear the burden past another national crisis. But for all time I do know that when the workingmen of this nation rise to claim their rights and liberty they will find not only the tenant-farmer but the small farmer likewise with them to save their own and their children's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Till that time comes let me be a lamp-post in the city than be a farmer in the country.

CHARLES POLLARD. Carriozo Springs,

Dimmick County, Texas.

boys from sixteen to twenty and they of the experiments they try from time are sent to the drying rods. These boys mark on the other side of the slip the number of collars returned. If a boy makes a miscount or if for any reason at all the numbers do not tally on both sides of the slip, the starcher is docked. The amount docked from her wages is purely arbitrary. If she is short a dozen of work she is charged from fifty cents to a dollar. If the return side contains a dozen more collars than the starcher appears to have received the starcher is docked ten cents and is not paid for the work she is credited with doing. The great majority of the girls are docked every week in this matter of the received and returned slip. The boys are pever docked, it being assumed, apparently, that they never make mistakes. But we no longer even wonder why these unjust distinctions are made.

If a starcher drops one collar on the floor she is docked five dozen collars. In other words for every collar dropped on the floor the girl must starch five dozen collars for nothing. The starcher is even held responsible after the collars leave her hands. If the bars on which the collars are dried happen to be dirty the starcher is fined, although the bars are supposed to be cleaned by other workers. If a collar drops from the cleaning bars and is found on the floor, the four girls whose work is nearest are fined. Since it is not possible accurately to locate the careless one the four are punished in order to fine the right one. These are not all the excuses for dock-

ing, but they are the most flagrant and unjust ones. It has been said on good authority that our firm alone has recovered from its employes, in fines, \$150,900, during the past ten years. I am not an expert at figures, but I should think that the amount was fully as large as that.

The starchers are no worse off in the matter of fines and hard regulations than the stitchers and banders and other women operatives. In some departments the pay is so low and the fines so excessive that the operatives hardly make a living wage. Yet, for some reason, the starchers alone have been organized. Our union has not been a very strong one and in the two recorded strikes in the last twenty years it suffered from the weakness and dishonesty of its leaders. Our position seemed pretty hopeless last August, just a year ago, when our

present troubles began. At that time several firms in the Asociation put in starching machines. We had no objection to machines, nor have we now, provided the machines do the work. We would welcome any device which made our task easier or enabled us to turn out more work. I want to make that point clear at the outset.

The machines were brought in but the table starchers were not put to work on them at once. Young girls were brought in from the outside and were set to work in a room by themselves. These girls until just before the strike were not subjected to the same conditions that the table starchers were under. They were given only the easiest work: they were allowed helpers, so that they never had to leave their tables. They were not docked for any cause. In this way they were able to make very fair wages, the payroll, in fact, showing that they received about the same as the table starchers, who were receiving larger pay per dozen collars. Then the table starchers were informed that hereafter all starching would be done by machinery and that wages would be cut to two

cents a dozen. At the same time they

to time, experiments which the workers are made to pay for. -One such experiment was the use of a certain kind of starch, presumably a cheaper quality than had been used, for the end and aim of all manufacturers is, of course, to lower the cost of production. I shall never forget that starch. It was a German importation. We tried very hard to use it, knowing, of course, that we would be docked if the work was unsatisfactory. It was impossible for us to get it into the linen, and our work all came out soft. We were docked, tried the starch again and were again docked. Then we struck, but our union was too weak to hold out. We went back, tried the starch three days more with the same result and finally convinced the firm that the starch was no good. We paid for that experiment with something like a week's wages.

3

Knowing the uselessness of combatting an experiment we kept on at the machines for a little while after we saw that they could not do the work. The factory was all upside down. One day one thing would be said and the next day another. Three cents a dozen for hand work began to be talked about, and then, all of a sudden, the light broke upon us. The whole thing was clear. The machines were merely a subterfuge to reduce wages. It is not easy to reduce a wage scale which has obtained for twenty-nine years. Awkward explanations have to be made and there is always trouble. The longest way round is the shortest way home in such matters. To put the burden of the reduction on the worker is a clever trick. To bring the thing around in the shape of a compromise is to save a great deal of trouble.

This sort of thing could not go on indefinitely and finally the end came. The table starchers and the machine starchers held a meeting and discussed the situation. We agreed that we could not stand a reduction of fifty per cent. We felt that we should have to grant something to save ourselves, so we agreed to accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. by working after machines, with bunchers and hangers-up, but we were firm in our demands and determined to stand by our old wages for table work. Meanwhile small groups of girls were discharged and laid off.

We appointed a committee to call on the head of the firm. He refused to let the committee into his office. Twice was the committee refused an interview. Then we struck. The girls remained in the workrooms until one of the firm-came in. He said he had business at the armory and could not talk to them. The leader asked when he would be willing to discuss matters. He said: "You must first go back to work, and I will consider about giving you a hearing at some future date."

The girls refused to go back to work until the matter of discharging and the matter of wages were discussed, and that night they were all discharged.

Several attempts were made to patch up the trouble. The Commissioner of Labor tried to intervene and the State Board of Mediation, I think it is called. did what it could. The Chamber of Commerce also tried. Arbitration was all the girls asked for, but they insisted that, the arbitration come before they went back to work. President Shea of the Federation of Labor and George Waldron, a delegate of the Federation, were chosen to confer with our firm. The firm referred them to the Manufacturers' Association. The Association refused to meet the men but agreed to meet a committee of the starchers. On May 11 the starchers met the Association, and two days later they met again. Nothing came of either meeting, and a few days later all the girls walked out, not only from our factory, but from the nine in the Association. The machines had not been installed in all the factories, nor had the wages been reduced in all the factories. although we knew that they would be. since the Association exists to kill competition between the factories. The immediate cause of the sympathetic strike was the action of the other factories in taking the laundry work of the factory where the strike occurred. We have been much blamed for this sympathetic strike. As for me, I cannot see the difference between our sympathetic strike and the sympathetic action of the factories in the Association. We have been out ever since.



side of the case was given to Rheta Childe Dorr by a Troy collar starcher for "The Independent". The author fears to have her name used, lest she never could get employment in her trade again.]

When I left school at the age of sixteen to go to work there were very few opportunities open to young girls, for the time was nearly thirty years ago. Therefore I considered myself unusually lucky to have been, born and brought up in Troy, N. Y., where the shirt and collar factories offered employment to women. I was lucky also in be ing a large, stout girl, for the work offered me when I applied was that of a collar starcher, and while this does not call for much muscle, it certainly requires endurance and a good constitu-In those days practically all the laundry work was done by hand. There no ironing machines and very few washing machines. The starching was about all there was for a girl of sixteen. So a starcher I became and a starcher I am to this day, or rather, I was until the strike came in May.

I theroughly enjoyed my first working years. The factory was not at all a bad place. I worked side by side with my friends, the girls I had gone to school with, met at church and at dances and picnics. The starching rooms were very hot and stuffy generally, like a Turkish work was hard on the hands; but I didn't mind these discom- I've seen girls discharged for talking and

we were very well off. There was nothing like the rush and hurry we live in now. We were not driven at such a furious pace, for, of course, there was] the foreman.

not nearly the business done then that there is now.

The starching itself was a very different affair. The collars were two-ply, instead of the thick, unwieldy things men wear now, and there was no "lady work," as we say. Just men's collars. straight or folded back at the cornerstwo or three styles are all I remember We were not obliged to dip those light collars. We simply rubbed in heavy starch, using our hands and soft cloths It was hot enough, but not the scalding work it is now.

The working hours were not too long -about eight hours a day. We went to work at nine o'clock, except in the busy season, when we were on hand at eight. The day passed quickly with the talk and sometimes a bit of a song to liven things up. We used to sing partsongs and old-fashioned choruses. Some of the girls had beautiful voices. We have to be at the tables at seven now and an ambitious worker is usually

in the factory half an hour before the whistle blows, to get her table ready. As for talk or singing, the foreman would have a fit if anything like that should happen. In our factory all talking is strictly forbidden. You run the risk of instant dismissal if you even speak to the girl across the table. Even at the noon hour you can only whisper.

job for sneezing. The foreman said she did it on purpose. They are not as hard as this in all factories. Much depends on

Collar starching cannot be classed with unskilled labor. It requires considerable intelligence and a knack of handling the starch so as to get it smoothly through the goods. A poor starcher can upset a whole laundry, for if the collars come out soft from the ironing machines they have to be washed over again. The collars come to us in bunches of a dozen each. We cut the string, dip the collars in a tub of scalding hot starch, throw them on the table, which is covered with a clean cloth, and with the tips of our fingers rub out all the bubbles and wrin kles and force the starch evenly through the linen. Then with a soft cloth we

wipe off the superfluous starch and pile the collars in dozens again. They are hung on long bars, which are thrust into drying ovens, after which they go to the sprinklers and ironers. This is mostly machine work, done by young girls. The finishing is hand work and is done by older women.

The starchers work very quickly, of course. They have to, both for the sake of the collars and for the sake of their wages. It is possible to starch fifty dozen or more a day, depending on the style of collar. I have often done so.

The straight band collar is easier than the wide turnover. If the work kept up at such a pace a starcher's wages

hip.

[The following story of the strikers' | forts. Looking back at it now I think | I know of a case where a girl lost her | a week, but, unfortunately, the busy | There are other factories in Troy, two season lasts only three months in the of which make the highest grade collars sold. They have refused to join the Emyear. A good statcher makes as hish as ployers' Association. These factories pay fifteen or sixteen dollars a week during better wages than the others and treat those three months. The rest of the year

she is lucky if she makes seven Jollars a week. The average, I think, is about six. The average wage the year round is between eight and nine dollars.

Ir order to make good money during the busy season I get up at half-past five in the morning, prepare a hasty breakfast, leaving the dishes for no daughter to wash. By half-past six an at work. In the middle, of the morning I stop just long enough to take a cur of coffee and a piece of bread, which stay me until lunch time. Ten minutes pause for lunch and I am hard at work again. Sometimes I work as late as eight across the table? clock. When I get home my daughter

has my dinner ready for me. A year or I have said that a girl in our factory two ago I used to have to get it my could make between eight and nine dolsclf after the work was over. Then, lars a week the year round. The books often there was washing to be done, for will show that this is true, but the fact I am obliged in my factory to wear a is you can't find out all there is to facwhite gown. Dark calico doesn't present tory work by looking at the books. You can't find out, for instance, how much of such an attractive appearance, you know. Many women have it harder than I

the employes wages go back to the firm One friend of mine has two children and in the shape of fines. To be docked two bedridden mother to care for after dollars a week is the commonest thing in the world at our factory. We expect hours, and just before the strike her husband was brought home with a broken it, in fact, and are thankful when it amounts to no more.

