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RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 30.-I wish to say through the columns of the only true Socialist paper published in this country a few things concerning this neck of the woods. There is a limit to human endurance and in my case I think I have at last reached that point. My connection with the Social Democratic or Socialist party has ever been that of class and an economic, political organization conscious efforts. I used my best entant stands for that principle, I have deavors to propagate that kind of Socialism. But to my sad dismay I have found that one may as well try to propa-gate Socialist philosophy in the Repub-lican or Democratic party as to attempt it in the above mentioned. I have also found to my disgust that the class strug-gle thunder which is being used by this reactionary, half-baked party is only for the purpose of enhancing the material interest of a group of disgruntled in-dividuals who know that all of the wage orking class to a certain extent is hellish design they are taking advantage of that class instinct, for the express purpose of assisting the capitalist class purpose of assisting the capitalist class in robbing the proletariat, or, in other words, they are petty thieves, the lowest thief in society and I want it clearly understood this is no stop thief squeal from the writer, as I know quite a few will have the unlimited gall to charge

The following should be proof enough to the contrary. While I, as well as other human beings, should have amblition, I can proudly say that my amhas never and will never sink me thing mass of ego maniacism. When I get so low I want to die and get out of the way of human progress. Had out of the way of human progress. Had I wished to be a hypocrite and betray the working class by fawning to the above mentioned ghouls I could at this very time be travelling at the expense of the poor duped proletariat as organizer among the negroes. Being a negro myself I wished to disseminate the true principles of Socialism among them. But that would not suit the big stuffed demileader. Nevertheless, the tempting hait of five dollars per day was offered me, with railroad fare, if I would be hypocrite enough to recant. But, no; I nded the publication of the enclosed suppressed letter in the Social Demo-cratic Herald. It was and is my desire

to show the misguided followers of this fakir who and what he is. Now, here is the connecting link with the party of many names and the pure imple unions to the capitalist and at the same time close my mouth, the local union of sainters, of which I was a member, elected me, through the intercession of a fakir lieutenant, to the ition of delegate to the P. D. C. was also elected a delegate to the Federated Trades Council; also elected upon the executive board of the F. T. C. The bait as organizer for the A. F. of L. was offered me should I close my mouth.

After being placed in these prominent positions by the fakirs they then rested their oars for a while to see what effect that would have toward closing my mouth. Well, great guns! On one of the F. T. C. large nights when the hall was full, this same Black Demon, as they now call me, arose from his seat and, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, shot a volley into the fakirs that created such ion among them that it compelled them to gather all the capitalist sheets in "Little Germany" to help them turn the "Black Bear" out of the way. They even ran around the country, telehed and wrote in a vain endeavor to graphed and wrote in a vain endeavor to find something by which they could throw me out of the organization. After all attempts failed they, as all fakirs are trained to do, trumped up a charge that suited their purpose. The awful crime is that I am "morally and socially unfit" to retain membership in the worn-out organization, from the standpoint of being a disrupter, in placing my stamp of approval upon the only and real or-ganization of Labor—the I. W. W. Hence, they laid their wires so that they t only wish to decapitate me in an Scial way but in the economic way also, firing me out of the union in general at I might be deprived of even getting a joh and then have the unlimited gall as to publish the same in the capitalist papers in order that I might be, as I really have found myself to be, stamped by the capitalistic employing class as "an agitator." Hence, every one knows what agitator." Hence, every one store kind of a chance one has got to secure his existence when such methods are

being used against him.

In conclusion, I wish to say I am going to exist some way until I die, and neither the capitalists nor their fakir lieutenant can ever make me lay down my principle I can afford to die but I cannot afford to forsake my principle. So in order to retain my principle and affiliate myself with an economic, industrial organization R. T. Sims.

A POOR ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25, 1905. Editor S. D. "Herald": Dear Comrade:-

In a recent issue of the "Herald" at article from the pen of Victor L. Berger, discussing the American Labor Union movement, appears, to my way of thinking, ill-advised, and from the tenor of his article he presumes to have the Social Democrats, as well as the trade unionists of Milwaukee in his vest pocket.

In answer, I must say that Brutus delivered a strong address in the vain endeavor to extenuate his traitorous act, but it did not mitigate the fact that he was a traitor and an assassin. In general, we are judged by our expressions. As a Socialist, and also a trade unionist, I believe my brain to be well enough balanced as to do my own thinking and acting regardless of the erroneous ideas and advices advanced by presumed leaders. I cannot imagine from what source comes his trend of reasoning when he opposed the re-organization of workers who are class conscious enough to know that their material interests are at stake under the leadership and control of the A. F. of L.

According to his reasoning, expressed by his cautions and advice, there should not be an ORGANIZATION of SO-CIALISTS in SOCIETY demanding justice, equity and right for the working class. Is it not true that the majority of the present political officers throughout the country are corrupt? Is it not true that they are elected to positions they hold by the rank and file? and as for average intelligence and virtue of the ING in their LODGE MEETINGS, IN majority of the working class of this country the very fact that they continue et such corrupt POLITICIANS and LABOR FAKIRS to office is a clear proof of their degeneracy. How many million working fools are there in society to-day who possess a capitalist's idea in their adamant head and a ten cent piece in their pocket, garbed in tatters and rags, living in hovels, and are but two days from some charitable institution?

Why does V. L. give such advice when the sensational wound that was given him by the cats-paw LABOR FAKIRS. and the capitalistic press during the San rade Berger, but, taking into consideration the position he holds in the S. D. P. wield over the supposed party paper, hence, as a Socialist I feel that our political and material interest is at stake when such misguiding advice and caution are permitted to go unchallenged. If this is a blind effort on the part of trades unionists and fatal to Socialist propaganda to the extent of magnifying it into a crime, then I hold if that be true (which I know it is not) the SOCIAL-ISTS are committing a far more hein-ous crime by being in the POLITICAL ARENA strenuously endeavoring to ameliorate the conditions of the working class. Then in his own words we should say if capitalism is to die it must die of its own diseases, and we should not attempt to hasten the event by breaking away from the present corrupt political parties.

As for carefulness the Socialist would dealt to them; for the Socialist that is looking for numbers and not principles bution of literature, has yet something to learn and the glowing words of the "noble stag" being brought to hay by the wolves reminds the cause of the working class will break one of the pettifoging of the capitalist away from the festering sore of capital-

of George Washington: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"; hence, in- | ily die in the festering rottenness of their stead of giving them cause to rejoice they will have reason to repent when such men as E. V. Debs and other leaders who have never proved traitors to

IT HAS O'CONNELL AND PERKINS PANIC STRICKEN.

Machinists and Cigar Makers, Convinced of the Folly of Craft Unionism, Are Turning to Industrialism-Free Speech Forbidden and Letter Writing to Labor Papers Indulged In to Stem the

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Three charters were issued this week to mixed locals, at Youngstown, Ohio, Douglas, Arizona, and Toronto, Canada, by the I. W. W.

Orders for supplies and literature in large lots came from all over the country. Locals are reporting increase in nbership and are waging a campaign with literature. Pioneer Machinists' Local 23, of Chi-

cago, has stirred up the A. F. of L. to such an extent that they are panic-stricken. This local was chartered August 31 with seventeen members. These seventeen men were thoroughly aware of the situation and of the weakness of the International Union of Machinists. They laid out a system of propaganda that certainly is a winner. It consisted of regular weekly meetings at their headquarters with good speakers and an open floor. This was followed by a systematic distribution of literature. So good has been their work that they have District No. 8, of the A. F. of L. Machinists on the jump. The membership is increasing at the rate of five to ten a week. Business Agent Kepler, of the I. M. U. of this district, with the help of the other officers of the A. F. of L., is trying in every way to stem the tide and hold the rank and file of the I. M. U. from joining the I. W. W. Bull-dozing tactics were a failure; threats and gag rule are now the order. The I. W. W. gained the more through opposition. Finally the Kepler bunch have been forced to play their strongest card. At a sump meeting of the Machinists' District Council No. 8, a rule was passed to PROHIBIT ANY MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS' UNION SPEAKING DIRECTLY, OR INDIRECTLY, OF ANY UINON OR BODY OF MEN, ADVOCATING IN-DUSTRIAL UNIONISM. This order THE SHOP, ON THE STREETS OR ANYWHERE. The penalty for violation is expulsion or a heavy fine. In spite of this rule Pioneer Machinists' Local 23, has increased its membership and on November I had about seventy-five good, active workers in their organiza-

The International Machinists' Union has just called off an eighteen months' strike. When the strike was called 2,000 men dropped their tools. By the scab system of the A. F. of L., allowing pattern makers, molders, core makers, and not beein in vain because it has taught the rank and file the folly of separate and also the influence he can and does unions in the same trade and the I. W. W. has a fighting chance of controlling this district in a short time. Pioneer Machinists' Local 23 meets every Friday night, at 155 E. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Good speakers always address the

meetings and discussion is invited. Cigarmakers are organizing all over the country. From letters written by them they fully realize their position and conditions. President V. Perkins, of the C. M. I. U., is alarmed at the situation and is writing letters to labor papers trying to explain away the aristocratic character of his union. One of these letters was published in the Denver "Miners' Magazine." He says the C. M. I. U. constitution provides for the stogiemakers. So it does. But it fails to give them a bill of prices and other benefits and tries every way in its power to keep them from organizing and when they do organize in the A. F. of L. the C. M. I. see to it that the "death blow" is not U keeps them helpless. The eigarmakers expect good results from the distri-

tool-pigeon. ism and associating with capitalistic In closing, I wish to say in the words LABOR FAKIRS in every practical sense and allow them to truly and speedcapitalistic diseases.

Workingmen, wake up! Fraternally,

R. T. Sims.

S. L. P. VOTE



Below is the tabulated vote of the So cialist Labor Party and of the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation party, so far as it could be ascertained. This year's vote is compared with last year's for both parties. The Volkszeitung Corporation partly loses the only thing it hadits vote, Indications are that it has collapsed to little more than one-third of

MACHINE	its vote of last	ts vote of last year.			
SMETON MARK	A.D.	NHAT 8.	TAN. L.P.	s.	P.
10000		190	4 1905	190	4 1905
9	1st	17	6	42	3
2000	2nd	. 30	6	162	39
Mercely	3rd	. 63	32	86	22
1	4th	. 71	30	1143	248
100	5th	. 36	20	107	43
	6th	. 51	30	319	115
9	7th	. 48	22	115	49
	8th	. 56	56	764	183
100	9th	67	36	153	53
	10th	. 112.	65	942	297
200	11th	. 40	12	135	61
7	12th	. 113	66	889	214
	13th	. 93		271	-
	14th	. 138	65	616	226
	15th	. 73	-	232	
	16th	. 263	121	870	246
	17th	. 62	-	, 181	-
	18th	. 93	22	254	123
1.04	19th	. 45	39	185	58
门	20th	. 59	40	101	116
	21st	. 95	23	356	105
d d	22nd	. 72	32	351	174
	23rd		46	489	276
	24th	. 79	43	445	222
	25th	. 20	20	70	36
	26th	. 123	65	658	356
	27th	CERTAIN TO THE PROPERTY.	8	56	32
	28th	. 125	66	868	600
	20th		17	106	-
	30th	C4127 C2881117	50	1150	685
	31st	. 124	47	509	219
	32nd	. 190	81	855	234
	33rd	. 103	38	320	124
	34th	. 342	146	873	325
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	35th	. 433	155	1760	872
000000	Tatols	.3556	1505	10472	6134

Tatols		3556	1505	10472	6				
BROOKLYN.									
A.D.	S. L. P.		S. P.						
	1904	1905	1904	1905					
1st	8		157						
2nd	35		97						
3rd	43		83						
4th	32	44.5	137						
5th	58	40	267	97					
6th	80	21	412	143					
7th	137	99	307						
8th	33		104						
9th	48	22	120	бо					
10th	17	6	60	19					
17th	35		153						
12th	70	36	274	139					
13th	8r	. 22	273	188					
14th	63	14	142	55					
15th	91	32	504	184					
16th	52	15.	242	41					
17th	15	18	89	69					
18th	61		200						
19th	60		445						
20th	71	39	1191	358					
21st	178	бі	945	281					

Totals .1258 6202 The Volkszeitung Corporation party felt so hard hit that early last night they stopped giving out their vote.

S. L. P. INCREASE IN HACKENSACK. Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 7 .- The S. L. P. polled 20 votes here, and the S. P. 38. Last year the vote was, S. L. P. 13; S. P., 32. Accordingly the S. L. P. gained 7 votes, to the S. P.'s 6.

S. P. GETS VOTES BY ENDORSING 1. W. W.

Schenetady, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- The vote in Schenectady is, S. P. 770, S. L. P., no ticket. Last year's vote was, S. L. P. 271, S. P. 404. The S. P. endorsed the the disapproval of their State Executive. The county is yet to be heard sidering the following questions:

(Continued on page 6.)

CHICACO MACHINISTS

STRIKE DECLARED OFF AFTER 16 MONTHS OF FIGHT-OPEN SHOP IN CITY.

Involved 30 Shops-Total Defeat Caused by the A. F. of L. Form of Unionism-I. A. M. Member Adrresses his Shopmates Thereon.

Chicago, Nov. 3.-A local member of the International Association of Machinists has issued the following letter to his fellow members:

Your attention is again called to the

form of organization, namely, the American Federation of Labor, with which you are affiliated, and which is not only a failure, but a graveyard of trade union aspirations. With wrong fundamental principles, such as, "capital and labor are brothers," and the arbitration scheme, it leads the workingmen's revolutionary spirit into the ground, and thus renders to the capitalists of this country most important services. It divides workingmen in craft divisions and thus weakens them and, weak as they are, it leads one division after another into battle against the fort of organized and united employers, who are thus able to defeat them. On one side, refuting the principles of mutual interests, the united employers, regardless of their business, stand together and fight the organized into crafts divided workingmen, who fight their hopeless battles with bravery, until bled out from both sides: the capitalist with his chicanery on one side, and the labor fakirs on the other. One division after another has to give up the fight, beaten to a standstill, while the rest of the divisions and the entire American Federation of Labor stand by, hands in pockets, unconcerned. The best illustration of all this we have seen right here in Chicago in the last few years in the Kellog strike, the butchers, the teamsters, and now the glorious machinists strike, to which I want to call your attention, fellow machinists.

The machinists' strike was called in May, 1904. It involved thirty shops. It was declared off October 30. All shops are open shops now. The result is total defeat. Brothers of the I. A. of M.: we have fought bravely against the many odds of capitalism. We had to fight the scabs, police, injunctions, etc. Our fellow members had to pay hard earned money to support us; and gladly they did it ; but when they saw no results, shops being filled and running smoothly, they began to realize the fallacy of their fight. Then the news spread throughout the city that Le Fisher, then business agent of District No. 8, misappropriated \$500 strike assessment money, collected for the support of strik-The ground began to shake under the feet of L. A. of M. men. That was the last straw, which broke the camel's

And what did the Chicago Federation do to assist us in our fight! Nothing, you say? Oh, no! The Chicago unions down. Didn't blacksmiths, patternmak ers, moulders, helpers, and all others, aid the scabs and help to defat us? But the rank and file is not to be blamed for it. They had contracts with the bosses; and the Federation, to which we all belong, wouldn't tolerate the breaking of contracts with bosses, or a sympathetic strike; and so we went down to defeat, after being on strike for sixteen months; and defeated will we be until we organize industrially, which makes an injury to one an injury to all. The I. A. of M., which had such a fine

organization in Chicago before the strike, claiming 8,000 members, is demoralized, practically smashed. Over sixty per cent, of the members dropped off lately, and the rest is only awaiting opportunity to bid it good by. The strike is lost! Yes, lost !! in spite of all efforts on your part!

On October 30 this circular was issued by District No. 8, and action was taken as therein suggested: Chicago, Oct. 26, 1905.

To Shop Chairmen, District Delegates, Local Lodge Officers, Delegates to All Central Bodies and Strikers: Brothers :-

At the last district meeting of October 23, it was decided to call the above-mentioned members together Monday evening, October 30, at Gazolla's Hall, cor-Industrial Workers of the World despite ner Jefferson and Madison streets, at eight o'clock for the purpose of con-

First-Shall the shops now on strike (Continued on page 6.)

