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unless previously renewed. ***********************

VOL XV. No. 35.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

GOMPERS ON THE I. W. W .- JURISD ICTION DECISIONS DON'T GO-MOSSES LECTURES PURE AND SIMPLEDOM-TAINTED MONEY -"BORING FROM WITHIN".

First Day's Session.

(Special correspondence.)

Pittsburg, Nov., 13 .- The A. F. of L. convention met in Old City Hall to-day at 10.30 a. m. The hall was decorated in patriotic colors interwined with the ors of Pittsburg.

C. C. Douglass, president of the Iron City Trades Council, made the opening address, the only thing of importance being the assertion that Pittsburg was not as well organized as some other cities, and gave as the reason that Pittshad received some very hard knocks and asked the aid of the A. F. of hey will probably get it, like the nate got it, when on strike at East Pittsburg at the Westinghouse, when threw them down. .

After the hand played "America," with the convention standing, Gompers said had the Honor to present Mr. John iw as the representative of Mayor Hays of Pittsburg.

Mr. Drew then proceeded to pour out the same bilge water that has been ied to the pure and simple unionist for the last two decades, as follows:

Union labor was the moral force of nation; to it all progress is due; it abolished child labor, got safety aphigher pay, is ending the slums, and gets aigner pay, is eading the similar, and is going forward year after year from victory to victory; in fact it was the representative of Christian brotherhood, (Such was demonstrated by the proceed-ings a short time after in jurisdictional

isputes.) The speaker concluded by handing over the keys of the city. In receiving the keys of the city, Gom

In receiving the acres to marks were an oltome of truth and wisdom, and went a to prepare the workers for indefinitely neeving the dose they have been receivsectiving the date they musting President Recentrelt as saying: "There must al-ways be a labor problem, as there must always be trouble where labor is", and mpers said further that organized la-r was the conservator of public peace these troubles.

Further, he said, organ nized labor up: ifts not only members, but non-members of labor organisation by their every we; and he wound up with an eulogy Pittsburg smoke and "Hats off to" wealth producers of Pittsburg." The convention was then called to der for business, which began with the

e's report. The report of the president of the F. of L. was a lengthy documnt, three hours and, fifteen minutes were aumber of subjects: Citizens' Alliance, nada, Porto Rico, high dues, I. W. W., inrisdiction, eight-hour day, textile work-ins, union label, Western Federation of liners, Chinese Exclusion Act, anti-in-unction Rename Conclusion Act, anti-in-

that the functions of a union were without limit. (It will be noticed that he used the word union when making this statement and did not use the word labor movement.) ,--

A feature of the convention was Victor L. Berger hastening to shake the hand of Gompers.

Second Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14 .- The morning -see sion of the A. F. of L. was called to order by John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, and the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was read by First Vice President Duncan, and recommendations made on the various questions referred to. It recommended assistance to the Typographical Union in its fight for an eight hour day. Also enforcing present, and securing further legislation on, the child labor subject. In the matter of jurisdiction, the report stated that the rulings of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, had been generally disregarded, notwithstanding the fact that the most of the time of the Council had been taken up with that

question The Brewery Workers, Engineers' and Firemen's dispute being past the ability of the Executive Council to handle in any way, they passed the whole matter up to Adolph Strasser to investigate and report on, the result being that Strasser found them all of a kind and advised taking the charter from all three. This the Executive refused to do, and made an arbitration proposition. which was accepted by the Engineers and Firemen, and refused by the Brewery Workers. The matter is now referred to

the convention. The question of jurisdiction between the Amalgamated Wood, Workers and the Brotherhoo! / Carpenters and Join-

ers was referred to the convention, both organizations refusing any proposition to settle difficulties. Then came the beauty spot, "No politics in the Union". The Executive Council recommends the A. F. of L. to try to secure the Initiative and Referendum, also the extension of the system of questioning political candidates on their attitude on union labor, Also to

advocate equal suffrage, and the teaching of self-government in the public schools, under the supervision of the principal. Verily there are "no politics" in the

A. F. of L! The fraternal delegate to the British

Trade Congress reports that there is a strong feeling in England for centralized political and economic action. Also that ne took tea with the Countess Warwick -the "Babbling Brook"-and dined with the Mayor of Staffordshire. The fraternal delegate to the Can ada Trade and Labor Congress, report

ed the -Miners of Canada winning the eight hour day. Also that the Domin-ion Parliament is defeating labor legisla-