I am describing conditions in the nine When I go to work in the morning] factories which make up the Employers' am given a slip of paper marked en one Association. These factories supply side "Received" and on the other "Renearly ninety per cent of all the collars turned." . I mark on the one side the would amount to ten or twelve dollars and cuffs sold in the United States. number of collars I receive. When the machines? We asked ourselves the ques-

began to lay off ten girls a week. The great majority of the girls were entirely ignorant of labor union methods. Most of us had never even read any labor literature. But every one of us realized that the time had come when we their employes well. Unfortunately they must organize. The first thing the undo not launder their own collars. Most ion did was to agree, instead of having of their work is done in a large independthese girls laid off, to share our work ent laundry in the town. This laundry with them. We were anxious to retain pays its starchers five cents a dozen for the girls for more reasons than one. For collars. Everybody likes to work there, instance, we were puzzled to understand for the girls are treated splendidly. They why they were laid off. We knew that are allowed to talk and laugh as much as there was no shortage of work, for the they please, provided they don't waste firms were actually sending work out to their time. In spite of the high wages other shops. and the good treatment of the girls that laundry makes money. It seems queer,

We next agreed to try the machines, and we maintain that we did give them doen't it, when we are told that our employer's business would go to smash a fair trial. They were put in some tiin August, and the strike did not come if we were allowed to speak to the girls until the 4th of May following. We experimented with them long epough to convince all the starchers, including the new ones who had never starched after the tables, that the machines did not and could not starch the collars. The starchers were supposed to only have to rub the work over lightly after it left the machines, but the fact is they had to do as much to the collars after they came out of the machine as they did to the hand starched work. The machine work resulted in stiff welts in the loose linings

of the collars and these welts we had to beat and soak out, and often restarch the whole collar, making the process longer and harder than it had ever been, with a cut of fifty per cent, in our wages. Why should the firms have put in such

We have allied ourselves with the national body of the Laundry Workers' Union and receive strike benefits from them. Some of the girls, whose sisters are working, voluntarily do without the benefit money; so there is enough to support the others. Some have left Troy and have found work in other towns. The rest of us are still doing picket duty and are holding the union together in all ways we know of. We have every confidence in our leaders.

The churches generally are thoroughly down on the strikers and our own minis ters tell us that we ought to submit ourselves to the terms our kind employers are good enough to offer us. The hear of my firm is one of the most generous (Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

BEALT PROPLE essential for the moment and found nd 6 new Reade St., New York. P. 0. Box 1576. latent in the invader had free play; and Tel. 139 Franklin progress was secured.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party. Entered as second-class matter at the

New York postoffice, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office,

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

STATES:	inant
In 1888 2,058	subjec
In 1892	resistin
In 1896	Class
la 1900	Disher
The time is ripe and rotten-ripe for change:	in the
Then let it come: I have no dread of what	success
Is called for by the instinct of man- kind:	ters w class i

Nor think I that God's world will fall vasion in which the invaders find allies apart

Because we tear a parchment more or

-LOWELL. BARKING AT THE MOON.

The latest subject to which Bishop Potter has-turned his versatile mind is the subject of immigration. On this subject the illustrious gentleman-he is considered illustrious by the ruling class on whose pulpit, drum ecclesiastic, and in whose forum, the Civic Federation, he regularly beats his tattoo-has just uttered himself as follows, namely, to wit:

"Self-preservation, we are wont to say, is the first law of nature. The American Republic exists for the illustration and propagation and the maintenance of certain ideals of civic government and of personal freedom. The invasion of a race which would destroy these would be a sufficient ground for resisting such invasion and excluding the invader, and no less would this be true of moral standards. The basis of political ideals is a moral basis. The Nation rests upon the cornerstone of the eternal righteousness, and a race which by its moral or religious standards would assault these would strike at the foundations of the Republic Therefore, some restriction of immigration has in it the essential quality of equity."

What once were racial sentiments now are generally class-rule sentiments. Fears once entertained by a ruling race. now that races have been obliterated ong rulers and class instincts have taken among them the place of race instincts, are now reappearing as class fears that make the rulers shiver. What this interesting phenomenon means, and what is in store for the class with whom it now rises will appear from a consideration of the identical phenomenon in previous ages, when it rose in the breasts of ruling races. Two extremely opposite instances-Roman and Indianwill illustrate the point.

The Roman race once mastered the world. They invaded; they were not invaded. | This lasted so long that they took it to be a law of Nature. Presently the horizon grew black with the dust raised by -the approaching barbarians. "Self-preservation" - thereupon become the Roman watch-word. The "maintenance of freedom" was pronounced the

ission of the Roman alleged Republic.

NO "BUNDS" HERE! Readers of the Daily People will have seen in these columns an advertisement by the Wire Frame Makers Union call-

"As dominant "class" now takes the place of dominant "race," the change is found in the invader as well. Subject "class" is the modern translation for the one-time term and idea of subject What turned out true with re-"race." spect to the one-time subject "races" that migrated and invaded dominant "races," and supplanted and abolished them, is about to be repeated by the subject "class" that is migrating into and inading the territory ruled by the domclass in America. The invading t class is a Working Class, the ng dominant class is the Capitalist of this age. The fears of the Potters are well founded and are their hopes. If in the period e immigrations the dominant race tablishing a "Bund" here. Both the theinvaded country could offer no ory and the aim are mischievous to the sful resistance, what prospect of Labor Movement of the land in general s can there be for the Bishop Pothen the immigration has become a immigration, consequently, an in-

The "Bund" is a Russian organization of Jewish workingmen exclusively. It is a form of organization whose exclu ready at hand in the invaded country? sive Jewish make-up is not a matter of The Bishop Potters are barking at the choice but of compulsion. The special, moon; their class, the Gapitalist Class the exceptional Russian conditions left of America, is doomed. But they need and leave no other avenue open for re

not fear that therefore aught that the cruiting the Jewish workingman into the Capitalist Class has contributed towards revolutionary Socialist Movement. In Civilization will be engulfed with them-Russia, this element stood and stands selves. No real conquest of man to before the alternative-either remain wards Civilization ever is lost. Society dumb, driven and slaughteredscattle for never suffers shipwreck. As with the the Czar regime, or organize against it "barbarians" who immigrated into Rome upon strictly racial lines. The alternatand took and held possession, so will it ive is and was dread. It implied either be with the subject class that is immicomplete effacement of the valuable Jew grating to America and that, jointly ish element as a force in the Russian with their allies, the American wage Revolution, or the almost equally fatal slaves will overthrow the dominant class course of founding a revolutionary workand take and hold possession here. The ing class body upon a principle that

latter, as the former in their day, have does violence to a cardinal tenet of Sothe latent quality that Civilization now cialism, to wit, the solidarity, the one stands in need of; as the former did ness of the Working Class, regardless of when it absorbed whatever was valuable race, nationality, religion, or any other to Civilization in dominant Rome, so previous form of servitude. Of the two will the latter absorb and save whatever alternatives, the Jewish workingman in deserves saving in capitalist society, and, Russia chose the latter as the lesser of blending that with their own specific two admitted evils. This, in condensed virtue, save Civilization from pending form, is the "Rund's" own justification

collapse and carry it forward.

ALSO WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW. Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce under the caption "Mitchell Would Like to Know", a paragraph from the "Unit-

ed Mine Workers Journal" of the 5th instant. The paragraph contains a number of questions that raise further ques tions. Mitchell asks, if Debs, De Leon, and Hagerty are asked to address meetings

of Union men, "why not get Post, Kirby or Parry at once? -Which question suggests these oth-

ers: Why are the names of Belmont and Easley omitted from the above galaxy of names? Are Belmont and Easley, the recent hirers of Farley to break the strike of the Interborough Unions, less hostile to "organized Labor" than Post, Kirby or Parry? Can it be that there is a difference between the smashers of Unionmen's aspirations and the smash ers of the Unions themselves and outright? If there is any difference between the two can the difference be that the smashers of the Unions themselves smash the base of supplies for the Mitchells, whereas the smashers of the Unionmen's aspirations leave the above-named hase of supplies unsmashed and carefully nurse it? Is the mission of Unionism the keeping of the Mitchells in food, and clothing, and drinks, and trips

abroad? Is that what Unionism is for? Mitchell asks why should Debs & Co. invited to speak on Labor Day when they have "abused and blackguarded all that Labor Day stands for !" -Which question suggests these others: Does Labor Day stand for nothing else than to furnish the Mitchells an opportunity to display the rank and file of the Working Class as the merchandise that they trade in, to display it before the reviewing stands occupied by the political agents of the plunderers of that same Working Class? Does Labor Day stand for nothing else than to furnish an annual opportunity for the incubatees of the Civic Federation's Kindergarten on economics and politics to inoculate the rank and file of Labor with the Civic Federation pest vaccine? Is that all that Labor Day was ever meant for?

that of all leaderships, upon none more than upon the Jewish leadership is so incumbent to free their constituencics from the thrall of racial vanity and cohesion. The Jewish spokesman of Jewing a mass meeting on the East Side for ish wage slaves is, to say the least, crithe 4th instant. As the announcement set minally negligent when he raises not forth, the meeting was to be held under his voice against the herding of Jewish the auspices of the Industrial Workers workingmen in "United Hebrew" trades. of the World: it was to discuss the ques-When, therefore, a Jewish "Vorwaeris" is tion "of how to raise the trade from ite found shooing Jewish wage slaves into present miserable condition"; and English imitation "Bunds" it convicts itself of and Jewish speakers were announced felony to the American Labor Movement for the occasion. The advertisement was and of double felony to the wage slaves also offered to the Yiddish "Vorwaerts" of its own race: it attests its moral a Jewish Social Democratic party paper kinship to the nativistically Labor-disin this city, and was refused by the rupting and America-hating Social Desame with the statement that the Union mocratic New Yorker Volkszeitung Cor in question should join the United Heporation, emulous of the latter as brew Trades. The action of the "Vorackey of the Gompers A. F. of L., which waerts" proceeds from the theory that is the lackey-in-chief of the Belmont in America also there should be a Civic Federation. Bund", and it aims at the goal of es-

The Jewish wage slaves in America must shatter all American "Bunds"; theirs is the duty to shatter these as completely as the Irish wage slaves in America must shatter the Irish anti landlord organizations set up in America by Irish-American rack-renting landlords. As the latter are schemes of Irish schemers to prev upon the wage slaves of their race in America, the former are schemes of Jewish schemers to prey upon the wage slaves of their own race in America by perpetuating sentiments that have no place here except in the capitalist manuals to manoeuvre the Working Class into separate camps. No "Bunds" in America!