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

SWEDISH METAL LOCKOUT-STRIKE BREAKING IN MOSCOW-ON SO-CIALIST OFFICE HOLDING UNDER CAPITALISM.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish newspapers of October 11 announced that the government, through two of its ministers, was renewing its efforts to have the conflicting parties in the iron and metal industry meet and negotiate. The government's efforts resulted in getting a committee together. It was anticipated that, regarding the results of the work of the committee, nothing would be heard within two weeks.

This committee of negotiations is composed of two men from the employers' association, Mr. Bernstrom, its chief director, and Mr. Sjoholm, a member of its board of directors, and, representing the locked out workers, Herman Lindkvist, chairman of the Trades Union Federation, and Mr. Blomberg, chairman of the Iron and Metal Workers' Federation, and C. F. Holmquist, a county justice, to serve as chairman over the committee.

"Ny Tid" (New Times) writes regarding the lockout: "Many have been lamenting because this devastatious lockout has not been brought to an end. Yes, we, too, do lament over this fact. But we must simultaneously recognize THAT OUR POWERS MUST BE MEASURED IN ORDER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR JUSTICE AND MU-TUAL UNDERSTANDING."

Comrade V. Funke, commenting on the above, states:

"The caps are the paper's own. This statement sounds ominous and so much more so seeing that the whole party press uses it. Everywhere it is the same song about 'Justice and mutual understanding'-just as though such were possible between the capitalist class and the working class! The working class will get justice only after it has overthrown the capitalist class."

SPAIN.

The "Lucha Social," the organ of Socialist bodies in Catalonia, compares the cost of foodstuffs in London, Paris and Berlin. According to the figures it gives, Paris stands first for dearness, in spite of its being a republic! Berlin is second, and London is the city where prices are most moderate. Capitalism demands that fruits and vegetables be sold sixty per cent, above their intrinsic value. Figures follow which prove that Paris is also the place where tuberculosis carries on its deadliest work; the number of deaths caused by this disease in Paris in 1003 was 10,359. London comes second with 7,347; Vienna had 5,884 and Berlin 3.731. These significant figures tell a tale on the excellence of the capitalist regime, which controls international production, and dominate conditions more and more as civilization spreads. This the above-mentioned Socialist paper records the fact that: "The FALL IN LINE WITH ANY FORM English, without undervaluing means of OF OPPRESSION."

prevention, prefer to keep themselves well nourished, strong and robust, to the end that they may be able to better resist disease; the French fight more against its effects than against its causes; the Spaniards neglect both microbe and nourishment.

RUSSIA.

The strike of the bakers of Moscow, of which the government sheets speak very guardedly, was not an economic strike, but a purely political one. The men were demanding their share of participation in the national Duma. Such preposterous pretensions the government has the habit of drowning in blood, and in this case it did not fail to do likewise. The miserable little baker apprentices. for the most part still children, were dragged from their underground hiding places into the street, thence to the police court, and there scourged till the blood ran "The blood was swept into the street," wrote a witness of the horrible affair. But all these extreme measnres will not throttle the even more extrme necessity of political and social life to which the Russian proletariat is each day becoming more awake, and the repression of which may usher in, amid frightful upheavals, the day when one favored class in the nation will no longer enjoy alone a privilege which the working class has earned, by its herois wakened to class consciousness by the teachings of the Socialists of Russia. [This appeared in "Le Socialiste," of October 21.]

ITALY.

Apropos of the participation of one G. G. in a royal reception, the "Scintilla," organ of the Socialist section of Ferrara, says in an article headed cialism and Monarchy":
"It is asked whether it is possible for

a Socialist to vote in a public govern-ment without having any official connection with the head of the State. We reply that it is not only possible but ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE THAT SOCIALISTS, WHEN THEY TAKE PART IN A GOVERNMENT, MAINTAIN AN ATTITUDE OF OP-POSITION AND ATTACK TO-WARD THE CLASSES ARRAYED AGAINST THEM. IF THEY TAKE OFFICE TO SATISFY PERSONAL AMBITION OR TO STUDY ALL THEIR WORDS AND ACTS. AND TO BE ON GUARD LEST THEY OF. FEND SOME ONE, THIS PER-PETUAL DICKERING WITH THEIR OWN CONSCIENCE MAY LEAD THEM TO FALLING IN LINE WITH THE MONARCHY, But in that case, they should not harbor the delusion that they are representatives or mouth-pieces of the proletariat, for THE PROLETARIAT CANNOT

SWEAT-SHOPS IN FRANCE

SET UP IN THE HOUSES OF THE WORKERS, WHERE FACTORY LAWS CANNOT TO UCH THEM.

"sweating system" is generally consid- after twelve hours' work are able to ered an American invention. However, make a dozen and a half shirts, thereby according to Dr. R. Romme in La Revue, carning from sixteen to forty cents a of Paris, it is more prevalent in France day. The Lyons inspectors report that than in the United States. There are two "in the homes work goes on night and aystems of aweat-shops, one where a con- day, in many instances one member of a tractor supplies the goods, another where family taking the place vacated by anthe factory has its own workmen. In the other," And the well-known French stalatter case the labor laws are evaded by having the work done at the home of the employe. Here there is no factory rent to pay and there is absolutely no way by which the factory inspectors may day in their homes, for miserable salaries enter the homes of the workers. It is and free from any sort of inspection needless to say that the abuses which whatever. But the most serious aspect arise from this condition are barbarous, of the whole affair is the fact that the Thus, Dr. Romme mentions a case where a factory was closed for employing children under sixteen years of age. Immediately the machines were carried to the houses of the employes, and since that | tractors is no less monstrous. Dr. Ron time little girls ten and twelve years of age have been working twelve and fifteen French cities a large store, linen, corset, hours a day with their mothers and sisters. But even working twelve and fifteen hours a capable woman may only make the work is given to contractors, who

about sixty cents per day. In another instance, reported by an inspector at Elbeuf, there are two shirt it is possible to find many women in factories which employ about 250 women

That peculiar system known as the in their homes. These poor creatures, tistician, M. Faguot, estimates that at present there more than 800,000 men, women and children in France who are working twelve and fifteen hours every homes, where the work is done, are completely deprived of all sanitary inspections or regulation whatever. The system which is conducted by con-

says that one rarely finds in any of the dressmaking or other establishment, which has its own factory. In general distribute it to whomsoever they will. According to the report of M. Fontain,

(Continued on page 6.)

The trend in every industry is to- new conditions, and admit the rollers try. One workman no longer makes a Oh, no! On the contrary, it showed the other methods frown down all attempts We see the capitalist class form large orporations and combine their interests in such ways as to do away with practically all useless expenditures, by the substitution of up-to-date complex machinery and division of labor. In no industry is change more apparent than in the cigar industry. In our trade we find that the small "Buckeye" manufacturers are rapidly being wiped out and the trust rapidly gaining control of the

For reasons apparent to any cigarnaker, it has been found very difficult to construct machinery for all grades of of them belong to the union. work. So far, machinery has been found practical only in a small portion of the trade, to wit: Scrap bunch manes and suction table to cut wrappers for such bunches. (The casing machines don't affect the trade as yet, so we pass them by at this time). But not being able to use a machine for long filler and hand or soft work did not deter the capitalists for any great length of time. True to the instincts of their class they tried numerous ways of working with the one idea in their minds, to find the est way of producing with the least waste. Team work is the result.

Under the team work system cigars are produced in about two-thirds of the formerly consumed in hand or mold work methods. This caused the rice per thousand to decrease. It has also reduced the number of workmen formerly needed to produce a given number of cigars. This, in turn, desed the space needed for bench room and this, in turn, reduced rent. With he low cost of production the trust and other large firms are able to undersell their smaller competitors in the open rket and as a result the small manufacturer is doomed. So much for hange in the actual working conditions. Now for a little light on the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Were the International cigarmakers

ers into the union? The answer is not hard to find. When we examine the workings of the International Union we soon see the absolute folly of organization under the autonomous plan of the A. F. of L. and its utter unfitness for the goes so far as to brand the team workers present economic fight.

The most striking feature of the International form of organization, even to a casual observer, is that the union has no power in the large shops. In the "Cigarmakers' Journal" for September, we find the statement on the editorial page that one-fourth of the cigarmakers are in the trust's employ and that none

The International Union, through its spokesmen, has always maintained that eam workers are not cigarmakers. It claims their work hurts the hand worker. Of course, any machine, not controlled by the working class, hurts that class. Still that same machine has come to stay. Now, in the official organ of the union they admit team workers are cigarmakers. They don't do so openly, oh, no! They say team workers are not cigarmakers, but they fail to say that the trust employs no one but team workers when they mention the onequarter employed by the trust. This goes to show that the Cigarmakers' International Union is only fighting in the decaying portion of the trade, and leaving the more advanced part of the trade to the tender mercies (?) of the capitalist. The International Union then, instead of growing with the trade, has its fortunes united to the dying portion and must share that decay, since it refuses to admit the new style workmen into its organization. The more the matter is studied the more this fact becomes evident. Not only is the union confined to the backward portion of the trade, but it is limited to the ancient method or system of making cigars.

The method of production and the management of the industry are both rapidly undergoing a change. Division of labor and the machine are accom-

workers. But the International man says his union does not recognize team work. While the union will not allow team workers in the organization, that is not the end of its infamy; it even as "scabs." Facts continue to exist, even if they are not recognized. Team work is rapidly increasing and mold work is being displaced by the scrap bunch and suction machine: but still the International union men stick their heads in the sand like an ostrich and refuse to recognize either team or machine workers.

Another sign of the backward charcter of the union management is seen in the fact that the union finds its chief support to-day in a form of industrial organization of fifty years ago. The membership of the International is composed very largely of "Buckeye" owners. But this pre-capitalistic stage of industry is as much of a survival in present day capitalism as an old flint-lock rifle would be in a modern army, and a system of unionism based on such methods of production is just as ineffective when fighting the trust as would be an army armed with the old flintlocks fighting against modern means of warfare. The International Union has its main strength to-day in the small towns and permits each local to set its own scale of prices. They entirely ignore the fact that the industrial battle to-day is in the large cities. They also ignore the great national market for their own products. The result is that the district having the lowest scale is used by the master class to drive the higher paid workman's products from the market and in that way force down the wages of all to that of the lowest scaled district.

During the year 1904, a lockout was forced on the Chicago cigarmakers by this very cause. The Pennsylvania unions have a very low scale of wages (forty per cent, lower than Chicago). .This enabled the trust and other large employers to sell cigars in Chicago for lers than the cost of production there. asleep? Why did they fail to meet the panying the concentration of the indus- in Chicago received too high a wage, tiers and with gag rule, sluggers and

district to be used to beat down the union (?) man in another section of the country, and both of them working in the same industry!

A necessary accompaniment of "Buckeye" manufacture is seen in the fact that two interests are always struggling in the union. These small capitalists (?) desire one policy and the workers another. Here we have the class struggle where we would least expect to find

The ignoring of this fact does not change it and will not prevent its continuance. In the earlier stages of development this did not matter much. Before concentration and combination methods were in vogue the journeyman of to-day was the boss of to-morrow. The union advertised the label. In this way it created a demand for its products and gained the friendship of the small dealers and bosses; and in this way kept up the market. At the same time they improved conditions to a small extent. They curbed the sweatshop evil and established an eight-hour day. But with the advent of the trust shops, conditions underwent a change. The trust manufactured on such a large scale as to dumbfound the workers. Team work in the shop was the first move. Bunch machines and suction tables the next The union refused the label in return and THIS WAS THE ONLY MOVE EVER MADE BY THE UNION IN DEFENCE OF ITS OWN MEM-BERS. This had no effect. The trust provided a means of reaching the consumer directly instead of through the jobbers and retailers. They established the United Cigar Stores Company and are sweeping the retailers out of existence much faster than any trust ever disposed of its competitors before. As a consequence the small "Buckeye" and retailer are losing what little importance they formerly held. As these peo ple lose their importance the union loses its main strength. As a result the worker (in the language of the street) is up against it. The union officials This did not mean that the wage slave make no move to meet the new condi-

ward combination and concentration. and bunch breakers and machine work- cigar: two are now employed as team folly of the autonomy of the A. F. of to change the policy of the organiza-L. that allows the union man (?) of one | tion. The conditions of the wage slave is going from bad to worse.

> In New York a local union of cigarmakers was organized by the Socialist Trade & Labor Allance. They recognized the folly of remaining in the American Federation of Labor. For years they carried on a ceaseless agitation for industrial unionism. The Pioneer Local showed the way. Now we have a rapidly growing organization in Chicago. The Industrial Workers of the World cigarmakers are organizing all over the country with the class struggle founded on modern capitalist development, as above enumerated as a basis.

> Cigarmakers, get over the idea of harmony between the capitalists and wage slaves! Get in line with industrial progress !! Organize on industrial lines and include hand workers, team workers, and rollers, machine workers, packers, strippers, casers, every one connected with the trade in any way. We cigarmakers of the I. W. W. are extending our organization over the entire country. Already we have won a strike (the Stogiemakers of Cleveland, Ohio.) We intend to establish a minimum wage scale to accord with the national market We must recognize facts as they are and not as we would like them to be.

Cigarmakers, join with us in the Industrial Workers of the World and place vourselves in line for effective action along the lines of the class struggle. We must have a union of workers and workers only. The I. W. W. is pledged to overthrow capitalism AND TAK AND HOLD the products of our toil. We recognize the need of industrial solidarity on the part of our class. If we would emancipate ourselves we must strike the blow ourselves. Break away from the A. F. of L. and its crude methods and help us drive the fakirs and their obsolete methods to the woods. Our motto is AN INIURY TO ONE IS AN INIURY TO ALL.

Any one wishing to know more of our organization can secure literature and information free by addressing Rex, care of the Industrial Workers of the World, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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MARX PORTRAIT EVERY READER

The Party and the Trades Union in Germany

From the German of Hermann Fleiss-, Thus as the chief means of redress re- acquired, but also very optimistic mem- ported, the disciplinarian remains un-, This affects the members to such a dener, translated for The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.]

To the knowing observer of things ere cannot exist a doubt but that the g the last decade has broadened inbly more than it has deepened. he, for class-struggle-organizations, inpensable enlightenment as to the denent and the economy of the caplist class state, has been relegated to ne rear; and the interior and exterior ganda of the trade union is cared on too much with a view to temrary success and to temporary intermally looked down upon and the comide who reprovingly calls attention to n leader with a superior air and an which inevitably must lead to conflicts and explanations between party and trades union. That this situation exis, really nobody's fault, but one may hope that the result of the collision will be of benefit to the entire modern A series of so-called natural or at

east readily understood causes ripened To the quite hopeless nation of the German trades unions the nineties a period of almost ot-house development has followed, as stistics prove. The pessimism of that without bothering themselves about the ne gave way-to a method of acquiring bers at any price and by any means. membership has grown enormously nt the desirable mental training and line have been largely neglected in his chase after numbers. Perhaps it may be admitted that under the circumwe the power of the trades union in the trade union circles themselves under all circumstances. A further the near future, a staff of men large passive contemplation would bitterly relough and able to combat the evil. The ficers of trades unions are often so nuch overrun with routine work and sess the time to advance their own he meetings the theoretical advance- ficulties; and thus those interested re- conscious movement. One gets into a sick and the old, the larger unions are

mains the trade union press, a glance bers, they regard the situation through blamed and is thus encouraged to sim- gree that for fear of being unable to into which shows that here and there unmistakable efforts towards the mental front of their eyes. They would take improvement and the theoretical enligt- before they have given. Besides the enment of the members exist. But this system of lockout which is coming more ades union movement in Germany dur- does not suffice by far and many trade regard in an unpardonable manner.