The mass meeting called by Cloak and | used for propaganda among Italian work- | ity, assisted by their co-workers, and Suit Tailors' Union No. 9, A. F. of L., Monday night, at Grand American Hall, 7-0 Second avenue, to introduce the aims and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World to the numbers of workmen employed in the cloak-making industry, was a success from every point

of view. Chairman Kirshbaum called the meeting to order and made a brief speech in

Jewish, explaining the reason for the meeting, and how exponents of Industrialism came to be invited to address an A. F. of L. local. He said the cloakmakers had seen so much of A. F. of L. treachery and had so often been led to defeat by the A. F. of L. misleaders, that they had realized that their salvation lay in cutting loose from that body and joining the I. W. W. which so planned its organization as to effectively meet the combinations of capital. He pointed out that the I. W. W. was the coming labor movement. Even the capitalist press, though violently opposed to it, had described the Chicago Convention as "the critical point in American Labor Unionism." Chairman Kirshbaum said: "The claim has often been made that though the I. W. W. is a good

sound organization, it is too previous. The time will not be ripe for it for fifty years to come." In answer, he showed that if the ground were not ready for the I. W. W. it would not now be in existence, and the very fact that it had been launched proved the timeliness of the act.

The chairman then introduced President Charles O. Sherman, of the I. W. W. President Sherman started out by showing the dependence of every trade upon every other. The old trades ism flattered each craft, telling it that IT was THE craft in the industry, thus setting barriers of pride between brother and brother. But in fact, no trade can consider its own uplifting exclusively because each trade depends for the market for its goods (and conseuently its own employment) upon the orkers of all other trades. Unless the workers in the other trades are in condition to buy the produce of the one

trade, the manufacturers in that trade would have to slack work, and the workers would be thrown on the streets. The speaker next showed how American capitalism has been concentrating and centralizing against labor, while al the time labor, under A. F. of L. guidance, had not changed its organization to meet the new modes of attack on it In proof of his statement, the President referred to various A. F. of L. consti-

most identical with those of ten years back. After outlining the salient features of the I. W. W., and expressing the hope that he would soon be able to reckon

tutions, showing that they are now al-

ers It was also decided to make the Daily and Weeply People the official organ of the Local. The delegates to the Industrial Council reported that there was a large attendance at last meeting and considerable discussion was had during the adoption of a constitution and

WEEKLY (?) PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

A. F. OF L. CLOAKMAKERS HEAR ITS PRINCIPLES EXPOUNDED-O'CONNELL'S FEARS-GROWTH IN BRONX-

IRON, TOBACCO AND SILK WORKERS PUSH ORGANIZATION-FA KIRS FRIGHTENED.

by-laws, particularly over a clause in the latter providing for the holding of open meetings when deemed necessary, at which questions social, political and conomic are to be discussed. The Secretary of the Council, it was stated was instructed to publish notices of the Council's meetings and the list of Locals and their meeting places in the Daily and Weekly People and any other paper which would publish them.

Local business finished, Presiden Crawford called upon Sam. J. French to address the meeting in English. French described the origin, principles and mthods of organization f the Industrial Workers of the world and explained its superiority over the old style of trades unionism. Luigi Delavia, of West Hobo ken who was to have spoken in Italian, having been unable to get there, Comrade Santors, of the Bronx, took up the subject for the benefit of the Italians present, and in a very pleasing and convinc ing manner translated the arguments of Comrade French with good effect and with the result that all the Italians present became members of the Local before leaving.

Everyone was well satisfied with the night's work and as all but one of the twenty-four new members admitted are

steam railway workers, plans were made at once to hold a muss meeting next week in the lower Bronx for the workers in that line for the purpose of forming a Local Union. A committee was elected to secure a hall and arrangements will be made to have present E. J. Ro zelle, Organizer of the Transportation Department, August Gillhaus, and other English speakers and Delavia and Santos to speak in Italian. A good beginning has been made and the Bronx omrades are confident of success.