VICARIOUS ENJOYMENT.

The news from Newcastle and Ports nouth reads like a cross between a fairy tale and a debauch. The Russian and Japanese envoys, together with Mrs. Mead and other wives of the American dignitaries who are "doing the honors" of the land to the foreign diplomats, seem to be having the time of their lives. They are reported to be sitting at tables, "the menu of which includes salmon, lobster and chicken salad, capon, sirloin of beef, game pie, ham, paté de foie gras, rolls, cakes, ice cream, raspberries and cream, tea and coffee, and wines". Besides this, the men are renorted to be treated to "long and fragrant cigars" and automobile rides. There can be no wonder that "all concerned are enjoying themselves famously", as the reports run. But are those "concerned" only the ones who are partaking of these goodies? What of the working class that produced the viands and the other delectable things? Are they not "concerned"tho' somewhat remotely as it would seem ?

About fifteen years ago the Tammany administration of this city banqueted and feasted right royally another batch of foreign grandees, running up a bill of apwards of \$25,000 against the city. An injunction suit was started against the Comptroller enjoining him him from honoring the draft. The matter thus came into Court; it so happened that the Judge, before whom the case was argued, was an old man of old-fashioned principles; he listened with increasing indignation at the counsel against the injunction, and gave his decision in short order. It was to the effect that he could see no reason why the people of the city should "pay for meals that they had not eaten, for wines that they had not drunk, for cigars that they had not smoked, or for music that they had not heard". The Tammany dignitaries had to foot their own bills

Judge Van Vorst, the Judge in ques tion, evidently did not believe in vicarious eating, drinking, smoking and hearing music. But the crabbed old man

else they must undergo vicariously. Cob-

A SUGGESTION

Made by the Daily People of Thursday, August 10.

The despatches announce that Presi dent Roosevelt is to be in Wilkesbarre to-day, where he is to address the an thracite miners; the despatches add with various notes of comment that John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers, is to preside on the occasion. Knowing that the Daily People will be in Wilkesbarre before the performance opens, and also aware of the keen interest with which President Mitchell pores over these columns, we may still be on time with the following suggestion, to wit, that he commit to memory, or, if time is too short for that, that he read off the following as his introductory speech:

"Fellow workingmen and citizens of Wilkesbarre:

"Not to every man does the happy lot fall that falls to me this day. The wise man says that excellence depends upon seasons. What is excellence in winter may be abomination in summer You know that a rose may be a weed on a cornfield. 'Dirt', said an English wit 'is matter out of place'. In its proper place, all matter is 'clean', any vegeta tion is 'flower'; out of place or season, clean things become dirt, flowers weed. It is so with men's pursuits. What the vulgar mind considers absolute excellence, time and season may prove to be uncouth: and what the vulgar mind considers absolute uncouthness, time and season may approve as supremely excellent. Tight-rope dancing, or the footin-the mouth posture, is an illustration in point. The vullgar mind attaches to these the clown or the hypocrite idea: it condemns them: the wise man condemns or approves them according to the season. Out of season they are dirt and weed; in season they are clean and flower. The real question ever should be. What is the season? Upon the correct answer depends the 'dirt' or 'weed' the 'clean' or 'flower' opinion we should entertain of a man. It is the theory of the survival of the fittest put in different terms, pictorially applied. The season we now are in requires the tightrope dancer; only the hypocrite, the man with the foot in the mouth can survive. He accordingly is paragon. (Turning to and two subs for Weekly People taken. Roosevelt, pausing, and contemplating him admiringly with hands outstretched. palms inward.) I shall lack voice-"The deeds of Teddy should not be

uttered feebly. It-is held to-day that hypocrisy is the chiefest virtue, and most dignifies the haver: if it be, the man I speak of cannot in the world be singly counterpoised. He declaims against race-suicide yet favors blood and thunder: he declaims in favor of peace, yet strains for mighty military and naval establishments with an army of trained butchers panting for the opportunity to ply their trade; he poses as peace maker, yet stirs war between nation and nation; he announces himself a 'friend of labor', yet upholds the system that slaughters the workingman like sheep in the shambles; he preaches purity in government, yet promotes his Paul Mortons and Loomises; he roars against the violation of law, yet he sets the pace in law-breaking to the extent that some silly folks have pronounced him to be 'essentially of a law breaking mind'; he declares that 'the most exhilirating thing' the place of the strikers. The men are

LABOR IN CANADA Toronto Scene of Three Big Strikes-

Garment Workers, Lithographers

and Bakers Out. (Special Correspondence.)

Toronto, Aug. 6 .- Labor circles in this city are a little disturbed by the strikes of the Garment Workers, the Lithographers and the Bakers. The first named, according to Mr. . Samuel Landers, their chief, are "winning" right along, only a few shops being left that refuse to capitulate.

Samuel is a very slim gentleman, well versed in the devious ways of the settlement of strikes to the satisfaction of the capitalist and, of course, the word of such a redoubtable gentleman, as to the matter of "winning" right along, cannot be gainsaid.

The lithographic transferrers and pressman are out for the recognition of the union. It seems to be a case of a creation of a job trust. Stone, one of the bosses, states that the union desires that they (the bosses) employ only men belonging to this particular union, and it is probably so, as it is just in line with the conservation of craftdom. The leading light from St. Louis is here and he wonders at the employers refusing to accept the agreement, as he states that it is in

force in the United States and is proving "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all concerned Perhans so The Bakers have been carrying on

their strike for some weeks now, but two or three of the largest firms refuse to treat with the men. The Nasmeth firm, one of the largest bakers in the city, have been non-union for some years and seemingly, in spite of the pure and simple boycott, are prospering immensely.

The Section here is holding meetings every Saturday evening at Delaware and Blon streets, and are meeting with success. The speakers last evening were Martin, Warner and Kemps, and a very attentive audience listened to the exposition of working-class economics and the factics necessary on the economic and political fields to get out of the condition they occupy to-day as an article of sale in the Labor markets of the world. Literature was disposed of

J. M. R. [Enclosure.] From "Mail and Empire", Aug. 7.

LITHOGRAPHERS ISSUE TERMS. Offer Agreement to be Signed by Employers.

Bosses Will Not Recognize Union by Making Compact.

The fight between the lithographing concerns of the city and their pressmen and transferrers over the recognition of the union will probably be long drawn out. The men see in the increased capitalization of the Toronto Lithographing Company a scheme to form a large combine, as the company has also secured power to purchase the stock of other similar corporations. Mr. William Stone, president and manager of the company, left for England yesterday, and his visit is understood to be in connection with the proposal sings the hymns of Christianity, yet to bring out English workmen to take

to him 'is a man-hunt'; bravery is his willing to submit their demands to artheme, yet he lurched all runaways o' the bitration, but the bosses refuse to recgarland at San Juan, as Col. Bacon atognize the union by signing any agree-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-What is al this commotion about capital and labor: In olden days you did not hear of such a thing as a strike.

UNCLE SAM-There was a good reason for it.

B. J .- When a man wanted a job he applied for it; if not, he would reject or get another job.

U. S .- That's it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him. B. J .- If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not care who took the place he vacated.

U. S .- Of course not. B.J.-Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What say you?

U. S .- I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep.

B. J .- Asleep? I have been wide awake. U. S .- Not if you talk that way. B. J.-Do you think all this wrangling is right?

U. S .- It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question whether it can be otherwise.

B. J .- And why couldn't it?

U. S .- Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J .- No; he did so to improve his condition.

U. S .- And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at the job he had in hand?

B. J .- Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job. U. S .- And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleas-

antly upon the fellow who took his place? B. J.-Hem-er-

U. S .- Do you imagine that it is simply a case of the devil having now got into our people and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill-natured out of pure cussedness?

B. J.-Well-er-

U. S .- I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you.

B. J. (rubbing his eyes)-Meseems I have been sleeping.

U. S .- If a man can get a better job than the one he is fired out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not. B. J.-I guess so.

U. S .- But if a man can't get a better job? Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it!

there are those, Jew as well as Gentile, who do not accept the "Bund's", justification as valid. They claim that one of the very evils given by the "Bund" as a reason for its being-the lumping of the Jews together as Jews, due to the religious tyranny exercised upon the Jew by the Czar regime-is an evil which the "Bund" would tend to perpetuate rather

and apology for its existence. In Europe

than to end. Whether the "Bund" or its

European opposition is right is a matter

upon which the Socialist Labor Party

has taken no stand. Both on the Inter-

national Bureau and at the Amsterdam

Congress, the representative of the S. L.

P. has kept his hands off. For one thing

the situation in Russia is so abnormal

that it requires actual habitation on the

spot to acquire the requisite local color-

ing before determining upon a matter

of such practical detail; for another, the

whole issue may be considered as local-

ly European, with the men on the spot

as best qualified to handle. For these

very reasons, however, we are eminently

qualified to pass upon a "Bund" move-

ment in AMERICA. Here the thing

must be condemned without reservation.

ficial utterances, its hand is forced: fain

would it act otherwise, but it can not:

it can not because of the backward-

barbarous state of things met nowhere

but in the Czar's domains. If this reas-

Taking the Russian "Bund's" own of-

to the Jewish workingmen in particular.

The immigration of races which would
threaten the alleged mission was of-
ficially declared to be ample reason for
resisting the invasion. Some few clear-
headed Romans like Tacitus wrote
works holding up the "harbarians" as
musters for the imitation of the Roman
masters. But the words of the Tacituses
fell upon deaf cars, and resistance was
set on foot. Thousands of "barbarians"
were slaughtered on their way to Rome,
but many more took the places of the
fallen, and the ruling Roman race was
swamped.
It was similarly with the Indian The

Invasion of the "pale-face" aroused the mer's racial animosity. He felt its langer to his rule. Sachems arose without number who sought to lash their race's ire in order to make head against an invasion that threatened the cornerstone of (their) "eternal righteousness." Thousands of the invaders were scalped; many more took the places of these, and the one-time rulers of American soil were rolled over, overcome and swamped by the invader.

The unwritten law of human development has no respect for the bouquets that a ruling race may shower upon it self. In the course of time a quality needed by civilization and absent from the Roman or from the Indian, was present and latent in the invader. However superior in other respects the ined race may have been, the evolution of society required the latter's downall; and down they went. The quality hat the Genius of the Time considered preacher.

