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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## I. W. W. ACTIVITY

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM MANY POINTS.

### SHERMAN IN HOBOKEN

An enthusiastic meeting with a crowd, closely packed hall was held in Hoboken last Monday, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Joseph Jacobs introduced Julius Eck as Chairman. Chairman Eck in opening referred to the defeat of the Lithographers in last year's strike which proved the inefficiency of pure and simple craft unionism. He also referred to the Chicago convention and the misrepresentation of it and the I. W. W. by the capitalist press including the Hearst sheets and also the Volkszeitung and the "Socialist" Review.

The Chairman read the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, first in the English language and then in a German translation made by him for the benefit of those Germans whose knowledge of English was not sufficient to enable them to easily understand it. He then introduced President Sherman who was greeted with applause as he had previously received upon entering.

The musicians of Local 23, I. M. U. of the I. W. W. furnished music, four bands, one of them the West Hoboken Italian Brass Band which recently joined the I. W. W. local union, combining to march and play on the way to the hall. President Sherman in opening stated that the labor question is the real question of life at the present time.

Some who were not at the Chicago convention have undertaken to criticize the work of those who were there. They think they are all the wise ones. I will say right here, said he, that those who prophesy that the I. W. W. will be a failure will make a mistake. (Loud applause.)

The man who were there knew what they were doing and they fully realize what that constitution means which they adopted. It means a revolution different from what we've ever had before.

Unionism is not a matter of sentiment, whether it be craft or industrial. It is a business proposition, said President Sherman. He then went on to review the development of the trade union in the days of small production. "But," said he, "it was 'trade' unions they formed and some of the tradesmen looked down upon the less skilled and imagined himself a plutocrat in the ranks of labor."

"Sometimes they won in the past but show me a trade union that has won anything in the past eighteen months!"

To illustrate the interdependence of the members of the working class he compared the modern method of industry to the wheels in the clock in which one removed will upset the whole mechanism. In the same manner if one portion of the working class refuses to work it interferes with all the rest whether they be skilled "aristocrats" of labor or the "unskilled" laborer.

President Sherman also referred to the absurdity of race prejudice which are fostered among the working class to keep them divided in the interests of the capitalist class. While referring to the fact that we don't have to tear craft unionism to pieces as it is tearing itself to pieces, a pure and simple poked his head in the doorway and shouted: "Trades unionism will fix you all right," but he quickly withdrew his head when he saw the complexion and temper of the audience in the closely packed hall. Sherman remarked that he didn't blame the poor fellow as he was probably a business agent in some union.

The speaker then described the strikes of the Garment Workers and Teamsters in Chicago as a further illustration of the impotency of craft unionism. He also spoke of the molders working in shops in Chicago while Machinists were on strike.

Sherman declared that he didn't believe in agreements. When you are thoroughly organized you won't need any agreements, he said. We can then post up an agreement and say we'll work while we're satisfied but will quit when we're not.

All great changes for good have been opposed by a majority. Wendell Phillips and his few friends were stoned and mobbed but a few years later tons of powder were burned to enforce the principle that no human being should be sold on the block and the world applauded.

"I want to say that those opposed to Industrial Unionism that say we are dreamers—personally, I say don't wake me up, let me dream on."

President Sherman also referred to those who previous to the convention appeared to be friendly and since then

have been knocking the I. W. W. He said he could not understand how they figured it out that it is better for the workers to be in divided crafts and not united in one grand union. He also spoke of the difference in election of officers which in the I. W. W. is by referendum vote of the membership and not by a convention mostly made up of paid delegates who know they must vote a certain way or risk their job.

"Capital never licked labor; it is labor that has always licked itself because it has been divided," said Sherman, "and we want to see labor organized so that all will act together and then the capitalist will disappear."

Questions relating to the composition and financial features of the I. W. W. were asked and answered and at the close a number of names were secured of those who came up and expressed their willingness to join the organization.

The repeated outbursts of applause and the close attention given by the large audience of workers to President Sherman's presentation of the position and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World was accepted by those in charge of the meeting as an encouraging indication of future possibilities in Hoboken.

Sherman Pleased With Industrial Union Outlook in the Eastern States.

General President C. O. Sherman of the Industrial Workers of the World, Monday, in conversation with a Daily People reporter, expressed himself as highly pleased with the prospects for future development of the I. W. W. down East, particularly in Massachusetts, where he spent some time after returning from his trip to Nova Scotia. He declared that his experience everywhere tended to confirm his belief in the brightness of the outlook for strong organizations in this section of the country in the near future.

The delegates to the Nova Scotia Convention, President Sherman, said, received the message of Industrial Unionism enthusiastically and were eager to have him remain longer in their territory to carry it to the unions on the Nova Scotia peninsula and Cape Breton Islands. In fact, he said, everywhere he visited the great trouble was that he couldn't stay long enough to satisfy those who wanted to hear more of Industrialism and have the agitation spread.

Everywhere the rank and file were eager to hear and quick to catch on, which, he remarked, augurs well for the future of the I. W. W. As usual the only opposition at all encountered came from officials, paid business agents, organizers, secretaries, and the like, who live off the game of keeping the rank and file in ignorance and playing at capitalist politics on the strength of their influence with the union men whom they dupe.

In all President Sherman is well satisfied with his trip and feels that when he gets back to Chicago he will be able to look back upon the time he has been away as well spent.

SHERMAN'S SPEECHES AND DATES.

General President Chas. O. Sherman, spoke to the Stationary Engineers of New York City, at Beethoven Hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, and at Schenectady, Sept. 27; Gloversville, Sept. 28. He will speak in Buffalo on the 30th inst. Detroit will be visited on Oct. 2.

UTAH STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSES I. W. W.

The State Federation of Labor of Utah, made up of Amalgamated Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Painters and Decorators, Teamsters, Tailors etc., has just concluded a very successful convention, with a large attendance. The plans and methods of the Industrial Workers of the World were presented to the convention with the result that a resolution was passed urging all affiliated unions to study the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World and promote the use of their Universal Label.

Organizations Consolidate in St. Louis—

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—At a meeting held on September 18 at Smith's Hall, the members of Local 3, S. T. & L. A. and Federal Labor Union 500, A. L. U., consolidated and organized a local of the I. W. W. The union is known as Local (Mixed) 84. Following is a list of the officers:—President, H. Knobel; vice-president, Morris Biel; recording-secretary, Wm. Hoestendick; financial-secretary, J. H. Eichenhorst; conductor, A. L. (Continued on page 6.)

## THE COAL SITUATION

PITTSBURG INTERESTS EXPECT GREATEST MINE TIE-UP NEXT SPRING.

The President of the Bituminous Trust Speaks for the Poor Operators—Vast Quantities of Both Anthracite and Bituminous Being Stocked at Convenient Shipping Points.

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—From eastern Pennsylvania to western Illinois, and as far south as Kentucky, the coal operators have combined, and there is likely to be the greatest lockout in the history of any industry in the United States about April 1 next if the operators and miners carry out their present plans. Managers of great corporations are at their wits end to secure a coal supply for the impending trouble. The railroads will store vast quantities of coal during the winter, and woe to any belated cars that are sidetracked on or about April 1 next. They will surely be confiscated by any railroad that can get its clutches on the same. It is possible that heads of many manufacturing corporations cannot understand why they are unable to get coal dealers to attend to next year's supply. But as it is customary for all coal contracts to be based on the mining scale, and as the present wage scale does not expire until April 1, 1906, they may feel secure until that time, not knowing the price April 1, may be jumped at least fifty cents a ton, and possibly more.

It is said that plans for the impending shutdown are to be completed at a meeting to be held of all the coal operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and possibly Kentucky, in Chicago November 22. Herman Just of Chicago, has called the meeting. Eastern interests are in hope of electing George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading, chairman of the gathering. The anthracite coal operators are up against a tight proposition and they wish to join with the bituminous coal mine operators.

Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal Co. and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co., is chairman of the operators' committee that adjusts the wage scales for the interstate commission, which includes western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Robbins is head of an organization which mines and ships more coal than the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lackawanna and Erie railroads combined. Mr. Robbins was asked to-day for a statement relating to the conditions and he said:

"The consumers have been getting their coal too cheap. The operators are not making any money. The output of coal is greater than the consumption. The public does not care what it pays for the coal providing one concern does not get the coal cheaper than another. An advance of ten cents a ton on coal would mean an increase of \$2,000,000 in our receipts. There are very few consumers that would object to such an advance."

"Something must be done by the operators to make profits for the stockholders and bondholders. A general shutdown has been proposed. There are very few persons that realize the immensity of the coal trade, or the enormity of the pending situation. Every mining scale in the country expires next April 1. The miners' union will demand of the anthracite operators an eight-hour work-day; recognition of the union in some form; increased pay for unskilled labor, and a minimum and uniform wage for day laborers in and around the mines. The proposition of an eight-hour work-day they will not grant. This means a snag to any further chance for a settlement unless the miners back down. As long as we deal with the United Mine Workers the anthracite people will have them to contend with. If the Inter-State Association of operators refuse to deal with the coal miners that would ultimately kill the organization."

"Personally I am willing to deal with the miner's delegates so long as they come to the conventions uninstructed and are willing to give and take. If the miners are to give their delegates iron-clad instructions, I see no use for a conference. Each can file his vote and that would end the conference unless the vote was unanimous, which is impossible. I take the same stand relative to the operators. If they send their delegates or representatives to a wage conference—

with final instructions, there cannot be a successful conference. I am insisting that miners and operators come to the next January conference ready to adopt whatever measures are best for the coal mining industry, and not to the sole benefit of any individual concerns or men."

"With a reduction in wages, will this not also tend to reduce the price of coal under existing competitive conditions?" Mr. Robbins was asked.

"This is the one weak feature of reducing wages. I see no remedy except the reduction of the output," Mr. Robbins replied.

"Are the miners willing to assist in reducing the output by shutting down the mines for a reasonable length of time, Mr. Robbins?"

"I presume they would rather remain idle a month or so than accept a reduction in wages," he replied.

Vast supplies of coal will be stored from now on. The hard coal operators are already piling up fuel and before the closing of winter millions of tons of hard coal will be piled up near the mines to be delivered during the shutdown. Unless the coal miners can secure the co-operation of railroad trainmen there will be no dearth of fuel in the east until the middle of next June.

The bituminous operators cannot effectually store soft coal at the mines. It will be stored at the head of the lakes and at the Lake Erie docks. All the barges, boats and coal flats available will be filled with coal in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers against the days of famine. These facts are given on unimpeachable authority from various sources.

The lock-out or strike, which ever form it will take, will involve about 400,000 men directly. Taking the shipping into consideration which will also suffer through the shutdown, more than 500,000 men will be forced into idleness until the coal mines resume again. Of these there are 140,000 men employed in coal mining in the anthracite region. The Pittsburg Coal Co. employs 65,000 men directly and the railroads and vessels carrying coal on the lakes, together with dock hands will run the total up to 80,000 men.

The total production of coal in the country during 1904 was 351,196,953 tons at a total value of \$445,643,548, at an average price of \$1.27, as compared to \$1.41 in 1903 and \$1.22 in 1902. The average price of anthracite during 1904 was \$2.35, as against \$2.50 in 1903. The average price for bituminous coal during 1904 was \$1.10, as against \$1.24 in 1903. The price for 1905 has been lower than that of 1904, and should average between ninety-five cents and \$1 per ton for the bituminous output.

President Mitchell is working overtime in the anthracite region to line the miners up for the coming fight. The United Mine Workers of America claim to have 150,000 miners supporting the union, while there are at least 120,000 more on the outside who support the organization but are not connected with local unions. Prices on coal have already begun advancing in anticipation of the closing of the mines.

### ROBBINS AT WORK.

Chairman of the Civic Federation Department of Trade Agreements Accused of Bribery.

The below article is taken from the "New York Commercial" of Tuesday, Sept. 19. The President of the Pittsburg Coal Co., which is also known as the "Soft Coal Trust," is Francis L. Robbins. Robbins is one of the chairmen of the Civic Federation's Department of Trade Agreements. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers Union, is the other chairman.

### THE ARTICLE.

IS PITTSBURG COAL CO. TAKING PART IN POLITICS?

Republican Official Declares Unfair Means Were Used by It to Aid Mine Workers' Leader.

Special to the New York Commercial:

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—Both labor and political circles were somewhat shaken to-day when it was openly charged by Senator Muehlbronner, secretary of the Allegheny County Republican committee, that the Pittsburg Coal Co. had reached into the political game and had used unfair means at the primaries. It is charged by Muehlbronner that the coal trust in its great anxiety to help William Dodds, secretary of the Mine Workers here, to the nomination for clerk of courts, it

## THE COMING CONFLICT

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION WITH THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Will They Pit Their Empty Stomachs Against the Operators' Stockades of Coal, or Avert a Strike on April 1, 1906, by Going Out on November 1, 1905?

[Extract from Wm. D. Haywood's Labor Day Address, at Mystic, Ia. From the "Denver 'Miners' Magazine", of Sept. 21, 1905.]

As the time approaches when the coal commission's awards will expire, March 31, 1906, the suspense and anxiety of the coal miners throughout the entire country is being aroused. Your president, Mr. Mitchell tells you that the companies in the anthracite regions are preparing for trouble; that stockades are being erected around their mines for the purposes of storing immense quantities of coal. Vice-President Lewis has urged you to prepare for the inevitable. The anticipated conflict is the question paramount in the minds of the officers and the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America. A strong force of organizers is at work in the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania, exerting every effort to strengthen your organization that has been depleted of many thousands of members during two years of inaction.

The United Mine Workers of America have been shackled, handcuffed and gagged with the three years' agreement. The functions of the union were naturally contracted to such narrow limits as to stifle the spirit and stagnate the blood of unionism; consequently thousands of your members lost all interest in the organization. The check-off system was not in operation to prevent their delinquency, nor can you blame men for lack of interest in an organization that has accepted conditions which virtually compelled its membership to lie dormant for the period of three years.

The sacred contract is the God to which you pay servile homage, the altar on which you are continually making unholy and inhuman sacrifices.

No labor organization has a moral right to become a party to a time agreement with an employer for unless you are in a position to compel the company, corporation or employer to abide by the terms of the contract, they always prove to be traps for your own destruction, as is plainly evident in the anthracite fields, where your organization has suffered from a tremendous loss in membership, while the purchasing power of the wages awarded by the coal commission has materially decreased, in fact, the anthracite miners to-day are getting less compensation for their labor than they did in 1902. Though receiving a little more in wages the price of all the necessities of life have greatly increased. No arrangements were made by the commission for these changes in conditions. The abnormal increase in flour, meats and other staple articles is probably brought about by the war in the Orient; but to whatever reason it may be assigned the result is the same to the coal miners, whose wages can only be determined by their purchasing power.

Mr. Sharp, your executive board member for this district, has told you of his experience in Pennsylvania—of the terrible conditions prevailing there—in some localities men were discharged for speaking to an outsider; where in one town eighteen hundred human beings are huddled together in one hundred and fifty small houses. The people living in the coal camps are subjected to the iron rules of the Frierk Company, their meagre wages taken from them by the rental and pluck-me store system. A bitter discrimination exists against all members of organized labor, and especially the United Mine Workers of America.

Do employers regard "joint contracts" as sacred instruments? Let me answer this by referring you to Article 9 of the commission's award; it reads as follows: "The commission adjudge and award that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of said organization." Is Mr. Sharp's story

## RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

INTRODUCTORY.

Milwaukee, Wis.

To Weekly People,  
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed you will find a copy of my resignation, that was remitted to the members of the 21st Ward Branch of the S. D. P., which branch is a stronghold of craft conscious, so-called Socialists and also of the great leader of the Wisconsin S. D. P. The reasons that I am submitting this copy to you is that the members of above stated branch are saturated with their leader's ideas and have built a fence of prejudice around them and their party, so everything outside of their own tactics is wrong and anyone following or having more sane and more reasonable ideas than their own, is looked upon as a traitor and an enemy to their partyism. So you can readily see it is just like casting fertilizing matter on fossilized things. I want to let more of the rank and file know a few of the reasons wherefor I quit the party, and it would be absurd to try and have it published in the Social Democratic Herald (in which Gompers has a share indirectly), which is the main voice of the passing A. F. of L. and its side show, the S. D. P. of Wisconsin. Yours industrially for the Co-operative Commonwealth,  
J. H.

P.S.—We, the I. W. W. had good meeting last night, and still hold open air meetings, with a few disturbances now and then, from henchmen from the so-called labor's friends' side.

(Enclosure).

Milwaukee, Sept. 12, 1905.

21st Ward Branch of S. D. P.  
Comrades:—A few words to the unprejudiced minds (but most are so), that will probably be of some value. I want it understood before hand that I do not write this to antagonize the rank and file, nor do I intend to be instrumental in disrupting an organization that is founded on rock-bottom principles. But I want to let all members know that I have not been asleep for nearly the last two years, the time that I've been in the party. Now let it be understood that the following is for the good of all members here, so that in the future they will always have a watchful eye and stand by principle even at the cost of partyism.