O'CONNELL FEARS L. W. W.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20 .- A committee of the I. W .W. attended a mass meeting at the Old City Hall, held under the aus pices of the International Machinists Union, yesterday, and heard a Mr. J. J. O'Connell, the President of the I. A. of M., declare that we, the members of the W. W., are in the employ of the capitalist class, for the express purpose of disrupting his organization. But he failed to give proof when demanded. We hereby challenge Mr. J. J. O'Connell to prove is allegations that we the members of the L W. W. are hirelings of capitalism; also to publicly debate the fact that his organization and the A. F. of L. are antiquated affairs, and lack the stability

for fighting the battles of the working class, O'Connell's craft as it is organized present, is impotent and we the mem bers of the I. W. W. will prove this statement and produce the evidence that the 'labor leaders" of the old line trade unions have up to date robbed the treasuries and misled the members of the working class, as evidenced by the public aress, contributed by the memb ers o their respective unions. E. R. Markley.

with such unselfish and proven leaders whose whole life has been devoted to this humanitarian work cannot help but be crowned with success:

"W. W. Harris, C. Palmer, W. S. De-Vaux, Curtis, Craig, Matlock ,Smith Wade, Howell, Elliot, I. J. Bauer, Sneid er, McGrath, J. Williams and many others representing the different crafts are working for the amalgamation of all crafts, which will extend from coast to coast."

merely permitted to exist, is the wish of The last named are officers of the much divided A .F. of L. Their scheme will fail of success, as the workers are all prefty well on to them, thanks to the agitation of the I. W. W.

ers, I. W. W., met this evening and took in five new members. Meeting was large and interesting one, and was held in the old hall, as the new one, called Sherman Hall, and located at 224 11th street, was not yet finished, being lo cated in a new building. We will meet there, however, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, our next meeting night.

tee to draw up resolutions challenging the A. F. of L. to debate the following proposition, viz., "The A. F. of L. is a reactionary labor organization, useless and burdensome to the working class." Another committee was appointed to

visit the local of the "Socialist" party of Allegheny County, with reference to having its members join the I. W. W. it having been reported that the local was ready to do so.

President Markley spoke of the very bright prospects there are of organizing the whole Mahoning Valley, including New Castle, Sharon, Niles, Youngstown and Akron. The branch appointed a committee to recommend President Markley to General Secreary Wm. E. Trautmann as organizer for Pittsburg and other iron and steel centers. Markley is an indefatigable worker for the I. W. W. He has been a member of pure and simple unions and is therefore experienced. He has been blacklised in the from mills around here for his I. W. W. activity.

Twenty toble workers will start an T. W. W. local soon in Allegheny City. number in other cities, whose husbands, The Pittsburg Tobacco Workers are working very hard for the I. W. W. in deprived of the means of livelihood, rather than watch you and the little their industry.

Any person seeking information re-garding the I. W. W. in Pittsburg and vicinity, are/requested to call evenings and Sundays at 2109 Sarrah street, S. Side, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATERSON I. W. W. MASS MEETING.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION YE PROLETARIAT, HEAR YE! HEAR YE!! COME FORTH FROM YOUR

HOVELS AND HOMES, THE MILLS AND THE MINES, TO REJOICE O'ER YOUR PROSPERITY.

To the Wage Slaves of the United States:

ordered to participate in the ceremonies.

To attend religious services, and offer

those who live by exploiting your labor.

Our president and governors gallantly

unguarded moment, fly in the face of

these statements and say that you have

nothing to be thankful for and absolute-

ly refuse to participate in the ceremo-

nies. Go, you ingrates, and celebrate

the day with a vim. It is not necessary

that you go to church for this purpose,

you may offer up devotions in your OWN

homes. Yes, you who are fortunate

enough to have the shelter of a roof,

although you may have a dispossess in

your pocket, are included in this cate

And you whose husband, father on

brother were slaughtered by capitalism

in mines, factories, tunnels and on rail-

roads- and there are a large number of

you to mourn the loss of those bread

winners-get you ready and join in the

You, whose unions have been battered

to pieces, your wages reduced, your niem

bers enjoined, and the cost of your

living sent soaring skyward, rejoice y

And you, parents of the hundreds o

thousands of babies slaughtered by pois-

oned milk and other adulterated foods,

your tears and sorrowing hearts must

not prevent you joining in a thanksgiving

hymn, and of making a pretense at mer-

And you eighteen thousand deserted

wives of Chicago, and a proportionate

ones slowly starve to death fied from the

horrible scenes and became wanderers

and perhaps suicides, you, on this grand

occasion, must forget your troubles and

Custom is a hard thing to break with

especially when connected with religious

enter the list of fetich worshipers.

also as commanded, on this occasion.

thanksgiving festival.

riment on this occusion.

gory.