Mitchell denounces Debs & Co. for having "separated themselves from Socialism".

-Which declaration suggests this other question: Mark Hanna, the defunct President of the Civic Federation and Belmont's predecessor, also had his preference for the "good Socialists", is Mitchell Hanna's residuary legatee on Socialism ?

Evidently, like the genial Falstaff, who in particular. was "not only witty himself but cause

that wit was in others", Belmont's candle-holder Mitchell is not only inquisitive himself, but cause that inquisitiveness is in others.

It must make Loomis and Marton smile to see Roosevelt in the role of a

oning means anything, it means that, even in Russia, the "Bund's" peculiar policy is a policy of transition: it means a recognition of the danger that failed to catch the spirit of the age in lies in that policy, and the desire to which he still was lingering. Only sufdrop it as soon as possible: it means, fering must the Working Class of the in short, the express and emphatic concountry undergo themselves; everything demnation of such a policy wherever the backward-barbarous Russian conditions bett said pithily enough: "The Army, have been out-grown. In America theythe Navy, the Treasury are His Majesare wholly outgrown. Strychnine is rank poison: under certain pathologie conditions life can be saved only by the administration of the poison. The pathologic condition of Russia may need the application there of the "Bund". In America, the "Bund"-strychnine could only promote death. A "United Hebrew" trades body in America is a Russian

"Bund" on American soil. 'The administration of strychnine to a body that does not need it, and in imitation of the practitioner's administration of the poison to a body that does need it, is a

criminal quack practice. The segregation, in America, of Jewish workingmen into "United Hebrew" trades, and the promotion of such segregation, is, where innocently done, the work of stupid quackery, and, where intentionally done, the work of criminal schemers, bent only

upon their private, petty, vulgar profit, at the expense of the American Movement in general, the Jewish workingmen

Of all races-just because of the special conditions still existing in Russia and making the "Bund" there a necessity -- of all races, none so much as the Jew-

ish workingman is liable to be played upon by the capitalist class to his own. undoing, and the undoing of his fellow

ty's the Public Debt is the people's own". And so the workers' per capita of wealth is owned by them vicariouslythe capitalist idler holds it in their name; the "prosperity of the land" is enjoyed vicariously-the capitalist idler relishes it exclusively; the glory of the nation, that rests upon the workers' shoulders is refracted upon them vicariously-the capitalist idler absorbs all the rays. Why not have the workers also eat, drink, smoke and ride automobiles vicariously at Newcastle and Ports-

mouth; as they are doing? The Newcastle-Portsmouth performances, on the national stage on which

they are performed, may be providentially intended by the aroused Spirit of the Age to put to the pinched and sorely tried Working Class of America the ques tion:-

> "How do you like vicatious enjoyment? Would ye not be your own Judge Van Vorst?"

The announcement that the Fall River mills show big dividend gains does not harmonize with the manufacturers' declaration that the condition of business is such as to prevent them from restoring wage reductions. It will show once more that now,"as ever, the capitalists wage slaves of other races. It follows gains come out of the workers' losses.

political job I am soon to receive from him speaks for itself, for myself, for himself. "Fellow workingmen and fellow citizens, J turn, metaphorically speaking, ten somersaults of delight in introducing to you the fittest to survive in modern society-Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States!" We offer this as a suggestion. When one reads the harrowing accounts of accidents and death to workers all over the country, especially among the railroaders, he cannot help but thinking that the future poet, who shall want to "swell the breast" of the generation of that time with "patriotism", shall have to write:

and excellence at this season.

"A trainman of the Pennsy lay dying

by the road," etc. The battlefield can no longer claim, the honor for the display of deeds heroicthe railroads, the mines, and all other capitalist enterprises demand men of tion.

nerve, courage and "patriotism", and it is these industries now that bear the palm for heroes' deeds-and graves. The strife of battle is tame alongside these. and its heroes and victims can't be compared to those wrought by modern in dustries for bravery, calmness, and selfdevotion. Retune your lyres, oh, ye poets; ye have to sing to a new king,

tested. His pupil age man-entered thus, ment. Union men are not objected to, he waxed like a sea, and stands to-day but the employers with to be allowed the paragon of that hypocrisy that alone a free hand in employing men whencan flower and, consequently, is flower ever they wish, whether they belong to the union or not. "I take him for my model: I com The terms asked by the men are as mend him to you as your model: the follows: The employers shall employ union ment though non-union men employed

at present need not be discharged. The union guarantees to jurnish promptly efficient men when required, otherwise non-union men may be em-

ployed temporarily.

The fate of wages shall not be reduced during the time of his agreement. Overtime shall be paid as time and half, and Sundays and holidays double time.

Differences as to points not specifically covered in the agreement shall be settled by arbitration, the decision of the majority of the arbitrators to be final and binding on both parties.

There shall be no strikes nor lockouts during the time of the agreement. The employers shall not discriminate against men active in union organiza-The agreement to be for one year

The present ratio of apprentices to journevuten shall remain in force until a time agreed upon between the men and employers, though this question may be opened by any decision or arbitration in favor of a shorter work week, which may be proposed as a subject for joint action or arbitration King Capital! by either party.

B. J.-Yes. U. S .- And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament? B. J.-He is in a fiy, because the wages he could get at another job are no better. U. S .- And might be worse? B. J .- Yes: that would only make his

fix still worse. U. S.-In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. J.-Don't know

U. S .- Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.

B. J.-Oh, yes. U. S .- Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find someone clse to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. J .-- Of course not

U. S .- It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer mer asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed; machinery, improved machinery, still more improved machinery, large concentration of apital in syndicates and trusts-all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work-B. J .- That's just the way it has gone

U. S .- Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step-into bis place----

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.9, 1905.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

MINERS LISTEN TO ADDRESS ON | city ticket at a convention Monday night INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People :---Section Belleville, in conjunction with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Mixed Local No. 13, held a successful agitation meeting Saturday night, July 29, on the street at the Public Square. Comrade Andreas opened up the meeting with a brief talk on the class struggle and the necessity of the working class organizing on the industrial and political field in order to free themselves from wage slavery. He then introduced Philip Veal.

Veal opened up by showing how the working class to-day are being used by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants to produce profit and are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce. He further showed where the working class are being used to shoot one another down in war, which is carried on for the purpose of finding a market to dump the surplus products stolen from the working class.

Veal then gave a brief outline of the Chicago convention and the Industrial Workers of the World organized there. He then turned the searchlight on the United Mine Workers of America for expelling Comrade Wm. Andreas for calling John Mitchell a traitor and labor fakir and telling the miners to drop the United Mine Workers of America and join an organization of their class.' He said the revolutionists would fight the case if they prevented Comrade Andreas from going to work in the capitalist courts if necessary.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions. The question was then asked, "What part did John Green and the rest of the United Mine Workers of America delegation sent from here take in the convention?"

Veal said they did not say a word at the convention but sat like dummies: but when voting came and the S. T. & L. A. delegation voted "yes," they voted "no," and when the S. T. & L. A. delegation voted "no," they voted "yes." He showed that though the U. M. W. of A. delegates were bullies here and do practically all the talking at their meetings, they were placed in a different position when at the convention. They are weaklings and not able to fulfil a function among the revolutionists.

The next question was, "Will the pres ent labor leaders and officers of the pure and simple union be able to fulfil any function in the new organization when the workers are organized in same?" Veal's answer was "no," saving that they were mental and moral cripples and would be looked upon as such by the rank and file when once they become clear on the labor question, and that they could no more act as leaders in the industrial organization than that a twoyear-old child could dig coal.

There were other questions asked which were answered to the satisfaction of the thinking wage slaves. The meeting as a whole was a success. Four subscribers for the Weekly People and one German sub were secured, besides fifteen pamphlets were sold and a lot of leaflets distributed. A few of the men will join the S. T. & L. A. at its next meeting. Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 2.

at the Rathskellar The ticket:

· For Mayor-Tom Ivey. President of Council-Tom Moore. Board of Public Service-Jacob Mayer, Frank Leisner and Jacob Halperin. Treasurer-Oliver Jones. Councilmen-at-Large-George Conrad

and Matt Schmidt. Halperin appounced that he had become a Democrat and protested against his nomination. The convention would not listen to his protest because he was at the convention.

Conrad was chairman of the caucus and Moore secretary.

SENTIMENT CHANGING IN FAVOR OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People. Section Kansas City has not been saying much, but has been sawing considerable wood. Agitation meetings are being held right along and the attendance and attention improve in quantity and qual ity. The local of the "Socialist" party, a particularly green one, cannot understand why we "antagonize" them instead of joining the big party, the bigness being determined by the vote. After Mother Jones's sentimental meeting last Monday night, the Section Comrades did some good walking, wading into the local in good style. The ill manners of the chairman at the Mother Jones's meeting, when dealing with Comrade Hawkins, offered - a starting point of

which we availed ourselves. Thursday night a good meeting was held; Howard in the chair, Chalmers and Rogers speaking. Comrade. Chalmers spoke on the difference between Old and New Trades Unionism-which we always point out at meetings-urging all interested to write for full par ticulars to the headquarters of the In dustrial Workers of the World Com rade Rogers-who may be with us for some time-though not a member at present, has a clear knowledge of "The Difference", of the Class Struggle and the materialist conception, and is, with al, a first rate speaker; his speech was

well received. No questions were asked, but immediately the meeting closed a member of the local tackled Rogers on the right of the Socialist Labor Party to treat the "Socialist' party so sarcastically. Rogers, for the party, denied treating any honest workingman in that fashion. but pointed out the necessity of calling down a false statement, as had to be done by Comrade Tanner at the, "Socialist" meeting he attended Sunday. When "Jack" Woods of the "Socialist" party declared his party to be the only workingman's party, Tanner wanted in formation as to the Socialist Labor Party. Woods hedged under "Internationalism"-he is a London Dock Strike Socialist-but the soreness at the calling down remained keen right up to the following night. Rogers quit after intimating that comradeship did not extend to freaks, fakirs or hopeless dunderheads. Hawkins got in some good

quit. On a request to produce the Socialist Labor Party as its membership had become so small that a Socialist Labor Party man was very scarce, "a microscope being needed to find one", etc., several present strangers to us velled

work at once, jumping in where Rogers

inferred that a great deal of tobacco | might call it an entire walk-out. Some | son's ideas, and suggest a friendly diswas grown out there." I smiled in my superior wisdom Colorado furnishing the material for cigars! The very idea! But we live and learn, and in this

connection I have learned that one of the most promising industries of the State is the shipping of leaves of the sugar beet to Eastern cigar factories, where they enter into the manufacture of genuine Key West cigars. To-day I heard of a shipment of three

carloads to a factory located at Corning, N. Y. That cockney wasn't so far wrong after all! Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble. Florence, Col., August 4.