Now, I will not go into detail and make a whole lot of charges against the party and its "leaders." It cannot be denied that the S. D. P. of Milwaukee sways the whole Wisconsin movement, and that this movement is far from being a sound Socialist movement; far less a revolutionary movement. I call it a reform party. Although the Socialist party throughout the U. S. is not sound, still it recognizes the movement in Wisconsin as an opportunist movement. Only a few days ago a member of the Detroit local of the S. P. substantiated the foregoing sentence.

I do not believe in a party that claims to be a Socialist organization which ignores the international even the national movement and forms state autonomy. Nor do I believe in a party whose press is privately owned, and where the controllers thereof manipulate it to perpetuate their jobs, regardless of truth or principle. Neither do I believe a paper

to be a Socialist paper that turns down Gompers on one page, while on the next he is given space to advertise his fake organization, FURTHERMORE HE HAS A SHARE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD ALTHOUGH UNDER PROTEST OF SOME OF THE RANK AND FILE.

There are other things which have not escaped my supervision at the various branches that would incite a non-partisan Socialist to gasp for breath. But that is human nature they say! Well enough. Mark this well; that a Socialist paper should support an economic organization that stands for the principles of Socialism and that is planted on the class struggle, this cannot be disputed. The political movement is only the reflex of the economic organization. In view of that fact I would say that that proves the S. D. P. is not based on the class struggle and the sound principles of Socialism, because, to a great extent, and the dominating extent, it is the reflex of the A. F. of L. The very members that hold offices in the A. F. of L. also hold offices in the S. D. P.

They say, "join the union of your craft," and the next moment they exclaim, "join the party of your class." It's impossible to teach class consciousness along those lines. That is the same as putting men into small organizations and have them through these organizations fight each other and at the same time induce them to join another organization that intends to have this fighting element united as a class. Is that class consciousness? No; never! I've condensed my say as much as possible.

Comrades of the rank and file, in the name of all fair-mindedness, I appeal to your reason as a Socialist (if such you claim to be), and say this: weigh matters carefully before judging, and consider that I am only a wage slave as yourselves, struggling for an existence on this monopolized earth. Undoubtedly this will bring hatred, scorn and scorn upon me from many; but it has always been that way, and will be so for ages to come. Aye; there will be some, who will even go so far and low as to grovel in the mire and do injustice to me at every turn of the road. And for what? Because I place principle above partyism.

This communication means my resignation from the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin. In conclusion I want to say this: I want to ask you to be fair-minded in all matters as it is the best policy for a Socialist to follow. Remember comrades that if any one stands for the solidarity of the working class and the unification of all the toilers of the world, in one class, on both the political as well as the economic field it is I. W. have but one common enemy and when the time comes to face him and wrest from him the things upon which our very lives depend and which we rightfully own (and which I do not intend to buy back) then you will find me in the front ranks along the firing line, working harder every minute, to hasten the day upon which the workers of the world will be economically free and will have a right to live. In the meantime I'll not fall asleep.

Yours industrially for Socialism,  
John Herold.

## A SUGGESTION

NEXT WEEK'S WEEKLY PEOPLE, THE ISSUE OF OCTOBER 7TH, WILL BE AN EIGHT-PAGE PAPER, A SPECIAL NUMBER, CONTAINING THE ADDRESS OF DANIEL DE LEON, ENTITLED "THE PREAMBLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

WE SUGGEST TO EACH OF OUR READERS INTERESTED IN THE PROGRESS OF THE I. W. W., AND WE KNOW NEARLY ALL OF YOU ARE INTERESTED, THAT YOU EACH ORDER A SMALL BUNDLE OF THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, AND DISTRIBUTE THEM AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND FELLOW-WORKERS.

THIS SPEECH IN THIS SPECIAL NUMBER OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE IS MOST VALUABLE I. W. W. PROPAGANDA MATTER, AND YOU WILL AGREE WITH US THAT IT IS FOR YOU IN EACH OF YOUR LOCALITIES TO SPREAD I. W. W. LITERATURE. THIS MUST BE DONE OR THE PROPER FOUNDATION CANNOT BE LAID FOR THE I. W. W. THOSE ORGANIZED AND TO BE ORGANIZED IN THE I. W. W. MUST GET A CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSES THE ORGANIZATION IS TO ACCOMPLISH. IN FACT THEY CANNOT BUILD THE ORGANIZATION ON CORRECT PRINCIPLES AND OPPOSE THE FALSE TEACHINGS OF THE OLD TRADE UNIONS, UNLESS THEY HAVE A CORRECT CONCEPTION OF WHAT KIND OF ORGANIZATION IT OUGHT TO BE. THEREFORE, WE SUGGEST TO YOU THAT YOU ORDER AND DISTRIBUTE A BUNDLE.

WE WILL SEND THEM TO YOU AT ONE CENT PER COPY, AND YOU MAY PAY FOR THEM IN STAMPS OR WHATEVER MAY BE THE MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO YOU. WE ARE SURE, WHEREVER YOU ARE, YOUR FIELD NEEDS THIS WORK, SO WE URGE YOU TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN ALONG THE LINE OF THIS SUGGESTION.

ADDRESS: WEEKLY PEOPLE, 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

# AN ADDRESS TO WAGE WORKERS BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

## PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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ists' standpoint. We know that always, in passing their judgment upon any action of labor, they are guided by a consideration of their own class interests; only, without any solicitude for our welfare.

### PREAMBLE OF I. W. W.

The preamble to the Constitution adopted by the Industrial Workers of the World at their first convention, held in Chicago, June 27 to July 8, 1905, reads as follows:

"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 workers 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 unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same in-

which will bind any workingman to work against the interests of any other wage earner under any circumstances whatsoever.

### CRAFT UNIONS AS "JOB TRUSTS."

The aims and aspirations of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have never broadened to include the raising and improvement of the condition of the entire working class. Craft unionism has made of each union a mere "job trust." In fact the leaders of craft unionism prefer to organize only the more highly skilled trades. When the trade is organized, then the leaders consider that they have just a certain number of jobs for the men in their organization, and they immediately take measures intended to limit the supply of labor that is going to be available to fill those jobs. To that end they make the following provisions: No one can work at their trade unless he is in their union. No one can join their union unless he is a journeyman. No journeyman shall be allowed to join unless he pays an initiation fee, sometimes as high as \$500. Even members of the union are frequently charged an exorbitant amount for transfer of membership from one city to another. No one can learn their trade unless he becomes an apprentice when he is a young boy of a certain prescribed age, and then there shall only be one apprentice to 10, 12 or some other prescribed number of journeymen; a learner of the trade shall be considered an apprentice for 4, 5 or some other fixed term of years and during that time, he shall give his services to the employer for very low wages, practically nothing. Thus these craft unions strive to limit the supply of labor available for the jobs they are striving to monopolize for themselves. Those leaders of craft unions never worry about the army of people that they annually turn away and keep out of their trade in order to keep their own wages up; those leaders never bother themselves to consider that that army of men is forced into the labor market of unmonopolized trades, forced to swell the host of applicants for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus forced to beat down the wages of the great body of the working class. These organizers of craft unions pay no heed to the fact that their unions are not labor organizations in fact; that, insofar as they protect the wages of their craft by limiting the supply of applicants for those jobs, they increase the supply of applicants for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus help to beat down their wages. Such unions, therefore, maintain their wages (if they maintain them at all); not at the expense of the employing class but at the expense of the working class. But these leaders of craft organizations, as long as they can hold good jobs as union officers, don't seem to mind it if their organizations are worthless from the standpoint of the whole working class; even if their organizations are, in fact worse than worthless, because they set up an artificial aristocracy in the working class that helps to keep the rest of the workers down; even though this craft unionism does divide the workers, and organizes them into a number of bodies, each of which is, in turn, wielded by the capitalists against the rest; even though all these things are true, and they are true of the American Federation of Labor organizations, still those leaders will support that type of unionism because it gives them easy jobs and places them in a position to get the bribes and graft of the employers and politicians whenever the rank and file of those unions are desired to be used. Industrial Unionism is directly opposed to the organization of labor into "job trusts," which at best can only take a few of the workers in, and must keep the great mass of the workers out. The Industrial Workers of the World is organized not to beat out other workingmen, but to conquer concessions from the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World throws its doors wide open and invites all wage earners, without any distinction whatever, to join and become members of the union of the workers in whatever industry they may be employed; and as often as a worker has occasion to change his employment, he will be transferred to whatever industry he may find new employment in.

### SOLIDARITY OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM VS. DIVISION OF CRAFT UNIONISM.

It is a first principle of the Industrial Workers of the World that the workers shall be organized industrially, that is to say, the employees of any industry shall be organized into one union, as against the policy of craft unionism, whose plan of organization is to separate the workers of each industry into a large number of independent craft unions.

### THE DIVIDED EMPLOYEES AGAINST THE UNITED EMPLOYERS.

The effect of craft organization are these: The mechanics organized in craft unions are taught to look upon themselves as an aristocratic body of men, superior to the rest of the working class. They are jealous of their wages, and jealous of their jobs, out of which jealousies grow unending jurisdiction fights, etc., whereas, by Industrial Unionism, all these petty jealousies are wiped out as they ought to be and the whole working class unites in one solid phalanx against the oppression of the employers. So you can, by this time, easily understand that, to be effective, the workers must organize in an Industrial Union. We can learn a lesson from the employers: During the telegraphers' strike just ended on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, you saw the workers divided, a small portion were on strike, the rest were working for and supporting the Companies. But you didn't see the companies each divided in itself, partly opposing and partly assisting the striking telegraphers. You saw those companies uniting all their energies, and throwing their entire strength against the telegraphers, so far as it could be brought to bear upon them; and when the telegraphers are crushed, and the firemen, the switchmen, or other craft organizations go out on strike, the entire strength of the Companies will be summoned to crush them, each in their turn. And so the workers should not leave each craft by itself to fight its own battles alone and be crushed, but when a fight is opened at any point, all the strength of all the workers in the industry must be centered and brought to bear upon that one point. And just as the railway companies are backed in their fight by the other capitalists of the land, so the workers in every industry must be re-inforced in their struggles by all the workers in all industries, organized solidly in the Industrial Workers of the World.

### ORGANIZED LABOR AND POLITICS.

Again, it has long been the experience of wage earners that the entire government of the nation is used against the working class. How often have the police, the militia and the United States troops been hurled against men on strike! How well do we know that the entire time of Congress, the State legislatures and the city councils is taken up with providing laws for the capitalists, to protect their property and their privileges! And how frequently are the Courts called upon to issue injunctions against wage earners to force them to submit to their employers, in the name of some of those laws made by the legislative department of the government. The officers of all these departments of government, the Governor, the Legislator, the Judge, they are all political officers; and yet the upholders of craft unionism maintain that the organized workers should not concern themselves with politics. The Industrial Workers of the World recognize that both the Democratic and Republican parties are controlled by the employers' class, that when either one of those parties is elected to office, the employers are enthroned in the power of government, and that, consequently, the workers must be politically united in a party of their own to dislodge the employers' agents now entrenched in the political strongholds of government.

### SHALL LABOR BE CONTROLLED BY THE CAPITALISTS OR THE WORKERS?

Finally, the American Federation of Labor teaches that our present system of society is a correct system. It is a foundation principle of this system of society that the means of production shall be privately owned, and it is further a foundation principle of this system of society that the owner of the means of production has the right to control, the right to manage the institutions he owns. Pure and simple craft unionism maintains that it is proper for the capitalists to own and manage the institutions of production which we, the workers, operate, and which our lives depend upon; and yet those craft unions are forced into the inconsistent position of jerking strikes and boycotts to compel changes of hours, wages and other conditions established by that management which those same unions approve of. The Industrial Workers of the World adopts the true and consistent position. We deny the right of private individuals either to own or to manage the means of production and transportation, and we declare that the workers, the class that have built these institutions, ought of right to be the owners of them—that those social institutions should belong to society. We hold that the workers, who carry on the business of production, ought of right to manage the means of production. We are organized to bring pressure to bear to influence the management of industry just as far as possible for our own good under this system of capitalism; and finally to overthrow this social system and establish the collective ownership and collective control of mines, mills, factories, railroads and workshops of all kinds, thus finally to end forever our struggles with capital. The final purpose of the political organization of the workers will therefore become plain to you. By seeking to dislodge our exploiters from their entrenchment behind the arms of government, we shall help to promote that unification of our class which will enable us to take and hold through our economic organization, that which we produce by our labor.

### WHO ARE TO BE DISPENSED WITH?

To-day the capitalists are having experiments made constantly, perfecting new machines and new methods in order to dispense with labor and save the product of the institutions of production more and more to themselves. The employers have progressed well along that line, and craft unionism stands powerless to prevent their further progress; but the Industrial Workers of the world are organizing unions which will teach the workers to handle every industry, so that, not we may be dispensed with, but that we may dispense with the capitalist class, and save all the fruits of our toil to ourselves.

### LABOR'S LAST CONTEST WITH CAPITAL.

The fights of labor against capital to-day present a peculiar spectacle. When the workers want to change some detail in the way the shop is managed (for the question of management, in some of its phases, is really the only question that ever arises between capital and labor), they call a strike and desert the shop. This kind of warfare must still be carried on for the present, but we should always bear in mind that when the workers are thoroughly organized, in the final struggle (and the sooner we arrive at that stage the better), we shall adopt a different method. We shall not then run away from the field of the fight, we shall not abandon the shop but, in our orderly, organized strength, we shall take control of it. We must organize and train ourselves to that end.

### CAPITALIST "PRINCIPLES" BASED ON CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

All the capitalists and their papers and defenders will say our principles are wrong and bad, but we refuse to be influenced by any judgment from the capital-

pending change in the ownership of those institutions. The little business man and small firm have both been replaced by giant combines and stock corporations. The little business man who used to fight the union alone has been replaced by employers' associations, citizens' alliances, etc., with their control of the government and their influence over the daily press—these are the modern agencies that fight the union. There have come up also in our day so-called "arbitration" boards, such as the Civic Federation, who see in the craft union and the craft union leader not necessarily an enemy to be stamped out, but labor (the thing they need) in a shape most convenient to be handled and used for their own private purposes; and, during those years of development, no matter if the workers have trusted to luck and allowed events to take their own natural course, the bosses have really applied themselves to solve their labor problem and many things have they learned about how to deal most effectively with organized labor, and full many a change has come about in other respects to favor the employing class. To-day there walk our streets thousands, yea hundreds of thousands of working people looking for jobs—the great reserve army which capital wields against rebellious labor.

### LABOR CHANGES ITS METHOD TO SUIT CHANGED CONDITIONS.

So you see, the position and the defenses of the enemy of labor have entirely changed, but the pure and simple craft union is soundly asleep to the change that has taken place. They continue to organize on the same old plan, and fight their battles in the same old way. But for the Industrial Unionist, on the other hand, these years of experience have not been passed in vain. Industrial Unionism takes modern conditions fully into account, and insists upon methods being adopted that will enable us to cope with the situation confronting us to-day. That is the first great difference between pure and simple craft unionism and Industrial Unionism.

### TRICK OF THE EMPLOYERS—HOW IT WORKED.

In dealing with their employees for the last twenty or thirty years, the capitalists have learned many wily ways: For instance, they have frequently refused to recognize the union or have any dealings with it, on the ground that labor unions are irresponsible, and the men will break the contracts entered into by the officers, etc. This trick has worked like magic. The union officers have become very proud of the "integrity" of their organizations, they have become very jealous of the "fidelity" of the union to its contract with the employer. But let us depart a moment, and direct your attention to another matter, in the meantime bear in mind that in the craft union the contract with the employer has become a "sacred" thing.

### SEPARATE CONTRACTS WITH INDEPENDENT UNIONS.

According to the plan of construction of pure and simple craft unionism, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and the old Railroad Brotherhoods, each craft is organized by itself. Take a railroad, for example: The engineers are organized in a union by themselves; so with the firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers, clerks, etc. The first natural result is jurisdiction quarrels; another evil springing from this manner of organization is that it necessitates an army of union officials, opening a broad field for grafters and corruption in the union; but, passing over these matters, and coming to a result of first importance, we shall see what happens when these unions begin dealing with the employer. Each makes its separate contract, and here the cunning of the employer comes into play. The contract with the engineers is made for three years, with the firemen for two years, etc.—making the contract with each union end at a different time from all the rest.