Whether your work consist in slav-

7. The Six Dixie Serenaders, Plantation Frolics. ing for a boss or tramping the streets and highways in search of one, you are

8. Youna, The American Jap hereby commanded to rest from your 9. Moving Pictures.

labors on November 30. That day has An I. W. W. band will furnish the been officially set aside for prayer, music for the dancing. The restaurant thanksgiving and general rejoicing. It will be under the management of the is an ancient custom and worthy of Ladies' Auxiliary as in past seasons. perpetuation-indeed! And you have been

5. Greg Patti, The Little Comedian.

6. Illustrated Songs, Mr. Burnham,

ORGANIZER KEPT BUSY.

up hearfelt prayers of thanks for being Receiving Presents for Festival-Like Oliver Twist He Wants More,

> The organizer of Section New York County, S. L. P., L. Abelson, is being kept busy these days receiving presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace.

> The presents received since the last acknowledgment are as follows: A. Friedrichs, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine razor; H. Nitzlader, city, five books; I. Span,

city, box of fine Havana filler cigars; J. Slonimsky, city, box of fine perfumed soap, bottle of cologne, nail brush, two bottles of tooth powder; S. Moskowitz, city, twenty-one fine etchings; George Abelson, city, two boxes of fancy stationery, book, two fancy flower holders, sugar bowl, two glass pitchers, fruit dish, and two fine ornaments; H. Hermansen, city, twelve fine neckties, six neck laces, six fancy pins, five boxes of writing paper, three hand bags and three bottles of cologne; F. H. Nagler, Springfield, Mass., box of fine cigars; Mrs. George H. Rose, Stamford, Conn., ele-

gant assortment of presents.

A. Weinstock, city, elegant couch covered in figure of valour; W. Garrity, Akron, O., barrel of stoneware; J. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y., two fine ladies' leather bags; M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass., copies of poems; Mrs. R. M. McCall, city, two fine ornamented ladles. A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal., bound copy of Eugene Sue's "The Pilgrim's Shell;" Carl Held, City, five fine novelty match boxes; Mrs. R. Katz, city, handsome crochet shawl; from the former Progressive Litho. Alliance, 7 pencil, black and white, and water color ketches; F. Pandorf, Hoboken, N. J., one nickle self-heating flat iron with fluting attachment; Emil Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine shaving cup, fancy basket, 10 bouquets of artificial flowers, two flower vases, fancy ink stand, and half dozen fine souvenirs; Mrs. F. Braukman, Pleasantville, N. Y., 6 elegant scrap baskets, 3 fine work bags, 3 handsome sofa cushions, 3 mouchoir cases, 6 pin cushions; Mrs. L. Ballhaus, city, handsome sofa pillow, fancy cup and saucer, 3 fine small articles.

There is no doubt that, as in past years, as the day of the Festival draws near the list of present received will ceremonies, but a long involuntary fast he greatly extended. Comrads, friends completes the job when all other methand sympathizers should this delay, however. Send in presents as quickly as possible, in order that the committee may properly appraise and classify them.

assure you in their thanksgiving proclamations that you have enjoyed wonderful prosperity during the past year, IRON AND TOBACCO MEN ACTIVE. and since this is the case it follows Braddock, Pa., Nov. 17 .- The Brad that, unless you are careless in the matter, or disrespectful to your rulers, you dock Branch of the Steel and Iron Workwill carry out their orders with prayer, and all other observances suited to the occasion. Nevertheless, some of you may, in an

The Branch has appointed a commit

labor press. Secretary Morrison made his report in brief to the convention, and was follow-ed with a tressurer's report, by John R.

es, of Leeds, England, and Wm. Mosses, of Leeds, England, and David Gilmere, of Hamilton, England, were fraternal delegates from the Brit-iab Trades Congress; and Wm. Todd, fraternal delegate from the Trade and labor Congress of Canada. President Gempers realizes he will be up against it in the future in the I. W.

He made a bitter attack on the sleego convention. Said it advocated system force and conflucation of propbysical force and conflucation of prop-rity. Didn't want something now but some time in future, and was brought into existence by incompetents and dere-lists, or else is league, ph capitalists; and that industrial of a mization was

the also made an attack on the West-ra Federation of Minors and President loyer, intimating that Moyer had spent Moyer, intimating that Moyer had spent thousands of dollars financing the L. W. W. that had been raised by the A. F. of L. for the legal defence of the metal-fierence miners, and demanded an ac-counting from Moyer. (He'll get it.) In his passage on jurisdictional quarin his passage on jurisdictional quar-rols, Compers said that they, the A. F. of L., must protect the fair-minded em-I L., must protect the fair-minded emn the quarreling organizations.

ions, he said that enemies of union ism denied that these were the function. Both fraternal delegates say that legislative bodies in both countries are like legislative bodies here.