A PROTEST. To the Daily and Weekly People .-Well, I see you have refused to publish the protest 'I sent in a short time ago. In your reply in the Letter/ Box you state that I remind you of the "young man who always found micro-

scopic mud spots on his sweetheart's white dress" etc. Now comrade, that comparison hardly fits. While those spots I refer to may be few in number they certainly are not microscopic in size. You ad vise me to read the praises of The

People. I can say that I am and have been since it began, a careful reader of the Daily and I have nothing but praise for the clean matter in it. also admit that the "mud spots" are the exception and not the rule. But why have any when they can be avoided? If my sweetheart would deliberately throw huge mud spots upon her clean white dress I would certainly be justified in making a kick. And again these "mud spots" in The People show up all the more glaring because the other matter is of such a high standard. It is but a short road from "the sublime to the ridiculous." One such remark

in an issue can spoil the good effect the rest of the paper might make upon a new reader. We who are on the inside of the movement are not so likely to be affected by these "mud spots" but the man outside whom we are trying to reach and educate can rightly be come disgusted and the effect is often far reaching.

You will find enclosed a set of resolutions adopted by Section Indianapolis at its regular business meeting. August 1. and which I was instructed to forward to you. They, were adopted without a dis-

senting vote which will show you how others here feel about the matter, and you can see that according to your estimation we have in Indianapolis not only a "man with the microscope", but "Section with a microscope." Again I close, remaining fraternally,

yours for a paper with no mud spots, Frank P., Janke. Indianapolis, Ind., August 5.

Whereas, From time to time there anpear in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People remarks regarding various persons, which go beyond the limit of criticism in their actions and in which the personal appearance of the persons in question are made sport of, as, for instance, in the following extract taken from a recent issue of the Daily People: "Now as to those pictures of Hickey's, I would advise any reader of The People to secure one, providing they have enough rats or other vermin around the house to warrant your investing ten cents in an extermination.

It certainly would do the trick"; and Whereas, Such remarks are far beneath the dignity of a Socialist Labor Party organ; and

few are going back. As a Socialist I am looking on with commiseration, and witnessing well meaning, but misdirected workers go down to inevitable defeat on account of a wrong system of unionism, propagated by unscrupulous labor leaders mantained entirely for their personal graft. H. L.

BOSTON SCANDINAVIANS CONDEMN SWEDEN.

McCain, Wash., Aug. 4.

To the Daily and Weekly People :--At Boston, Mass., on July 23, the Scandinavians held a well attended and enthusiastic mass meeting in Pain's Memo rial Hall, 9 Appleton street, in order to make clear their attitude in the present controversy between Sweden and Norway. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club and the subject for discussion was: What interest has the Scandinavian working class in the present union conflict between Norway and Sweden, and do we approve of the action taken by

the organized workmen in Sweden"? At a recent convention of the organ ized workingmen of Sweden they disapproved of the action of the Swedish gov ernment, and declared that in case they should be called upon to fight against the Norwegians they would refuse to do so, and instead call a general strike of Scandinavian workingmen.

The action of Sweden in denving to Norway its petition for self-government was roundly denounced, as was also the Swedish and Swedish-American capitalist press, which has misrepresented the whole matter, especially the position of the Swedish workingmen.

The following resolution was passed at the close of the meeting:

"Resolved, That the Scandinavian people, assembled in mass meeting in Boston, declare it a crime against humanity and justice when a country's government deprives its citizens of their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we also declare it a crime when a country's government, through force or otherwise, deprives another country of the right of self-government.

"Therefore declare we Scandinavians, assembled in mass meeting in Boston. our absolute disapproval of the action of the Swedish government and the Swedish-American capitalist press in denying a people and a country their right to liberty and self-government. At the same time, we are in full sympathy and fully approve of the action taken by the organized workmen in Sweden and Norway in the matter.

"We send a greeting to every one in terested in the conflict now going on. and we unite with them in their united stand for justice, liberty and brotherhood."

Yours fraternally, The Scandinavian Socialist Club, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 6.

Per John Fasler .

"BIG SIX" INCREASE DUES. To the Daily and Weekly People :-With a membership of over 5,000 holding working cards and paving 60 cents per month dues, plus 1 per cent for "outof work" fund, and since January last an extra one-half of 1 per cent, the local typographical union (popularly known as 'Big Six") finds its funds insufficient to meet the expenditures from the General Fund, according to the report of the trustees of the union. Accordingly these gentlemen have recommended an increase of the monthly dues from 60 to 75 cents per month. With the printers enjoying such "prosperous" times, why should their dues not be increased ?--- and

cussion, pro and con Yours for more light, John Lindgren. Brooklyn, N. Y., August o.

00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and six subscriptions to the Weekly People and fifty-three to the Daily People were received during the week ending Saturday, August 12. The convention report of the Industrial Workers of the World has helped to increase the circulation of the Daily People considerably. We are getting larger orders from news companies and the number of individual subscribers has increased about 600.

of Cleveland, Ohio, sent in seventeen; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz., eleven; J. T. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., nine; Ira Buchanan, Bernice, La., nine ; J. Hanlon

haus, Ohio, six; Harvey A. Santee, New York City, six; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, Ohio, six; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., five; Frank Bohn, California, five; Rudolph Katz, New York, eleven.

J. T. Walsh, of San Francisco, bought ten yearly and twenty half-yearly prepaid sub cards. M. Biell, of St. Louis, Mo., took twenty half-yearly cards. We cannot supply any more copies

of the Weekly People of August 12, containing Debs and De Leon's speeches. The supply is exhausted.

Back numbers of the Daily People from July 24 on can still be supplied with the exception of the issue of July 26. Those who subscribe hereafter will have to miss that one issue.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We received during the week ending August 12 a considerable number of orders for the cloth-bound books.

The State Executive Committee Pennsylvania bought "Woman Under Socialism," by Bebel, and the Eugene Sue stories to the amount of \$6.70 worth. Los Angeles, Cal., also bought an assortment of cloth-bound books to the amount of \$6.70. Pittsburg. Pa., took one "Woman" and two "Silver Cross" and one "Infant's Skull," with some pamphlets also. Comrade Louwet of Kalamazoo, Mich., bought a copy of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," and a copy of "Socialism and Modern Science," by Ferri. Comrade Haselgrove, of Newport, Ky., ordered one "Gold Sickle," one "Infant's Skull" and twenty-three "Buzz-Saw" pamphlets. A copy of Marx "Capital" and other literature to the amount of \$3.15 was sent to Comrade Driscoll, of Bisbee, Ariz. The Cleveland Labor News Agency bought five copies of "Woman Under Socialism," and one Bronze Button. Comrade Anna Tewksbury, Grand Junction, also bought a copy of "Woman" and some pamphlets. We sent a copy of "Capital" and some leaflets to Comrade Monroe Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.

In pamphlets, we sold twenty-five "Reform or Revolution," twenty-five "What Means This Strike?" and a copy each of the S. L. P. National Convention Reports of 1896 and 1900, to Comrade Editor of The People the slander, that Dugan, Globe, Ariz. The Eleventh and he, Schleuter, had it upon specially re-Thirteenth Assembly Districts, New York, bought fifty pamphlets. Comrade Rosaas, of Duluth, Minn., bought pamphlets, assorted, to the amount of New Haven, Conn., them apart. Why, they are now going worth. \$2.67

LETTER-BOX * OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

5

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

production, which they alone produced,

and the natural opportunities, which

devil around the stump. For one thing,

the American colonists did not buy out

King George: such a process would not

be to effect restitution to the robbed,

but to replace the stolen goods by other

valuables in the robber's hands. For

another thing, there is not cash enough

in the land to buy out the capitalists.

They would have to be given bonds, and

toilers a part of their product to pay the

rectly skinning the workers through the

ond of the "Two Pages from Roman

History," pages 73-76, under the caption

"The Proletarian Revolution Brings

Along Its Own\Code." (Labor News,

T. W., GREAT FALLS, MONT ---

Cannot say for certain whether Nieder-

meier, the runaway embezzler of the

New York Brewers' Union, is a member

of the New York Volkszeitung Corpora-

tion. We are under the impression that

he is. Certainty cannot be obtained on

this head until the Corporation vields

to our request to publish the names of

its stockholders. Fact is that the

"Volkszeitung" and its English poodle

the "Worker" upheld Niedermeier until

F. F. NEW YORK-The Hazerty

speech on the third day of the conven-

tion was delivered in response to a call

from the convention, the same as Debs',

of those who spoke on that occasion.

C. V. D., NEW YORK-No animosity

whatever. Let the Volkszeitung Cor-

poration give up the flesh-pots of Bel-

mont's A. F. of L.; let it rise above its

stupid pretenses of Gernian superiority

he fled, while The People was lashing

Corporation's nasty pets.

2-6 New Reade street, this city.)

0-1---T. R. L., CHICAGO, ILL-Both | R. R., LAMARTINE, COLO .- The within and without the Socialist Labor cause of proletarian enslavement is that, Party did the Socialist Trade & Labor | due to their not owning the tools of Alliance do its work to perfection. It cleansed the Party of all elements that interfered with the propaganda of the Nature freely furnishes, they are robbed basic fact that the economic organiza- of their product. The idea of buying tion is the foundation and core of the out the capifalists would be to beat the political movement. It helped to sweep away the cobwebs of the effectiveness of the robbed does not buy out the robber: votes unbacked by the Might of the Union. It thereby put a snuffer on the political visionary and the political

G. F. H., PROVIDENCE, R. L .- The ancient bard answered you and such as you long ago:

'It is not I, but you who say it. You do what will bonds do but suck up from the the deeds 'And your ungodly deeds find me the. dividends on the bonds. Instead of di-

words."

J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Different machinery of production, the capitalist treatments of a thing affect different class would then be skinning them inpeople in different ways. The Jerry directly via bonds. The Socialist Labor O'Toole treatment tells well in many Party is not in the devil-around-thequarters. Schade, of California, put it stump-beating business. What the S. well when he said: "If nothing should L. P. will do for the capitalists in the appear in The People that someone ob- matter it will do for all other peoplejects to, the paper would have to be pubinsure them the untrammeled opportunity to work, and their full social share lished blank. of the product of their labor. The mat-

C. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN .-- Put your thinking cap on. Can aught be ter is treated quite in detail in the Secmore grotesquely absurd than the expectation of a manly, revolutionary posture on the part of a man whose horizon is bounded by his coffin, and whose conduct is controlled by his anxiety to keep that coffin safe? The Unions that set up coffin benefits produce such beings.