### WHERE CRAFT UNIONISM ENDS.

Then the wheels begin to turn, and the employer takes advantage of the workers in all branches of the industry, and developments follow each other as they did in the recent occurrences on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York. In the instance of this Interborough struggle the contract of the Amalgamated Association, comprising the trainmen, expired on March 1, 1905. This union insisted upon a new contract more advantageous to themselves, while the employer was inclined in the opposite direction. The Amalgamated Association declared a strike. Straightway that sacred thing, the employers' three year contract with the motemen, organized in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was raised

to view and the national officers backed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor insisted upon the motemen "living up to the terms of their sacred contract" with the Interborough Company. Those craft unions of officers ordered the union motemen to continue to help the Company operate its lines, notwithstanding the fact that the union men in the Amalgamated Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, remained out on strike and their places were being filled by the Company, with Farley scabs. The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers refused to scab, and upon their refusal to go back to work, the National Organization denied them any support and demanded that they forfeit their charter in the union and return it to the National office. The result was that the Amalgamated Association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were both deserted on the battlefield by each of their respective national bodies and by the American Federation of Labor, left to be broken and completely destroyed in their fight with the Interborough Company. Thus those craft unions which stand true to their fellow workers are crushed by the combined power of their employer and their own union officials, while, on the other hand, those craft unions which obey the orders of their leaders cease to be labor unions and become the agencies of the capitalist class, and are used as instruments to crush their fellow union men on strike; and thus unavoidably will a craft union end, either in a bulwark of capitalism or in ruins, unless it renounces the principles of craft unionism, and, renouncing also its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, reorganizes upon the lines of Industrial Unionism.

### SOLIDARITY OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM VS. DIVISION OF CRAFT UNIONISM.

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### THE I. W. W. AND THE CONTRACT.

No contract shall ever be made by any division or part of the Industrial Workers of the World, with any employer,

This leaflet we address to those wage-earners who are awake to the fact that the present situation of the working class is a desperate one. We address those who can look about and see for themselves that to-day the working class, notwithstanding all the hardships it has suffered during its strikes, boycotts and lockouts, is losing ground. Fellow workers, we trust that after the experience we have been making and in view of the future that we see before us, you will be eager to look into the reason for this state of affairs—there is a reason for it, and the reason lies near at hand: The workers have not been properly organized.

In this address we explain why the old form of unionism, that is to say, pure and simple craft unionism, is inefficient, and we also indicate something of the power there is in Industrial Unionism.

In a sentence or two we cannot define, so you may understand, the difference between Industrial Unionism and pure and simple craft unionism; those differences are too many and too deep-rooted; they involve differences of principle, differences in the construction of our respective organizations, differences in our aims, and differences in the methods that shall be employed in the pursuit of our ends. Therefore we shall not attempt to lay down a few short definitions of the differences between craft unionism and Industrial Unionism; but we shall explain by example what manner of organization the Industrial Workers of the World is, and, if you will carefully follow us in this explanation, you will be able to clearly understand where Industrial Unionism is superior to craft unionism.

### SPECIMENS OF CRAFT UNIONS.

An example of what we call craft unionism is best seen in the American Federation of Labor style of organization. Labor organized in that manner could, at one time, operate against the employer with greater or less success; but craft unionism, always defective, with the development of capitalism has deteriorated, until, from the point of view of the working class, it is now a practically worthless thing. In part, the reason for this deterioration of the unions comprising the American Federation of Labor, as well as the old Railroad Brotherhoods and other such independent unions, all of which present one and the same type of unionism—the reason for the deterioration of those unions, in part, grows out of the development of capitalist institutions, and, for the rest, it is due to the wrong foundation upon which pure and simple craft unionism is built.

### STRIKES' VICTORIES IN EARLY DAYS.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, a good many strikes took place against small business men, owners of comparatively small shops, stores, etc. At that time it was unnecessary to paralyze the entire industry of the community in order to bring pressure to bear upon the employer. The strike was declared against him and his business was boycotted. He saw in the union and the union leader nothing but an enemy; he fought his fight alone; he saw his shop standing idle; such supply of goods as he may have had on hand was soon exhausted; he saw himself the immediate loser of money that he ought to have made by filling the orders of his customers, and, more than that, he felt himself the ultimate loser because his customers were going over to his competitors and their future patronage was becoming lost to him altogether. Many of his expenses were also going on the same as ever, but he didn't find the streets filled with men hungry for jobs, and he didn't receive the offer of any Jim Farley to furnish him with an army of strike-breakers. In other words, he had no working force at hand and he couldn't carry on his business. He therefore conceded the demands of the union through the sheer law of self-preservation. That is, essentially, the history of many an early strike. Most any sort of a labor organization could have won some victories at that time; but those days are now pretty well past and gone, and as they fade, so does the potency of the pure and simple craft union also decline.

### EMPLOYERS' SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH LABOR DEVELOPED.

The capitalist system has developed. The little shop has become the great factory. The small dry goods and grocery stores have become the great systemized department store. In all branches of industry, in all lines of production and transportation, the development has been from the small concern to the great institution. And with this development in the institutions of production themselves, there has come about a corre-

## THE "BOOK OF RULES"

RE VALUABLE TO RAILROAD COMPANIES THAN ANY OF THE SACRED BOOKS—THE PART IT PLAYS IN THE "L" HORROR.

The train accident at the Park avenue tunnel entrance on the 18th instant was a reminder of and served to re-awaken interest in the possible outcome of the inquiry into the "L" horror of the previous Monday when a dozen persons were dashed to death and two score others injured and maimed at the deadly flat curve at the junction of the Ninth and Sixth avenue lines. The developments in connection with the "L" investigation are still fruitful topics of discussion and conjecture among the railroad men interested in watching the attitude of the Interborough and its officials in the matter since the accident occurred.

Of course, it is the desire of the Interborough to evade responsibility for the recent slaughter, but from the facts brought out or hinted at the inquiry by the State Railroad Commissioners at the Whitehall Building, on the 20th inst. there is a possibility of its having a difficult time in doing so.

The Daily People reporter has been doing a little inquiring and observing on his own hook and gotten wise to a few things of interest to its readers, tending to show the dangers of the transit facilities of a great city by a group of capitalists of the Belmont-Rothschild stripe. The repeated references in the press to the "one man in a cab" danger on the steam roads as shown by the recent death at the throttle of an Erie engineer, being a reminder that there are other lone man jobs equally as dangerous, the reporter's attention was directed to the fact that one man in the switch tower and he with defective eye sight, might have considerable bearing on the "L" accident at 53rd street.

In the "New book of Rules" of the Interborough Company (of which more anon), under the head of "Towermen," Rule 290 says:

"They shall not permit the towers to be operated by any person unless properly authorized, and shall not permit others than officials of the road, or those employed in the maintenance of the apparatus to enter the cabins or towers."

Jackson's tower is six blocks south of the 50th street station, three blocks north of the one at 50th street, and one block west of 53rd street and Eighth avenue. The nearest man to the tower is one whose duties are practically those of a trackwalker and who is supposed to go up and down the tracks and see to repairs and keep switches, rods, signals, etc., in working order. Unless the train dispatcher or some authorized official happens along, the lone man in the tower appears to be really worse off than the lone man in the "hog back" whose fireman is at least near at hand. It is alleged that in the case of Jackson the danger was intensified owing to his eyes being poor and some even go so far as to claim that he was unfit to pass the examination and that they do not believe he ever was asked to do so owing to his being a strike-breaker and a brother to S. D. Smith's chief clerk.

In the book of rules referred to, Rule 279 says:

"They are responsible for the safe passage of trains on switches in their charge and as the duties require the closest attention any neglect may cause serious accident."

Rule 280 says:

"They must keep the switches locked for the main track, except when passing trains to or from the main track."

Rule 287 says:

"When in doubt as to destination of train, keep the signal at danger until the proper signal is displayed, and then proceed to clear the crossing."

The critics of the Interborough point out that "book of rules" of any capitalist corporation are merely intended to enable it to shift to the shoulders of an individual employee blame for the consequences of capitalist refusal to provide proper precautionary measures, and that the I. R. T. is no exception.

Rule 295 says: "All signals must be kept at danger and only changed to allow a train to pass, after which they must be immediately replaced" but, the critics ask, how long would a switchman be wanted on the job if he lived closely up to all those "rules"?

The point made by those who lay stress on the "lone man in the tower" is that a man as, for instance, Jackson himself, though not suddenly attacked by any stroke of illness, may at some period feel compelled to leave the lever for a few moments and be unable to secure anyone authorized to take his place. Under such circumstances he may be tempted to take a chance on setting the switch as he thought the next oncoming train would require it, or seeing it approach, may with weak eyes mistake the colors and throwing the switch the way he supposed it was to go, think to avail himself of the few moments before it would be necessary to throw the switch for the next train. There are

those who profess to believe that such probably was the case in the recent horror.

In connection with the issuance of a "New book of Rules," the Daily People reporter has discovered an incident which would be amusing were it not related to so tragic an occurrence. It will be remembered that the inquiry on Sept. 20th, a number of pertinent questions were asked of General Manager Frank Hedley, as to how the employees learned the rules of the road. When asked about in what manner the men became conversant with the rules, Hedley submitted three copies of old books of rules such as were in use before the strike, and remarked that S. D. Smith could answer such questions better than he could. Smith apparently sought to evade the points intended to be brought out. He said men were examined at time of promotion but at no stated time. He also said a book of rules was given to each man for which the starter or the man signs and the number of the book is charged up to the individual receiving it. The following day the reporter took a ride over on the West Side and lo, behold at the 135th station on Eighth avenue, in full view of those observant enough to take advantage of the facilities for doing so, there appeared a notice newly posted instructing employees to call at the despatcher's office and get "A book of Rules." "Gee!" he thought, "they must have been running the new men all summer without any books and the inquiry is making them take a tumble, but that 'A' is a dead giveaway." As though to emphasize this conclusion, the very next day (Friday) a new notice appeared which showed that the officials had caught on to the wording of the first one. The new one reads as follows:

"Conductors and Guards will call at despatcher's office at 155th street, uptown side for NEW book of Rules, when off duty. E. M. C."

The signature is the initials of Trainmaster E. M. Cox of the Western Division and in writing the notice he had heavily underscored the word "new."

Having an inkling that a new book of rules supposed to go into effect on June 5, 1905, had been compiled, but was up to quite recently as yet unpublished by the printing concern having the contract to get them out, the next in order was to find out whether they had been rushed out in time to meet the demand apparently created by the investigation. Sure enough it was found that they were being distributed and from their appearance one could not tell whether they had been off the press ten days or but ten hours.

All these things are being eagerly discussed by those interested and many more of like character are likely to be brought up before the Interborough victims of the accident of the 11th instant are forgotten or their memory overshadowed by that of some later and greater horror which may come from similar causes.

Although Rockefeller says that absolute fairness in dealing with his employees is the reason that the Standard Oil Company is never annoyed by strikes, there is another contributory cause which Rockefeller naturally does not mention. This other reason is the existence of an organization of which the public knows nothing. It is the intelligence bureau of the Standard Oil. This organization is referred to in whispers in Cleveland as "the secret service department of the Standard." For obvious reasons its personnel and its workings are kept very much in the dark. Only the field marshals of the company know who are in this intelligence bureau and how it is conducted.

There are fifty-five men in it. Four of them are stationed in Cleveland. The other fifty-one are scattered all over the world, the majority of course, being in the United States, and located where the Standard Oil has its heaviest interests. These men are chosen with great care and discrimination. They are selected in the first place for their ability to understand human nature. They are also required to be men of keen knowledge of practical business affairs, and they are also required to be men who have that rare gift of hearing everything and saying nothing.

Among other things, it is their duty to mix with the men employed by the Standard in all of its departments. This they do to keep a watch for labor agitators. Whenever a labor agitator arrives in any of the Standard's plants it is the province of the intelligence man to get

SECRET SERVICE.  
How Standard Oil Attempts to Stem the Revolutionary Tide.

himself, or whenever any of the employees evince an inclination to become a labor agitator he is carefully watched, almost shadowed.

As soon as he shows an inclination to begin brewing mischief he is reported in detail to the head of the department, and if his talk continues to be of an revolutionary nature he is promptly removed. That does not mean that he is discharged from the company's employ, as the Standard fears the added impulse suction would give to new ideas.

In the majority of cases the agitator would be transferred into some other locality, where his activities would be handicapped by his lack of acquaintance. He is, nevertheless, an object of suspicion and carefully watched as long as there is the slightest chance of his carrying on his propaganda.

This side organization of the Standard is so very quietly conducted in its operations that even the labor unions are not cognizant of its workings. The fifty-five men who make up its personnel are continually changed from one place to another so that they do not become familiar faces. The headquarters of the organization is here in Cleveland, in a spacious room in one of the office buildings in Euclid avenue. Ostensibly it is a broker's office, although the numerous signs on the ground glass panel in the door might lead the casual observer to think that almost any kind of business was conducted there.

## ODD BED-FELLOWS!

Well, We Should Gently Smile.

[From "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, O., Sept. 16, 1905.]

A Cleveland correspondence, signed "L. K." and headed "Odd Bed-fellows, these!" which appears in Berger's Milwaukee "Wahrheit" of two weeks ago, and which endeavors to trickle balm into the wounds inflicted upon this gentleman by some of his own party fellow-members, closes with the following passages:

"To cap the climax in all this, the ticket of the Socialist party here in Cleveland is headed by a certain Clifford as the party's candidate for mayor, a gentleman who has expressly caused it to be known that he is a Spiritualist, and that he is at present engaged in writing a book upon the art of seeing spooks! ! !"

"Thus we see a participant in the hugest swindle of the twentieth century actually heading the ticket of the Socialist party in Cleveland. And such people call themselves Socialists, and imagine they can conquer the world!"

"I vouch for the correctness of all the statements herein contained. Should you care to make public use of this communication, I have no objection. I am also ready to furnish further information."

We have not the pleasure of "L. K.'s" acquaintance, nor can we say to what extent his allegations are correct, nor yet do we know Mr. Clifford, and are not informed whether or not the gentleman is in possession of a free pass to the Spirit World. Apparently, however, "L. K." though he may not actually be a member of, yet is sympathetically in touch with, the so-called Socialist party, and is probably intimately acquainted with the mayoralty candidate of the party of his predilection. Seeing that Mr. "L. K." does "vouch for the correctness of all the statements" made by him, and that it would not be gentlemanly on our part to question the veracity of one who is a stranger to us, we shall do "L. K." the courtesy of taking his word that Mr. Clifford, the mayoralty candidate of the so-called Socialist party, is indeed a "spook-raiser."

Upon this head we must congratulate first of all those good old German Social Democrats, who landed of yore, to wit, during the Kangaroo fiasco, in the said "Socialist" party, and may still be found within its pale. These German ex-comrades are, it is well known, zealous free thinkers. How they manage to swallow down such a confessed Spiritualist as their candidate for mayor is a matter of curiosity to us. That certainly is to swallow a camel. After all, however, it may be but a providential dispensation, which, operating in the interest of the Movement, causes such freaks to be nominated as the standard bearers of the so-called Socialist party. It may require the application of just such an excess of clownishness to Socialism in order to shake the scales from the eyes of our German ex-comrades, and enable them to discover the fishy nature of the company that they have fallen into.

But also to the Socialist party as a body do we extend our congratulations on the score of its famous "Spook Candidate." Only a moment's reflection will make clear with what profit to the "party" Mr. Clifford could conjure up the spirits of the dead. He might, for instance, summon the spirit of the "dead De Leonism," or the spirit of the

his confidence, or whenever any of the employees evince an inclination to become a labor agitator he is carefully watched, almost shadowed.

As soon as he shows an inclination to begin brewing mischief he is reported in detail to the head of the department, and if his talk continues to be of an revolutionary nature he is promptly removed. That does not mean that he is discharged from the company's employ, as the Standard fears the added impulse suction would give to new ideas.

In the majority of cases the agitator would be transferred into some other locality, where his activities would be handicapped by his lack of acquaintance. He is, nevertheless, an object of suspicion and carefully watched as long as there is the slightest chance of his carrying on his propaganda.

This side organization of the Standard is so very quietly conducted in its operations that even the labor unions are not cognizant of its workings. The fifty-five men who make up its personnel are continually changed from one place to another so that they do not become familiar faces. The headquarters of the organization is here in Cleveland, in a spacious room in one of the office buildings in Euclid avenue. Ostensibly it is a broker's office, although the numerous signs on the ground glass panel in the door might lead the casual observer to think that almost any kind of business was conducted there.

## The Money Getting Craze and Socialism

It is generally conceded that the Unit-ground of Capitalism and Socialism.

ed States is the classical ground of Capitalism. In the United States Capitalism has all the conditions favorable to its unrestricted development. In the United States also has capitalist development attained its greatest achievements. Since Socialism is predicated upon capitalist development, it logically follows that the United States is also the classical ground of Socialism. Here are the economic and social results of Capitalism, that create the class struggle and prepare the working class for the fulfillment of its historic mission, viz., the overthrow of Capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. But this fact is not as generally conceded as is the fact from which it flows. It is admitted to be theoretically correct, but actually at variance with conditions as they exist. It is claimed, in contradiction, that Socialism has less sway here than elsewhere, and that the psychology of American Society, is unfavorable to its spread. This psychology manifests itself in a desire for quantity instead of quality—in a craze for wealth accumulation, apart from and independent of all other considerations, mental, moral, or physical. We are told that the American laborers give their lives for wealth; that as a consequence they love Capitalism and hate Socialism.