The rapid crowding of workingmen

into the unions without the possibility

of an adequate mental training is fraught | tions of the trades unions. with dangers to the unions themselves, leads to instability in their activities, their actions in the economic struggle Theory, to a large extent, is England. Formerly when the trades jority was still on the outside, the minmovement has now reached a degree after mature reflection; from the standpoint of class-consciousness, he was alnently in the numerically strong organmen in the trade belong to the union, we have to reckon with pretty indifferthe greater number of organized workthe same building job produces a moral derived-without an idea of the real significance of the same! Thus, to-day, under the obligation to enlighten their of the class struggle. Therefore, it is

In the agitation, the attainment of betnical labor that they do not even ter wages and better conditions of labor duties of the union, the fulfilment of is often painted in glowing colors, withition much less that of others. At out due stress being paid upon the dift of the education of the members ceive a totally wrong impression as to

venge itself on the modern labor move-

ment, in its entirety.

the spectacles which have been put in and more in favor with the employers, union papers neglect their duty in this drives the workingmen by necessitynot by free will-into the unions. Only on account of financial support! This also influences unfavorably the qualifica-

The trades union leaders console themselves with the idea that the men when once members, will become enlightened and, under certain circumstances, to naturally, and in short order; but the disorganization or into the mire-as in union does nothing or very little to help the men in this respect. At the meet unions were still small, when the ma- ings there is just enough time to attend to the current affairs. Now, imagine his neglect, is received by the trades ority within-surely there was a small under such circumstances a mass meetarmy, but of soldiers well disciplined and ing, a mass meeting of enlightened memat shrugging of shoulders. This therefore to be relied upon under all bers, which has to decide as to import-ment of the modern trades union circumstances. He who joined did so ant questions, as to strikes, etc! -The consequences are self-evident. If the ready enlightened. To-day, pre-emi- take action against the employers under any circumstances, it will get into a difizations, where the greater part of the ficult position. Perhaps the leaders acquiesce against their will, in order not to lose the members, who believe ent masses, who, solely for the sake of that they have a right to demand that material benefit-the quicker and the the promises made to them be promptly more the better-enter the union. Also fulfilled. On such grounds grow th futile fights of the trades unions; and ingmen in the same shop, factory or on then in order not to hurt the reputation of the union, anything and everything pressure. How many pay their dues, is done to get out of the mess; out of clear defeats half or whole victories union-except when benefits are to be are made. But the consequence of such proceedings is that the trades union leaders not only profit by experience, but much more than before, the unions are in the course of time become over-cautious and almost totally useless for purmembers, to drill them into real fighteers poses of energetic action against the employer. On the other side, in order to nces the fulfilment of their duties was very much to be deplored and to be keep the members in good humor, all reflected upon, that the opportunity of kinds of things, which have no connecaders, officers and agitators. And this the members to receive enlightenment tion with the duties of a trade union, p till now has not been rectified. It has in proportion considerably decreased, are resorted to. The crocked lane of are resorted to. The crooked lane of n also hardly be hoped to draw from For this, the unions must find a remedy the promotion of benefit institutions is entered into. The members are "chained" to the organization-but how, under what circumstances! Thus, absolutely nothing is left for the already so far, so much neglected intellectual which is at the same time of such prominent practical significance for a class-

ilar heroic acts in the future.

But the overgrowth of the benefit institutions not alone uses up the existing strength entirely for administrative purposes, it also hurts the party, as the necessarily very high union dues make the payment of contributions to the party very difficult to many workingmen. With the poorly paid workingman even nickels | classes." are of account.

These tendencies of development of the trades unions are liable to lead into the mire, a la England. Still, in spite of all this, perhaps there is no danger in this respect under German conditions But at any rate they influence, in a laming and retarding manner, the-dependence on, and the fighting spirit of the modern labor movement. That possibly may be proven already at present. thusiasm of the ideal. Webb's "History well-known labor leaders in this respect, In June, 1886, according to this authority, Tom Mann said:

"How long will you remain satisfied with the present feeble tactics of your trade unions? The true trade union policy, that of attack, seems to have disappeared entirely. Truly the average trade union man of to-day is a man with ossified brains, either hopelessly anathetic or the supporter of a policy which plays directly into the hands of the exploiter, 'I do my share of the work of the trade union to which I belong, but I openly confess that if it will not proceed with more energy than it does at present, I, much against my will, will be forced to the view that it is an inexcusable squandering of one's powers, if one continues to waste time in the accustomed way with the examination of quarrels and nothing else. I am satisfied that thousand think as I do."

And John Burns said in September,

"As constituted at present, the trade unions carry within themselves the germ of their dissolution . . . By unthinkingly taking upon themselves duties and responsibilities which can only be fulfilled by the State or the entire community, viz: those of supporting the regular system to avoid, if possible, all completely held down, as they tax their

fulfill their benefit obligations, they often submit without protest to the encroach ments of the employer. The consequence is that all have ceased to be organizations for the advocacy of the rights of labor and have degraded into mere institutions for the lowering of the tax-rate of the middle and upper

We, too, at any rate, may heed these warning voices.

Partly, the fault of this development may be due to the here and there existing neutrality illusion. The childish fear of the reproach of being social democratic, which also inventend the subtle distinction between politics and party politics, has surely hindered the opportunities of theoretical ascertainment and contempation and with that siderations replace too much the en- furthermore without attaining the desired end. The modern trades unions union, pushed by such members, will of the English Trade Union Movement" to-day, more than ever, are designated contains interesting citations of two as social democratic and it is not clear why one should be greatly concerned about it. The intellectual natural bond bteween party and union is surely fully self-evident. Only by social democratic deputies the interests of the unions are represented in parliament, in the diet. in the city council and the battles of the unions against the employer are matters not to be thought of without the support of the social democratic daily press. It really would be desirable if the claim of the opponents were more to the point, than it in reality is to-day. A great part of the union membership reads also others besides social democratic papers and with the membership of the social demorcatic organization the case is the same. The unions persist more and more in the demand that the social democratic organizations lead their members to them without reciprocating in the same energetic manner. More stress is laid upon the statement in trades union circles that the workingman should read the social democratic papers, but that, of course, is in the union's own interest, because, as already mentioned, the social democratic press

The bond of union and party is thus a quite natural, inherent one. In the future, the fighting ability of the entire modern labor movement, much more looked after much less than before the course of affairs. As new and easily excitement. The discipline is sup- members in a most oppressive manner, than to-day, will depend on how far trades union work cannot be shown as circles of organized labor.

daily needed weapon of the unions.

2 New Reade street.

have accomplished a great deal of good work. That may be so, but it has also has become an important, indispensable

it, that the development of the trades unions went in this direction. In every way this state must be abolished. And this can only be accomplished by a greater amount of hand-in-hand work. by an augmented influence of the party upon the trades union propaganda. Pure and simple trades unionism begins to grow in quite an apprehensive measure. The official denial of this fact does not alter anything; he who has occasion to observe, knows it. It expresses itself by the other fact that trade union officers who once were good, active comrades, now little or not at all concern

themselves about the party. If pur-

posely or on account of too exacting

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to particular cases. In every way, pure-

ly trade union matters rob the party

of these forces, which besides do not

party and union will support each other in battle and proceed together, as far as the special duties of the two kinds of organizations will allow. If one recognizes that it is nonsense to permanently exhibit to the outside an exaggerated neutrality, only for the purpose of saving appearances. Party and union truly have no reason to be ashamed of their natural, intimate connection; they may and should confess it openly, but certainly not only in words but in deeds. Then the now in the unions so much missed Socialist spirit, will gain more ground.

The training of the masses to become portance to the trades unions, if they desire that also in politics in the making of laws, the interests of the workingman shall be promoted within the frame work of the bourgeois system of society. The pressure of politically schooled masses of workingmen forces the master class into concessions to labor. That the history of the German labor movement proves! The Cologne convention is said to

unmistakably revealed a terrific intel-

lectual decline of the trades union move-

ment. It would be wrong to throw the

is a product of the tendencies of de-

velopment described by us, although

many trades union leaders unconsciously

may also personally have contributed to

blame for this upon individuals. 'It

become of benefit to the trade unions in the desired sense, for even in the trade unions their activity is not directed towards an introduction of the "Socialist spirit." They are, so to say, social democrats "in private," and if, in every day conversation, one listens to the views of these people as to trade union activity, regarding the subject: "Trades union and party," one sometimes is liable to be tempted to believe that we are already in the midst of the morass. Especially noticeable becomes an air of superiority which denies the right of the social democracy to concern itself with matters purely-relating to the trade, "You do not understand this," is told to the comrades who demand Socialist spirit of these people. A deeper research of every-day life would bring to light another mass of symptoms, which do not come to the surface, remain unnoticed and for this very reason help to augment the evil. In fact the sprouts of a tradesunion officers' bureaucracy, careful, stolid, requiring a quiet life-probably contributed to largely by the great responsibility resting upon it-have appeared already. The inclination to avoid conflicts begins to become a system, More enlightenment in the trade unions is a burning necessity, so that this system may be uprooted in time, before it can do greater damage. Happily, already at present a healthy reaction in the membership circles of the

trades unions is noticeable. The Socialist spirit moves. The training in the social democratic organization breaks through. The party has to take care that these endeavors are promoted. Besides, on the other side, the neglected training of the trades union members is bound to revenge itself on the leaders and officers themselves; for lacking farsight, disinclination to reflect and purely egotistical reasoning finally will find vent in a disagreeable manner against themselves also.

The subject: "Party and Union," according to my mind, again requires a thorough examination in the widest

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

IS THERE A DEARTH OF IT?-AN EDITORIAL OPINION FROM MOBILE, ALA.—THE NECESSITY FOR A SURPLUS AND "THINNING OUT."

immigration there are in force. At the same time great strikes are reported from that section of the country. A recent investigation of employment burcaus in New York City showed that they were being used to break these strikes. That labor was victimized was also shown. All of which appears confusing and contradictory. It tempts the query, Is there a scarcity of labor in the South ; or are the capitalists of that section, in view of its' present and prospective industrial transformation, laying in a surplus of labor power that may be drawn upon as their interests require?

This query is answered in part by the "Daily Register," as quoted by the Balti-more "Manufacturers' Record," "a weekly southern industrial, railroad and financial newspaper," as follows:

"While we are discussing foreign im-migration to the South with so much ness we are overlooking the fact that in almost every city and town in the South there is a vast amount of lab-or that is practically producing nothing, which, if it could be utilized, would go a long way towards making bloom the waste places and two sprigs of grass grow where only one grows now. And this is not all. Annually there is an army of young men flocking from the of rural life to the cities and towns to join the legion of idlers or those who eke out a weary existence upon the poor pay and in the incessant South. The capitalists there tail of urban life. Of course, there is surplus of labor, as do their con no way to force this class to lives of everywhere, for economic reas

South. Various schemes for diverting but the fact remains that if the South could utilize the labor that she has she would be independent of foreign impai-

> dearth of labor in the South. The only drawback is the inability of southern capital to adapt that labor to its peculiar requirements. This is a problem that resents itself in all countries undergog industrial transformation. An agricultural people do not willingly embrace factory life. They must be forced to it. In England they were evicted. Here the pressure of competition is an aid in that irection. Immigration develops that competition by increasing the surplus army of fermers and wage workers, thus making life more precarious and a facory job a God-send.

> The same "Manufacturers' Record" that contains the above quoted editorial also Problem," that shows the difficulty of this adaptation and the need of a big surplus of labor as a result. The letter is written by the secretary of an iron company at Jefferson, Texas. He says: "At present we have no need of men.

South. The capitalists there need surplus of labor, as do their compatriots

THE NEGRO LABORER

A CHICAGO WOMAN TAKES UP HER MEN IN HIS BEHALF-SHOWS HIS PROGRESS. IN THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST, AS COM-

PARED TO THE SOUTH.

ussion attending the alleged gaged, I have not yet heard the reproach scarcity of labor in the South, is given , ful terms of lazy, shiftless, inefficient and unreliable applied to him as in the additional interest by the below letter. It is dated Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, and from | shows quoted article. the pen of Fannie Barrier Williams. It Nor is there any attempt to discrimi originally appeared in the Afro-American organ, "The New York Age," of Oct. 25, | ters of wages. He is willingly paid the as regular correspondence.

"Negroes, Negroes everywhere, and not a Negro man to work-is the plight of the South." The foregoing is the first line of an article in the Chicago Tribune of Sunday before last, under the heading: "South Cries for Workers." Complaint is made of the Afro-American as a worker in the South:

(1)-That he is willing to work at exceptionally high wages half of the time. In railroad work, the colored man averages about twelve days each per month, ogh the wages are from \$1.50 to

(2)-That, unlike the white labo "the efficiency of the Negre laborer doe not increase with an increase of wages. (3)—The Negro works "only long

gro's shiftlessness is reflected in the annual reports, which show that for the iscal period more than one-half en buried as paupers at the pub-

(5)-The South's industrial expansion has produced a labor demand "which is supplied neither by natural increase of natives or by the arrival or aliens."

This is a very discouraging statement for a great journal to endorse by publiwhether it be true or false. The article is of the kind that should be challenged by those amongst us who are in a position to know the real facts in

It is not easy to believe that the Afrocean laborer in the South is entirely ent from the Negro laborer in the th. It can be said here in Chicago, least, that the Afro-American as a laborer is coming more and more into favor in everything that he is capable of doing. He is continuously employed in street paving, house building, teaming, colored applicant is seldom refused, if he is otherwise capable. Both men and excavating, etc. No complaint is made that he is not the equal in strength, enfficiency and seal of the strongest of races. Every day and in every dihave been thought of ten years ago. If this increase keeps on it will not be leng before the majority of the employes in this, the greatest industrial center in the West, will be colored. these colored men can be seen g with white men in various kinds What is true of Chicago is equally true all through the West. There is a demand for him in the wheat fields of be evidence enough to prove that the fre-quent charges of shiftlessness and ineffi-cincy brought against the Negro are not always well founded. eta, in the fruit lands of California and in the constructive work of the rap-idly growing cities. In all this variety of work in which colored men are en-

gration.

This quotation shows that there is no

but think were we to go in blast we could get all the labor wanted. In starting up a plant A SURPLUS HAS TO BE EMPLOYED AND THEN THINNED OUT ON MERIT." We can imagine th "thinned out" joining the "legion of idlers," and the army of useless labor.

There is no scarcity of labor in the

nate against the colored worker in met

same wages as his white co-laborer and

works under the same conditions. Here

in the field of American labor where

manly endurance is at a premium, the

colored man enjoys perfect equality with

his white brother. Shoulder to shoulder,

muscle to muscle, hour by hour, white

and blacks are united in the bond of hu-

man muscular force that is clearing the

No one can watch and reflect on this

condition of industrial inter-dependence

without feeling some hopeful assurance

for the future. All honor to the black

nan who through the might of his manly

strength and character is setting the ex-

ample of equality! This black man of

day the strong man of the race. He has fought his fight and won in this part of

out of the union, no one prenumes to dis-criminate against him either in the mat-

has done more for his race in conquering prejudice than those of us who have had the advantages of much schooling and culture contact.

I have recently learned that the Steel

men as rapidly as they can without ex-

citing any violent opposition. The Steel Company employs thousands of men and

the fact that preference is being shown

the black men is a favorable sign. I

have been informed that the change from foreign white labor to native black labor

ould be more rapid and sweeping if are were houses to accommodate the sired black labor.

. The tendency to increase the employ

ent of Afro-American laborers is es

pecially noticeable in the stockyards. A

women are finding employment in de-partments of work at the stockyards in

What has already been said oubht to

ction with which they would not

of South Chicago is replacing lasses of foreigners with colored

ry. Whether in the union

way for the empires of the future.

Fact No. 2. Craig claims the right to appoint an assistant to himself, an indi-vidual, whom he had the audacity to mend on account of the big file of recommendations that the man had received from various capitalistic corporations while serving faithfully their interests. While writing this I was informed that the individual with many ecommendations is a university graduate and a cousin of Craig.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NO. 3

His Efforts to Save A. F. of L. Enliven

I. W. W. Meeting.

San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 27 .- A Mixed

San Pedro, Cal., on October 22, with

Local of the I. W. W. was organized

18 charter members, the result of an

enthusiastic meeting attended by about

75 workingmen. Questions put by the

speaker, Riddle, member of the L. W. W.

from Los Angeles. Short speeches were

made by men from the audience, showing

up the corruption which is predominant

The meeting was made more interest

ing by the presence of one named

Craig, who fills the position of secretary

of the Pacific Coast Federation, at a

salary of \$17 per week; also the secre-

tary's office in the local Fishermen's

Union with a small salary attached to

it, and some sort of office in the Labor

Council, for a "consideration" of course.

The same Craig is also a strong Single

Taxer, but chances being small to secure

an office by running on that peculiar

ticket, he ran for Assemblyman on the

Democratic ticket, and threw his vote

To prove that Craig is a grafter I

submit the following facts, and nail

them down as I produce them.