W. G., BELLEVILLE, ILL .- Mc-Eachren's excellent speech at the convention on the "Reasons for the Manifesto" is not omitted. It will appear in its chronological order in the stenographic minutes. The four speeches-Debs, De Leon, Hagerty and Haywood -were published in advance of the regular order, as one of the episodes announced in advance to which the right of way was to be given in the report. That portion of the stenographic report him, the Gravens and the rest of the has not yet arrived. Probably the stenographer will have secured the written manuscript from McEachren, Will

be in sure. G. D., BUFFALO, N. Y .- The thirteen divisions of the Industrial De Leon's and Haywood's, and of most Union appeared in the stenographic report in the Daily People of August 10, containing the Constitution in full. S. P., HOBOKEN, N. J .- Of course, the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party is amendable. The Constitution expressly provides for the method how. E. B., DENVER, COLO .- Correctly understood. It is not only the Socialist Labor Party and its officers that the Kangaroo element slandered with Debs and the Debs element; the Kangaroo element likewise, and often simultaneously slandered Debs and the Debs element- with the Socialist Labor Party. For instance, it is the present Kangaroo. Herman Schlueter, the Editor of the Volkszeitung," who, in 1897, slandered Debs by dropping into the ears of the

hand of fellowship. Until it does, blows will rain over its head as a nuisance that must be abated. W. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Drop in any day. The exchange pigeon holes liable authority that Debs traveled upon are free to you. You will had the pripasses. By thus slandering both sides, vately-owned Social Democratic or Soand thus setting the two sides against cialist party press all adrip with sup-



of its German readers, however few and fewer these may be, by saying that the English language is dishonest ;---in short, let, it cleanse itself, and we would be the first to cheer and extend to it the glad

each other the Kangaroo sought to keep port of the A. F. of L.



to	tour	the Ne	ew En	gland	States	
100108		SPACE Received				

ANOTHER CASE FOR "THE DIF-FERENCE'

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The clipping enclosed is another good case for "The Difference" and is selfexplanatory. It is from the Hamilton "Sun" of July 24. This man Halperin, who is mentioned in this clipping, at one time belonged to Section Hamilton and we had to get rid of him. He then drifted into the "Socialist" party, when they organized here and is still a member as far as we know. The last we heard about him, prior to this convention, was that he was distributing announcement cards' for a Democratic candidate for probate judge.

The proceedings of this convention also shows up the tactics used by the "Socialist" party members in this neck of the woods. Their tactics are about the same here as anywhere else and it seems as if they are after votes again by putting a self-confessed Democrat on their ticket.

J. H. Nordholt.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 2.

[Enclosure.]

IVEY WANTS TO BE THE MAYOR.

Socialists Nominate City Ticket-Halperin, Who Says He Has Become a Democrat, Is Placed in the Running for Board of Public Service.

in derision at the statement. One shouted: "You'll find thousands to one you found a few years ago; they've shown prove to be beneficial to the person in us where we (workers) stand and where question in that such remarks .show they stand, but where you people stand the low level of the source of criticism; no one knows."

therefore be it An American Labor Union man said: Resolved, That Section Indianapolis, "There will be one Socialist party in Socialist Labor Party, does hereby en-1908 and though I've been long a "Soter its protest against the use of our cialist' party sympathizer, I say that papers for such matter, and we hereby party will stand for the principles the ask the editorial management of our Socialist Labor Party has fought for." papers to remove such paragraphs from Asked to substantiate his statement any communications which may come that the Socialist Labor Party was in for publication; and be it growing and the "Socialist" party is dying or dead, Hawkins quoted Local Resolved, That we enter our protest against the editorial management of Cincinnati, Local Omaha, "Volcanic The People for closing its columns to Rumblings", etc. The "Socialist" party a similar protest against the above men protested, declared and stormed, mentioned remark sent in by a member but through it all could be felt a strong in good standing of this Section; and be Socialist Labor, Party sentiment, a it further change, truly, to two or three years ago. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-Assuring you of our intention to take tions be sent to the Daily and Weekly full advantage of this Socialist Labor People for publication, and that the Party sentiment, I am, fraternally, same be spread upon the minutes, of

Robt. S. Chalmers. Kansas City, Mo., August 4.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

ANTICIPATED BY "THAT 'PARISIAN To the Daily and Weekly People. Some years ago, while in the city of To the Daily and Weekly People: Pittsburg, I got into conversation with am one of the striking operators on a Londoner, who, upon hearing that my the Great Northern Railway, in conhome was in Colorado, remarked that it junction with the Northern Pacific. The must be a great tobacco raising State. strike is conducted on the theory of "Why, no!" I answered in surprise. "What makes you say that?" "Well, don't you see 'Colorado Ma-

in the annals of strikes, notwithstanding valuable time. The Socialists of the city nominated a duro' on so many boxes! From that I that as far as the operators go, you I heartily endorse the comrades John-

this Section.

Passed August 1, 1905.

WITTICISM"."

only 15 cents! The "union" must be Whereas, Such remarks can only be detrimental to our work of organizakept up, you know! tion and education, and in fact only

New York City, Aug. 9.

THE NEW OCCASION.

To the Daily and Weekly People :---Apropos of "The New Occasion," by C. A. Johnson and Olive M. Johnson: New occasions require changes and if we are,

as we ought to be, an up-to-date organization, then we also must move with the SE times, and we must change our tactics

Typo.

as often as the occasion requires. The comrades Johnson have started a new ball arolling, which shows, as often before, the advance of ideas. "The New Occasion" ought to be seconded by all who feel an interest in the labor union movement, or at least ventilated. The Johnsons are open and above

board. They suggest, not to "bore from within" but to fight against fakirism from within as well as from without. But, in order to enable our class conscious members to fight they need to be

made free from appearance of disloyalty to the Socialist Labor Party by the proper course, namely, a referendum vote, thus doing away with the necessity of waiting for a convention to meet to revoke the objectionable clause debar-

ring our members from officership in pure and simple unions, a clause that was once good and has done its duty, individual craft unionism, and is destined but is now a hindrance to the present to be one of the most miserable failures forward movement. This will save

Emblem Buttons. The Connecticut S. E. C. bought books and pamphlets to the amount of \$4.00 worth. Ten Marx lithographs were ordered by Comrade Labz, of Jamaica Plains, Mass. SEATTLE WORKINGMEN, AT- TENTION. A meeting has been arranged to take place at 509 Third avenue, Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday evening, August 29,	The speech delivered by De Leon in our city last July to will be published in the People as soon as space will per- nit. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter re- eived. Could you not get up an ar- icle "As seen from the audience," con- aining at least one-half of the scores of excellent observations that you made? M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.—How an that minister look in the face the eople who attended the meeting. There with the document giving the figures osted up before the whole audience.
---	--

bought fifty "Burning Question of around saying that "Debs is an ignor-

a "Political Educational Club." It aims to impart and promote an intelligent understanding of modern political economy, to demonstrate the advantages of progressive thinking over antiquated, metaphysical methods of rea- Republican party. Will C write up the soning. clerical story which he mentioned? "UNPARTEIDICH." NEW YORK

If you are interested in the succes of such an undertaking you are hereby invited to be present at the above named place and the date mentioned, and to become a charter member.

A. G. Dehly, N. G. Spear, Carl F. Rave. Organizer. Scattle, Wesh, August 5.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription exsafely get out his citizen papers under pires. First number indicates the month. the name that he and his family are unisecond the day, third the year. formally known in the country.

d you not get up an arn from the audience," coneast one-half of the scores observations that you made? office. WINONA, MINN .- How nister look in the face the ttended the meeting. There cument giving the figures efore the whole audience. he remained silent; outside he yells "falsification." That should be enough for every thinking man. Send his performance. The poster "Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet" must be obtained from the

-Ja guter Mann, wir haben es den Her-

ren schon oefters gesagt-der Social-

ismus ist der Kampf und nicht die

J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY .- First

J. P. W., WILMINGTON, NEW

ZEALAND-Constitutions of Shoemak-

ers and Masons arrived safely. Appre-

D. R., NEW YORK-A person can

rate. Will be in next week's People.

Ausreisserei.

ciated.

G. F. L. BOSTON, MASS-First-Senator Perkins read the preamble of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the U. S. Senate in 1897, His reason for so doing was to show the radi-July to will be published in cal character that the Labor Movement was assuming.

Second-Do not know exactly the date of the organization of the National As-HICAGO, ILL .-... Matter resociation of Manufacturers .- Any 'one reading this, and able to give the answer, is requested to send same to this

> E. F.; HELENA, MONT .- A healthy movement consists of MEN. Men never are envious of one another's capabilities. The American movement is so vast that it has ample room for the various capabilities of men without number-and none too many

J. C. R., BOSTON, MASS .- Articles are acceptable. Brevity is desirable. H. O., LOUISVILLE, KY .- The stenographic report of the Chicago Convention is bringing out clearly enough where "Debs, De Leon and Hagerty" stood, and where "Simons and Coates" stood. No further answer needed. M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; S. A. DUQUOIN. ILL.; S. B. R., NEW YORK; L. A., KALAMAZOO, MICH.! C. O., FLORENCE, COLO.; W. L. WASHINGTON, D. C.; D. C. L. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; O. R., MUN-CIE, IND.; F. D., ROANOKE, VA.; T. J. J., TRENTON, N. J.; M. S., NEW YORK; D. C. D., SOUTHAMPTON, ENG : E. C. C., WILKESBARRE, PA ; J. R. F. DUQUOIN, ILL ; F. M. L. R., N. Y. CITY-Matter received.

OFFICIAL

MATTONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER-Beary Kuha, Secretary, 3-6 New Reade street. New York. COCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont NEW YORK LADOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City 'The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C. Meeting held at Daily People Building 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, August 11, at 6.30 p. m. Deutsch abseatt. Pierson chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Communications : From Sections Richmond nd Erie Counties, financial re-, outs and announcing election of officers. From Schenectady, proposal for membership-at-large. Referred to Section Schenectady. From Section Broome County report of first regular meeting. Filed. From S. Narzak, College Point, L. I., requesting information on Party Referred to Section in that place. Queens County. From Organizer R. katz three letters, one on conditions in Elmira, and two dealing with the suppression of his meeting by the police, and requesting instructions. It was decided to instruct Katz to insist on his constitutional rights to free speech and, if necessary, to make a test case of any attempt at further suppression of those rights. It was also decided to draw up a letter of protest to the Mayor of Elmira, making it clear that the S. L. P. will insist on free speech being upheld. Kihn, Kuhn and Moren were elected a committee to draft both the letter to Katz and to the Mayor of Elmira.