It is not our present intention to dwell at length upon the first of these anti-Socialist claims; but rather upon the second. Regarding the first, it will suffice to say just now, that in no country of the world is the class war more fiercely and more definitely waged than in the United States; and in no other country does it manifest such a decided Socialist trend. No country of Europe has had such manifestations of the dying struggles of the middle class as were witnessed in this country during the Free Silver campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The Chartist movement of England, the Paris Commune of France, and the anti-Socialist laws of Germany, possess not the same sociological importance as do the American Railway Union strike and the Colorado conflict. Nor do the trade union congresses of Europe possess the same import as does the industrial union convention recently held at Chicago. The reason lies in the fact that, in Europe, the historic proletarian struggles are bound up in the historic struggles of Feudalism and Capitalism, are incidental to, and not distinct from them. In this country, the historic proletarian struggles are the unadulterated preliminary skirmishes of Socialism against Capitalism, and only lack class-consciousness to make them complete. The Chicago convention is important in that it supplied this defect, and in supplying it, was capable of doing something that marks a great advance: it made a deliberate attempt to erect a proletarian framework for the erection of Socialist society in this country—a fact of profound significance. These brief but pregnant facts should leave no doubt of the truth that the United States is at once the classical

"dead S. L. P." Perchance the shades of the hard-earned pennies— wrung from the hands of the workmen, and massacred in the capacious maw of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"—might be able to inform him in what particular year of the twenty-second century the "New York Call" will make its first appearance. Other spirits will certainly be kind enough to reveal to Mr. Clifford the particular rewards that Sammy Gompers has in store for the Hoehns, the Bergers, the Hayeses, the Lees, the Schleuters, the Jonasses and the rest of the "intellectual" leaders of the "party" in order to encourage them in their praiseworthy policy of "boring from within" in the "Association for the Promotion of Harmony between Capital and Labor," yclept A. F. of L.

The spook-raising prospective Mayor of the "Socialist" party is precisely what the "party" needs and befits it. All about it is spookish—its Socialism, its tactics, its discipline. Indeed, we greatly apprehend that, in the not distant future, also its vote will turn into a spook—thin vapor. How much longer the tomfoolery will last is a matter upon which Mr. Clifford should interrogate the spirits—but not the Spirit of the Revolution. The answer he might get from the latter might be of a nature to spoil all his taste for further confabs with spooks.

Aye, dear "L. K.," we should smile! Indeed, they are odd bed-fellows these bed-fellows of the "Socialist" party.

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It is our intention to consider more fully the second of these claims, that regarding the peculiar money-getting psychology of the American people. Is this psychology, with its brutal and degrading materialism, to be construed as symptomatic of conditions unfavorable to the development of Socialism? Are we to say that the money-getting craze points to the existence of wealth-gaining possibilities that refute the theories of Socialism which declare that Capitalism tends to make Socialism inevitable? No; decidedly, no. On the contrary, the writer makes bold to declare that, as the intensity of a fever betokens a crisis for the patient, so does the intensity of the money-getting craze betoken a crisis for Capitalism. This is not merely analogous reasoning, but American history as well, as we shall now indicate.

The student of American history is impressed with the more idealistic nature of early American character. Money-getting, apart from other considerations, is a comparatively recent development. It originates in the founding of American industry in the early part of the last century, is stimulated into greater proportions by the discovery of gold in California, acquires the first stages of abnormality at the close of the Civil War, and attains its most hideous aspects in the victories of concentrated capital at home and abroad, at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The development of the money-getting craze is synonymous with the development of American Capitalism. It reflects the destruction of the early sense of opportunity and security, coupled with little means and a spirit of fair play for all; of the loss of land, capital, employment and independence, that creates the mad struggle for existence that knows no kin, respects no sex, and has no other God but All-Potent Wealth; of the war of massed Capital with massed Capital, that results in the confiscation of the millions of the defeated in order that those of the victors may be buttressed up in the struggle for the domination of the world's markets so essential to their existence.

The American money-getting craze gains velocity from the momentum furnished by the American capitalist development, and, conversely, American capitalist development gains velocity from the momentum furnished by the American money-getting craze. On all sides, men and women, in the effort to escape the maelstrom of Capitalism, and get a footing on the shore of Security, embark in enterprises, speculate, add invest their possessions in a manner that increases competition, hastens further concentration and strews the banks with wrecks and corpses of all kinds. One can easily imagine that as this two fold activity only renders life more intense and insecure, its only ultimate result will be to increase social discontent, and give accentuation to all the forces that make for Socialism. Taking Rockefeller as a concrete illustration of the two-fold nature of the American money-getting craze, and it will be found that with the increase of Rockefellerism there goes an increase in the opposition to it that tends steadily to Socialism, and gives every indication of finally ending in Socialism.

It stands to reason that in the stress and storm attending capitalist development and the money-getting which it fosters, and vice versa, the American workingman suffers. And as he suffers so also suffers his love for Capitalism. Rest assured that down deep in the American workingman's heart there is slowly crystallizing a desire for something better than the crude rationalism of Capitalism. There is a longing for the ideal materialism that Socialism alone can ensure, but the practical attainment of which is shut out from his gaze by the blinkers put upon his eyes by the press, church, and pure and simple unionism. This is attested by the joy with which, despite his multifarious disappointments in past labor organizations, he hails the Industrial Workers of the World, a recital of whose principles awakes a responsive chord in his sorrow-laden yet hopeful heart.

American Socialism has nothing to fear from American money-getting. The latter is simply aiding capitalist development to crowd on the steam that is sending the national train at full speed down the track to its destination: Socialism.

In passing, it may be observed in this connection that with the complete development of Europe by capitalism, money-getting will cease to be peculiar to American character. In fact, the complaint is already heard in immaculate Europe, anent the tendency to American standards in industry. This complaint will grow more frequent in years to come.



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THE COMING CONFLICT  
(Continued From Page 1.)

suggestive of honesty on the part of the operators? Are not the facts he told you conclusive proof that the operators are now and have, at all times, violated the provisions of the commission's award? Have not the operators gone into the courts and judged the miners out of their back pay?

Mr. Mitchell has, on a number of occasions, made the bald assertion that the interests of capital and labor are identical. This fallacious statement was disproved here in Mystic last summer, when one hundred men, members of the union, were deprived of the means of providing a livelihood for themselves, their wives and babes. Why? Because it was to the interest of the capitalist to introduce the mining machine. The interest of the miner was not given a moment's consideration. Indeed, one operator, brutally avaricious for profit, when asked how he expected the men to live that were displaced by the machine, pointed to a field of grass and said, that will pasture four or five of you fellows to the acre. He and other operators that harbor like feelings should read the history of the French King who told the peasants to eat grass when they asked that their already too heavy burdens be lessened. When the people of France became thoroughly aroused they cut the king's head off and carried the hideous trophy through the streets of Paris, the gaping mouth stuffed full of hay, a rebuke to the bill of fare of grass that the tyrant had proposed. The coal miner and the coal king are as far removed from each other as the French ruler and his subjects. The one lives in a miserable hovel, subsisting on the coarsest fare; the other occupies a palatial mansion and enjoys every luxury. The miner trundles a wheelbarrow, the operator speeds his automobile. The society belle takes her bull pup out for an airing in an elegant equipage, the miner's wife totes her baby in one arm with a bundle of washing under the other. The miner's boy is taken from the school room and compelled to pick slate in the washer; the millionaire's son has a private auto, smokes cigarettes and bets on the races.

In the face of these abnormal conditions Mr. Mitchell gives utterance to the patriotic expression of confidence in the existing condition of things. He is credited with the assertion that all strikes could be averted if the employer and employee would sit down and talk matters over. What hypnotic influence he proposes to use is not explained. Mr. Mitchell does not seem to realize that a reduction of hours or an increase of wages for the miners means a corresponding decrease in dividends for the operators. If the interest of the capitalist and laborer are identical, if strikes and controversies can be adjusted or averted by the conference method, why is it that Mr. Mitchell in a recent speech acknowledges the weakness of his preposterous game of looking each other in the eye. He seems to realize that the capitalist has the cut, shuffle and deal, and now the renowned leader insists that to win a trick in the conference game, an army of one hundred and fifty thousand coal miners will be required to back up the demands that will be made on the first of next April. With a less force, he says, it is possible that Mr. Baer will have the janitor throw him out, demands and all. If strikes can be adjusted in conference, why such magnificent preparation for war? The operators filling every avail-

able space with coal, building stockades to store huge quantities of fuel in anticipation of a strike. On the other hand, the miners exerting every effort to organize their forces; the per capita tax increased to provide relief for thousands that they expect to go on strike. All these arrangements are being made preparatory to the expiration of the awards which are in effect until April 1, 1906. The operators have sounded the tocsin of war. The announcement is made that your organization will not be recognized; the eight-hour day will not be granted. You have been plainly told by Mr. Mitchell that if you are not thoroughly organized when the operators meet you on the field of battle that a reduction of wages is within the range of possibility.

In the face of these conditions and the cold-blooded declaration of the operators, it is expected that the "sacred contract" will compel the miners to labor through the dreary months of fall and winter and produce a surplus of coal which the operators will use as ammunition to bring about your defeat. Safely entrenched behind the stockades of coal that you have produced, it will be to the advantage of the coal king if the miners can be coerced or prodded to go on strike, as this will give the companies the desired opportunity to compel the innocent public to pay exorbitant prices for coal already mined and produced under normal conditions. The miners' organization will be accessories to the conspiracy of the operators, though you will enjoy none of the spoils. Every member of the United Mine Workers of America expects a strike in April. Every one of you know that the suffering incident to a serious industrial conflict is more cruel than war. You know your dear ones will be evicted from the sheltering, though humble, roofs; you know your children will suffer from the pangs of cold and hunger. Is it your purpose to array an army of empty stomachs against the full stockades of coal? Hearts of anguish and souls of despair against the merciless vaults of gold? Are you prepared to see your babes die on the withered breast of their mother? Have you the soul to make the sweetheart of your youth the victim of a militia-man's insult? Have you forgotten the privation and agony that you have endured in strikes before? All of these things are inevitable if you fall the stockades with coal. In civilized countries when one nation prepares for war against another, all treaties, which are but contracts and agreements, are abrogated; ministers are withdrawn and war declared. The operators are preparing for war. It is your duty to abrogate the treaty of the coal commission. You are in a better position to successfully carry on the strike now than you will be the first of April, 1906. From now on the demand for your product will increase. Coal is an absolute necessity during winter. The members of your organization are at work and better prepared to render sustenance to those who may be involved in the trouble than they will be when the demand decreases and the work slackens in the months of spring. Remember, a surplus of coal is the operator's sinews of war. If the stockades which have been erected are full of coal in April, it will be impossible for you to win a strike, a lockout will be inevitable. Now is your time to beat the operators at their own game, win the strike of April, 1906, in the month of November, 1905. The operators have declared for war. Gird your loins and prepare for battle. If you are prepared, and make your demands now, the strike of 1906 will be averted.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,058  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,594  
In 1900..... 34,191  
In 1904..... 34,172

Shall crime bring crime forever,  
Strength aiding still the strong?  
Is it Thy will, O Father,  
That man should toil for wrong?  
"No," say Thy mountains; "No," Thy  
skies;  
"Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise  
And songs ascend instead of sighs!"  
God save the People!  
Lowell.

## PICKETS CONVERGING.

Almost simultaneously with the propo-  
sitions that issued from Rochester,  
N. Y., and from this city to amend the  
constitution of the Socialist Labor Party  
in the sense of endorsing the Industrial  
Workers of the World, Local Omaha,  
Neb., of the Socialist party comes out  
in the West with a similar proposition,  
looking to the same end in its own party.  
The Socialists of the land are coming to-  
gether: they are bound to be united.  
The class conscious, the Socialist econ-  
omic organization, founded in June-July  
at the Industrial Convention in Chicago,  
is beginning to cast its reflex in premoni-  
tory steps towards a united Socialist  
political party of labor.

Two opposing theories have for the  
last six years been wrestling for su-  
premacies in the field of the political  
movement of labor in the land. Idle is  
the notion that personal animosities  
and personal malevolence lay at the bot-  
tom of the struggle. Such petty feel-  
ings existed, but they were no cause.  
Much though they sought to dwarf the  
issue to their own groveling standard,  
such motives were only incidents: they  
but availed themselves of honest con-  
victions and sought to ride them. Be-  
low the noise of petty quarrels there  
was the substance of two bodies of men  
sincerely aiming at the truth, and wres-  
tling with each other to attain it. Each  
represented a different theory upon a  
vital question.

One body maintained that the econ-  
omic organization of the Working Class  
was so essential a part of the Labor  
Movement that even if the political  
Movement tried to ignore it, it would  
not ignore the political Movement. This  
body summed up its position with the  
maxim: "Without political activity, the  
economic organization of labor can not  
triumph; without the economic organi-  
zation of labor, the day of labor's  
political triumph will be the day of its  
defeat." As a consequence of these prin-  
ciples, the body that held them gave as  
much thought to the economic as it did to  
the political wing of the Labor Move-  
ment. Proceeding along the identical  
lines that caused it to set up a class-  
conscious political party to give battle  
to the Capitalist Class on the political  
field, it strove to raise and found the  
class conscious, in other words, the bona  
fide Union of the Working Class. An in-  
evitable consequence of this policy was  
a hand to hand conflict with the A. F.  
of L. and all such craft organizations,  
which inevitably fell into the hands of  
the Labor-Lieutenants of the Capital-  
ist Class and by them were operated as  
buffers for capitalism.—This was the  
position of the Socialist Labor Party.

The other body differed from the first  
on each of these points. It denied any  
such close relations between the political  
and the economic Movement; and, being  
organized for political purposes, conclud-  
ed that the economic Movement should  
be left to take care of itself. Its motto  
was "neutrality on the economic field."—  
This was substantially the position of  
the Socialist or Social Democratic party.

Five years of struggle proved the fal-  
lacy of the latter position. It proved  
even more than that. It proved that  
false premises are the pasture ground  
for dishonesty to thrive upon. While the  
rank and file of the Socialist party  
sought to adhere to its impossible the-  
ory, the Editors of that party's private-  
ly owned press used the theory of "neu-  
trality" as a mask behind which to prac-  
tice a revolting partiality. While pre-  
tending "neutrality" in the controversies  
within the Union Movement, they be-  
came veritable bruisers and gougers for  
the A. F. of L. No infamy that the A.  
F. of L. imputed to bona fide Unionists  
at war with it, but these Editors echoed  
and re-echoed; no infamy that the A.  
F. of L. fairly committed but these Edi-  
tors lay low about; the A. F. of L.  
slimiest fakirs became their pets. These  
editorial mouthpieces of the Socialist

party, in a way, rendered homage to  
the principle of the Socialist Labor  
Party. They proved the unavoidable in-  
timacy between politics and economics:  
they furnished the demonstration that  
"neutrality" in the affairs of the econ-  
omic field is but a lure for knaves to  
dupe the unwary.

The proposition of Local Omaha, of  
the S. P. amounts to a double declaration  
—it amounts to the declaration that the  
Local has gained its bearings in general  
on the question of Trades Unionism, and  
it amounts to the concrete declaration  
that, having discovered the error of "neu-  
trality" on Unionism, the Local proposes  
to be, not a gouger for the obscure lieuten-  
ants of capitalism, not a bruiser for the  
obscure capitalist device of craftism,  
but a paladin for Labor Unionism.

This evolution is as it should be. We  
see to-day here in the city of New York  
the "Municipal Ownership league", the  
"Hearst League", the "Reform Leagues",  
the "Citizens Union" and whatever other  
such so-called anti-Tammany organiza-  
tions there may be, log-rolling, dealing  
and dickering, in order to effect a "fus-  
ion". Such conduct befits political in-  
triguers for pelf. Among men there is  
no dicker or deal on principle. So long  
as opinion differs on principle, a battle  
royal rages. The point of principle being  
mutually clarified, the former foes rush  
into one another's arms, and stand upon  
the common, conquered principle, indis-  
solubly united by the common bond of  
conviction.

We are coming, Father Abraham, we  
are coming many hundred thousand  
strong, from East and West, from North  
and South, the political reflex of the In-  
dustrial Workers of the World—a  
mighty party of united Socialists.

## A SIGNIFICANT DESPATCH.

The special despatch from Pittsburg  
to the "New York Commercial" dated  
the 18th inst., reprinted in these pages,  
and setting forth the fact that Senator  
Muehlbronner, secretary of the Allegheny  
County Republican committee, charged  
the Pittsburg Coal Company, with  
sending two barges of coal into the  
11th ward of Allegheny, to be used  
in getting votes in order to secure the  
nomination for clerk of courts for Wil-  
liam Dodds, district secretary of the  
United Mine Workers, recalls other  
facts worth reviewing at this time,  
because of their importance to the  
working class movement.

The Pittsburg Coal Company is a  
bituminous rival of the anthracite coal  
trust. It is capitalized at \$36,000,000.  
Francis L. Robbins is its President. On  
the death of Mark Hanna, who was also  
a leading bituminous coal magnate, and  
assisted John Mitchell to fight George  
Baer, the leader of the anthracite trust  
forces during the late coal strike, Rob-  
bins was named as his logical successor  
to the Presidency of the National Civic  
Federation. Robbins declined, but ac-  
cepted another important position. He  
is now ONE of the CHAIRMEN of the  
Department of Trade Agreements of  
the National Civic Federation. The  
other Chairman is John Mitchell.