Fact No. 1. Craig claimed in his Union

neeting that he has to have an assistant

ecretary, as he has too much work to

perform in the Pacific Coast Federation.

find so much time to attend to so many

outside jobs, as for instance, secretary

of Fishermen's Union, officer in Labor

Conneil etc.?

Nail 1. If Craig was so overrushed

for Debs last presidential election.

the A. F. of L. organizations.

audience were well answered by

Nail No. 2. Craig would not permit a ballot to be cast, but called for a standing vote, as he had, made a special route inviting only those men to attend the whom he thought were not on to him. To his discomfort a good many uninvited ones turned up, and pande mominim was the result. But Craig with the aid of few uninformed ones won out by a fraction. Now he can look up ne more outside jobs, while Cousin Jack will pull the wool ever the eyes of

Fact No. 3. Last Sunday in our Hall ecting Craig made the statement that he could have a better paying position out-side of his union, but he holds on to his present job for the good of the union.

Nail No. 3. While running for another term as secretary against a strong opposition, he almost begged the membership to vote for him only, saying that by having been secretary of a labor organization, he is blacklisted by lumberyard companies and he could stand no show to earn a living. "Oh what a difference in

Now comes the most comical thing of all. On the floor of the I. W. W. meeting, while defending the American Federation of Labor and its star performers, Craig had the audacity to compare Andrew Furuseth to the immortal Aban outburst of merriment amongst the audience, so that any other man with less nerve or more principle would have left the hall in shame, after making such a feelish break. I thereupon took the floor and rebuked the insult rendered to the memory of old honest Abe, by being compared with such a labor akate and obbyist as Furuseth, and I related some facts from Andrew's past history, which I exclude from this letter, as I am afraid to ask too much of your valuable space at one time.

Throughout the meeting the whole crowd was with us, with one exception, and that was Abraham Lincoln No. 3. We are prepared for the worst new, as I expect Craig will use his influence with the lumberyard officials as he told me personally that he can prevent the members of the L. W. W. from working in lumberyards. All he needs to do now is to go to his big capitalist brothers, give in the names of the (to capitalists) langerous element and "Presto" the trick ne. But he may find to his sorrow that the rank and file of his own organi pation would not stand for such dirty work, and it may be the end of his soft hope that the rank and ale of the Pa-cific Coast Federation as well as those of all other pure and simple labor organion of the W. F. M., two of the large lithozation, will have their eyes opened in graphs of Karl Marx. time to see that Craig and the like of Now that the issue

his, all products of pure and simple labor organizations, are working only to furher their own individual interest at the expense of keeping the workers di-vided and scrapping over the crumbs that drop off the capitalists' table. Join the Industrial Workers of the World and put an end to strikes and this system of wage slavery. Our fight is yours.

Attend our meetings which are held a present in the Justice of the Peace Hall on Beacon street, every Sunday afternoon, or, if you wish to join the I. W. W. find out particulars from Alex. Muhlberg 370 Third street, San Pedro, Cal.

P. S.-We sold quite a few "John Mitchell Exposed" and "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," also distributed a good many leaslets and October 7th issue of the Weekly People.

9-8-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-6-6 BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, Noember 4, a total of 255 subscription to the Weekly People, and thirty-eight for the Daily People, a grand total of 293, were received. This shows seven less than for the previous week, nevertheless it betokens a steadier pace than we have had recently. Of the 293 subs welve men sent in ninety-nine, which also indicates that more individual effort was exerted in getting the 194 that came in by ones, twos and threes.

Those sending in five or more were B. H. Williams, Portland, Ore., nine; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., twenty; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., seven; Carl Nelson, San Francisco, five; M. Saltser, New York, five; John Masner, Virden, Ill., fifteen; Jas. Stirrup, Edwardsville, III., ten: H. A. Santee, New York, five; M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y., five: H. A. Schoeps, West Hoboken, N. J. five; Carl Starkenberg, Denver, Colo., eight; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex..

Prepaid subscription postal cards were bought by Sections: Boston, \$10; St. Louis, \$3.60; and Branch I, Section South Hudson, N. J., \$1.50. The comrades will find the prepaid post cards a very convenient method of sending in subs. We have them for six months and yearly terms.

Each Section should handle a bundle of the Weekly People every week. You cannot do effective soliciting of subscriptions without having a sample copy o leave, and you can work up a demand for the paper by having it for sale at some place convenient to workingmen.

The issue of October 7, containing the I. W. W. Preamble address by De Leon. is exhausted. Bundle orders for this issue, not before reported, were: Sections: New York County, 1,000; Oakland, Cal., 200; Santa Clara County, Cal., 133; Las Angeles, Cal., 500; Richmond County, N. Y., 500; Thirty-fourth A. D., N. Y., 260; Houston, Tex., 500; Local 95, I. W. W., 500; Holyeke, Mass., 500; orders of from ten to fifty, copies by organizations and individual comrades.

Sections that have not yet complied will please report to us at once the name and address of Weekly People agent. This applies to every Section.

We would call to the attention of the W. W. locals the importance of having a literary agent. Some of the I. W. W. agents have already been reported them, but it is important that we know who they are. To the members of the I. W. W. we would say that no where, except in the columns of The People will they find complete information pertaining to Industrial Unionism. The activity of the Industrial Workers of the World, their progress, etc., will be features of the Daily and Weekly People. We may truthfully say that the successful outcome of the stogiemakers' strike in Cleveland was due in no small measure to the Daily and Weekly People, from the paper's advocacy of the strike to calling for funds to help the strikers.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Comrades, you have given us com-paritively little to report from this department for the past week. The leadng orders were: 15,000 leaflets to Buffalo, N. Y.; 1,000 Arm and Hammer posters, New York; 2,000 leaflets Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn; 600 leaflets Sixteenth and Eighteenth A. D.'s, Brooklyn, and 1,500 to Thirty-feurth A. D. New York; Branch 2, Section South Hudson, N. J., forty pamphlets; San posing as a martyr to labor. He Pedro County, Cal., thirty-two pamph-have to apply to his capitalist lets (Swedish); Socialist Labor Club brothers for a seft snap as a reward for New York, fifty pamphlets (Jewish); having served their interest so faithfully, Jamestown, N. Y., twelve emblem butby preventing the werkers from uniting tons; Santa Clara County, Cal., 100 into a class conscious organization. I pamphlets and 500 leaflets; Cleveland

Now that the issue of the Weekly

LABOR LAWS

Once Again It Is Proven They Are Worthless to the Worker.

The case of the newsgirls in the Subway came up for newspaper discussion last spring, when it was learned that the girls, many of whom were barely sixteen years old, and a few of whom were apparently much younger, were obliged to work twelve hours a day, with no time off at the poon hour, for a pitifully small wage. The New York City Consumers' League took the matter up, and have recently been successful in getting the mercantile law enforced for the benefit of the girls, so that no girl under twentyone can be forced to work more than ten hours a day. The result of the league's activity was that all girls under twentyone lost their places, and the older girls were retained on the same hard terms as before. The mercantile law distinctly states that the employes must be given three-quarters of an hour off for luncheon. Finding that this clause was not obeyed by the contractors having the newstands in charge, Mrs. Nathan and others in the league wrote to the commissioner of health and to the corporation counsel, asking for a ruling. After a very long delay the following etter was received:

"On behalf of the commissioner health. I desire to inform you that he has this day received a communication from the learned corporation counsel, which reads as follows:

"The object of section 161 of the Labor law is clearly to benefit the employes of mercantile establishments, which designation includes, as I have previously advised you, the newsstands in the Subway stations.

The women and young girls in charge of such newsstands are each entitled to not less than forty-five minutes for the noonday meal. They may eat such noonday meal where they please, in the Subway or out of it. There is nothing in the law which designates the place at which the forty-five minutes required to be allowed them must be spent in the consumption of such meal.

"The law is silent as to what shall constitute the meal, or where it must be eaten; therefore, they may eat where and what they choose during the time allowed.

"I am therefore of the opinion, and so advise you, that there is nothing in the Labor law which will prevent the employes from voluntarily eating the noonday meal at the newsstands in question, although they may not legally be compelled to eat such meal at the said news

"Trusting this will contain the infor mation you require, I am, respectfully

"(Signed) H. G. Murray, "Secretary to the Commissioner." Which means, of course, that the con tractors can give the girls their choice of eating their luncheons at their stands

or giving up their positions.

PESTIVAL NEWS.

Presents for the Daily People Thanks giving Festival are beginning to come in Organizer Abelson has received an elsgant couch covered in figure of valour, from a member in this city; a barrel of china ware from Akron, O.; two fine leather ladies' bags from Brooklyn N. Y.; copies of poems from Boston, Mass.; and two fine ornamental ladles from Manhattan. In addition, he has been offered a gross of laundry gloss by will accept.

People containing the address on the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World is exhausted, the pamphlet containing the address should be pushed. Industrial, Unionism is the question of the day, and we know of no assistance that can be given the movement equal to a wide distribution of De Leon's clear and logical expounding of just what the new unionism means. The pamphlet, which is fifty pages, is five cents a copy, 100 copies for \$3.00. We have received a few advance cash

orders for the proceedings of the Industrial Workers of the World conven tion, which we expect to have out in book form about December 1. The price in cloth, \$1.50, and in paper, \$1.00. Send in your order early if you would be sure of getting a copy.

The coming winter bids fair to be an active one in the world of labor; the I. W. W. is bound to make itself felt and our literary agents should be prepared to take advantage of the quickening of mind that is sure to follow. The moral of which is lay in a stock of literature, and get ready for action.

BOOK CATALOGUE

We have issued a descriptive catalogue of our publications, all of them standard works on Socialism-the Labor Movement. The catalogue will be sent to anyone on receipt of a two cent stamp.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 New Reade street,

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A BODY THAT AROSE FROM THE DUST OF THE OLD MERCANTILE GUI LD.

by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham contains in its introduction a most interesting historical sketch on "Chambers of Commerce," by Professor W. J. Ashley of Birmingham University. According to Professor Ashley, the origin of chambers of commerce, in the modern sense, dates from the final uisappearance of the old mercantile guilds. There was felt to be a permanent need

of some organized body of business men whose function it should be "to collect the opinions of the several trading communities and present them for the consideration of the government in a systematic way." In France this need was first recognized, and in 1700 and the years immediately following chambers of commerce were created by royal ordinances in all the chief trading centres of France. These reported to a "Conseil Superieur de Commerce," a body corresponding to the British board of trade, and, in a measure, to the recently constituted American Department of Commerce and Labor. These chambers were abolished by the revolution in 1701, but recreated by Napoleon in 1802, but with considerably diminished powers.

Most European chambers have since been modelled on the Napoleonic system. save those of Great Britain. On the continent all chambers of commerce are semi-government institutions, and are supported from the government funds, while their functions and membership are regulated by legislation and official supervision. American business men had occasion to discover this fact when the American chamber of commerce at Berlin was formed. The German government objected to this title on the ground that it was a misnomer, the organization being in fact merely a voluntary association of business men, self-supporting and under no official supervision or regulation, being in fact wholly unofficial in everything but name. As the government | ened.

The Commercial Year Book just issued for this reason withdrew its patronage and the American consul-general felt compelled to qualify his endorsement of its proceedings, the organization finally yielded and dropped the offensive title. In Great Britain, on the other hand,

chambers of commerce are very much what they are in this country, purely voluntary organizations of business men, paying their own expenses of organization and administration, and outlining the scope of their activities for themselves. The first British chamber of commerce was that of Glasgow, formed in 1773. There are now more than 100 in the United Kingdom alone, and probably double that number throughout the British colonies. The number of chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the United States, according to a compilation prepared two years ago, is over 900, but a very large number of these are no doubt little more than social clubs, and exert little or no commercial influ-Since 1860 there has existed in Great

Britain an Association of Chambers of Commerce, waich has done much to bind these organizations together into more effective operation. The government has at all times kept itself in fairly close touch with the more important chambers the chancellor of the exchequer and the president of the board of trade often conferring with them on important matters relating to local administration or improvements. During the agitation preceding the repeal of the corn laws and resulting in giving England virtual free trade, the chambers of commerce throughout the kingdom were systematically used by Cobden. At present the more energetic chambers are closely watching foreign trade developments and frequently call the attention of the government to points where the foreign trade of their locality is being threat-

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JULY 10, 1905. BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

No one can be perfectly free till all are free. None can be perfectly moral till all are moral. No one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.-Herbert Spencer.

THE ELECTION IN GREATER NEW YORK.

As we go to press William Randolph Hearst seems to be elected Mayor of the metropolis by a close vote. Whether the final returns establish his election or not, the Movement that he headed went crashing through the powerful party machines of the Republican and the Democratic capitalist organizations.

The Socialist is no crow sitting on the branch of a stripped tree, scolding at the world. The Socialist pulsates with the world's pulsations; he can feel with the masses; though clearer of sight than most of his surrounding fellow beings, and just because of his being clearer of sight, he can appreciate their mass notions, he can gauge their meaning, can estimate their value, he can read the writing on the wall that mass manifestations place there, and that, as luous signals, serve to encourage him, or to discourage him in his labors. The Hearst Movement, whether crowned with success or not, is by its hugeness s symptom a powerful symptom, an couraging symptom. "Symptoms" in denote constitutional conditions.

Hitherto Tammany Hall was rarely except under the glare of an set up by the Republicans, of that raised the lid from Tammany and then Tammany Hall was ated by a coalition of the scheming "gentlemen" with the emoonal floating voters. This year Tamns beaten again, but by no such n. The victors over Tammany, will this year have triumphed simultancously over the Republican "gentlemen's" ne and the machine of Tammany. Much hangs thereby. This year the Re-"gentlemen" themselves haped to be investigated. The gas, and m the insurance investigations, raised the lid from over the choicest "gentleen", the quondam pillars of "Law and rp of our community and land. This blican set of the organized crime of the land have ever affected superiority over Tammany Hall. They affected purity of morals, of business, of civic virtue. The masses were taken in. They failed ceive that the difference between Republican "gentlemen" and the Murphys is not one of essence. With the Tammany Murphys the clots blood and the slime of crime that stick to all capitalist "original accumulalican "gentlemen" the clots of blood and the slime of crime are a generation or so mack, therefore, a little more concealed. They are there nevertheless. Being there effects asserted themselves in the end; but being concealed, the masses care taken in. This year, the investigations exposed the clots of blood and the slime of crime all around. The mass upising indicated by the Hearst Movement a symptone that the masses are not dead. It is a premonition of events that are at hand of how the masses will deport themselves when their senses will be thoroughly opened; when they will

The Hearst movement is furthermore a symptom of widespread precariousness ng among a class of people who are still "keeping up appearances". The symptom is invaluable. It is an indican of events that are imminent. These layers of society that are "keeping up apcarances" are being driven to the ragd edge. The increased cost of prices driving them wild. They are hanging by a thread. Hearst can bring no help. But Hearstiem is a stepping stone to same conduct. That these layers of soisty are in motion is a symptom to be d. That Hearstism has acted as poultice to produce the symptom en-titles Hearstism to thanks. The Socialist

upturn the one and the other.

will be the last to ignore the fact or to obvious that a merchant marine whose

Finally the Hearst Movement has serv ed to accentuate the utter hollowness of the foundation of the party that the Volkszeitung Corporation has set up. That party was destined to meet its Waterloo at this election. Grounded on the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., it set up a Morris Braun municipal ticket. It thus dared the conscience of the working class. Its ticket had the brazen ring of the classic question put of old by Tweed-"What are you going to do about it?" Its ticket implied, as the Tweed question: "We ARE corrupt, what of it! We DO sell out the working class for advertisements, what of it!" Its ticket implied the blindness that precedes a fall, the blindness born of long success in crime. Its ticket was a challenge to the Industrial Workers of the World. That tirket was bound to be slashed this year. The Hearst Movement added swing to the slashing and thereby exposed the false Socialism also of the Volkszeitung Corporation party. Builded on the false Socialist principle that the workingmen pay the taxes; builded on the falser principle that the emancipation of the working class can be brought about by fly-paperism and by the hurrah methods of the patent-medicine fakirs, the Volkszeitung Corporation party was ripped up by Hearst, and it stands to-day stripped in Greater New York of the only thing upon which it could formerly brag -votes. Principle it had not, character it had not, knowledge it had not. All it had and pointed out as the "argument and reason" why it should be supported was its INCREASING VOTE. That "argument", that "reason" is now collapsed like a toy-balloon. The Velkszeitung Corporation party falls this year below its last year's poll of 24,512 votes; it

As to the Socialist Labor Party Hearst ism can inflict no wounds upon it. Unable to man the polls, the Party is counted out wholesale. As so often shown, the day of the S. L. P. vote is not yet. Its present work is to build the solid foundation, drill the "intolerant" Army whose fate will not depend upon the election machinery of the capitalist class.

falls below its 1903 poll of 16,953; the

returns are not yet in in full, but, judg-

ing by the percentage of its loss so far

as positively known the grotesque pre-

tender of being the "Pillar of Socialism

in America" will have a hard time to

keep its poll up to the 9,834 standard of

even as far as four years back. Even

applying the gauge of its average per-

centage of loss it will probably have for-

feited two-thirds of its last year's vote,

and will land shrivelled, shorn of the vote

locks that were its only pride-it will

land probably between 8,000 to 9,000

The S. L. P. steps "unpunished" out of the electoral ring of 1905, and continues fresh as ever in the economic ring, where, between election and election, the main wrestling is to be done.