As the Secretary of the S. E. C. will leave town August 14, Adam Moren was elected to act as secretary pro tem during his absence.

The following financial report for the month of July, 1905, was accepted: Receipts-By dues stamps, \$53.52; by Louis Rosenthal, Kingston, N.Y., donation, per R. Katz, \$2.00; by Julius Wohl Kingston, N. Y., donation, per R. Katz, \$3.00; by R. Katz, sale of literature (July), \$4.00; by R. Katz, subs to The People (July), \$8.75; by Forenade Venner, Brooklyn, N. Y., donation, \$2.00; by Wm. Prue, Amsterdam, N. Y., donation, \$1.00; by mileage, \$13.38; total, \$87.65; deficit, \$165.18; \$252.83.

887.65; dehcit, \$105.18; \$252.83. Expenditures—To agitation (R. Katz), \$109.60; to N. E. C. for dues stamps \$140.00; to Correspondence Bu reau (postage), \$1.04; to Correspon-Bureau (supplies), \$1.03; to 5th and 15th A. D. Brooklyn N. Y. postage and sundries, \$1.16; total, D. Sanderson, Los Angeles, Cal. ... \$252.83.

The Correspondence Bureua reported having sent out fifty-eight letters since last report. New connections were made in two counties. Sections Rock-land and Broome counties were also communicated with. Coin cards are in hand and are being sent out. Received. Adjournment followed, J. Ebert, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Saturday; August 12, the following contributions were received for the above fund: George Scheer, Danbury, Conn. .\$' 1.00 J. H., Jersey City, N. J O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y., (June, July, August) 3.00 Section Schenectady, N. Y., per D. De Leon..... 14.00 B. H. Williams, organizer, dona-

De Leon Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O ... ALL ABOARD FOR "DER ARBEITER" PICNIC. On the 19th of August, the Socialist

abor Club of New York will hold a picnic for the benefit of the Jewish parv organ "Der Arbeiter." The committee in charge of this affair is doing everything in its power to make necessary arrangements for that

It should not be forgotten that a Grand Concert will also be held, for which first class talent has been engaged.

The following members of the Independent Variety Actors' Union will participate in the concert:

dav.

Sketch artists: Mr. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Klein and Mr. Louis, Soloists: the five Mirnoffs. Mr. Kessler, Mr. Konut, Mr. Karp, Miss Wiettenfeld, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Peskin. The following musical reciters will also appear: Mr. Cornblum, Miss Zwerdling, Mr. Chargal, Mr. Tuchman, Mr. Spieser, Mr. Rosgo, Miss Alice Rosen and Mr. Schneider.

The music for this occasion is furnished by the Musicians' Local 11, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Now, all those who think it necessary to maintain a Jewish Party Organ, through which we can propagate the principles of true Socialism to the Jewish workingmen will make it their duty to be in Glendale Scheutzen Park, on-Saturday, August 19, and bring their friends along. The price of the gents' ticket is 25 cents. Ladies' tickets cost only 15 cents each. If you have not got your tickets yet, get them NOW. The Committee.

MALLONEY TOOL SALE. . Owing to a change in the price of the tickets for the above, new tickets are to be issued. The new tickets will be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents each. Therefore, those who have purchased fifty cent tickets are requested to send them to the undersigned to be

exchanged. 8. Winauer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, August 19, 8 P. M .-- Getty square. Chairman, P. Troy. Speaker, Julius Eck.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND. Previously acknowledged\$458.75

2.00

1.00

1.00

1.50

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1.00

150

H. Studman, L. A. 4., Detroit, Mich. V. Panovec, Mt, Vernor, N. Y..... P. Farrell, Los Angeles, Cal.... E. Chamberlain, Los Angeles, Cal. M. Shea, Los Angeles, Cal. J. Shea, Los Angeles, Cal. J. L. Gray, Los Angeles, Cal. J. C. Hurley, Los Angeles, Cal. .. A. Demuth, Los Angeles, Cal. G. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal... L. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. F. Apple, Los Angeles, Cal. C. W. Reis, Canton, Ohio, J. Epstein, Canton, Ohio J. Farrell, North Bay, Ont. 1.00

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st. New York; per year 50

Arbetaren (Swedish), 2-6 New Reade 4.00 street, New York; per year 1.50 Der Arbeiter (Jewish), 2-6 New 14.00 Reade st., New York; per year 50 1.00

THE NEW OCCASION

By C. A. Johnson and Olive M. Johnson, Member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, for the State of California.

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth: They must upward still, and on-

ward. Who would keep abreast of Truth.

-Lowell. At the convention of the Socialist Labor Party in 1900 it was ad:pted as a constitutional provision that no member of the Party should be an officer in a pure and simple union. Great was the effect of this. It had come to a point when demonstrative action had become a necessity. Through press and forum we had indicted the labor fakirs and demonstrated the American Federation

of Labor to be an organized scabbery. This indictment had to be given time to act upon the American Working Class before a new sound and powerful organization could be launched. But at that time our position had been eminently illogical. We scourged the organized scabbery and yet worked with and for it. The questions came from everywhere: "Why do Socialist Labor Party men still belong to the thing, and aid it to win such victories or defeats as it does?" Boring from within had already proven its own stupidity and in-

effectiveness and hence to the above questions we had practically no anwer. But the effects of the 1900 amendments were at once felt. First, it parted at once the goats from the sheep in

the Socialist Labor Party. The goats bristled up for the fight, the sheep slunk gradually away; second, it established a defined difference between the sickly "Socialist" party policy of boring from within and the manly Socialist Labor Party attitude of smashing from with out; third, it made logical our position. We had always held the rank and file to be honest but misled by the officers of the organized scabbery. It was among these tainted things alone that our men were forbidden to be counted. Whenever their living did not depend upon it they generally withdrew completely from the unions. They were no longer tied to them by the absurdity of boring from within, and whenever they did belong and were asked why, they could proudly answer: "I belong under protest, as I depend at present on the job trust for my living. I pay my dues as a fine for the right to work, no more no less." It worked. Our indictment of the fakirs has taken effect everywhere our manly defined position has gained the attention and respect of the rank and file. We smashed from without We have broken through the barricade of prejudice with which the fakirs sur-

rounded themselves, we have scaled the breastworks and are ready for the battle. The Industrial Workers of the World are now lined up with us of the Socialist Labor Party in this fierce fight. But at this stage a new problem presents itself. The American Federation of Labor, or the Organized Scabbery, must be smashed; there are no two opinions about that. We are ready for the fight also. But now within the American Federation of Labor, within the enemy's stronghold, we discern our now on; such is the discontent in the American Federation of Labor, there will be few national 'trade conventions but the question will come up as to dissolution with the American Federation of Labor and affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. Discontent may bring the question up; but who is to fight it out if clear and well grounded men are not there? Take for an illustration the miners in Illinois. We have some fighting comrades there. Let them at this time withdraw from the United Mine Workers and join the Industrial Workers of the World, and the result will be that they are out of a job. However, the Illionis organization has long been a thorn in Mitchell's side. There is great discontent among

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

the United Mine Workers in that State. Perhaps at the very next convention the question of affiliation will come up. Would it not be the duty of the Illinois Socialist Labor Party miners to be there, and fight this battle out? Their morals, even should they fall flat on the fakir brood that may be in the majority, will go home to the rank and file and eventually, if not sooner, will bring the desired result.

Let us again illustrate this by Robert Randell. The blow struck by him from within at the last United Mine Workers' convention has rung throughout the length and breadth of the land. Had Randell been a Socialist Labor Party man at the time that blow could not have been struck. It could not have been struck because the Party constitution would have kept him out. The history of the movement would have lacked an important page. In itself we think that this event proves that the time has come that this clause, once so effective, only serves to tie one of the Party's fighting arms.

Another and different illustration may be drawn from the building trades organizations.' In themselves they are probably the most effective job monopolies in the country. At the same time the building trades workers, as a whole, are among the best material for the Revolution. They are free and easy, travel a good deal, meet various experiences, are generally independent, but feel the ups and downs of Capitalism quicker than any other workers. The \$1 a day factory slave does not lose

much when he loses his job. Misery alone supplants misery. But the \$4 to \$6 a day mechanic when his wages go down to \$1.50 or when no work can be had feels the effect; and such fluctuations are frequent in the building trades.

However, as matters now stand in the building trades organizations the fakirs have an almost impenetrable ring by holding up the contracts on the one side and the workers on the other. This ring will be hard to break through unless indeed the Citizens' Alliance should succeed in it. But in such a case the workers would be the sufferers, and it might have a deteriorating effect upon them, which it might he hard for the Industrial Workers of the World to repair. It should therefore not be allowed if it can be prevented. The problem therefore presents itself with these workers that they ought to be swung in line in bodies and very near as a whole. Open rebellion against fakirdom should be incited everywhere! This, it seems, could best be possible by the Socialist Labor Party men and Industrial Workers, who are fast gaining the respect of the rank and file, as far as possible try to supplant the fakirs in the commanding and strategic positions. Not as walking delegates and national presidents, but in honest local unions and at craft conventions. The officership of the American Federation of Labor is a grand piece of machinery with which to control the rank and file. Why cannot this, if cleverly handled, be used for good as well as for evil? All razors are not made for cuthroats. The Organized Scabbery has built up a machine, let us use it, whenever possible, for the benefit of the Revolution. There is no more danger of Socialist Labor Party men becoming corrupted by the fakir influence, because the pure and simple unions are fast losing prestige and the rank and file will soon have the fakirs on the run. When they can no longer deliver the goods, the capitalists will soon go on a general strike against them and their Judas coin will no longer be forthcoming. It is that glorious day we must hasten with all our might.



B. J .-- If anyone does he is left without bread.

.U. S .- It is, consequently, quite a nat ural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around

B. J .- It now strikes me that these felows who want "America as she is" and who in the same breath want "the America of our daddies" are-U. S .- Either rascals or fools.