On June 6, 1904, Frank Robbins gave  
a banquet at Pittsburg, Pa., to John  
Mitchell and William Dodds. The Pitts-  
burg Dispatch of June 7, 1904, reporting  
the banquet, said:

"The banquet was in honor of John  
Mitchell, president of the United Mine  
Workers, and District Secretary William  
Dodds, to wish the two Godspeed on a  
European tour they are about to make  
in the interest of their organization.  
Even Mitchell joined in the tribute to  
Robbins, which was taken up by others."

"Although hailed as the next Senator  
from Pennsylvania, Mr. Robbins con-  
fined his remarks to a eulogy of Mitchell  
and Dodds."

"Mitchell and Dodds were presented  
with diamond mementoes of the esteem  
of the operators and miners."

The relations existing between the  
President of the biggest bituminous cor-  
poration, the secretary of the most im-  
portant district organization of bitumi-  
nous miners, and the president of the  
United Mine Workers of America, are  
very friendly and partial. In the light  
of the events attending the late coal  
strike, and on the eve of another that  
is casting its shadows before, these re-  
lations portend another betrayal of the  
anthracite coal miners in the interests  
of the bituminous coal corporations.

The miners of the Pittsburg district  
are right in openly asserting in the lan-  
guage of the special despatch, that Dood  
should not be under any obligation to  
the employers as long as he remains  
an officer of the union. Neither should  
Mitchell. But what can the miners do  
about it? Do they imagine that a cor-  
poration that bribes voters in the inter-  
ests of a useful union official will hesi-  
tate to discharge one of their employes  
who protests against such things in his  
union? What is the "check off" there  
for, if not to control not only the  
"labor" leaders but the objecting  
miners as well? Again, do not the bi-  
tuminous miners support the false doc-  
trine of the mutual interests of capital  
and labor which makes such obligations  
to corporations possible on the part of

union officials? What is the object of  
that doctrine if not to permit of the  
leeching of Labor by Capital and its  
handmaids, the "labor" leaders.

There is no help for the miners until  
they revolt against this doctrine, and  
plant themselves firmly on the doctrine  
of the antagonistic interests of Capital  
and Labor advocated by the Industrial  
Workers of the World, among whose  
principal constituents is the Western  
Federation of Miners. When this is  
done they will not be the shuttlecock  
that is batted about between the com-  
petitive interests of the Robbinses and  
the Baers, by the Doddses and the Mit-  
chells, handmaids of Capital and traitors  
to Labor.

## SWINDLE AS AN INSTITUTION.

The Czar of Russia has again come  
out with a Hague Conference proposition  
for "peace on earth". The realm of the  
governmental shop, for the manufacture  
of adulterated diplomatic goods, is so  
far removed from the common herd of  
men that its performances can not be un-  
derstood except by translating them into  
the language of the simultaneous per-  
formances of the mercantile shops en-  
gaged in the manufacture of adulterated  
articles of merchandise. A recent sci-  
entific experiment furnishes an excep-  
tionally accurate method of translation.

Doctor A. J. Read, of the Battle Creek  
Sanitarium, recently made for the peri-  
odical "The Life-Boat", of Hinsdale, Illi-  
nois, an interesting experiment: for the  
purpose of testing the alcohol in patent  
medicines: He reports that he put in  
one can 4 drops (1 tablespoonful) of  
"Hostetter's Stomach Bitters"; in a sec-  
ond can the same amount (1 tablespoon-  
ful) of "Peruna"; in a third can a sim-  
ilar amount of "Lydia Pinkham's Vege-  
table Compound"; and in a fourth can a  
tablespoonful of Beer. The cans were con-  
nected by rubber tubes to a gas burner  
and mantle, heat was applied, and the  
vapor gave bright illumination as fol-  
lows:

Can No. 1: Hostetter's Bit-  
ters burned for ..... 4 minutes  
Can No. 2: Peruna burned....  
for ..... 2 minutes 40 seconds  
Can No. 3: Lydia Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound  
burned for ..... 2 minutes 35 seconds  
Can No. 4: Beer burned for...20 seconds

In short, and, in other words—beer,  
a beverage, avowedly alcoholic, is turned  
out by the breweries with actually less  
alcohol than articles that are supposed  
to be non-alcoholic; and inversely, ar-  
ticles that are supposed to be health  
promoters are turned out by their facto-  
ries many times more saturated in al-  
cohol than the article that is sold as a  
booster-promoter! Translate into the lan-  
guage of the Czar circle of organized  
crime, the language of the business cir-  
cle of organized crime, and the former  
will cease to be obscure. The Czar, the  
representative of rapine, announces him-  
self as a "peace maker"—just as alcohol-  
laden patent medicines announce them-  
selves as curatives.

Swindle is a social institution in class  
society. The spirit of swindle rifles beer  
of its alcohol, the spirit of swindle soaks  
the alcohol into innocent looking "health"  
potations; the spirit of swindle robs "la-  
bor Unions" of the "labor" feature; the  
spirit of swindle adulterates every ar-  
ticle of common use and consumption;  
the spirit of swindle sets up Rockefeller-  
ism in the pulpits where the pauper Na-  
zarene is supposed to preside in the spir-  
it, and the same spirit of swindle fills  
the mouth of a Rockefeller with sancti-  
monious phrases—so all the way up till  
we reach the highest rungs of the ladder  
where our Czar throne and retail their  
adulterations over the counter of diplo-  
macy.

The ruling class has so trained itself  
in swindle that it revels in the thing. It  
could not be truthful if it tried to.

## KELLY'S DEFENSE.

The motorman, whose train dashed  
down from the elevated road into the  
street on the West Side, has not yet  
been found, but his defense is leaking  
through. He says the fault lay with the  
switchman. The signals, shortly before  
the accident, announced a clear track;  
just before the accident, and when too  
late to be acted upon, the signals  
changed. The Labor Movement should  
not allow Kelly's theory, that the  
switchman in question wanted to "do  
him," to obscure the real lesson that  
the affair teaches in thundering notes,  
and to the mourning of the scores of  
scared, injured and dying.

There is a superstition to the effect  
that skilled labor is something so su-  
perior to unskilled labor, that the lat-  
ter needs not and deserves no considera-  
tion—at least no more consideration  
than a Yahoo. The superstition is  
general and, being one that squares  
with personal vanities, it finds lodg-  
ement in the breasts and minds of the  
men of certain crafts, to the extent that,  
from being an abstract superstition, it  
assumes concrete form and concretely  
helps to abate the forces of the Work-  
ing Class. Crafts that consider them-  
selves "skilled," or are skilled, wrap

themselves up in the superstition. They  
imagine that they are "it"; consequently  
they have no feeling of kindred for the  
"unskilled" crafts, and look down upon  
them. As a result, the capitalist class  
can and does do with the unskilled  
what it likes. Even leaving out of con-  
sideration the circumstance that capi-  
talism tends to do away with skill, and  
thereby tends to lower the skilled aris-  
tocrats to the status of Yahoos—even  
so that superstition must be combated  
as an arrant superstition, which only  
the capitalist can be interested in fo-  
menting.

The "skilled" craftsman is not "it". He  
never was. How far from that appears  
from the recent elevated accident, and  
from hundreds of others that could be  
quoted. Without the switchman and the  
flag-man the engineer is crippled; with-  
out the helpers the machinist is im-  
potent; without, in short, the co-opera-  
tion of ALL workers none can perform  
his work; at least for any length of time.  
The "public", so called, has periodically  
to suffer from its own superstition.  
While it nurses its bruises it may re-  
flect upon the close inter-relation of  
craft and craft. But, leaving the "public"  
to its own sorrows, upon the working-  
man the lesson of the accident should  
not be lost. There is no craft that is  
"it". Only at its own peril can the Labor  
Movement tolerate the superstition of  
craft superiorities. All crafts are broth-  
ers; only as brothers can they stand.

Chas. O. Sherman, General President  
of the Industrial Workers of the World,  
in an interview lately printed in The  
People, stated that in his recent tour of  
agitation he observed that there is a lack  
of enthusiasm in the A. F. of L. organ-  
izations. "The Lather", official organ  
of the International Union of Wood, Wire  
and Metal Lathers, in its September is-  
sue prints a letter addressed to General  
Secretary-Treasurer, William Walker, by  
Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A.  
F. of L., that is confirmatory of Sher-  
man's statement. This letter calls at-  
tention to the frequent complaints that  
are received from central bodies regard-  
ing the failure of local unions to send  
delegates, and appends a list of no less  
than 30 lathers' unions, located in vari-  
ous parts of the country, that are remiss  
in this respect, with the request that the  
International Union urge these 30 un-  
ions to do their duty "in the matter of  
arranging for representation in the cen-  
tral bodies." Where such conditions pre-  
vail, there enthusiasm is surely missing,  
for enthusiasm needs no stimulation,  
but is stimulating in itself.

By what agencies the "unions" of the  
Gompers' type recruit their membership  
was recently illustrated in a Brooklyn  
litho, establishment. An engraver there-  
in was ordered by his foreman to join  
the union of his craft. The order had  
come from the general secretary of the  
Employers' Association, so the foreman  
said, and the firm would have to abide  
by it or get into trouble, as it (the firm)  
was a member of the association. The  
engraver joined, for the sake of his  
job. As every reader of The People  
knows the Employers' Association has  
some very profitable trade agreements  
with the litho, "unions." This will ex-  
plain its efforts at recruiting their mem-  
bership. The Gompers' type of union-  
ism is unionism by and for the employer.

The uses to which the "labor" press  
may be put; is well illustrated by "The  
Bricklayer and Mason", official journal  
of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Inter-  
national Union, for September. While  
the capitalist press gives space to let-  
ters, interviews, etc., exposing the bad  
labor conditions at the Panama Canal,  
Moffet, the editor of "The Bricklayer and  
Mason" uses its columns to induce labor  
to accept employment on it. There cer-  
tainly was a method in the Civic Fed-  
eration madness that gave Moffet an op-  
portunity to go down and look at the  
canal, and get away without any ill ef-  
fects to himself. That certainly is "wel-  
fare" work; whose welfare, is obvious.

The life insurance agents' association  
is having a convention at Hartford,  
Conn. Almost every day one can read  
of the meetings of some convention or  
another. The fact is significant in that  
it shows the steady development of the  
co-operative spirit as against the ram-  
pant individualism of the last century.  
This development is preparing the way  
for that higher co-operation that will be  
ushered in with the advent of Socialism.  
It is, in fact, helping to lay the ground-  
work of the latter. People who are  
prejudiced or short-sighted may say that  
Socialism will never come, but the truth  
is that it is building right before their  
very optics.

Capital is all-powerful. Its power  
consists in the fact that it is socially  
created and protected. Its power will  
be socially beneficial when Capital is  
socially owned.

Wall Street is appropriately located,  
between Trinity Church and the East  
River. It is blessed with the prayers of  
the one, and relieved of the presence of  
its victims by the other.

## WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

A twelve-page leaflet, neatly printed  
and illustrated on gently blushing pink  
paper, reached this office, and now lies  
spread upon the editorial desk. The leaf-  
let is entitled, "What are the Facts?"  
It is an answer to, an attempt to meet,  
the swelling outcry against the exploita-  
tion of Labor by Capital. The leaflet  
takes up the railroad industry in particu-  
lar, and arrives at the conclusion that  
Capital is a much abused Innocent,  
whereas Labor is a grasping greedy  
sponge that absorbs the swag. This cul-  
minating conclusion is put in figures, this  
wise:

Share of Labor ..... 40.8 per cent.  
Share of Capital ..... 23.4 per cent.  
Providentially there is a fatality that  
pursues the liar. He does not know  
when to stop. Driven by the momentum  
of mendacity he will lie on. Thus he  
gets himself all tangled up, and throttles  
himself. It so happens with our gently  
blushing pink paper leaflet. It does not  
content itself with the 40.8 per cent.  
statement regarding Labor's chunk, and  
the 23.4 per cent. statement regarding  
Capital's pittance in the railroad indus-  
try: it proceeds to talk on: the further  
figures that it presents throttle the  
initial lie.

The leaflet presents the following  
tables of figures:  
Gross earnings ..... \$1,900,846,907;  
Running expenses ..... 632,126,957;  
Wages paid ..... 775,321,415;  
Profit ..... 483,398,535.  
This set of figures, one should say, is  
a sufficient "give away." The figures  
tell that the seeming "pittance" of 23.4  
per cent. admittedly pocketed by the  
capitalists in the railway industry is  
nothing less than the huge sum of nearly  
\$500,000,000—a rather steep figure for a  
job lot of idlers, in whose behalf sym-  
pathy is to be enlisted. But, still driven  
by the law of its own motion, our leaflet  
blabbers on, and furnishes additional  
tables specifying the items under "run-  
ning expenses" and "wages." Even a  
casual glance over these two tables tells  
that they are padded.

On the table of "wages paid" figure  
these two items:

General officers ..... \$13,244,121  
Other officers ..... 10,010,090.

By what process of reasoning are the  
tall salaries that "general" and "other"  
officers—all of whom are stockholders—  
pay to themselves, dumped upon the  
table of "wages paid"? It is by virtue  
of their being stockholders, or the close  
kin of stockholders, that these gentlemen  
are "general" and "other" officers. Their  
salaries are but dividends in disguise,  
which they cheat their fellow-stockhold-  
ers of by the approved methods that the  
investigation of the directors of insur-  
ance companies is just now revealing.

They perform no useful labor. The roads  
are operated from top to bottom by the  
wage-slave employes. Obviously, these  
"general" and "other" officers do not  
belong under the category of "employees,"  
nor their additional plunder, yeck! "earn-  
ings," under the category of  
"wages." On the same table, some more  
"wages" to "general" and "other" officers  
are artfully smuggled under the lump  
sum of \$18,000,000 wages paid but "un-  
distributed" on one road. It is fair to  
presume that the percentage of the  
"wages paid" to the "general" and  
"other" officers on that one road is the  
same as on the others. On the others it  
is 3.15. Consequently the sum of \$567-  
000 should be deducted from the lump  
sum of \$18,000,000, as not belonging  
under the category of "wages paid," but  
properly belonging under the cate-  
gory of "profits pocketed." All  
told, there is, accordingly, a padding  
of the table of "wages paid" amounting  
to \$23,821,220, and the padding is done  
at the expense of the "profits pocketed."  
Making the corrections so far discovered  
to be necessary, the first table must be  
amended to read:

Gross earnings ..... \$1,900,846,907;  
Running expenses ..... 632,126,957;  
Wages paid ..... 751,500,195;  
Profit ..... 517,210,753.

The profits are rising; the wages paid  
sinking proportionally. But the former  
has not yet reached its proper magni-  
tude. What that should be will appear  
from a scrutiny of the table giving the  
itemized "running expenses." On this  
table are found a bunch of curious items,  
several of them positively fishy—"hire  
of equipment" (\$20,253,945), "rents of  
tracks, yards and terminals" (\$19,375-  
006), "rents of buildings and other prop-  
erty" (\$5,151,803), "taxes" (\$57,840,569),  
"miscellaneous deductions" (\$44,081,341),  
"miscellaneous (?) expenses" (\$81,791-  
765), "law (?) expenses" (\$6,783,692),  
"advertising" (\$5,376,303). Are these  
outlays properly chargeable to "running  
expenses"; least ways as a justification  
of capitalism, and an argument against  
the contention of Socialism? The capi-  
talist has a way of lowering his profits  
"on paper" that is charming to watch.  
If he makes \$100 profits, he says: "Nay,  
it is not \$100!" And he proceeds to  
"prove" his claim by putting \$40 in a  
vest pocket labelled "Landlord," \$10 in a  
hip pocket labelled "Banker," \$15 in an  
inside coat pocket labelled "Legislature

miscellany," \$20 in an inside vest pocket  
labelled "Sundries," \$10 in a trousers  
pocket labelled "Taxes." And then he  
makes a poor mouth and says: "You  
see, I only made a measly \$5!" For  
what reason our capitalist stops there  
is a mystery. As well may he charge  
to "running expenses" the keep of his  
concubines, the cost of his "French din-  
ners," his rum and gambling bills, etc.,  
show a deficit, and maintain that an  
anchorite monk is not a circumstance to  
him in point of abnegation and of self  
sacrifice to keep up society. But what  
the capitalist pretends does not change  
facts. All these items—concubines, din-  
ners and drunks—may be very necessary  
to run the holy capitalist, they surely  
are not requisite to run the industries—  
no more are "taxes," "rent," "interest,"  
"advertising," "law expenses," or "mis-  
cellanies," which anyhow run mainly  
into the pockets of the capitalist class.  
Moreover, what these items really pur-  
port may be gathered from the scandals  
that are being unearthed just now by the  
investigation of the life insurance com-  
panies, where directors are seen to sell  
and buy land to and from themselves;  
where they charge \$20,000 at a clip for  
legal advice given by themselves to  
themselves; where they raise loans from  
themselves; where they build syndicates  
to speculate with syndicates of other  
names composed of themselves; where  
they "borrow" money to protect banks  
of which they are themselves directors;  
where they disburse money to carry po-  
litical elections; where they "pay out  
wages" to employes that are dead and  
gone; etc.; etc.; etc. Not one of the  
items enumerated above and found en-  
tered on the table of "running expenses"  
belongs there: none can with propriety  
be used towards justifying capitalist so-  
ciety: they only serve to aggravate the  
offense: all are masked items of profit,  
and belong under that head. These  
items foot up a grand total of \$108,264-  
179: the amount must be deducted from  
the item of legitimate expenses, and  
added to that of profit. Making the  
correction accordingly, the original table  
presents the following finally amended  
aspect:

Gross earnings ..... \$1,900,846,907  
Running expenses ..... 463,802,778  
Wages paid ..... 757,500,195  
Profit ..... 685,483,934

And thus, even allowing a considerable  
number of items to stand as "running  
expenses" and others as "wages paid,"  
all of which, if looked into by investi-  
gation committees would in all certainty  
have to be transferred to the table of  
profits and many of which should be  
taken cognizance of by District Attor-  
neys—even so, the following would be  
nearer the fact:

Share of Labor ..... 39.8 per cent.  
Plunder by Capital ..... 36. per cent.