A POINT THAT DR. MEEKER

FORGOT. Royal Meeker, Ph. D., is the author of an article upon the "History of Shipping Subsidies." The article is timely, seeing that, within a month, Congress will open and a determined move will be immediately made by advocates of ship subsidies. The article is, furthermore, good -as far as it goes. Only, it does not go far enough, or, rather, broad enough. merous and powerful. But they are partisan. They all make against subsidies. The Dr. should have been impartial and cited some of the points that make for subsidies. One of these points we here propose to recite in the interest of fair play. It was December 4, 1900, and quite clear was the sky, which, it might be inferred that Ah Sin Frey, the United States Senator for Maine, was likewise. He favored ship subsidies, and on that day he delivered in the Senate a lengthy speech replete with facts. Among the arguments that he made, to prove that American shippers could not ee not only the turpitude of their incompete with foreign shippers without dividual rulers but the turpitude of the the former received stout subsidies; was lass to which these rulers belong; when that American sailor-labor was so much they will see in addition the system back of more expensive than the sailor-labor of and under these rulers, and then move to what the Volkszeitung Corporation party's candidates would call "backward" or "inferior" races. But the Senator did not stop with statements, he proceeded with proofs. He averred-but, no, we shall not "report" the Senator; justice to all concerned requires that he be quoted verbatim. He said:

> "I do not believe that Senators have ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sanors shall be supplied with on shipboard. Why, IT IS UP ALMOST TO THE MENU OF DELMONICO'S."-

Why did Dr. Meeker omit this fact? Was it intentional? Was it unintentional? Whether unintentional or intentional, it should go on record. Is it not trial Body that will smash the economic

sailors are fed by law upon a menu that is "up almost to the menu of Delmoni co's" must be subsidized by the Government? At any rate, a correct conclusion can not be arrived at in the matter of whether ship subsidies are needed or not without this weighty fact be properly weighed. Dr. Meeker did wrong to omit the point.

P. S .- As a contribution towards the full fairness of the discussion, we reproduce elsewhere in this issue an article that appeared in the Daily People of December 12, 1900, upon this very point.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES.

Philadelphia as well as New York capitalist "Reformers" of all stripes are so taken up with their own local cries of "Down with the Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!" that they fail to realize that their Movements are not local at all. The fact is that the present movement against "bosses" and "machines" extends beyond two cities, extends beyond at least four States, has even its international bearing-and as such it is precursor of the Social Revolution.

In Philadelphia the revolt is against Durham and his machine; in New York against Murphy and Odell and their machines; in Jersey City it is against Mayor Lentz and there the Movement begins to shade off into State issues; the Jersey City anti-Lentz furore assumes broader scope when it reaches Massachusetts. Ohio and Rhode Island, where the assault is directed upon the Lodge, Cox and Brayton respective State machines; finally the identical Movement n its spirit and essence, is noticed in Russia upon a scale broader and deeper than elsewhere. The capitalist "Reformer" who fails to perceive that the Russian Movement illumines the Philadelphia, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Massachusetts Movements fails to understand the Movement in which he is himself acting. If we thought that there would be one chance in a million of these lines opening his eyes they would remain unwritten. Fact is that the capitalist class is, in this general anti-boss and machine Movement, digging its own grave, as it nobly does in so many other respects. Nor should the fact escape the enlightened working-

"Anti-boss!" Anti-machine!"-such

are the terms that the Labor Movement often uses to express its own as pirations. The terms are clumsy Nevetheless when they fall upon capitalist ears, uttered through workingmen's throats, they convey a clear enough idea. So clear is the idea that the terms convey that the capitalist forthwith rises upon his hind legs and begins to preach to the workingman homilies upon the God-ordained mission of bosses and ma chines, and upon the capacity of every industrious man to raise himself to the height of a boss and own a machine himself. These homilies are lies. The capitalist system cannot work without bosses (exploiters) and privately owned machines (plants of production); there must be the bossed (exploited working class) or there can be no bosses (exploiting capitalists). None knows that better than the capitalist; nevertheless, the capitalist is fatedly a sui-grave-digger. The law of his system compels him thereto. The political boss is, to the section of capitalists who are not in the ring, to all intents and purposes what the economic boss is to the Working Class. to oppress the Working Class, involves the feature of limiting the ring of the oppressors. A struggle then arises between capitalists and capitalists-the "ins" and the "outs"; and the slogan then becomes the identical clumsy one of still untutored Labor-"Down with Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!" "bosses" thus assailed, the "machines" thus stormed against ARE eventually smashed: the Working Class serves in such instances as draft-horses for the capitalist chariot: without their efforts, which bourgeois wiles enlist, the smashing cannot be done. But then?-Let Russia tell the tale and let the sanient "boss" and "machine"-smashing bour-

geois read his fate there. One thing is a bourgeois anti-boss uprising BEFORE any numbers of proletarians have articulated their grievances, another thing is such a bourgeois uprising AFTER a goodly number of proletarians have articulated their grievances and "infected" the mass. In the former case, the bourgeois's triumph is complete; in the latter case it is only temporary. In the former case the bourgeois can forthwith unhitch his proletarian draft horses from his political and hitch them on to his economic cart; in the latter case, the proletarian draft horses of the capitalist political cart will rise to manhood, refuse to be unhitched, and will continue the revolution alone. They will pull the revolutionary cart to the goal that is their own-the total smashing of political government, and will organize themselves into the Indus-

"boss" and "take and hold" the ma- PHRENOLOGY-ANCIENT AND chinery of production.

"Down with the Boss!" "Smash the Machine!" cried the Russian bourgeois aiming only at the feudal ruler and his feudal Grand Dukes regime. They seem to have succeeded-feudalism has resigned; but the proletarian draft horses, having caught the echoes of their fellow proletarians abroad, seem to refuse to continue in the role of draft-horses: they have become human: they refuse to be "unhitched": they are now con ducting the Revolution onward.

Let the proletariat of New York, Philadelphia and throughout the land where these capitalist "outs" have set up the cry of "Down with Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!"-let the enlightened pro letariat of America take heart and not despair if their seemingly still unenlightened brothers seem to be willing to play the role of draft-horses for the capitalist "Reformers," These proletarians have caught the "infection." The beacon set up by the fully enlightened proletarians organized in the Industrial Workers of the World and in the political reflex of the same, the Socialist Labor Party,-that beacon, together with the trumpet-blasts from that tower, will turn the scheme of the "outs" capitalist "revo lutionists" into a stepping stone towards the Revolution indeed,

The "Anti-Boss!" "Smash the Machine!" political crew of capitalists are, true to capitalism, digging their own

THE LATEST "BACKWARD" RACE.

A petition signed by 12,000 working men, has recently been presented to a certain Government demanding a high tariff for the protection of the Labor of that country. The petition sets forth that, without such protection, the country's high standard of living will be lost to its workingmen, and they would be lowered to the standard of the pauper labor of the country with whom they would have to compete. Whose country's workingmen is it that are holding such language? Hitherto, fanned by the Civic Federation A. F. of L. fan the spark of nativistic conceit used to be set aflame in America. Is it 12,000 workingmen of the United States who have just been holding this lauguage? No! It is 12,000. workingmen of New Zealand. And against the workingmen of what country were they asking for protection? With whose country's workingmen were they contrasting their own "high standard of living"? What country's Labor is it that they are referring to as "pauper Labor"? Is it the Chinese? Is it the Negroes? Is it the Japanese? Is it the working class of any of the lands whom the A. F. of L. employes of the Volkszeitung Corporation at Amsterdam disgraced Socialism and this country by referring to as "backwards"? No! The Labor thus referred to by the 12,000 New Zealand workingmen petitioners was-

AMERICAN LABOR!!! Thus the capitalist-bred chickens come ome to roost. Each capitalist class sees to it, in the interest of the international Capitalist, that the particular subdivision of the international proletariat whom he expoits acquire rancorous hatred for the other subdivisions of their class. A divided proletariat spells the salvation of the capitalist class; a united proletarizt spells the irretrievable downfall of the capitalist class. Hence the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class in each country ever are intent upon filling up their own rank and file with the hot-air of superiority, inducing them to per labor," hence, also, the political reflex of the labor-lieutenants'organizations, the Volkszeitung Corporation's party, has its Schleuter Lee and Hilquit employes at Amsterdam echo the A. F. of L. ribaldry of "backward races": hence, finally, the curious spectacle of the Gompers-Mitchell-Volkszeitung would-be "aristocrats of Labor" being dubbed "pauper Labor" by the workers of New Zealand!

The cycle is complete. American Labor comes in turn for its place in the procession of "backward races" and "pauper Labor." Do announce it in Gaz; be sure not to keep it secret in Ascalon, lest the daughters of the Philistines mourn, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised droop!

Once more comes the story from Chiago that corporations employing thousands are leaving the city "to escape union domination." This story is repeated so often that it is a wonder industrial Chicago grows in leaps and bounds as it does. Of course, the story is a fake. It is the precursor of some new attempt to wipe unionism out of existence in the Windy City. Such attempts have proven successful in the past, as the packers and teamsters' strikes amply prove. But in the long run they will prove detrimental to the employers, inasmuch as they will compel labor to abandon the craft organization of the A. F. of L., for the industrial union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Then the capitalists of the Windy City had better watch out. There will be something doing to their

MODERN.

Pullitzer's paper, the New York 'World" of the 1st of this month reproduces with gusto, under the caption "The Wise Solon on Socialism", a passage from the drama "Solon in Lydia" recently written by a German, Theodore Herzel, as an argument against, or counter-blast to the progress made by Socialism in Europe. The passage quoted by "The World" for American consumption is the following:

"A young Greek came to the King of Lydia and said to him: 'I am in possession of a secret by which I can manufacture wheat. Your people shall have their food free.'

"The King replied: 'Fulfil your promise and you shall marry my daughter.' The court rejoiced. Only the wise Solon shook his head in doubt.

"The young and ardent Reformer filled a great building with the wheat he had manufactured by his secret. The people left their work and came to look. He gave them bread, saying to them: 'The people shall have their food free.

"The butchers and bakers and builders and all the workingmen thereupon stopped work, saying to each other: 'Why should we toil day after day for small wages? We can get our food free.' They crowned the young Reformer with a laurel wreath and he married the King's daughter. Only the wise Solon still shook his head and murmured in his beard: 'Wait and see what happens when there is no longer need to work.'

"The sick died in the hospitals because the physicians said: 'Why should we work? Our food is free.' The dead lay in the streets because the gravediggers said: 'Why should we work? Our food is free.'

"The rumor spread that the store of food would not last, and in the struggle to obtain it the strong trampled the weak, and the policemen and judges said to each other: 'Why should we work' to keep order? Our food is free.'

"The life of the city stopped. The streets were dark at night. Riots grew uncheeked. Men were slain. Robbers robbed with impunity. The town was given up to anarchy and chaos, because men had only to go and fetch their food and need no longer work for it. The country sank into bestiality; men became animals because their food was free. The King was left alone in his palace because his servants said to each other: Why should we serve any one? Our food is free.'

"On the third night, at the height of the disorder, the wise Solon took a vial of poison and poisoned the young Reformer while he slept. His secret died with him. The store of corn was exhausted, and with the necessity to earn bread; peace and prosperity were soon restored to the country."

Such is the posture of Herzel and his quoter on the subject of machinery or other improvements to labor-a posture that clearly implies, if it means any thing, either that machinery and scientific discoveries must be stamped out as injurious to the human race, or that they must be promoted only for the benefit of the few, leaving the masses in primitive condition of abject toil Such, furthermore, is the interpretation of the modern Herzel and "World", which quotes him with relish, of the mental and spiritual elevation of the Ancients.

Now let the Ancients speak for them-

"If every tool, when summoned, or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it, just as the creations of Daedalus moved of themselves, or the tripods of Hephaestos went of their own accord to their sacred work, if the weavers' shuttles were to weave of themselves, then there would be no need of apprentices for master-workers, or of slaves for the lords".

Thus spake Aristotle, the greatest mind of the days that the modern Herzels and "Worlds" pretend to interpret Thus did that great thinker explain the reason for the existence of slavery, which neant Labor, in his days; and thus, simultaneously, did he foreshadow the day when slavery, or arduous toil for the masses, WOULD CEASE TO HAVE A REASON, AND SHOULD BE ABOLISHED-the day when the weaver's shuttle would move of itself, in short, the day of the modern perfected machine. Nor was the thinker alone. Poetry sec-

onded with lofty strains the profound thought of philosophy:

Spare the hand that grinds the corn "Oh, miller gillers, and softly sleep. "Let Chanticleer announce the morn is vain!

Dea has commanded the work of the girls "To be done by the Nymphs, and nov

They skip lightly over the wheels "So that the shaken axles revolve "With their spokes, and pull round

"The load of the revolving stones. 'Let us now live the life of our fathers, "And let us rest from work and enjoy "The gifts that the Goddess has sent

Thus sang Antiparos, the Greek poet, hailing the invention of the water-wheel, an invention, as Marx tersely observes, that is the elementary form of all machinery, as the bestower of freedom to female drudges, and the bringer back of the Golden Age.

'Contrast the profoundness of the wisdom, the loftiness of the sentiment the humanity of the heart of the Ancients, as they actually were-contrast that with the thought, the sentiment and the heart of the Herzels and the "Worlds", who traduce them by interpretating them according to the vulgar and base standards of the "thinkers" and "songsters" of the present-day capital-

"Oh!" exclaims Marx, as he cites and

reviews those passages from the Ancients, "Oh, those heathens! They undestood-, as the learned Bastiat, and before him the still wiser McCulloch have discovered-nothing of political economy and Christianity. They did not, for example, comprehend that machinery is the surest means of lengthening the working day. They, perhaps, excused the slavery of one on the ground that it was a means to the full development of another. But to preach the slavery of the masses, in order that a few crude and half-educated upstarts might become 'eminent spinners', 'extensive sausage-makers', and 'influential shoeblack dealers'-to do this they lacked the bump of Christianity.'

And we may add-they lacked the bump of the Jew-Christian strumpets of the Capitalist Class.

Says a Wilkes-Barre, Pa., despatch, dated November 1: "Commencing today the anthracite miners will destroy empty powder kegs which hitherto they have been selling to the companies at ten cents. The companies cut the price to eight cents, and rather than accept the reduction the miners have resolved if destroy the kegs."

Thus the miners are not only charged more for powder by the companies, but they get less for the empty kegs when returned. This is another Mitchell "victory" for the miners!

A current news item reads: "The vomen of Montclair are organizing an employers' alliance, the object of which is to raise the standard of morality among servants. It is thought that the greatest factor toward this end will be the refusal by every employer to give her servant a house key when she goes ou at night. As unanimity of action is required to make the persistent refusal to give keys effective, every housekeeper in Montclair has been asked to subscribe to the movement and make it a power of good in the community."

This item exhibits another phase of the employe's dependence upon the employer-wage-slavery. It also reflects bad economic conditions. Where drudgery, social degradation, and, possibly, evil example, as the divorce cases of the capitalist class disclose, prevail, evenings spent away from the homes of employers in immoral pursuits, are inevitable. Reform, like charity, should begin at home.