Third Day's Session

Pittsburg, Nov. 15 .- The A. F. of L. convention was called to order by first vice-president Duncan, but remained in ion only a short time for the introuction of eleven resolutions, and then adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Seaman's Union seems to be up iourned. against it in great shape, putting in three of the eleven resolutions submitted this morning, demanding congression al legislation; one of them demanding a law against ship owners offering a reward for escaped seamen.

Past experience counts for naught. The legislative bait is still held, up to catch the easy gudgeons who forget or don't know that all legislation passed by capitalist political parties is rendered inpotent as soon as it is used in the interest of labor.

The usual spread of "borers from withn" from the so-called Socialist party are here to get the usual dose: Berger, Barnes, and "Mamie" Hayes, of Cleve-land; as is also their supposed untithesia, David Goldstein, of Waltham, Mass., shose childless fatherhood efforts, in conjunction with the childless motherhood efforts of the Vestal Martha Moore Avery, and both inspired by the equally childless fatherhood efforts of madern muftidom, labored and brought into ex-(Continued on page 6.)

President Sherman gave way to the next speaker, Daniel De Leon. After De Leon, Chaiken addressed the meeting in Jewish, making a special appeal to the cloakmakers to profit by the facts laid before them by the previous speakers, and to line up in the ranks of the only bona fide labor union in exstence, the Industrial Workers of the World. His words were greeted with hurrahs, amid which the meeting ad-

GROWTH IN BRONX.

Tuesday Nov. 14 .- The Bronx Borough Labor Union, (formerly Mixed Alliance 140) L. U. 179, I. W. W. held an interesting and successful open meeting at 150 East 125th street with the object of recruiting steam railroad employes preparatory to later establishing a Local nion of the branch of the Transportation Department. The hall was crowded and the success of the meeting is proved by the fact that twenty-four new memers were admitted before adjournment After President Crawford called the neeting to order, the regular business of the Local was gone through with as much expedition as possible. One of the progressive things done was the election f a committee on literature whose duty shall be to provide proper literature for the education of the members. In this connection the committee was instructed to secure some copies of "Ragione Nu-

ova", and in writing to suggest to its editors to use as much I. W. W. matter 1020 Main street, Braddock, Pa.

ST. LOUIS FAKIRS FRIGHTENED: St. Louis, Nov. 19 .- The labor fakirs here are trembling. The outlook for the I. W. W. is so good that they are scheme ing to head it off and trap the unwary They have caused a leaflet containing the following to be circulated :

"A forward movement (one of the greatest achievements for organized labor and honest business men) has been ac complished in the amalgamation of the two parent bodies of organized labor in East St. Louis, Ills. The greatest event in the history of Union organized labo is hereby recorded. A great movement heralding the securing of freedom for th great masses to amalgamate all elements or classes to work in concerted action to secure the liberties of the rising generation and oppose in a body the trusts and monopolistic systems inaugurated by the Grafters to perpetuate and protect their selfish extortions that are destined to make wage slaves and tramps of the

"This great achievement has been complished by the united efforts of the as possible, so that the paper can be untiring workers in the cause of human- ber 1, etc.

be held at Helvetia Hall, top floor, on Monday evening, Nov. 27th, at 8 o'clock sharp, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Prominent speakers will address the meeting .

This meeting of the Broadsilk Wenvers is to explain the principles of Indus-trial Unionism, and to organize the Broadsilk Weavers of this city as our make possible greater things for and via comrades in the other branches of the Socialism. silk industry are doing.

Fellow workers, organization is the only hope of the wage worker! Without it we must go down to the level of the day of November. cheapest worker in the world. Seats reserved for ladies.

MILWAUKEE I. W .W.

The Industrial Workers of the World of Milwaukee, meet on the first and third Friday of every month at Weingart's Hall, 302 Fourth street, Beginning with the first Sunday in No.

ember they have arranged a series of regular Sunday evening lectures, which are held at Lipp's Hall, corner of Third and Prairie streets ,third floor. All readers of the Party Press are kindly invited to attend all of these meetings and lectures.