In other words, the most favorable  
showing possible leaves below \$1,000 a  
year for the average workman of the  
hundreds of thousands who produce a  
surplus value of at least \$685,483,934—  
all of which is appropriated by the Idle  
Class.

No wonder railroad accidents are on  
the increase; no wonder the life of the  
railroader is short; no wonder the mutila-  
tion of his limbs is an everyday oc-  
currence; no wonder, either, that, at the  
other end of the line, the Consuelo Van-  
derbilts, the Anna Goulds, the Morgans  
and Hills lead lives of perpetual orgies;  
nor is it any wonder that the paper, on  
which the affluence of the employes and  
the modesty of the employers in the  
railroad industry are presented, blushes  
pink—the only wonder is that it does not  
blush purple at the falsehood that it is  
made to carry!

The big steel trust is reported to have  
had a prosperous quarter, the estimated  
"earnings" amounting to \$31,500,000. A  
report from the workmen of the trust  
on their earnings, would prove interest-  
ing, but it is conspicuous by its absence.

If, as reported, China is going to es-  
tablish colleges like those of America and  
England, she is also going to add to the  
terrors of the "Yellow Peril." The human  
mind stands aghast at the thought of a  
modern Anglo-Saxon college yell trans-  
lated into Chinese!

China's determination to fashion her  
educational system after those of West-  
ern nations, will prove serious, especially  
when technical schools are installed. Her  
nimble workmen will then make East-  
ern competition hum.

Witte's reference to the "Czar's friend  
President Roosevelt", is apt to stop the  
Russian revolutionists' reference to the  
United States as the embodiment of  
their ideals. Any nation whose ruler is  
a friend of the Czar, ceases to be the  
embodiment of idealism.

Property is sacred, say the capitalists.  
As the insurance investigation reveals,  
the means of acquiring it are decidedly  
profane, though.

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



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I happened to come  
across a Socialist paper; I read the  
thing. Do you know that I find there  
is much good in Socialism?

Uncle Sam—You don't say so!

B. J.—Yes; there are many good points  
in it. For instance, the nationalization  
of the railroads. That should be the  
first step.

U. S.—(meditative)—The "first step"  
on Hem! "First step." Do you mean that  
first, the very first step that society  
should take toward the new order of  
things?

B. J.—Yes; that's just what I mean;  
this individualistic way of doing things  
has run its course; the railroads are  
just the thing that society should begin  
with as a first step.

U. S.—Do you see that building?

B. J.—Yes; that's the Post Office.

U. S.—Is it run individually?

B. J.—No; it is run by the nation.

U. S.—The business of letter-delivering  
was not always run collectively, as now,  
was it?

B. J.—No; wasn't it originally a pri-  
vate undertaking?

U. S.—So it was. Originally run in-  
dividually; now it is run collec-  
tively. Accordingly, nationalization of  
the railroads now would not be the "first  
step" taken by society.

B. J.—Well, no; the nationalization of  
the mail business was done first.

U. S.—And how about the employes  
of the Post Office? Are they a happy,  
free lot of people?

B. J.—(reflectively, with a distant look)  
—N-n-o; they surely are not happy;  
they surely are not free.

U. S.—Guess they are not. Look at  
the letter carriers; they who do the  
work, are kept down with low wages,  
are subjected to all manner of petti-  
vections, and their tenure, despite of  
civil service regulations, is quite pre-  
carious; look at the girls who work in  
the mail-bag department, mending the  
bags; it is a regular sweat-shop affa-  
ir to say nothing of the mean, petty tri-  
cks the poor girls are subjected to. You  
know all that, don't you?

B. J.—Yes, I do; it is a burning shame,  
too!

U. S.—And I have only mentioned one-  
half of the burning shame. You know,  
don't you, that little bills for the im-  
provement of the conditions of these em-  
ployes are either promptly pigeonholed,  
or are banded like a football from one  
chamber of Congress to the other, and  
allowed to

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## "WAGES" AND "PRICE".

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please answer the following question and oblige half a dozen of your readers, who have been involved in the discussion of Value, Wages, etc. Your answer will be final and the discussion will close. The A's and B's.

Boston, Sept. 19.

The "A's" maintain that "The capitalist must produce his goods at the cheapest price possible: the price of his goods depends upon the cost of production: the cost of production depends upon the price of material consumed in production. As labor is one of these materials the price of labor enters into the price of the commodity and consequently, an increase in price of labor, affects the price of commodity. In other words: an increase or decrease in wages means an increase or decrease in cost of production, and an increased or decreased cost of production means an increased or decreased price.

The "B's" maintain "That wages of laborers do not affect the price of commodity: that increase or decrease of wages money affects profits of employer, but do not affect prices of commodity.

Who is in the right? The A's or the B's?

[The A's are wrong. Wages may rise and yet prices may go down; wages may decline, and yet prices may rise. The price of goods is not determined by the price of the materials consumed in production: it is determined by the fluctuations of supply and demand. The B's are right. The point at issue between the A's and the B's involves the whole field of political economy. What probably caused the A's to trip is a latent confusion between "price" and "value"—two distinct things. The A's should drop the discussion only in the sense that the dispute should be adjourned. They should not drop the discussion in the sense of blindly accepting our decision. What they should now do is to take up Marx' "Value, Price and Profit" chapter by chapter. After mastering chapter I, take up chapter II; after mastering chapter II, do not take up chapter III, but go back and thoroughly go over once more over chapter I and II; after having done that, then take up chapter III; after having mastered chapter III, do not proceed to chapter IV, but go back to and thoroughly go over chapter I, II and III. Then take up chapter IV, and so on to the end. In short, become convinced, not simply silenced. As to the B's we would caution them not to impute the rigidity of a theorem to their expression—"increase or decrease of wages money affects profits of employer". Wages money may rise and yet the profits of the employer may rise simultaneously and at an even greater ratio. To the B's also we would recommend a careful study of "Value, Price and Profit" and the works therein cited. We apprehend that their statement may, in their minds, be given a more rigid or sweeping import than it can stand. It is, however, correct enough as far as it goes, and in connection with the question obviously on the tapis between them and the A's. Remember always that economics are not metaphysics.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## CHICAGO GERMANS ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday, September 17, a few old Socialist Labor Party men held a meeting at 3302 Western avenue for the purpose of starting a German Branch. Seven declared their intention to join hands and agitate among the German speaking workers of this city. It was interesting to note that members of the "Socialist" Party were present and they condemned the tactics of their party towards the I. W. W. and stated that the rank and file are dissatisfied therewith.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, October 1, at 2 p. m. Officers will then be elected.

P. Schweinburg, Sec'y pro tem. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.

## AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Granville F. Lombard's mistakes in regard to the Chicago Convention are apparent after a little reflection. The two shadows he refers to were cast on the political sky long before the Manifesto was thought of. The unity he desires is already a matter of ancient history, considering the rapid changes in the labor movement.

To call a convention of the I. W. W. for the purpose of uniting the two shadows that hung over the Convention would be as useless as the attempt to unite two chemical properties which had

no affinity but were actually antagonistic. The Socialist Labor Party shadow is the reflex cast by that body of labor which contemplates the overthrow of the wage system. The "Socialist" Party is the reflex of that body which strives for the perpetuation of the wage system through firing the colors of Socialism. It was the momentary contact between revolution and reaction, and an almost immediate separation: Revolution following its shadow, while reaction pursued its own phantom.

The Socialist Labor Party will continue as the political reflex until the workers, in the I. W. W., seeing their material class interests in that reflex will set up their own Socialist Labor Party, which then will assume a concrete form at the capitalist ballot box from which it will emerge as the central directing authority of the already organized Socialist Republic.

"Thwarting the will" of the workers has already been resorted to. In Chicago the number of signers to a petition to appear on the ballot has reached the enormous proportion of ten thousand. Nebraska demands five thousand, and so on. But if it becomes necessary to secure the signatures of the entire working class it will be done. Civilized man does not resort to force but to the only method which modern civilization will permit.

Any attempt of the capitalist class to "thwart the will" of an enlightened working class will have about as much effect as the attempt on the part of a gnat to impede the progress of an elephant. When the working class capture the public powers, the capitalist class will stand face to face with organized society and any resistance on the part of that class will make them appear as a mere handful of bandits, while the working class by merely electing the political function of the state will be able to control the situation.

The "general strike" might well be feared, were it not for the fact of the shadow which stood over the Convention, which accompanies the organization, while the other shadow follows its material object in another direction. As it is, the "general strike" is only an incident, the closing incident of the Revolution, the final flat refusal on the part of the workers to produce any more wealth for idlers.

Our business as members of the Socialist Labor Party is to assist the I. W. W. in assuming the form of the Socialist Republic, which was outlined, as nearly as could be under present conditions, at the Convention. I for one, believe that the S. T. and L. A. delegation has nothing to regret, no ground to go over, no attempting to unite, and that we may rest satisfied with the work already done, meanwhile reposing the fullest confidence in the majority who met with us in that convention.

Theo. Bernine.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.

## A MISSIONARY FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have seldom seen a thought so simply, concisely and convincingly expressed as that contained in the following verse, which recently appeared in the Daily People:

"The employer calls it profit,  
And he winks the other eye;  
The banker calls it interest,  
And he heaves a cheerful sigh;  
The landlord calls it rent,  
As he tucks it in his bag;  
But the good old honest burglar,  
He simply calls it 'swag.'"

The profit, interest and rent of the capitalist class is that part of the wealth which the workers produce and are robbed of. The capitalists bribe the law makers to make the robbery legal; they bribe the church and the university to teach that the robbery is right; they bribe the editors and politicians to declare the robbery good and patriotic and desirable; and they bribe the labor leaders to assert that the interests of the robbed and the robber are mutual and to keep labor organizations in line with this falsehood, and to arrange contracts in such manner as to place the workers at mercy of the capitalists, often compelling the workers of one craft to seal on the workers of another.

Of all the hirelings and tools of the capitalist class, the labor misleader is at once the most despicable and the most dangerous and destructive foe of the working class. He is the obstacle that stands most directly in the path of our emancipation. The whole might and weight of the revolutionary force must first of all be hurled forward in that task which is of the most immediate pressing need, viz., the crushing out of existence of the labor traitor and his traitor machinery, the A. F. of L.

Can we afford to dispense with the aid of the thousands of honest men and women who would gladly give it if they were aware of the terrible significance of this struggle? Can we afford to dispense with the aid of a single one of such? No. I am quite certain that the great bulk of the rank and file of the Socialist or Social Democratic party are honest, well-meaning and even in many instances self-sacrificing men and women, whose only fault lies in being either totally ignorant of the disgraceful state of labor organizations and the treachery of labor misleaders or so insufficiently acquainted with these evils as to miss their overshadowing importance. I am also convinced that there are many willing and anxious to understand the position of the Socialist Labor Party. A pamphlet like "John Mitchell Exposed" would open their eyes. I propose that the readers of the Daily People raise a fund for the purpose of sending the pamphlet to members of that party, accompanied by a courteous personal letter circular inviting them to read also "Trades Unionism in the United States," "What Means this Strike?", etc., and urging them to investigate the principles of the I. W. W. I enclose herewith one dollar to start the good work, if you think it practicable. I believe that it would be a blow that would tell.

Yours for the Revolution,

Frank Ohnemus.

Long Island City, Sept. 18.

P. S.—You can get the names of Social Democrats from the last primary enrollment in the "City Record." A number of the addresses may have been changed however, and the best plan would perhaps be to reach the right parties through reliable men employed for the purpose instead of depending upon the mail service. I am only suggesting the whole plan. The Daily People will have to decide upon whether it is practicable and desirable of execution. F. O.

## A WORD OF PRAISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Weekly People contains more solid reading matter than any paper I ever got hold of. It is actually wonderful to me how you can get so much news. I would suggest, if possible, more short articles.

I am afraid Capitalism will fight the I. W. W. by enlisting an army of strike breakers in the regular army.

Fraternally,

F. C. R.

Buckhannon, W. V.

## MONUMENTAL TESTIMONY OF THE TRUTH OF MARXIAN TEACHINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed letter, from a servant of the orthodox Christian God, written to the editor of "Zion's Watch Tower", is published in that paper for Sept. 1st and is a monumental testimony to the truth of Karl Marx's teaching as to the influence of material considerations in religious matters. No further comment is needed, the question of bread and butter dominates and God cuts no figure. The caps are mine.

A. B. H.

London, Ont. Sept. 18.

[Enclosure.]

## SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

Mr. G. T. Russell,

Brother Beloved:—

I have just read in your booklet, "Protestants Awake," these burning words: "Some even admit that their personal views differ from those they preach, and are endeavoring to have their conferences and synods allow them to preach what they conceive to be truth and desist from what they believe to be error; dishonorable, ignoble, hypocritical and slavish though such a course is," etc. This is not all true in my case, but sufficiently so to cause the words dishonorable, ignoble, hypocritical and slavish, to strike me with tremendous force, and in deep agony of spirit, born of condemnation, I cry unto God, What shall I do? I most certainly believe your interpretation of the blessed Word, MY SOUL LONGS FOR FREEDOM; I AM HELPLESS—CHAINED BY ENVIRONMENT. Tell me what to do? I doubt not there are hundreds in my condition. They saw the truth too late. What they possessed of this world's goods has been willingly sacrificed to an all absorbing, but false purpose. Their means is gone; their physical force is spent; their years are well nigh numbered. "Their righteous souls are vexed from day to day in seeing and hearing." Conscious helplessness augments their bitter agony. THEY ARE HANDICAPPED BY DEPENDENT FAMILIES. TO WITHDRAW FROM THEIR DENOMINATIONS MEANS TO CUT OFF THEIR BREAD. YOUR SYSTEM OFFERS NO SUPPORT TO THE HELPLESS. Their minds are constantly harrowed by the light of the new revelation. Their spirits chafe and fret like the caged eagle yearning for the liberty he sees but cannot enjoy. There seems to be no open door of opportunity, and again I ask, in God's name, What shall we preachers do? I would be willing to sink out of sight from the world.

IF I COULD DISPENSE WITH ALL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD MY FAMILY, I would gladly submit to any sort of humiliation, criticism or persecution, and would feel that the liberty for which my heart and mind so yearns would be cheap at any cost to myself, but alas, alas! Brother, pray that a door may be opened unto me—that deliverance may come, in God's own way.

Yours in bonds and fellowship,

## ORGANIZE THE I. W. W. AS A PRELIMINARY TO DEMANDING COMPLETE ENFRANCHISEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is little to hope for from Virginia, in the way of votes for either the S. D. P. or the S. L. P., for the wage slaves on the whole are disfranchised by the poll tax, having to pay three years' poll tax first, in yearly instalments, before a vote can be cast. M. R.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 2.