The users of the Red Flag for dishonable political purposes made a mistake in hauling it down. They thereby exposed their deception and cowardice The question arises, why did they do it? Has "Old Glory" lost its hypnotic effect? Was it on account of the sympathy created for the Red Flag? Or did the honorable and sagacious gentlemen conclude that in these days of social tension there is a possibility of boomerang effects arising from an appeal to prejudice and passion? It is dangerous to throw such a little thing as a match into a powder barrel. A whole train of disasters is thus set in motion.

Is this poetic retribution? The motornen of the B. R. T., members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. which threw down the Interborough strikers, are in trouble. The B. R. T. has refused to renew the wage agreement. Further, it is making overtures to conductors, offering them motormen's jobs. Most likely the company can find many of the defeated Interborough motormen who are now unemployed ready and willing to work for it, in case of strike. What are the B. R. T. motormer going to do about it? What can their Brotherhood, which showed how easy it was to defeat the motormen on the Interborough roads, do for them? Isn't it too late for them to throw it overboard now, considering that it has already done that to them? The B. R. T. motormen would do well to study the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. In them will be found a way out of their predicament.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am going to the woods. UNCLE SAM-But you'll be back in

time to vote?

B. J .- Not much; that's the very thing I want to escape.

U. S .- And let the thing go by default? B. J.—There's no default in the case.

It is a choice of rotten apples. U. S .- I certainly don't share that

view. B. J.-Would you vote for the McClel-

lan party of humbug?

U. S .- Indeed I wouldn't.

B. J.-Nor would I. Or would you bestow your ballot upon that falsifying Municipal Ownership Party? .

U. S .- Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a comfortable seat on the backs of the workers as its Democratic rivals. In the second place, it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it claims to be in rebellion against the results of such private ownership. It wants to uphold the system of private exchange, and yet it atleges it wants to "smash the trust," although its candidate is a trust man.

B. J.-So say I.

U. S .- Between the two, labor is between the devil and the deep sea. I'll have none of either.

·B. J.-And don't you get tired of sesing the two sets of puddin' heads and rascals making faces at each other?

U. S .- And disgusted, too. B. J.—That's the reason I am going to

the woods. U. S .- But you have no choice other.

than these two? B. J .- None other

U. S .- What about the Socialist Labor Party? B. J.-Give me a rest!

U. S .- You shan't have a rest till you

B. J .- Well, I will explain. The Socialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it will become corrupt when it comes into

U. S .- Are the Republican and Demo-

cratic parties corrupt? B. J .- Are they not?

U. S .- As far as I can tell they are

B. J. (amazed)-What! 1 1

U. S .- They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician, from Presidents down to the Alderman, has sold out to the working class.

B. J. looks puzzled and knocked out. U. S .- Do you know of any instance to the contrary?

B. J .- I can't say I do.

U. S .- Consequently they are not corrupt. They are put there by the capitalist class and they remain true as steel to the capitalist class.

B. J.-Coming to think of it, that's so. Even though they quarrel among themselves, and even amidst their bitterest wrangles, just as soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman. Ur S .- Once more, therefore, I repeat

they are not corrupt. As your premises fall through, so must your conclusions. The Socialist Labor Party cannot become corrupt. As the representatives of the old parties are uncorruptible and remain true to the capitalist class that runs them, so will and must the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts them in power and whose interest they represent. There is no instance of the representatives of a revolutionary movement having sold out; the labor fakirs sell out; they do not represent the working class or day revolutionary movement. They represent themselves, and a coward movement. Don't go to the woods. On Election Day cast your ballot solid for the Socialist Labor Party-for John J. Kinneally. Anything else you may do is aiding our common foe.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE 4-25-4

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

To the Daily and Weekly People-Section Newburgh held last Saturday night the largest meeting it ever had. J. M. Long was chairman. Henry Jager was the speaker. He kept a crowd of was the coldest up here of the season, the meeting was a big thing for New-

The undersigned sold out all his pan phiets, gave away many leasiets and fought the labor fakirs-Newburgh's full James McGarvey. of them.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 30.

ACTIVITY IN BRIDGEPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People-Section Bridgeport held three open air meetings last week, with Joseph Campbell as speaker. Although it was cold Thursday and Friday nights, and we had small crowds, good interest was taken. Saturday we had a good meeting, Campbell showing the necessity of an econom organization like the I. W. W. When the crowd were told that DeLeon's speech in the Weekly People was free for all who wanted them, there was a grand rush and they were soon cleaned out.

On Sunday, Campbell was assisted by J. T. Hunter of New York at an indoor meeting, which was quite successful, many pamphlets being sold and several subs for the Weekly taken.

Press Committee. Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 30.

BALTIMORE. HUNGARIAN, MEET-INGS A SUCCESS

To the Daily and Weekly People-The National Organizer of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party Federation, Louis Basky, arrived in Baltimore on the 19th of October. On October 20th he spoke to a well attended meeting of the local branch. His subject was "The Tactics of the H. S. L. P. F.: Its Trade Union Policy and Why the Members Should Join the New Trade Union, the L. W. W." Basky requested them to push the circulation of the "Nepakart" and the rest of the Socialist Labor Party Press. He took a few subscriptions that night. Ernest Steron also spoke in German. The following night, October 21st, we

held a mass meeting. Jacob Franz's Hall, 1523 Beason street, Locust Point, was crowded with men and women. Louis Basky spoke. Everybody present was well pleased with the address. There was a round of continuous applause. After Basky finished speaking the chairman invited the audience to ask any question if there was anything that

not fully explained. There was no question asked, everybody seemed to be well pleased with the address. Basky took a few more subs for the "Nepakart." Ernest Steron of New York City, spoke next. He is a forcible speaker His speech was well applauded. In the latter part of his speech he tread on the freaks' corns. He gave one of them the floor, a Kang sympathizer. After the latter had the floor he didn't know what he wanted to ask. The audience gave him the laugh.

At this meeting the German pamphiet "What Means This Strike?", was sold. It was an all around successful meeting. Itincreased the membership of the branch, increased the subscription list for the Nepakart," and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

The Hungarian branch held a Weine Fest for the benefit of their Library and Organizer Fund and cleared over \$70. In ember they are going to hold an entertainment and ball for the benefit of their paper the "Nepakart." The branch is composed of mostly young men with is composed of mostly young men with energy and push, and they say they are going to push on to the Socialist Repub-R. W. Stevens.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.

THE OBJECT OF RECIPROCITY. To the Daily and Weekly People-Free coal, hides, etc., is the issue that the peratic machine of Massachusetts, aided by the Republican reciprocityites, are raising. They are using every means to make the workingmen who are forced to buy coal by the pail believe that, with the duty taken off coal we will be able to lay in our winter's supply at once, because of its cheapness. They take are not to say that, since manufacturers are large users of coal, buying it wholesale, and since the fuel item is a large one in manufactures, free coal will benefit the manufacturers and the manufac turers only. The howl for free hides is feisted upon the working class victim of Gov. Douglas and his fellow capitalists, ind that it will enable the class to get cheaper shoes. Says pairs of shoes produced in Massachusetts

NEWBURGH'S GREATEST MEETING, i therefore if the duty is removed the wage-carner will get his shoes 20 per cent, less." But the Governor does not also add that, in view of his ability to live cheaper the wage-earner is also likely to have his wages reduced in con-500 well in hand. Considering the night sequence. Wages are regulated by the supply and demand of labor and the cost of subsistence, irrespective of Protec tion and Reciprocity. This whole Reciprocity movement is a movement for cheap labor founded on cheap subsistence. Without these the markets of the world cannot be captured, as J. J. Hill recently showed.

Gov. Douglas has just rewarded Harry J. Skeffington, organizer of the "Flying Wedge," which put the bogus Socialist party out of commission last fall. Skeffington is appointed Harbor and Land ioner at a salary of \$2,700 year ly. The Fall River textile workers who were led to defeat by the Governor placed in power by the Skeffingtons should take notice. The capitalists know their friends even though the workers fail to recognize their enemies. A. L. W.

Boston, Mass, Oct. 30,

EVENTS IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People I take it for granted that The People readers are more or less interested in the economic and political life of the workers throughout the country, and as this section has not been heard from for some time, I will undertake to give a brief review of the situation at this end of the line. The rapid growth of the city during the last seven or eight years, has built up the trade union; so that pretty near all callings are organized and, I judge, stands on a par with any other city in strength, notwithstanding the bickerings between the respective trade councils. McCarthy has the whip hand over the building trades and has built around him a strong machine. Some who have dared oppose him have been fined from \$250 to \$1,000. These men are considered among the best of union men and would not stand for the crooked work of the machine; and while there is a growing dissatisfaction among the rank and file as to the methods the fakirs employ to dominate over them, they lack the organization to take a definite stand. But as the unions are now plunged in capitalist politics by the labor skates there will be fun in camp between the fakirs as to who will get the jobs. The undercurrent is now getting in motion.

The trade unions prided themselves on the adoption of the new charter and the election of Philan for Mayor. McCarthy landed in office; and through his help, others of like ilk got City Hall jobs. But the water front strike came up. Its extension interfered with building; and while master Philan's police clubbed the strikers into submission, on one hand, McCarthy organized a teamsters' scab union on the other to help break the strike. The hopes of the rank and file were shattered in the friend, Philan, the reformer. Out of this fight was born the Union Labor Party, fostered by Abe Ruef, the Republican boss; and now entering its third campaign.

McCarthy supported Tobin, a Philan-He, in the meantime, getting farther away from the political pie counter, and seeing others having the plums, made him hungry. His enemy, G. B. Benham, landed in the Tax Collector's office. Something had to be done, and now he is out shouting for Schmitz, as Ruef won't give him as much as he thinks he is entitled to. The campaign narrowed down to two parties, the Dems and Republicans fused. Under present conditions, I doubt whether this is good politics, as it gives the "Union Laborites" a club to bring into line, and arraying scattering forces on the plea that they fused to down "union labor." The battle cry has gone forth: "If you are not for Schmitz, you are for the Citizens' Alli-

Their (the "Union Laborites's") platform loudly proclaims against any such thing as classes in society; yet they are compelled to appeal to the class feeling. It gives us the opportunity to point out the glaring contradicitions, and while numbers will vote, they realize it is a bunco either way. It's a party without any principle that could not possibly help the tax-payer are infinitely better than worker,—simply a party of job hunters those of the Volkszeitung? and labor skates.

The "Socialist" party is hard up against it. It is impossible for them to get before any union with political propirs of shoes produced in Massachusetts aganda. One of their members, distributing like this:

To the Daily and Weekly People:

"Whereas, One plank of our platform I will try, in short, to tell you how things are is a duty of 20 per cent. on hides; ordered out and threatened with violence has been stolen by McClellan for no have been moving since Comrade E. R.

if he did not move quick. Numbers I other purpose than to take wind out of Markley, of Braddock, Pa., arrived here. have heard who supported them in the sails; and nest say to vote for them now would be to vote for the Citizens' Alliance.

> At the "Socialists' " city convention resolution offered in favor of the I. W. W. was promptly tabled by vote of 44 to 4. The claim was put that they could not act without instructions from the Local. This does not represent the sentiment of the Local as a whole, as a few have joined the I. W. W. and others look upon it with favor, and are eager to read The People for news, and cannot comprehend how any one claiming to be a Socialist can be opposed to the econom ic organization of the workers based as the I. W. W. is, on the class struggle All this is coming home to them, caus ing them to lose confidence in their would-be instructors and leaders.

The Socialist Labor Party continues active propaganda in the streets and halls. Its membership is not increasing although there are more and more who sympathize with us, and recognize our osition is the most correct. The I. W. W., now playing such an important part draws to it the interest that formerly all centered in the Socialist Labor Party

'Frisco has received a charter as Pio neer Industrial Union No. 173 and is do ing good and effective work. Up to date we have five to ten applications per week and at our educational meetings nonmembers take the floor, which shows that they take an interest in the work of the I. W. W. Rarely do I find any one to take exception to the I. W. W. outside of the would-be professional labor leader The future is ours, if we are wise and considerate, and upon this depends with what rapidity the revolutionary forces will be welded together to give battle to the common enemy, Capitalism.

Geo. Speed. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25.

ONE WAY TO PUSH THE PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly Peopleam meeting with good success in my plan for selling the Weekly People. have had sent to the address of a boy here, ten copies a week, and he sells then and keeps the proceeds. Most any brigh boy can work up a sale and dispose of ten copies in an hour, and the 20 cents pays him very well. M.J. Quirk. Saugus Centre, Mass.

OBTAINED AT STREET MEETINGS To the Daily and Weekly People-Inclosed please find five yearly and one six months subscription to the Weekly People. They were obtained at a street meeting held here Saturday, Oct. 21st B. H. Williams.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 24.

NEW COURAGE AND HOPE IM-PLANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly Peoplewish to say a few words in regards to impressions received at an S. L. P. neeting in this city at which Philip Veal was the principal speaker. Out of employment since July, daily facing the question how to support my family onestly; and compelled to meet the rebuffs of anti-Socialists I was naturally omewhat discouraged. It may be added that since the year 1887 I am a member of the army for the overthrow of the capitalist class, the Socialist LABOR Party: and while it sometimes appear as if there is no progress at all, yet in spite of all this ,when I read in The People that Philip Veal is a courageous speaker I made up my mind to hear him -and I have profited by it!-My discouragement is gone! Such forceful, convincing, language does he use, dealing ite, against "labor mayor" Schmitz. On out nothing but facts, each fact a death Schmitz running the second time, Me blow to this capitalist system of producworked for Crocker the Republican, and | tion for profit; and he understands how to denounced Schmitz as a grafter and fake. implant new courage and new hope in a discouraged agitator as well as in a discouraged workingman!

An Onlooker. Newark, N. J., Oct. 30. OFFER OF HELP.

[Translated from the German.] To the Daily and Weekly People: Never was there a more amusing sight in our political life than the plight of the A. F. of L. New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation during this present campaign. The yellow gentleman from the New York, etc., etc., American, Mr William R. Hearst, has become a veritable nightmare to the "tax-payers" and in their desperate straits they marshall their "Yunions," petting them to adopt resolutions by the yard against the "yellow peril." Pretzel varnishers, wurst butchers, shirt-tail ironers, etc., appear day after day with resolutions against Hearst. The disinterested onlooker finds it somewhat difficult to understand their fear and rage. If Hearst is going to carry out their platform and realize their aims why not let him since his chances of getting votes wherewith to relieve

However, since they do feel so bad about the matter and since they must find a vent for their pent-up feelings in resoluting why not adopt a set of reso-

"Whereas, Still another plank has been swiped by Ivins in order to do us up some more; and

"Whereas, All the rest of the planks we had left had been filched from us by Hearst in regular sneak-thief fashion thus leaving us without anything to stand on and without choice other than to 'go way back and sit down'; therefore,

"Resolved, That we condemn, without reservation, the perfidy, wickedness, vindictiveness, etc., etc., of that blackhearted intriguer and arch schemer, De Leon, who alone is responsible for all that is now befalling us."

This, I hold, is as good as any they

have so far got up and it is better than many because it covers all cases. "Deutscher Genosse."

SAMMY GOMPERS, SECOND EDI-TION.

Brooklyn, October 28.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Last night this city of Hartford was "blessed" with the second edition of Sammy Gompers, both in proportions, style, and intellect-Walter Thomas Mills. He was advertised to speak at Unity Hall and the local branch of the Social Democratic party gave cards out which stated that he is an A. M. in decree and the equal of the late Henry Ward Beecher, according to the "Chicago Chronicle" and "Appeal to Reason."

About 200 people listened to this master of arts. He used most of his time in speaking about the way the members of ancient society protected themselves and attacked others: protected themselves from the flies by placing their hands outstretched from their foreheads and then used a club and later developed a stone and attached the same to the club for more effect. Then, the master of arts spoke a long time about the veriform appendix, claiming that "it was once used when we ate grass, but since we have to 'keep off the grass' we don't require its use and now we go fishing instead, with the result that we have a great many suckers". (Laughter and applause). This is a fair sample of his profound "social science!"