PHILIP VEAL'S DATES. Philadelphia, Pa., November 23-25.

Baltimore, Md., November 26-27. Washington, D. C., November 28-30. Portsmouth, Va., and vicinity, Decem-

ode fail and this has been proven in many sad instances during the past year. Let those of us who can, not forget to fittingly observe Thanksgiving Day. The way to do this is to spread the glad tidings of Socialism. And to spread it we must have a press. Therefore to observe Thanksgiving Day appropriately attend the Daily People Festival and

Your fellow

Done in New York, on this, the 17th

FESTIVAL NEWS

Committee in Charge Announces Program

The Entertainment Committee of Sec-

tion New York County, Socialist Labor

Party, is pleased to announce that they

have secured the following excellent ar-

ray of professional talent for the vaude

ville program to be given on Thursday.

November 30 (Thanksgiving Day), at Grand Central Palace.

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAM.

(Commencing at 3 P. M.)

2. De Veaux and De Veaux, Comedy

3. Tascot, The White Coon.

4. Gourley, Sully and Gourley, ropean Comedy Acrobats.

and Madison.

Musical Artists.

Proletarian.

PRESENTS AND DONATIONS. Received by Brooklyn Ladies' Auxiliary

The following presents and cash donations were received by the Independent Ladies' Auxiliary of Brooklyn, for its stand at the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival:

An eider-down kimona, made by Mrs. Eskin; artistic sofa pillow and fancy laundry bag, embroidered by Mrs. Fisher; costly lawn silk waist, made by Miss Sophie Roslin; fancy scarf, made by Miss Gussie Kaplan; Mrs. Spector made and presented a handsome baby jacket; Mrs. Feinstein, a fine crocheted babyhood : Mrs. Rothenburg, an elegant little girl's dress; Miss Zuschman, a nice flannel kimona; Mrs. Yedlin, an elegant pin cushion; Independent Ladies' Auxiliary, jointly, four elegant tapestry sofa pillows; Mrs. Touroff, 12 pairs of crocheted slippers; Mrs. Sophie and Minnie Rabakoff, 2 fine silk ties; Mrs. Barnett Cohn. an elegant sofa pillow.

Cash donations: S. L. P. Educational 1. Baily and Austin, formerly Baily Club of Brownsville, \$2; Independent Auxiliary Corps, \$5; Mrs. Director, \$2; Collected at the Colonial House, West Brookville, Sullivan County, by Mrs. B. Touroff, \$5; M. Golic, .25; Kufeld, .25; Danof, .50; Baldelli, .25; Kober, .50.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

master class.

looked into.

perstitutious awe. /

them scabs.

aiding each other.

farming industries.

Still another example, the late strike

In order that we may see more clearly

just how the scab agreement paralyzes

better for the capitalist and his purpose

rate craft in the shop, that is, the boiler-

makers, the machinists, the blacksmiths,

the molders, and the patternmakers that

will not expire on the same date for

each craft, but on a different date. Next

n and he will m

cialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Necessity for Sound rad a The

by Frank Lightfoot.]

The subject selected for discussion marks this evening, I shall rather address myself to the necessity for a "classconscious, revolutionary, industrial, economic organization of the working class," in describing an economic organization of labor that is calculated to be of any benefit or emancipate the working class it required a great deal of skill to make from wage slavery.

For me thinks that I can see Sammy Gompers, chief of the A. F. of L., and his side partner, August Belmont, successor to the deceased Mark Hanna, both protesting that the A. Fakiration of L. is sound in all respects, but there is not a class-conscious, revolutionary workingman in the world who would not pronounce it rotten instead of sound.

Since Socialism is a revolutionary movement and not one of reform, and whereas no social scheme will ever emancipate the proletariat that aims short of revolution, let us use the revolutionary terms that the science of Socialism has coined for us.