B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- "The America of our daddies" s gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, "the America, or, rather, the Europe our daddies fought agin." He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane where

they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

A COLLAR STARCHER'S STORY. (Continued frob page 3.)

contributors to the Y. M. C. A. and has helped build and renovate two churches. He is called an active Christian and is very much looked up to by the best people in Troy. Others in the Employers' Association are splendid churchmen. The Sunday schools and the church societies have a great hold on many of the stitchers and banders. For this reason large numbers of them hold out against a sympathetic strike of the operatives. They tell us privately that they hope we will win and if we do they will probably form unions of their own. That is always the way and we do not complain. There is one little bit of comfort. You ought to see how fat and rosy the girls are getting in the open air. Girls who didn't look like anything are as pretty as pinks since they began to do picket duty.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Philadelphia-Organizer: Chas. Durner, Corresponding Secretary: James Ray; Financial Secretary: 'Detlef Rehder; Literay Agent: James Erwin.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR. August 29,-Youngstown, O. August 30-Steubenville, O. August 31-October 6-Pittsburg, Pa.

Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workingmen reside.

JAPANESE NOTES.

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

A Successful Strike.

Jananese laborers are slowly learning how to fight the capitalists in organized bodies.

Some seven thousands of the coal coolies in Port Moji, near the coal-mine district of Kiushiu, went on a great strike last month. Their claim was an increase of wages which the capitalists refused. During the two whole days of the strike the great steamers in the port numbering twenty or thirty, were vacantly laying in anchor without being supplied with coal. The capitalists at last gave way, promising to raise the wages at the rate of ten per cent. We are very glad to hear this victory of the proletariats, not only because they got a little higher wages at present, but mainly because they are thus becoming conscious of the power of organization to be able to overcome their masters.



Fall River, Aug. 7 .- The quarterly statement of dividends paid by the mills for July was issued Saturday by G. M. Haffards & Co. These are the mills where the workers struck against a twelve and one-half per cent. wage reduction last year and lost. The statement shows a distribution of \$217,150, as against \$148,850 in the corresponding quarter of last year, and \$156,300 in the previous quarter of this year. The distribution in the first yearly quarter was less than \$100,000, the end of the strike of six months then being at hand.

The earnings for the quarter just provide themselves freely with cotton, owing to the strike. The "earnings" will balance the losses of the strike, The Wampanoag mills, which passed their dividend have just given an order

for \$150,000 worth of new machinery, and the earnings of the quarter were applied toward a reduction of the indebtedness. The Stafford mills made a very satisfactory showing, but the surplus was turned into the mill expense accounts.

The Davis mills and the Luther mill are new and they have not entered the dividend paying list. The Davol mill had a strike on its hand most of the quarter in its weaving department, but t showed a surplus of earnings which

ments. The Conanicut mill has enlarged its plant to twice its capacity within a couple of years and the earnings are diverted toward payment for the changes, closed are believed to have been the largest in a general way in several years and included every mill in the city, something that has not taken place before for a decade at least. This was due undoubtedly to the fact that in the early days of the crop year the mills did not The Parker and Hargraves mills both showed surplus earnings which were used in reducing the indebtedness. The Seaconnet, Shove and Fall River manufactory showed the best returns from their plants in three years and they were

applied toward the debts. The Ancona company entered the dividend paying list by declaring a one and one-half per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of \$100,000. This corporation took over the Slade mills property and thoroughly denovated it, adding more spiedles and throwing out all the mules. It has also adopted the new system of weaving with warp stop motions

and long bobbins on all of its looms. If a normal trade exists for the balance of the year there is reason to expect that the mills will enter the year 1906. in better condition than they have been for the past five years. Their condition is reflected in the mill stock market. On Saturday the largest blocks of stocks offered by auction here for several years were all sold at prices above the ruling quotations and there is a better demand for the shares than at any period in two

years. A table showing the distribution in dewas applied toward paying for improve- tail is appended:

Corporation-	Capital.	Rate.	Amount
Am. Linen Co	\$800,000	Ι.	\$8,000
Ancona Co. (pf)	100,000	11/2	1,500
Arkwright Mills	450,000	I	4,500
Barnard Mills	495,000	1	4,950
Bourne Mills	1,000,000	11/2	15,000
Border City Mfg. Co	1,000,000	1	10,000
Barnaby Mfg. Co	350,000	0	•••••
Chase Mills	750,000	11/2	11,250
Cornell Mills	400,000	11/4	5,000
Conanicut Mills	300,000	0	
Davis Mills	500,000	0	
Davol Mills	490,000	· 0	
Fall River Manufactory	240,000	0	
Flint Mills	580,000	11/2	8,700
Granite Mills	a 1000,000	11/2	15,000
Hargraves Mills	800,000	0	
King Phillp Mills	1,000,000	11/2	15,000
Luther Mfg. Co	350,000	0	·
Laurel Lake Mills	300,000	. 2	6,000
Merchants' Mfg. Co	800,000	1	80,000
Mechanics Mills	750,000	I	7,500
Narragansett Mills	400,000	11/2	6,000
Osborn Mills	750,000	I	7,500
Parker Mills	\$00,000	0	
Pocasset Mfg. Co	600,000	11/2	6,000
R. Borden Mfg. Co	800,000	11/2	12,000
Sagamore Mfg. Co	900,000	11/2	13,500
Seaconnet Mills	600,000	0	
Shove Mills	550,000	0	
Stafford Mills	1,000,000	0	1998 -
Stevens Mills	700,000	11/4	8,750
Tecumseh Mills	500,000	11/2	7,500
Troy C. & W. Mfy	300,000	3	9,000
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	1,200,000	11/2	18,000
Wampanoag Mills	750,000	0	
Weetamoe Mills	550,000	. I	5.300
Total	\$22,965,000		\$217,150

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.	workmen there to turn out a much great-		
American Labor Most Productive and	er number of shoes per head than is ac- complished in the United Kingdom. It is stated that twenty-eight firms alone		
Cheapest.	is stated that twenty-eight firms alone		
Why American boots and shoes find so	in the United States make an average total output of 200,000 pairs a day.		
large a place in British and other markets	Two examples are given of the saving		

J. Van Veen, New York 1.00 John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1.00

Previously acknowledged \$1181.93

Grand Total.....\$1221.43 Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

The Industrial Workers of the World headquarters, 148 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman. General President.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION!

wage workers employed in the silk industry, either as weavers, warpers, twisters, dyers, etc., desiring to join or sympathizing with the Industrial Workers of the World, an industrial organization which has for its aim and object the uniting of the workers into a class conscious organization for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

Nothers! Mathers !! Mothers !!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

a used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN e TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. OTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, LLAYS all PAIN ; CURES WIND COLIC, and and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts a bottle.

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German), 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio; per year1.00 Nepakarat (Hungarian), 197 East 4th street, New York; per year. 1.80 Ragione Nuova (Italian), 22 Bond street, Providence, R. I., per year 25 He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

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

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPON-DENCE BURFAIL

The New York State Correspondence Burcau, S. L. P., desires the comrades. sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there

are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organiza-

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made. Address all information and com-

munications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 2-6 New Reade

own brethren en masse. Are they to go down in this fight with the fakir crew that have so long misled them? Some will undoubtedly, others can be saved, and the question now is to save as much as possible and do it quick. Each one of the American Federation of Labor organizations that can be inded to rebellion is an addition to our ranks: therefore this question presents itself to us and we desire to hear others' opinions thereupon: "Has not Section 7, Article 2 of the Socialist Labor Party Constitution fulfilled its function in Socialist Labor Party history? Should not the striking arm of every Socialist Labor Party man now be loosened, so that effective amashing from within can be added to that from without? The industrial organization is now in the field with a large enough membership to form a rallying point. A few industrial organizations are nationally powerful; the other industries are practically unorganized on a national scale. To organize the unorganized is one duty of the Industrial Workers of the World; to gain the organized workers is a far more serious one. Thousands upon thousands of men and women are dissatisfied in the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, but cannot break away from the present job monopoly unless it can be effected on a large enough scale to make the present monopoly ineffective. Thousands of Socialist Labor Party men, thorough industrialists, will yet be forced to wear away years perhaps within it. Boring

from within is out of the question; but to fight from within, in every manner, they should be allowed to do. From

CINCINNATI CITY TICKET. Section Cincinnati, O., Socialist Labor Party, has nominated the following ticket for the coming municipal election in this city:

For mayor, Otto Miller, machinist; for president of the council, Charles Pandorf, candy maker; for solicitor, William Henke, waiter; for treasurer, Charles O. Schmidt, core maker.

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

A Socialist Teacher to be Dismissed. Comrade Zama, a teacher of a Common School in Tokio, is to be dismissed before long because he is a Socialist and declares his principle publicly. Comrade Zama graduated with an excellent result of examination from the Tokio Normal School last year. We are informed that the educational auhtroities were at first quite vexed to find that this promising teacher, whom it had brought up to be an obedient lamb, turned out to be a zealous Socialist. But it has at last resolved, though most reluctantly, to dismiss him, in order to show that the Socialist spirit will not be tolerated in

the educational world. We are very sorry for the authorities. as there are many other young teachers and students of the Normal School, who

earnestly believe in Socialism. But why were they not molded after the pattern such as the authorities choose during the course of many years in the school, and why were they on the contrary deeply interested in the spirit of Socialism which might have reached them very rarely? The answer is very simple. The official ethics is false and hypocritical while our Socialism is a naked truth. That is all.

abroad is explained by the British consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Powell, in his annual trade report for 1904, just issued by the Foreign Office. It is owing to cheaper production, due to the use of laborsaving appliances, of which, by the way, British manufacturers were slow to take note.

Although only 197,000 workers are employed in the shoe industry in the United States, as against 200,000 in the United Kingdom, the United States makes more shoes than any other country in the world. This condition of affairs, says Mr. Powell, arises from the fact that practically all shoes are factory-made in most improved machinery enables the 2d.-London Chronicle.

effected by the introduction of machinery. Thus, 100 pairs of men's fine grade, calf, welt, laced shoes, single soles, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1865, required 2,225 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1 2s. 3d.; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1805 in 206 hours. at an average cost of 35. per pair. Then 100 pairs of women's fine grade, kid, welt, buttoned shoes, single soles, patent leather tips, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1875, required 1,995 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1805 the United States, and the use of the in 175 hours at an average cost of 28

The Speeches Of EUGENE V. DEBS and DANIEL DE LEON Delivered at the CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' CONVENTION On July 29, 1905, are published in leaflet form, and for sale at \$2.00 per thousand. Since we can no longer ship leaflets at second-class-mail-matter rates, we cannot sell them at the old price of \$1.25 per thousand, unless the orders are for large enough quantities to enable us to send them economically by freight. In such cases they will cost \$1.00 per thousand and the freight charge. This leaflet should be extensively circulated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,