## REGARDING THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Take the proposition of Comrades Chas. and Olive Johnson and the complaint and attitude of Mike Devine Alliance, No. 4, S. T. & L. A., of Syracuse, N. Y., and they raise a point that needs cold, logical and careful consideration. The former to strike out Section 7, Article II, of our constitution. This I cannot wholly agree with, because those of us who have been connected with the craft unions of the A. F. of L. know that an officership but ties up our activities and forces us to uphold apprentice regulations and other guild methods. The class conscious Socialist being an educator of the working class or nothing, if he must belong to a craft union can do best on the floor, where no clerical duties or financial consideration will sway him to prey on the ignorance of his class. On the other hand, I believe in a broader interpretation of the clause, to allow members of the party to be delegates to conventions of their union, also to act on committees at time of strike, providing it be a bona-fide strike, but these acts to be subject to the approval of the comrade's section and also the N. E. C. sub-committee. By this I do not mean a comrade is to wait until his Section or the N. E. C. has passed on the matter, but in case after proper consideration the section and N. E. C. disapprove of his acting as delegate or on committees at time of strike, he will be expected to obey or be guilty of insubordination. There are a great many honest men in craft unions and it is their ignorance that keeps them there, produces craft unions, and makes fakirism possible. Educate the rank and file and the parasites will disappear, and not before. I regret the sarcastic fling of "New Occasionists" at the Comrades Johnsons by Comrade Fuehrer, as the former have done yeoman service for our cause, and their suggestions, no matter how we may differ, is worthy of courteous treatment. We cannot draw a definite line because the very element we need to give our Right the Might, our class consciousness the Force, is in the working class, both inside and outside the trade unions. Then again, a mechanic in the shop cannot see tactics as the bourgeois revolutionist does. One might say, Why work for capitalists? Why read the capitalist press? etc., ad nauseam. Capitalism is so dove-tailed into our very lives, held there by the ignorance and prejudice of our class, that strict lines of demarcation in social details is impossible. Only general lines can be laid down, and where the working-man's very subsistence is affected by the trade union question, conceptions of tactics are bound to differ. The judgment and tact of the Socialist must be exercised. I have belonged to A. F. of L. unions whose members were as innocent of knowledge on trade unionism as a free silversite is on the money question, and they were honest men, too, just hung together for faith and a job. Other unions I have come in contact with were as corrupt and vicious as the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The position of Mike Devine Local 14, S. T. & L. A. constitutionally may be correct. If it is I hope the officers will rectify same speedily as possible, by proceeding along the methods of the constitution. And I would like to ask if Mike Devine Local has called attention of the G. E. B. to this matter, and have they exhausted all constitutional methods of bringing this matter before the S. T. & L. A. before calling upon locals to correspond with their secretary. Is not this rather anarchistic and out of accord with our constitution? Even though the Chicago delegation did wrong, which I am not sure of, two wrongs only muddle matters worse. If they did wrong get after them in a constitutional manner. As to the principle involved I am sorry that two communications I sent to The People last spring, in which I covered this point, were not published. I have endeavored to organize locals of the S. T. & L. A. from New York to Frisco. So that I speak from practical experience. The S. T. & L. A. was expected to act as a feeder or strainer for the S. L. P. I found the S. L. P. became the strainer for the S. T. & L. A.

Wherever I went S. L. P. men, while upholding the principle of the S. T. & L. A., would not join it because it was not potent in the shop; those outside the S. L. P. would not join it because it was a Socialist organization; some few did join it, more out of criticism and hate of the pure and simple unions, than an understanding of economics, and soon fell by the wayside. When the S. T. & L. A. was launched Socialism was greatly in a "Bellamy," "Colony" and "Post Office," and "get popular" state. The perpetual capitalist panic was worse than usual, and the masses were ready to grasp at anything. We could not foresee the Spanish-American, English-Boer, and other commercial wars, which made abnormal demands for commodities, and put labor's nose to the grindstone. Now we see the necessity of getting in our educational work as soon as workers show class instinct and solidarity, when they are not as yet class conscious, and not being class conscious could not logically belong to a Socialist organization. This is where the defect in the S. T. & L. A. was, its method of accepting non-Socialists as members did not square with its Socialist name, and when the non-Socialists were asked why they, not being Socialists, belonged to a Socialist organization, they dropped out. I admit there are many faults to find with the I. W. W., but, as Marx says, "trade unions are but centers of resistance," were they class conscious as we would wish them, they would cease to be centers of resistance, and become administrators of things in a Socialist republic. Our class consciousness and Right, need Power and Might.

Then let us favor those tactics which will give our educational work the best chance for results. It seems from practical experience that Socialist sentiment has not yet crystallized sufficiently to make a strict class conscious Socialist union a potent factor on the economic field. Still the S. T. & L. A. has not lived in vain; it has served as a battering ram to start to break down the misleading capitalist labor coral. It is early yet to pass on the I. W. W.; it is as yet crude and while it has not cut out the label, high dues, rituals, etc., it seems to be quite an improvement on the A. F. of L. In my article "Suggestions to the Lynn Convention," I suggested the S. T. & L. A. to change its name to an Industrial Union or International Workingmen's Association, to square with its methods of accepting non-Socialists as members, then send delegates to Chicago, and in case the Chicago Convention did not adopt the methods and principles of the S. T. & L. A. to go it alone as an Industrial organization. I think that would be the best procedure yet. Still, I am in favor of giving the I. W. W. a chance and see if it will rectify the bad points it seems to have adopted.

That the Chicago Convention did not assist the stenographic fund, adopted rituals, etc., elected no S. T. & L. A. man to officership, looks bad to me. But I'll be optimistic and hope as a class conscious educator it will be a success. It has at least taken a proper stand on trade agreements, solidarity in strikes, and favors political and economic discussion of the class conscious sort. Of course, like all organizations, the proper interpretation and outcome of these features depend on the honesty and intelligence of the officers and members.

Some correspondents in The People seem to think the A. F. of L. a house of cards easily destroyed. Don't delude yourselves. Gompers as yet has a very strong machine shrewdly built on the free and easy go as you please, so long as you pay tribute to Gompers & Co. plan. Scabbing and everything else is overlooked in the interest of per capita tax, and thousands of live, active men and women make a fat living by keeping up this craft and local autonomy, free and easy machine. In case of quarrels Gompers only need decide which side is the strongest and pays most tribute: the decision is apparent. Any way, to educate the wage slave, his is the cause, his is the fault; the S. L. P. is doing its part, let him wake up to the "Spirit of '76."

H. J. Schade.

## R. I. NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made at the Rhode Island State convention held July 25:

For Governor—T. F. Herrick, Pawtucket.

For Lieutenant-Governor—D. J. Moran, Pawtucket.

For Secretary of State—H. O'Neil, Providence.

For State Treasurer—Moses Fassel, Johnston.

For Attorney General—Elzear La Rose, Quindick.

## OHIO, ATTENTION!

To Party members in Ohio:—Have your lists properly signed by a notary public and send them immediately to the secretary of the S. E. C. Do not delay.

James Rugg, Secretary,  
1925 Osaga Street, Cleveland, O.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

A. O. H. EVERETT, WASH.—The central point in that affair about Arthur Morrow Lewis, in the article in question, was that he allowed himself to be made a vehicle for slander. He stated as true things that he could not substantiate, and which it was proven he did not try to verify. For that we had the printed, signed and official declaration of Local Bellingham, of the S. P. There is no getting around that. Now, then, such character weakness never can do the Movement good. Such people are running sores of pestilence. No man's reputation is safe where such things and men are tolerated.

A. L. O. CLEVELAND, O.—Candid opinion wanted? Here it is. The editors of the privately owned press of the Socialist or Social Democratic party were not in for Socialism, at least not primarily. With them Socialism was simply a stalking horse for vainglorious display, and, of course, also for personal gain that insensibly shades off into corruption. A striking illustration of the latter fact is found in the startling revelation recently made that Sam Gompers has stock in common with Berger in Berger's paper! It follows from all this that these Editors must be, what they now are, raving mad at the Socialist Labor Party, whose policy they find is triumphing and bringing their card house down over their ears.

J. J. NEW YORK.—The saloon question that you raise will be taken up editorially.

G. F. S. ST. PAUL, MINN.—A man's utterances should never be taken out of their context. When Haywood said that up to the time of the organization of the I. W. W. there was not a labor union that represented the working class, he obviously had in mind the circumstance that the working class could not be said to be represented by any organization that, however good otherwise, was circumscribed mainly to a locality—whether East or West.

P. H. ST. LOUIS, MO.—The colors have kept first rate.

H. E. CINCINNATI, O.—The box and contents arrived in good condition. Many thanks. At what intervals should reminders be inserted?

J. J. H. HOBOKEN, AND F. C. B. NEWARK, N. J.—The matter has been referred to Organizer Shurtleff. This office cannot handle conflicting notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Inquiry is made once more after some New York society that cremates its members.

S. S. HARTFORD, CONN., AND ALL OTHERS TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Do not write upon uneven sheets, nor upon sheets half a yard wide and three yards long. Use paper of moderate width and length, and uniform sheets.

J. E. C. PRESTON, WASH.—The way to do is to communicate directly with the Comrade.

A. S. S. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—During the late Interborough strike in this city Mahon's conduct was against the strikers. He is reported to have been in the city for the express purpose of keeping the traction men from joining. And they did not. Mahon's connection with the Labor Movement has uniformly been Gompersistic—craft unionism, and pool-pooling of Socialism as "a very beautiful Utopia." Catch on?

H. H. WORCESTER, MASS.—The "Worker" calls the Industrial Workers of the World "so-called industrialists" and "De Leonite disrupters."

J. J. McK. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As a rule, advances in prices precede advances, so-called, in wages.

C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—What Franklin said was that property (not wealth) is the creature of society. Property means the form of ownership. H. S. DUNKIRK, NOTTINGHAM, ENG.—Take Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society"; Buckle's "History of Civilization"; as many of the authors favorably quoted by Marx in the footnotes to "Capital" as you can get; Plutarch's lives: this work should be read in connection with Morgan's book. Also take any elementary work on geology. It is incredible what a basis that furnishes to practical Socialism.

T. L. P. CHICAGO, ILL.—It is not the size of a man's wages that determines his status as a proletarian. A proletarian is a man who has nothing to sell but his labor power, and sells that to an employer.

A. M. GREAT FALLS, MONT.—The Kangaroo has his head center in the Volkszeitung Corporation in this city, wherever else its outposts may be. These folks are so assinine that they imagine the whole mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to annoy them. They are incapable of grasping the import of such a Movement as the I. W. W.

G. F. T. CLEVELAND, O.—Both the Toledo "Union Picket" and the Erie

"Central Labor Union Journal" applauded Max Hayes for her conduct at the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union in speaking and voting against the proposed Socialist resolution.

L. I. S. ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Obviously! Whoever stands with the I. W. W. stands upon the principle that, in America, a Union must be Socialist, or it is capitalist.

F. C. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If, indeed, the Labor Lieutenants of the Civic Federation will manoeuvre the adoption of some kind of "Socialist resolution" at their next national convention, the scheme will be too transparent to take in anybody except those who want to be taken in, and the manoeuvre would simply finish up the A. F. of L. all the more quickly.

J. S. S. EDGEWATER, COLO.—If the purpose to be attained is to hopelessly bewilder the average reader, then yes. Mr. Ernest Untermann's lucubrations on the "Science of Evolution," the "Evolution of Science," the "Evolution of Evolution," etc., etc., are eminently qualified to mix one all up. On this subject Austin Lewis strikes the nail on the head in a recent article in the Los Angeles "Common Sense." He there says:

"Too much time is wasted and has always been wasted on the platform and in the press, upon the discussion of refined and obscure points of Socialist philosophy, and this sort of lumber of the academic or pseudo-academic variety will have to be discarded, for its only effect is to divide men into small sects founded upon infinitesimal differences in points of doctrine. The only results of the philosophical lecture method of agitation are, as far as the writer has been able to observe, the production of a feeling of bewilderment and disgust among the proletariat, and what is equally as bad, the bringing into existence of a number of half-baked young prigs whose ignorance of philosophy and economics is only equalled by their effrontery and impudence in their advertisement of that ignorance."

E. C. BUTTE, MONT.—Would you consider honest the man who declaims or writes essays on Honesty? Certainly not. Common sense says that he must be judged by his conduct. So with folks who write essays and declaim on the Class Struggle. It is their conduct that will have to establish whether or not they understand the subject. People who stand by the A. F. of L. prove they have no sense of what the class struggle means.

E. S. NEW YORK.—The People has an established reputation for accuracy and veracity. If the statement of our correspondent is incorrect, send in the correction for verification.

F. H. NEW YORK.—The number of railway passengers killed in 1904 was 441; in 1903 it was 321; in 1902 it was 303; in 1901 it was 282; in 1900 it was 249—an increase of 190 since 1900. There were many casualties to passengers without resulting in death. The figures are: 9,111 casualties in 1904; 6,973 in 1903; 6,089 in 1902; 4,988 in 1901; and 4,128 in 1900—an increase of 4,983. These figures are on passengers only; they do not include railroad employees.

S. J. J. MADISON, WIS.—You will find the matter of the expropriation of the agricultural population from the land treated in Chapter XXVII. of Marx's "Capital," page 740, Sonnenschein edition. The foot notes under that chapter are particularly valuable.

T. C. B. NEWARK, N. J.: F. T. E. NEW YORK: F. G. LAWRENCE, MASS: T. R. KALAMAZOO, MICH.; D. D. ST. LOUIS, MO.: A. O. MONTGOMERY, ALA.: G. B. MANCHESTER, N. H.; J. C. M. FALKIRK, SCOTLAND: T. J. R. SHEFFIELD, ENG.; D. D. L. AUGUSTA, ME.; J. A. B. ERIE, PA.; A. E. WHEELING, W. VA.: F. M. O. DETROIT, MICH.; "DEUTSCHER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.; G. E. SCRANTON, PA.: F. F. TIEN-TSIN, CHINA; J. E. K. COVINGTON, KY.; S. L. KANSAS CITY, MO.; D. R. BALTIMORE, MD.; G. W. G. DALLAS, TEX.: F. X. B. NEW YORK: S. S. HARTFORD, CONN.; G. F. SPOKANE, WASH.; H. H. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. H. S. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; O. M. J. FRUITVALE, CAL.; J. Y. LOWELL, MASS.; X. X. CHICAGO, ILL.; G. G. MILWAUKEE, WIS.; K. K. CLEVELAND, O.; Q. Q. TOPEKA, KANS.; J. S. NEW YORK CITY.—Matter received.

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.

## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
24 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 at headquarters, Daily People Building, 24 New Reade street, New York City, on September 22. All present. Moren in chair. Minutes accepted as read.

Communications: Four from State Organizer R. Katz, announcing contribution of \$10 to State Organizer's Fund by Section Erie County, telling of work done by him within its jurisdiction, which will be written up for publication, and requesting instructions as to his stay in Rochester. Letters received and it was decided to instruct Katz to stay in Rochester only as long as his duties there would ordinarily require. From Organizer Trainor, of Section Onondaga County (Syracuse), saying that Section had endorsed his previous letter raising bar of expulsion against one of the signers of application for a charter for a Section at Elmira. Secretary reported that upon the receipt of this letter he had, as previously instructed, submitted the application to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, which has granted the charter asked for. From Organizer Wm. Rackemeyer, Section Gloversville, requesting that notice be given of the coming of Organizer Katz, so that preparations be made for meetings. The situation at Gloversville is considered favorable to both the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. The glove makers, who recently struck, and were betrayed by the pure and simple, led by Gompers, who gave them the usual assurance of assistance that did not materialize, are likely to do any man who talks A. F. of L. physical violence, while they are, at the same time, making inquiries regarding the I. W. W. and the possibility of getting I. W. W. speakers to address meetings for them. This condition of affairs has also opened the eyes of the Social Democrats, who are now showing decided S. L. P. leanings. The letter was sent to State Organizer Katz, with instructions to communicate with Gloversville. It was also announced that, upon the arrival of Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the I. W. W. from Boston, he will be requested to include Gloversville in his New York State schedule of speaking, and address a meeting there. Action approved. From Section Oneida (Utica), and Rensselaer (Troy), semi-annual financial reports.

Under good and welfare, it was decided to instruct Section New York to give the aid of its corps of speakers to Section Kings in the work of securing signatures.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on September 13. Called to order by the chairman, L. H. Engelhardt. The credentials of William H. Carroll and Granville Lombard, of Section Boston, in place of C. Burham and J. Dunnack, resigned, were accepted and delegates seated. Deans, Mortensen and Wall absent. Engelhardt resigned as chairman and as delegate from Section Everett to the State Committee. Frank Bohmback elected to the chair. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Communications: From Section Lawrence, requesting notice of the date of the coming of Philip Veal, so that preparations may be made for meetings. From Sections New Bedford and Fall River, upon the work of the canvasser organizer during his week's stay in each city. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps and giving decision of the N. E. C. sub-committee on the Section Lynn case. From Organizer-canvasser Philip Veal, stating that he was in Fall River and found the conditions of the textile workers deplorable, and telling of meetings being arranged there. From John Farrell of Lowell, upon agitation matters and the coming visit of the canvasser-organizer. From Secretary of the Commonwealth, upon the State ticket filed September 6. From Section Pittsfield, desiring some information upon Party affairs. From Dyer Enger of Ashland, desiring the names and addresses of sympathizers in Marlboro and surrounding districts, and requesting that English and Italian speakers be sent to Milford. From Fred Fellerman, secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee, stating that Philip Veal would resign as the organizer at end of the tour mapped out. From Jos. Claudino of New Bedford, forwarding clipping from New Bedford "Standard," of interview with him when nominated as Treasurer on the State S. L. P. ticket, and his printed reply to the errors printed as his views upon marriage, religion and the saloon. From

Section Cambridge semi-annual financial report. From James A. Bresnahan, resigning as treasurer of the General Committee.

Minutes of the conference was read and instructions ordered carried out. Committee elected to protest against the State ticket of the Socialist party going upon the ballot, with the name Socialist as not having complied with Section 136, Chapter 11 revised statutes, reported that protest would not be valid, because the Legislature of 1902 had given them all the privileges when name was changed from Democratic Socialist party to Socialist party. Granville Lombard was elected temporary treasurer. W. H. Carroll was elected upon the agitation committee.