Private and public property was the subject he was to speak on, but he spent most of the evening referring to the fact that New York State was not represented in Congress, but the railroads had delegates there. And "that the working class don't have to own industries but all that was necessary was to control them similar to the way the capitalists control the means whereby they control the affairs of companies they are in." course, the capitalists who are "in," don't own what they control; they simply control what others (the workmen? own. More profound "social science." He said that "our" President Theodore Roosevelt is to be admired for the way he is fighting for the rate laws against the railroads.

This is the same Roosevelt, who, a a police commissioner, recommended the spiked club for the workingman's head, and as Governor of New York sent the militia on the double-quick to Croton Dam; and, finally, as President, aided in betraying the anthracite coal strikers. And Mills is a "Socialist."

The master of arts claimed that he was no stranger here in this state, either in history past and present. That the Mills boys were heroes in both the revolutionary war and the war of the rehellion.

Then he talked on the fountains of beauty and music in the near future in Bellamy style.

He finally said questions would be answered, but, while the collection of noney was being gathered the questions should be written down and handed to him. Bending his face over towards the audience he told them that they paid only ten cents to come in, but they received \$1.50 worth, so he was out only \$1.40 by consent; that his party needed the money because they were not tax dodgers and trust-owners.

The first question asked him was: "If the Socialist party got control wouldn't they be the capitalists then?"

He replied, stating that the Democratic and Republican parties are not capitalist parties, only the capitalists control them! I asked him if it was necessary to or-

ganize the disorganized working class or the industrial field before success could be attained at the ballot box? He replied that that's being done now, especially in Wisconsin by the Trades Assembly and also in Iowa.

Other questions were answered in the same unsatisfactory manner. Then the master of arts produced his large book, the "Struggle for Existence," which he tried to sell. This was too much for me so I left the presence of "Henry Ward Beecher.'

Samuel Stodell. Hartford, Conn, October 25.

MORE ABOUT THE INVASION OF OHIO BY PENNSYLVANIA.

He is the guest of Comrade Covert, who is also chairman of all the meetings. Markley is handling the subject with ease. I pity the labor fakir who comes under his ban.

We had no meeting the night Markley arrived on account of rain. The next evening after the Starvation Army got their dollar together, Comrade Covert opened the meeting, stating the object, and telling those who came and listened that the war is on and their place is in the L. W. W. He then introduced Comrade E. R. Markley.

By this time we had a good sized meeting, which stayed through a short but heavy shower. The few who went under cover came back to hear the finish. Markley handled the subject to perfection. We gave out some Weekly People and sold a good number of books.

The next night it rained, and we had no meeting; but Comrade Markley had the good fortune when we went to the office of the "Labor Advocate" to get a copy of the paper, to meet Mr. McMorrow, the organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who, after Markley showed him what he thought of Tobin and company, left the office in a hurry.

On Saturday night, a cold and windy night, Markley held a good meeting. On Sunday afternoon we held a meeting for the purpose of organizing an I. W. W. local. Covert and Markley addressed the meeting, stating and showing the need of such an organization, to which all paid close attention. The "Socialist" party members even brought their speaker, who is billed for one week, to the meeting. After the meeting, when we organized, five or six of the most active members of the "Socialist" party were charter members. The charter application contained twenty-seven names. Covert (S. L. P.) was elected by acclamation for president; Coope (S. P.), secretary.

On Monday night, which was a little milder, Markley spoke on the political end of the labor movement and be sure he did the work complete. One man walked up to him and gave him a half dollar and said: "Good boy, good boy." We had a fair sale of books. The prospects look good for a hig local here. So we decided to keep Markley here till next Sunday.

Yours for the revolution, Peter Vetter.

Youngstown, O., October 29. WILL THE DISTRICT COUNCIL AN-

SWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People I have no time at present to tell you all the details of the meeting which took place last night, under the auspices of the Cap and Hatmakers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The meeting was held for the purpose

of denouncing the I. W. W. The first speaker of the meeting was Mr. Hintes, the president. In the course of his speech, he said that the Industrial Workers of the World were organized for the purpose of shattering the ranks of the working class, and thus aiding the Bosses' Association to destroy the union of Capmakers. As a proof of his statement, he said that the officers of their union had protested to the I. W. W. that those men who applied for a charter to the I. W. W., were scabs and traitors to the working class. In reply to the officers' protest, he said that they received a letter from the general office of the I. v. W. that if they can produce proofs they would have to wait with their proofs until the next convention of the I. W. W. hich will take place in July.

A comrade of the I. W. W. who was present at the meeting denounced the president's statements as being false. He was then thrown out of the hall with violence by followers of the fakirs. The speaker then made a contradiction in which he said that if Debs, DeLeon, Sherman and Trautmann had known of what character the men were who applied for a charter, they would never have granted a charter to them.

I therefore beg you to publish the letter of reply which the general office of the I. W. W. has sent to them. A copy of the letter is at present in possession of the secretary of the District Council of New York.

I remain yours for the emancipation of the working class, Charles Steier. . New York, Nov. 3.

ANDREAS DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged\$31.70 Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.... \$ 2.00 Philip Veal..... 1.00 Section E, St. Louis 2.00 Joe Scheidler, St. Louis...... 1.00 Edw. Haerbich, Belleville 1.00 Gus Surber, E. St. Louis..... French Branch, S. L. P. N. Y. 1.25 Mat Probst, Gillespie, Ill's. 1.00 H. C. Neil, Providence, R. I. 1.00 Total\$34.95

Walter Goss, Treas. Ill's S. E. C. S. L. P. 701 Bristow str., Belleville, II.

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.

F. C. R., BUCKHANNON, VA.-Now, for the last question-

The freeing of the land would unquestionably ease the Labor-Market-just as the reduction of the hours of work, would. But, just as in the case of the reduction of the hours of work, so long as the capitalist class controls the shops, no "freeing" of the land will be effective. How the capitalist class circumvents reduction of hours was shown in a previous answer. As to the freeing" of land, capitalism can balk its effect in a simpler way. Land can never be "free" but to those who own the requisite capital to operate the land. That capitalism will never grant. All such schemes leave the cause of the evil untouched. Efforts upon them is tissue wasted. J. S., NEW YORK-If you admit that

to "bore within" the Union is as idle as to "bore within" the Democratic or Republican party, how can success be expected from "boring within" the Mamie Hayeses, Morris Brauns, Simonses, etc.? S. D. W., NEW YORK-According

to the English organ of the Volkszeitung Corporation, "The Worker," Debs is a "De Leonite disrupter." Did not "The Worker" call the I. W. W. men "De Leonite disrupters?"

R. McD., BUFFALO, N. Y .- First-During the previous thirty years, the wealth of the nation increased at the rate of slightly over 216 per cent. At this rate, the wealth of the nation, thirty years hence, would be nearly 206 billion dollars.

Second-From 1880 to 1900 the rate of increase of our population was nearly wenty-five per cent. At this rate, the population of the nation, in 1930, should be about 142,498,827.

But take note: the law of population seems to guard against any conclusions to the effect that population steadily increases at a given rate. The rate of inrease would rather seem to be a declinng one.

Next question next week.

M. F., NEW YORK-Under the constitutional provision of eminent domain, the city can appropriate railroads or anything it chooses for city use, by paying the present owners the price which under the eminent domain provisions would be established. J. F. J., LOUISVILLE, KY .- The

first pre-requisite for the obtaining of an accurate answer is an accurate question. The question is too vague to attempt an answer. W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.-You

will be accommodated by having the questions themselves sublished. As a rule that is superfluous. The answer indicates the question, First-Will the S. L. P. publish in

book form its Eleventh National Convention report?-It will be published as CHESTER, N. H.; X. X., CHICAGO, soon as there are enough orders for it III .- Matter received

Second-Will they publish in book form the stenographic report of the Chicago Convention of the I. W. W .?-That report in book form will be out by the 1st of December. Has already been announced in these columns.

Third-Is it a fact that the S. T. & L. A. fell from 50,000 to 1,000, and what is its present number?-It is not a fact. The highest membership the S. T. & L. A. ever reached was barely 25,000. An odd experience did the S. T. & L. A. make. When it started, the A. F. of L. and its "intellectuals" declared it had no membership whatever; now each of them tries to out-lie the other in the magnitude of the original S. T. & L. A. membership. The S. T. & L. A. had 1:400 members at the Chicago Convention.

Fourth-Will the S. T. & L. A. disband as an organization when it is organized in the I. W. W.? That is, if it does join the I. W. W.?-The S. T. & L. A. joined the I. W. W. By a vote of about 100 to 1 of its membership it merged into the I. W. W. The various locals of the S. T. & L. A. took their places in the corresponding divisions of the I. W. W., of which they now form an integral part.

Next four questions next week. T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL.-Send name in full. Anonymous letters are ignored.

"GERMAN BROTHER," NEW YORK-What is happening to your former associates of the Volkszeitung Corporation is what fatedly must happen to all people who deliberately and out of rancorous malice take up a false position, and who then cling to it false position, and who then cling to it through thick and thin. Every word said for Truth is a word that cuts across their faces

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Next questions next week.

F. A. N., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. F. N., MYSTIC, IA.; A. S. P., BUTTE, MONT.; D. A., ROCKVILLE, CONN.; A. L. Z., NEW YORK; W. E., ANA-CONDA, MONT.; R. L. Y., WINONA, MINN.; J. F., UTICA, N. Y.; F. C. S., AUBURN, N. Y.; D. V., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; S. E. P., OXFORD, ENG.; D. L., WATERTOWN, N. Y.; S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. O. J., PORTLAND, ORE.; F. F., HOR-NELLSVILLE, N. Y.; J. A. B., DICK-SON CITY, PA.; PARDESVILLE, WIS.; J. S., FRANKLIN, PA.; J. B. D., MARION, IND.; T. R., STOUGH-TON, MASS.: W. W., STREATOR, ILL; J. E. H., BERKELEY, CAL; J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; N. T. O., UHRICHSVILLE, O.; H. C., FIND-LAY, IA; M. G. L., HOUSTON, TEX.; D. C., DANBURY, CONN.; T. O., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; S. M., PITTSBURG, KANS.: J. J., NEW YORK: J. M. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; L. L. OAKLAND, CAL.; A. A., MAN-

A DELMONICO MENU

[From Daily People, December 12, 1900.] |

"I do not believe that Senators have ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sailors shall be supplied with on shipboard. Why, it is up almost to the menu of Delmonico's."-Senator Frey's speech on the Ship Subsidy Bill, December 4 and 5, Congressional Record, p. 53.

We had always suspected that the bill of fare on shipboard was up to something, but we did not know it was up to Delmonico's. It can be seen up to various things before the cook kills it, and even those who care little for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would shudder to see it cooked alive. Whereas, the habitue of Del's revels in live broiled lobsters, the sailor, indulging in a bill of fare almost as good, has, ac cording to the law passed, "Monday, Wednesday, Friday-Salt Pork, one pound."-It is boiled alive.

This habit of those who frequent Delmonico's for the purpose of imitating their betters in the merchant marine should be discouraged. Frequently when the sailor sits down to his banquet he is forced to think that some millionaire with plenty of money is trying to imitate him in the joys of Bacchus, and in the zest of dishes that would make Lucullus turn in his grave, and be glad he is there. Many a time have they sat down to the following delectable spread;

> MENU DE FRYE. Water: en tancque naturel.

ENTREES. Biscuit-a la durabilite.

Pork-sal, avac mal de mere. Beef-metallurgical a la Alger. Pease-casse en bilge water. Vinegar-en demi tasse. Butter-gai et puissant. Corn Meal-au musche, Lard-avec sauce flottante Potatoes-a la pomme de terre.

FISH.

Codde-beaucoup dans l'eau. Mustard-chaul. Pepper-noir. Salt-a la dame blanche.

DESERT Dried Fruit-entomological.

LIQUEUR. Molasses-avec un straw.

SOUVENIR.

Congressional Record-Edition de Luxe pondereuse et sonarifique.

It is a sorrowful thing to see a greyhaired sailor as he wearily drags his gouty left foot up the main rigging, or as he sits in the luxurious fo'castle and indulges in an apoplectic stroke or two, which results from too much diving into the tank where his water lives. The other and still more sorrowful side of the picture is seen when the ascetic Depews, Astors, Vanderbilts, Morgans, Fishes and Cuttings, after a hard day pulling the tarred ropes that guide the business of the world, sit down and see themselves confronted with water. They have done many strange things. They have even had food at banquets, but water and beans-pints of beans, onious, and expensive molasses, are more than they could be expected to endure.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuhn Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York. S. L. P. OF CANADA. National Secretary, 36: Richmond st.,

London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. s-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, Nov. 3 at 2 New Reade street, New York. Present Anderson, Hossack, Lechn Moren and Olson, Moren Chairman, Sev eral of the absent comrades busy with

campaign work sent excuses.

. A charter was granted to Section Douglas, Arizona.

two of the committee members present were wanted at street meetings the committee then adjourned to meet Nov. 10th.

Secretary.

1.00

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Satur-day, November 4, the following contributions were received to the above fund: Mrs. Dyer Enger, Ashland,

Mass. \$ Dyer Enger, Ashland, Mass. . . Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa. John J. Donohue, New York

Haven, Mass. J. F. Gingenbach, Erie, Pa. .. E. Architald, Columbia, Cal. .. John Powers, South Park, Wash.

B. H. Williams, com. on litera-

Collected by Section Schenectady, N. Y., on 5c. weekly pledges and remitting 20c. each for: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, J. Hanlon, K. Georgewitch, C. Geb-ner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, F. Alrutz, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Wirth, A. Loukota, J. Durlack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Gray, S. Schaffan, J. Huber, F. Heidelman, J. Maly, K. Josefek, G. Ludiwig, R. Witkowsky, E. Mum-sel, C. Zach, H. Ludiwig, E. enach, 40c. Collected by Section Kala-mazoo, Mich.

heimer, 10c.; Fred Dunlap, 25c.; S. B. Barton, 25c.; Fred Renz, 25c.; L. P. Hoffman,

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

The Rhode Island S. L. P. State Con-Dyer street, room 8. Moran was elected nations chairman; Miller, recording secretary. \$95.44. Comrades Bowers and Moran were

insted for member of N. E. C. Or ande Moran was elected.

Voted that Providence be seat of the S. E. C.; Comrades Dana, Tobin, Murray, Bowers, H. O'Neil, Herric, Miller to form the Committee

recommend the holding of a series of to contribute in answer to same, as this meetings this winter under the auspices is not a local but a State issue. of the State Committee. Carried. Excursion Committee report showed

net profit of \$300. Accepted as final, Treasurer's report: balance cash or

Financial Secretary's report read and

S. E. C. organizer's report accepted as Adjourned 5 p. m.

F. Miller, Sec.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO S. L. P. MEM-

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will bence orth meet on every second and fourth day of the month, at 155 E. Ran-

lph street, third floor. The first meeting will be on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 8 p. m., at which no member should fail to attend. T. M. Davis, Org.

FALL IN LINE, SISTERS! HELP SMASH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The interest in the welfare of our Party | Mission Hospital, and others.

Press ought not and cannot be centered in one particular section, city or town, neither can the resources on which our national organs must by necessity fall back for their support, be furnished by one particular section, city or town-for the simple reason that such a particular unit, whatever it may be called, could not successfully cope with a task which requires to be met by the organized effort of a whole membership, in order to be successful. Any enterprise undertaken in the interest of that Party Press must necessarily fall under the category of a general party affair, involving thereby the moral responsibility of every member for its success or failure. It is clear that I am alluding to the oncoming important event-the Festival of the Daily People. Its success, therefore, must be directly traced to its sourcethe amount of energy, ingenuity and intelligent activity displayed by the members at large and its failure-to the same source too-to the sluggishness and inertness of the same membership. If my premises are correct it will

necessarily follow therefrom that neither the New York Entertainment Committee nor the Ladies Auxiliary could successfully cope with a task that only the combined efforts of a whole membership could render successful—therefore, I would say that it is the duty of all those that have the furtherance of the interests of our Party Press at heart to take an active part in rendering the coming Festival of the Daily People a rousing success.