Furthermore, while we may hear Gompers and his masters in the Civic Fedion loudly proclaiming that the A. F. of L is a sound, economic organization of labor, these same betrayers and exploiters of labor would throw up their hands in horror at the very mentioning of the terms "class-conscious" and "revo-Bitterly would they de-Intionary." nounce and protest against the same and resort to every foul means conceivable to crush any economic organization of labor founded upon the class struggle, as they are at present doing with the I. W. W., which is the only class-conscious, revolutionary, industrial, economic organization of the working class upon the shoe. Hence, we see that production is industrial field to-day, No, the terms and phrases "capitalists

and laborers have identical interests," "safe, sound and conservative unionism," "no politics in the union," "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and "craft autonomy" are very dear to the Belmont-Gompers capitalist federation of labor; for so long as duped workingmen mouth these phrases the capitalists of the Civic Federation are safe in their robbery of labor; and Gompers, Mitchell and the labor faking company are secure in drawing down their little bribes either in the shape of dirty pieces of silver or a political office from a capitalist govern-

But once let the phrases "class struggle," "industrial unionism," "abolition of machinery driven by steam and electricty, the wages system," "the rule of the working class," "class-consciousness," and the "social revolution" come from the mouths of any considerable portion of the working class with an intelligent understanding of the same and the capitalists of the Civic Federation seeing that Iy wage of any one of the workers in working class has got wise to the capitalist game of exploitation will cease their attempts to control the labor movement. They will give their "labor lieutenants," Gompers and Mitchell, the "G. B.": for these labor fakirs will then no onger be of any service to them in keeping the wage workers in wage slavery.

As to the necessity for a class-conscious, revolutionary, economic organbor, we have only to ex amine the social and economic condition of the working class for an answer. Such an investigation will disclose the fact that although labor saving machinery and science have increased labor's productive capacity a hundred fold over what it was a hundred years ago; that, despite this wonderful increase in proa, caused by the advent of steam and electricity as motive powers, we have millions of paupers and thousands of beggars on one hand, and a few billionaires and millionaires on the other. Whereas, a hundred years ago, in this country, a tramp was a curiosity, so also was a millionaire. There were none extremely rich nor none extremely poor; the majority of the people belonged to what is called the middle class. But no longer a highly skilled artisan, but a omic evolution has wrought in the last hundred years a revolution in production that has brought about a complete change in the economic and property relations of the people. To-day, speaking numerically, the greatest ecomic class in society is no longer the middle class, but the propertiless, wage working class-the proletariat. Let us look into this revolution in production that has taken place, so that we may see more clearly its effects on the tools of production, and the users of them. Let us take some commodity -shoes, for illustration,-and compare their production at the present day with what it was a hundred years ago.

seated beside him an apprentice; these

a pair of shoes at that time.

From this picture we see that produc-

of the tools used. But inasmuch as the

a complicated nature, they were owned

fore owning the tools with which he

worked, he also owned the shoes after

they were made and therefore received

the full product of his toil. Having got

an idea of the making of the shoe in the

days of handicraft or small production,

let us take up the production of the shoe

Were we to-day to land at Lynn,

Brockton or Haverhill, Massachusetts,

we would find that the chief industrial

establishments in these towns were large

shoe making plants. Entering one we

would find hundreds of workers oper-

ating the most complicated machines

driven by steam and electricity. We

would find that the factory was divided

into different departments; that the

workers of the various departments were

engaged in making one certain part of

assembling departments where the many

parts are put together in the finished

product of some other man's toil.

make an estimate of the cost of building,

machinery and appliances and you will

at the present time.

lutionized.

production. We see the capitalists pressed by certwo would more than likely have comthis evening is: "The Necessity for a prised the workers in the shop. Glancing tain economic laws, competition and the ization and tactics in battling with the the union, Socialist or working class ound Economic Organization of the at their tools, we would have seen that desire to get rich quick, ever-struggling Working Class." However, in my re- they were simple hand tools and not of for short wages and long hours, for the costly character, their cost probably not workers; on the other side we see the wage workers, reduced to a standard of exceeding a week's work of the user. living that means adulterated food, Watching the shoemaker for a while we would see that it must have required shoddy clothing, hovels and tenement houses for shelter, are struggling for a long period of training for the hand shorter hours and longer wages. and eye to do his work; in other words,

Under capitalism the division of the product takes the form of dividends and wages. The capitalists increase their tion was in a handicraft stage; it could dividends or share of the product when not be otherwise from the very nature they are able to increase the hours of labor or decrease the wage of the worktools were individually used and not of ers. On the other side, the wage workers increase their share of the product

by the man who used them; and there- of their toil when they shorten their hours of labor or increase their wage. ween capital and labor. This struggle, which is ever becoming more intense and assuming a greater magnitude, is called by the Socialists the "class struggle," and the workingman who intelligently understands the cause and effects of this struggle, and acts accordingly, is said to Not only be "class-conscious."