Ordered to place Philip Veal in Lawrence and Boston for one week in each city, finishing in Boston the week ending October 1.

Secretary was instructed to get out 100 State campaign subscription lists. Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.  
55 Temple street, Boston.

## BOHN'S DATES.

Roslyn, Wash., Sept. 25-28.  
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29-Oct. 5.  
Butte, Mont., and vicinity, Oct. 6-20

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 23, the following contributions were received towards the above fund, designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers:

Fred Heitch, Chagrin Falls, Ohio .....	\$ 1.00
French Branch, Section New York County .....	1.00
A. J. Francis, New York ....	.25
Cyril Sisteck, Monessen, Pa. .	.75
Section Allentown, Pa. ....	10.00
Geo. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	2.00
John Larson, New Haven, Ct.	1.00
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.50
J. W. Hawkins, Kansas City, Mo. ....	.25
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill. ....	.50
J. V. Farrell, Fort Pierce, Fla.	1.00
J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park, Mass. ....	1.00
W. Sauter, Brooklyn, N. Y. .	1.00
Albert Carter, St. Joseph, Mo.	1.00
A. Holmes, Weehawken Heights, N. J. ....	1.00
German Branch, Section New York County .....	1.20
M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal.	2.00
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1.00
Total .....	\$ 27.45
Previously acknowledged .....	\$1,535.00
Grand total .....	\$1,552.45

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.  
24 New Reade Street, New York.

## MISSOURI, ATTENTION!

Comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Missouri:—The launching of the new organization, the I. W. W., at the late Chicago Convention, has opened up a large field for all Socialists to come together for the purpose of agitation, education and organization. To accomplish this we call upon all members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in the State of Missouri to contribute whatever is in their power to the State organization fund. Don't let this call be in vain; send all contributions to Secretary Missouri State Committee; receipts of same will be acknowledged in the Party press.

Missouri State Committee,  
J. F. Graber, Secretary,  
4540 Cook Avenue,  
St. Louis, Mo.

## ATTENTION 16TH A. D.

A meeting of comrades, friends and sympathizers of that district is hereby called for Friday evening, September 29, 8 p. m., at club rooms, 137 East 5th street, for the purpose of considering matters of interest and importance.

Harry Dobzynski, Organizer.

## ATTENTION, BINGHAMTON, LEISTERSHIRE.

The next meeting of Section Broome County will be held Saturday evening, September 30, at 8 o'clock, at 30 Court street.

An out-of-town speaker is expected and important business will be transacted. Remember Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, September 30th.

Samuel Brooks, Org.

## BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING

A mass meeting to ratify the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party will be held under the auspices of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, S. L. P., on Thursday evening, October 5th, 8 o'clock at Muller's Bronx Casino, 2994 Third avenue, near 154th street, Bronx. The speakers on this occasion will be John J. Kinneally, candidate for Mayor, Daniel De Leon, John T. Vaughan and H. A. Santee. Workingmen! Turn out en masse and make this meeting a rousing success.

## I. W. W. ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1.)

Jurgensen; warden, F. Helfrich; board of trustees, Edwin L. Powers, C. Meier and J. Ernst.

The members are all known to be hard workers and, consequently, the local is going to give a good account of itself. The prospects in St. Louis for the organizing of other crafts in the I. W. W. are very bright. So just watch us grow.

The local meets every first and third Friday evening at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue. All workingmen who believe in the principles of the I. W. W. and are tired of Gompersism are most cordially invited to join.

Wm. Woestendick,  
Recording-Secretary.

## CHICAGO STIRRING.

W. Shurtleff, General Organizer of the I. W. W. for the Eastern District, reports that his information from Chicago says there is great activity at headquarters. During the week a large Shoe Makers' local was organized. They have also organized a Building Employees' Union of 250 members. The Cigar Makers were organized with about 50 charter members. Another Tailors' Union has also been formed in Chicago.

## NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL.

The members of Machinists and Metal Workers' Local, which before surrendering its charter to the I. W. W. was known as L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., held a well attended meeting at 24 New Reade street on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Since the decision of the Local to become a part of the Metal and Machinery Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, renewed interest has been shown by members and sympathizers and the Local has increased in membership and activity, as shown by the large attendance at this last meeting, Sept. 19, and the discussion by the members of how best to promote the interests of the organization and reach the

workers in their industry with the propaganda of the I. W. W.

A motion was passed to elect a member whose duty it shall be to see that some one capable of explaining the aims, objects, principles and methods of the I. W. W. is present at each meeting to open a discussion on the subject under the head of Good and Welfare.

The committee in charge of the Maloney tool sale made a report through S. Winaver which was supplemented by S. J. French who was also present for that purpose. It was shown in the report that 220 tickets were still outstanding and that a number of those had been sold but the parties who sold them had not turned in the stubs. The sale was to have been conducted but the question of the unfairness to those persons who had bought such tickets of which stubs had not been turned in, arose, and in view of that fact, on motion it was voted to defer the sale to next meeting October 3, before which time the committee will have made sure that those having tickets make returns.

## CAP MAKERS APPLY FOR CHARTER.

In the recent defeat of the Cap Makers' Union the employees were forced into signing a Boss Agreement, under which they have been working ever since, and under which the scale of wages they struck against still prevails. A few of the clauses in this contract are as follows:

All scab employees are to hold their positions. Employers are given the right to engage and discharge whomever they see fit. Delegates and Officers of the Union are prohibited from visiting the men in the shops. Employers may engage as many apprentices (another name for non-union men) as they see fit to in the interest of the trade, etc., etc.

The intelligent workers have been all along dissatisfied with such a one-sided contract, and finally ended by forming an independent union. This organization met on Sept. 23, and voted unanimously to make application for a charter from the I. W. W. The new organization will be known as the "Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World."

## SILK WORKERS JOIN.

The Silk Ribbon Weavers of New York, an independent labor organization, with a membership of over four hundred, has joined the I. W. W. This decision was arrived at a special meeting held at 216 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, on Friday evening, September 21. A charter was applied for and organization as a local of the I. W. W. was immediately affected.

## MORE MUSICIANS CHARTERED.

The musicians of Burnside Crossing, Ill., have applied for a charter in the International Musical and Theatrical Industrial Union, a sub-division of the Public Service Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

## Bronx Borough Union Gets New Members

Bronx Borough Labor Union, formerly L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., held a meeting Sept. 24, at 223 Willis ave. at which 3 new members were admitted and an appropriation made for the purchase of further supplies from the General Office of the I. W. W. Plans were also discussed as to how best to make the local an effective recruiting union for the I. W. W. in the Bronx.

It was decided to meet again on Tuesday, October 3, when it is expected that a number of workers who have expressed themselves in sympathy with the I. W. W., will be present to join.

## BOSTON BRANCH I. W. W.

Boston Industrial Workers' Union No. 165, was formally organized at 1165 Tremont street, the People's Institute on the evening of September 9, 1905. Readers of The People, who recognize the necessity of this class conscious movement for the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, and all others in the vicinity of Boston, who desire to join this organization, are requested to send their name, age, occupation and address with fifty cents to the undersigned, in order that they may become charter members of the above organization.

Regular meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month in room No. 1 of above district, at 8 p. m. sharp. After the charter list membership is closed a regular initiation fee of \$2.00 will be charged in addition to the regular monthly dues of fifty cents for each member.

Now, stalwarts, organize for the Socialist Republic.

M. D. Fitzgerald,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
7 Greenwood Park, Dorchester, Mass.

## PATERSON KEEPS GROWING.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 25.—The I. W. W. mixed local, 152, held its regular meeting Monday evening, Sept. 18. Three new members were admitted. Various methods were discussed to further advertise the aims and objects of the organizations. Also how we are to reach the people who are making small wages and the unemployed. Secretary was instructed to write General Secretary and General Executive Board for information.

The advisability of forming trade locals was also discussed.

## GREATER NEW YORK PRINTERS.

A regular meeting of the Greater New York Printers' Union was held on Friday, September 22, at 125 Rivington street. Five new members were proposed and accepted.

A charter of Industrial Workers of the World was read and we are recorded as a union under the name G. N. Y. P. U. Local No. 102 of the I. W. W.

It was decided to send per capita tax to the I. W. W. for the members.

Next meeting will be held on Thursday evening, September 28, at above address.

M. Brody, Sec.

## SHERMAN IN BUFFALO.

Charles O. Sherman, President of the Industrial Workers of the World, will address a mass meeting to be held at International Hall, 249 Genesee street, Saturday, September 30, 8 p. m., under the auspices of Industrial Workers' Union No. 161.

All persons interested in the Trades Union Movement and all wage workers in general are cordially invited to attend and hear Mr. Sherman expound the principles of the new form of trades unionism, as embodied in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Press Committee, I. W. U. 161.

## RECRUITING UNION 6, I. W. W.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, Cincinnati, Ohio, meets every Monday at Room 12, West End Turner Hall, Cincinnati.

Max Eisenberg, President.  
Edward F. Johnson, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

## ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

Friday, Sept. 29.—Speaker, James Connolly. Elizabeth, N. J.

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

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

Fourteenth street, 211 East—Neatly furnished rooms, large or small, for rent. J. E. Alexander.

## VEAL IN LOWELL

Tri-State Organizer's Work In Massachusetts Has Stirring Effect.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Philip Veal, the Socialist Labor Party organizer for the New England States, has been in Lowell, addressing meetings every night, weather permitting.

The first meeting, September 11, was a very good one. Veal delivered a very forcible and able address. Questions were answered and pamphlets sold.

September 12, 13 and 14 were very cold evenings, but there was a meeting held each evening, with a small but attentive audience.

September 15, Veal went to an open meeting of the I. A. of M., and heard a man by the name of Champion deliver a beautiful pure and simple speech that would jar a person who understood the trade union movement just a trifle. After the addresses the floor was thrown open for discussion, but your must be careful what you discuss. Veal asked one or two questions, and presently he was shown the door. The accompanying clipping from the "Morning Citizen," of September 16, gives an idea of what went on.

But Saturday evening Veal did show them up at the largest evening meeting of the week.

Sunday, September 17, a large and attentive audience was addressed by Veal on the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was that a local of that body was launched in Lowell, so Veal's visit to our city was not in vain.

I must say that for myself I have not heard a more sincere and logical speaker for some time.

Joseph Youngjohns.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 18.

[Accompanying Clipping.]

## PHILIP VEAL SPOKE OUT.

And Soon After He Was Ordered Put Out.

Socialist Leader Attends Meeting of Machinists' Union and Trouble Follows.

At the meeting of Machinists' Union last night, the members were addressed by A. H. Champion, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, and Thomas Wilson of Omaha, Neb., fourth vice-president, now attending the convention at Boston. Machinists' hall was packed, and an enthusiastic greeting was given the speakers.

Great excitement was caused during the meeting by an unexpected turn of events. Mr. Champion was endeavoring to get at those present who were not members of the union. He asked them to give a reason why they took that position.

Philip Veal, who is in Lowell from the West, in the interests of the Socialist Labor Party, rose and said that he would like to say why he was not a member. He said he is a miner, and was proceeding to give reasons why he would not join the machinists' union, when objection was made by members of the union, that he was not qualified to speak.

Excitement grew apace, and finally Mr. Veal was sent out of the hall without being allowed to make his statements. Then the meeting found that during the excitement, Mr. Farrel, the well-known Socialist Labor advocate of this city, had scattered about several copies of a leaflet bearing on the miners' union, and attacking John Mitchell, the miners' leader.

Mr. Veal was not allowed to re-enter the hall and will answer the speeches of his opponents of the machinists meeting at an open air meeting in Jackson street to-night.

## THE ANDREAS DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..... 12.50  
A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill. .... 50  
Members of Section Newport News, Va. .... 3.20  
Alber Ryan, Sec. of W. F. of M. Local No. 3, Jerome, Ariz. .... 3.00  
Edw. Hairbick, Belleville, Ill. .... 50  
Thomas Buckley, St. Louis, Ill. .... 50

Total received up to date .... \$20.20

Walter Goss,  
Treasurer of Illinois S. E. C.,  
701 Bristow Street.

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

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-fcents a bottle.

## SA-MU-LAH

## BLOOD PURIFYING TABLETS.

MAKES RICH RED BLOOD, HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

A BLESSING TO BRAIN WORKERS AND NERVOUS PEOPLE.

## A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ECZEMA  
SCURVY  
RHEUMATISM  
NERVOUS DISEASES  
WEAK LUNGS  
CONSTIPATION  
NERVOUS DYSPESIA

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GOUT  
TUBERCULOUS  
BLOOD POISON  
KIDNEY TROUBLE  
IRREGULAR MENSES  
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SA-MU-LAH tablets are compounded from the essence of rare East Indian Plants, and are the perfected result of over 20 years of medical research. — SA-MU-LAH acts promptly on the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys. These organs are directly responsible for the condition of the blood. SA-MU-LAH is a blood purifying medicine put up in tablet form, and contains nothing of an injurious nature. They are invaluable in cases of specific febrile disorders where the blood has a large excess of ferrine or uric acid. Every disease or disorder that flesh is heir to can be traced to Impure Blood. SA-MU-LAH has helped thousands of sufferers. — It can help you.

**FREE.** A Sample package of SA-MU-LAH tablets will be sent free to any person writing and enclosing 2c. to cover cost of postage.

ON SALE AT PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE PER BOX CONTAINING 25 TABLETS, 50 CENTS.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send price and order to

**POWELL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,**  
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

## NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, September 23rd, 188 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 46 for the Daily People were received. Many of those who subscribed for the Daily People to get the stenographic report of the Industrial Union convention, now desire to become steady readers and are sending in their renewals. That is as it should be. Every Socialist should read the Daily People. But we want to reach the great army of workingmen throughout the country who are not Socialists, and that can be done much easier with a weekly edition. 188 new readers for the Weekly People a week, is far too small a number to accomplish this result. We know that it could be several times that number if the comrades made up their minds to make it so. Let us not neglect this important work any longer. Let every one who wishes for the success of the Socialist Labor Party get to work at once and help to build up a big circulation of the Weekly People.

Comrade T. F. Dugan is doing wonderful work in Globe, Ariz. He orders bundles of both the Daily and Weekly People, sends in lots of subscriptions and buys lots of Socialist literature. He added 11 new names to the Weekly People mailing list in Globe during the past week.

Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., send in 7 Weekly subs; August Gillhaus, Toledo, O., 8; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., 5; A. Muhlbeg, San Pedro, Cal., 5; August Clover, Braddock, Pa., 5; O. Haselgrove, Newport, Ky., 5; Carl Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis., 5.

The Weekly People of Oct. 7 will be a special issue of 8 pages. It will contain the speech of Daniel De Leon entitled "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World." This issue will be invaluable for propaganda.

Bundle orders should be sent in as soon as possible; the regular rates will be charged. They are as follows: 5 to 100 copies, 1 cent; 100 to 500 copies, 75 cents per hundred; 500 and over, 50 cents per 100. Let us make the circulation of this special issue the greatest circulation of all special issues yet published.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The past was not a good week, judging by our orders for literature, yet we received some very good orders.

Section Elizabeth, N. J., bought 50 copies of "What Means This Strike?" and 50 "John Mitchell Exposed." Minneapolis, Minn., ordered 50 "Strikes" and other literature making a total of \$5.75 worth. Organizer Philip Veal ordered from Massachusetts, 50 "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," 50 "John Mitchell Exposed." The 16th A. D., New York, bought 50 "Burning Question" in Jewish. Comrade Dugan from Globe, Ariz., ordered literature to the amount of \$21.10 worth. Indianapolis, Ind., ordered 25 copies "John Mitchell Exposed" and 1,000 leaflets.

Boston bought 50 "John Mitchell Exposed" and 5 copies of "The Silver Cross" by Eugene Sue. Comrade Rivers of Buckhannon, W. Va., bought a copy of the "Infant's Skull" by Sue, and some pamphlets.

Albert Ryan of Jerome, Ariz., bought 50 "What Means This Strike?" and \$1.50 worth of leaflets.

The spread of our literature should be pushed most energetically at this time. Every comrade ought to give his good live assistance to this work.

## ROBBINS AT WORK.

(Continued From Page 1.)

sent two barges of coal into the 11th Ward of Allegheny to be used in getting votes.

Judge Elliot Rodgers, counsel for the coal combine, this evening made a hot reply to Muehlbronner, denying that any coal had been used by the trust to aid Dodds.

Mr. Muehlbronner says he is ready to prove that the coal people sent not only coal but other more potent "stuff" into that district to insure the return of the man who is supposed to be against the coal combine in his capacity as an official of the United Mine Workers.

In view of the threatened strike of miners the attitude taken by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in coming out for Dodds has raised much commotion among the miners, who assert that there is something doing which should not be. Should there be a strike in the Pittsburgh district William Dodds and President Dolan would be considered by the miners as their leaders and many openly assert that Dodds should not be under any obligations to the employers as long as he remains an official of the union.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

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

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

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 24 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 203 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 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. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2