I would suggest the following plan, which has partly matured into action in Brooklyn. A small number of enthusiastic women organized themselves into an "Independent Auxiliary Corps" for the purpose of helping their New York sisters to carry on the good work in the following way: They are making a certain amount of attractive articles like sofa pillows, doylies, and so on; suiting their own individual tastes and inclinations. They appointed committees to 8.85 gather presents from stores, sympathizers and friends.- The amount of ar-2.00 ticles thus made and gathered must reach the 200 mark in order to enable them to put up their "Independent Stand" at the Grand Central Palace-naturally with the consent of the Entertainment Committee. A plan is in progress to erect a fruit stand by the same Auxiliary Corpse to meet a long felt need for a

> crease the income of the Fair Committee. If all the suburban towns of Greater New York, like Hoboken, Yonkers, Paterson, Newark, and so on, would fall in line and organize similar Ladies' Auxiliary Corps with a variety of features, according to the personal bent or imagination of its originators, then our Fairs would gain in life and interest and we would never be afraid any more that our entertainments will turn out failures. Besides, 'these "Independent Ladies' Corps" would create a healthy emulation that would lend interest to the hard efforts for success and thus redound to the

natural refreshment and thus help in-

benefit of our cause. Fall in line, sisters, and let us help to smash the cursed system of capitalism by strengthening the right arm of the fighting S. L. P., the Daily and Weekly Anna Touroff.

Brooklyn, November 6.

2.00

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.

Here Is Work for You to Do-Rally in Defense of Your Time-Honored Name. Donations to the Party Name Defense

Fund, for which a call was issued by the rention was called to order 3 p. m. at City Executive Committe, Section New as these two arc kept at the head of the neadquarters of Section Providence, 77 York, are still urged. The amount of doorganization, the I. W. W. will accompreviously acknowledged

All money should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in

The call for funds was endorsed by the New York State Executive Committee at its regular meeting held October 13, when Moved and seconded that Convention all New York State Sections were urge

NEW YORK SECTIONS

Are again urged to send nominations for member of the N. E. C. from New York State to the undersigned. No nominations will be accepted after Nov. 24. Justus Ebert, Secy. N. Y. S. E. C.

CONVENTION WASHINGTON FOU'AL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Washington Equal Suffrage As-ociation will hold its Annual Convention in the new Labor Temple, Sixth avenue and University street, Seattle, Wash., November 22nd, 1905,

All organizations that believe in Equality Between Men and Women are invited to send fraternal delegates.

There will be good speakers in attenamong them being Prof. Ida Agne Baker, of the Bellingham High School: Dr. J. Allen Smith, profesor of E onomic and Political Science of the State University; Rev. Dr. Abbie E. Danforth, pastor Universalist Church, Tacoma; Marion B. Baxter, editorial writer for "The Times." and president of the Wayside

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

MOVEMENT GROWING IN PITTS-BURG AND VICINITY.

Ironworkers Busy Extending Branches and Increasing Membership-Tobie Makers Organize and Arrange for Mass Meeting-To Challenge Gompera.

Braddock, Pa., Nov. 1 .- A meeting was held at Braddock last evening of the Industrial Workers of the World. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. R. Markley; vice-president, J. A. Finnegan; recording-secretary, W. H. Powell; financial secretary-treasurer, F, Weber; conductor, W. Marshall, warden, Paul Frank; trustees, August Clever, W. J. McGidigan, and Harry Exter. Eleven new members were admitted. The New York "People" was made the official paper of Braddock branch

The outlook is very good for a very large membership in Braddock. President Markley is going back again to Youngstown, Newcastle and Sharron. He says he thinks there can be three branches organized, one in each place. He expects a large branch in Newcastle and thirty-seven names were received for the Youngstown branch.

Branch Braddock will meet in their new hall on Eleventh street, on the 7th of November. They will meet at their old hall and go to their new hall in a body.

Cleveland organizers organized a branch of stogie makers at Pittsburg last week, with thirty-seven members.

It is called "The Industrial Tobacco Workers of Pittsburg, Pa." They want Branch Braddock to help them get up a large mass meeting at Old City Hall, Pittsburg. This is the largest hall in Allegheny county.

The American Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention in Pittsburg soon. They will spend \$3,000 advertising their union label in Pittsburg during the convention. They will advertise their labels in street cars and will give match boxes away with labels on

A large number of stogic makers will meet in Pittsburg this evening to talk about joining "The Industrial Tobacco Workers of Pittsburg." A committee was appointed at the Braddock meeting last night to help the stogic makers get

up a mass meeting.

The I. W. W. of Pittsburg and Braddock are going to try to arrange a public meeting with Gompers when his A. F. of L. convention meets here.

R. A. McC. Hungarian paper please copy.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Sherman Departs for Kansas City-Trautmann Returns to Chicago. East St. Louis, Oct. 30 .- C. O. Sherman and W. E. Trautmann, general

president and general secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the I. W. W., after eight days' work in St. Louis and East Side (III.) cities, have gone, the former to Kansas City and other points, after only being able to partially fill the calls made upon him; while the latter returns to Chicago, there to busy himself with the work in the office accumulated in his

The press committee will report the work done by them here, but one thing wish to say, for fear the committee will forget, I feel sure that if such men

cipation of our class from wage slavery. The metal workers' organization's business agent has given me the use of his office. Those desiring information pertaining to the Industrial Workers of the World, such as arranging for meetings or addressing them, the undersigned will only be too willing to give it.

Address or call at 1310 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. W. W. Cox, General Organizer.

Machinists' Local No. 25 held a lively

neeting at 2-6 New Reade street on October 31. Five new members were admitted, one of them being transferred from Mike Devine Local, Syracuse. Letters were received from Secretary

of the Metal Department, Kirkpatrick stating that literature was in print and would soon be sent to the locals. A discussion followed on how best to

organize the machinists of New York. Several members made valuable sugges-A Hungarian machinist came to the

meeting to inquire whether a separate local of the trade could be formed for the Hungarians. Secretary Lechner discussed the matter with him, and finally a committee of two was appointed to attend a meeting on Nov. 2, and organize the men into a Hungarian Machinists' Local, I. W. W. .

And Machinists Show Remarkable Progress in Detroit and Vicinity. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24,-Local Union

No. 4 Department of Metal and Machin-

ery, Industrial Workers of the World. has selected seven members to represent it on the Central Committee created to devise ways and means of aiding in the development of the labor movement in this city and vicinity. The calibre of the men selected cannot be questioned and the Industrial Workers of the World can rest assured that they will leave no stone unturned in giving every wageearner within their field of activity ample opportunity to study our movement and to choose or reject membership in the organization which represents their interests-the I. W. W.

The good natured rivalry existing among the members of Local No. 4, I. W. W. Metal and Machinery Department, who are displaying an unbounded enthusiasm in building up the movement in Detroit, has proven that the material available and the results attained, to be beyond the fondest expectations; as a result of which its membership has been increased by a number of earnest students of economics. Six applications are to be considered at their next meeting, to be held Monday evening, November

Local Union No. 4, meets every two weeks at Becker's Hall, corner of Adams avenue and Antoine street. The progressive wage-earners in the metal and machinery working trades would do well to take advantage of the low initiation fee levied at present. Information cheerfully given.

Take up your quots of the burden and lead on to the emancipation of the working class.

Labor papers please copy.

MILWAUKEE I. W. W. LECTURES.

The Industrial Workers of the World f Milwaukeee, have made arrangements for a series of free Sunday night lectures to be given at Lipp's Building, Third and Prairie street, hall two, beginning on Nov. 5. Readers of The People are invited to come and to bring their friends Carl Oberheu, President.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

as per list presented to you be declared open and members of our association be llowed to work in them.

Second-Shall the present initiation and re-instatement feet be reduced.

It is very important that you attend this meeting as the above matters are of vital interest to you as well as the organization at large,

Be sure and attend without fail.

Yours fraternally, J. J. Keppler,

Bus. Agt, Dist. No. 8. P. S.-If you are a Shop Chairman be sure and notify your committee.

Now, fellow machinists, reason !! f we lost the strike when we had Chicago completely organized, how can we do anything after a half, or more, of the membership has left us? Have we got anything to induce former members to come back to our organization? No! The grand lodge wants more money: it will raise the dues to \$1.00 a month after the new year-a bad inducement for new comers. Is it guaranteed that they'll get along on it? Again, no! We paid four extra dollar grand lodge assessments in the last three years and still they had to use \$44,000 out of our funds in the last two years, leaving the treasury empty. We paid in Chicago from 1904 to 1905 over \$50 in assessments and dues, all surrounding us to-day. And now the leading lights think that by declaring the strike off in thirty shops, making them open shops, they will install life into the I. A. of M. again. They are

badly mistaken! No! No! Fellow workers, we have to organize on different principles than heretofore; on the principles of industrialism, which organizes all the branches of an industry into one organization, instead of warring crafts, which work with scabs and assist the boss. Then we can go before the working class and say: "Here are our new principles of organization, through which we, the producers of all wealth, will not only improve our conditions, but finally emancipate ourselves from the capitalist system-from wage slavery.

On to the work, you industrialist of all trades; join hands! Let our motto ever be: "To the workers the product of their labor "

> A Member of the International Association of Machinists.

CLERKS' MASS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Store and Office Clerks' Union, No. 58, Industrial Workers of the World, will be held on Sunday, November 12, 3.30 p. m., at Society, 235 East Broadway.

Chase Chase, president Store and Office Clerks' Union, I. W. W.; Wm. Shurtleff, general organizer I. W. W., and A. L. Zimmerman, will explain the method of organization of the I. W. W. avoid the rigors of the labor laws."

S. L. P. VOTE.

(Continued from page 1.)

BUFFALO WEATHERS STORM. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- The Socialist Labor Party stood uncompromisingly by the working class and the Industrial Workers of the World and had to sacrifice about a third of its vote. The would-be Socialist party betrayed the workers to the Belmont-Gompers labor fakirs and still lost about twenty-seven per cent of its vote. Who is more satisfied? Reports from fifty-five districts give Socialist Labor Party 267 against four hundred of last year and the Socialist party four hundred and thirt one against ninety-one. Remaining fiftyfive districts will bring our vote to about four hundred.

DELMONICO'S MENU.

(Continued from page 1.)

What thoughts, what self-sacrifice, what commanding intellect, what reward of genius, what capital's share, what results of industry, what rewards of abstinence can they be supposed to draw when they are confronted thrice a week with one-fourth of a pint of pickels? Many a young lady, fresh and bouyant from her first indulgence in a square meal of chalk and slate pencils, goes along our public streets gravely tasting a pickle that is not only one-fourth of a pint, but contains several quarts, if the eye is to be trusted.

It may cause a pang of regret to know that the Senate was not acquainted with the law it passed, and that it is in the habit of passing laws without looking at them. It is we ll in this case, however, that the thing turned out as it did, otherwise, the Senators, jealous of the high feeding in which the sailors are accustomed to indulge—by Jaw—might cause them to oppose the bill, and make its provisions, including the one pound of flour a week, applicable to the lunch counters at which our legislatures are accustomed to pick up a hurried and precarious free lunch.

Senator Frye refused to wring the hearts of his hearers by reading the bill which they passed but did not see. In order that the world at large may have cause to turn its face seaward, we reproduce the bill in full.

By the act of December 21, 1898, which went into effect last February, a minimum of provisions for a seaman on American merchant vessels was fixed by

Per Week.
Water 25 quarts
The ner week
Biscuit 3½
Beer, salt 3%
Pork, salt 3
Flour 11/4
Canned meat 2
Fresh bread 101/2
Fish, dry, preserved or fresh I
Potatoes, or yams 7
Canned tomatoes I
Pease % of a pint
Beans 2-3 of a pint
Rice 2-3 of a pint
Coffee (green berry) 51/4 ounces
Tea 7-4 of an ounce
Sugar 21 ounces
Molasses 3 pints
Dried fruit 9 ounces
Pickles % of a pint
Vinegar r pint
Corn meal 8 ounces
Onions 12 ounces
Lard 7 ounces
Butter y 7 ounces
Mustard, pepper and salt sufficient for
seasoning.

The sailor while on shore has his troubles, but they are more than compensated for when he is at sea. He does not, it is true, drink champagne out of a tin dipper, nor does he eat grilled partridges with a case-knife. But he does, O, ye doubters, get "mustard, pepper and salt sufficient for seasoning.'

SWEAT SHOPS IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

Paris who are glad to make an ordinary corset for 8 or 10 cents, or a silk corset for 45 cents at their homes. "There is no reason for surprise," declares M. Fontain ,"that during the busy season these poor creatures are compeled to work two whole nights as well as every day during the week, and are also compelled to go to work at four in the morning." Needless to say, this ingenious system

is rapidly spreading. To-day, good ready made clothes and fancy lingerie in the great department stores of Paris are made almost exclusively by women and girls employed by these stores, or even by the wives and daughters of policemen. In the same way, a whole elaborate system has been contrived to furnish work at home to the wives and daughters of workmen in the metal making centers, where women's work is not normally in Club Rooms of Excelsior Educational | demand. "Sub-contractors," writes the Tours inspector, "scour the country and rent sewing machines in exchange for work for the establishment they represent. In this way they get work done very cheaply and at the same time

GRAND

Vaudeville Performance and Ball

-UNDER THE AUSPICES OF-

SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FOR THE

DAILY PEOPLE

Thursday, November 30, 1905.

(THANKSGIVING DAY)

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Streets

VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE AT 3 P. M. BALL AT 8 P. M.

An excellent array of professional vaudeville talent has been engaged

for this affair.

TICKET (Admitting One)

25 CENTS

HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

We are frequently asked for advice as to books that should be read on certain topics, and as to what constitutes good literature. So often are we asked for such advice, that we deem it a need probably widespread among our friends, and in order to help them in the direction of good reading we have made a careful selection of standard works representative of some of the greatest authors. These books are for thinking people. They are not books for a day but for all time. We can supply the books, cloth bound, for 50 cents a volume, which includes postage. Such books make ideal holiday gifts, and if your wife, your sister, or your sweetheart, or anyone else, contemplates giving you a present, tell them you would prefer one of these books to anything else. Orders must be accompanied with cash, no accounts opened. The titles are:

Aristotle's Ethics Augustine, St., Confessions of. Bacon's Essays. Balzac's Shorter Stories. Bronte's Jane Eyre. Carlyle's Sartor Resertus. Chesterfield's Letters. Darwin's Coral Reefs. Defoe's Captain Singleton. De Quincey's Confessions. De Quincey's Essays. Early Reviews of Great Writers. Elizabethan England. English Fairy and Folk Tales. English Prose (Maundeville to Thackery) law. That scale is as follows: Epictetus, Teaching of. Froissart, Passages from. Goethe, Maxims of. Gosse's Northern Studies, Heine in Art and Letters. Heine, Prose writings of, Heine's Italian Travel Sketches. Ibsen's Pillars of Society. Irish Fairy and Folk Tales. Jerrold Douglas, Papers. Landor's Imaginary Conversations.

Lessing's Nathan the Wise. Marcus Aurelius, Meditations of. Mazzini's Essays. Mill's Liberty. Milton, Prose of. Montaigne, Essays of. More's Utopia. Morris' Volsungs and Niblungs. Pascal, Selected Thoughts of. Plato's Republic. Plutarch's Lives. Poe's Tales and Essays. Renan, Essays of. Renan's Life of Jesus. Renan's Marcus Aurelius, Renan's Antichrist. Sainte-Beuve, Essays of. Schopenhauer. Seneca's Morals, Selections of, Shelley's Essays and Letters. Sheridan's Plays, Smith Sydney, Papers of. Spencer's Anecdotes and Observations. Siecle and Addison, Papers of. Swift's Prose writings. .Tacitus, The Annals of. Wordsworth's Prose. Lessing's Laocoon, and others writings.

In keeping with the prose writings we have made a selection of poetry, the books being bound uniformly and selling at the same price, viz., 50 cents per volume postage paid. The titles are:

American Humorous Verse. American Sonnets. Australian Ballads. Ballads and Rondeaus. Bothie (The) Clough Burns, Poems. Burns, Songs. Byron, (2 volumes). Canadian Poems. Chatterton. Chaucer. Coleridge. Early English Poetry.

Emerson.

Fairy Music. German Ballads. Goethe's Faust. Goldsmith. Greek Anthology. Humorous Poems Irish Minstrelsy. Jacobite Ballads. Longfellow. Matthew Arnold. Poe. Sonnets of Europe Victor Hugo. Whitman. Whittier.

All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying in magic preservation in the pages of Books .- Thomas Carlyle.

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