he class-conscious but revolutionary as well, because understanding the cause and the effects of the class struggle, it follows that he knows the remedy, which can be none other than social or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution or the wiping out of existence of the contradiction that exists to-day between individual ownership and social operation, which bears the fruit of all the social injustice that we have to-day.

the shoe: that at last the different parts The wage workers recognizing that in of the shoe from the various departments organization there is power, organize of the factory would come to the various themselves into trades unions in demanding more of their product in the shape of shorter hours and larger pay. no longer in the handicraft, but the In the past we have seen them organ ized in the A. F. of L., a pure and simple machine stage; no longer conducted on capitalist, craft-conscious, conservative, a small, but a large scale; no longer and reactionary labor union.

individual, but social, collective and co-Capitalist and conservative is the A. F operative-in short; it has been revoof L. because it proclaims the identity of interests and the brotherhood of cap-In dealing with our handicraft shoemaker, I pointed out to you that the tools ital and labor; however, it gives the lie he used were very simple; that such to this theory by organizing in fact to fight capital; for if capital and labor are being the case the shoemaker owned the brothers, why should they fight; only antools with which he worked and there-

tagonistic interests quarrel? fore owned the shoe after it was made It also follows that if capitalists and and received the full product of his toil laborers have identical interests, it is when he exchanged the shoe for the conservative because this principle implies no necessity for a political and But how different is the situation with

social change; it denies the robbery of our modern shoemaker; look at the imlabor by capital and blurs the class strugmense modern shoe plant with its costly Craft-conscious and reactionary is the A. F. of L. because it is governed by the

find that they run into hundreds of thouprinciple of craft autonomy which is each craft for itself and the devil take sands of dollars. Now, you have the the hinder-most. The result of this suicost of the tool that is used for making cidal policy has been that the devil-capshoes to-day. Ascertain now the weekital-has all the crafts completely in his power. this vast shoe plant, divide this measly

wage of \$10 to \$15 by the thousands of Reactionary because it ignores ecodollars that it cost to establish this plant nomic evolution and the revolution that and you will have the number of years has taken place in production. Instead this shoemaker will have to live workof being progressive enough to adapt ing steadily every day, without expense itself to the revolutionized environment, to himself, before he will have a sufit is so retrogressive that it wishes to keep labor organized on lines that were ficient amount of money to buy the tool with which he works. If we figure acin keeping with the economic environcurately we shall find that life is too ment in the days of small production or feudalistic handicraft. In short, the short for him to lay by enough money

[A lecture delivered at Bisbee, Arizona,] than likely have found the shoemaker] owners of the tools, and the wage work- | organization of labor that is radically] the union" from the labor fakir, that in some little cross-roads shop and ers, the operators of the machinery of different from the capitalist A. F. of L. there is capitalist politics in the union-In fact, it must be the direct opposite the kind that gives the labor fakir coin

of it in principles, methods of organ- and a fat political job for keeping out of politics. The imperative necessity for such a Every election is seen one-half the union has already given birth to one pure and simple unionists voting for the under the name of the I. W. W., organ-Republican capitalist, the other half for ized last July under the auspices of the the Democratic capitalist party.

Western Federation of Miners, the In every big strike is seen the capitalists United Brotherhood of Railroad Emgoing to their political armory-the govployes, the United Metal Workers, the. ernment-and using against the strikers such political weapons as the militia, the American Labor Union, and the Sopolice and the injunction that they may But in making a comparison of the force long hours and short wages upon principles of the I. W. W. with those of the workers, which constitutes capitalist the A. F. of L. let the reasons for the "law and order." Hence, it is seen that defeats of the latter organization be our A. F. of L'ite is not only an economic scab but a political scab as well, All of its defeats can be traced to the since he is seen at every election voting principles of craft autonomy and the to put the political power in the hands identity of interests it claims exists be- of the capitalist class and against the Socialist workingmen of the land, who Organized on these principles we see vote to put the powers of governmentsome craft of labor in some big indus- the courts and their injunctions, the try; like beef packing, or railroading, militia and their rifles, and the police

go on strike, while all the other crafts in and their clubs-in the hands of the the same industry remain at work and working class that they may be used in scab on the craft that is on strike, their the interest of "law and order" for labor, which is large wages and short hours, excuse being that they have a signed contract or agreement with the bosses, and eventually the overthrow of wage which they have been taught by such slavery.

labor priests of the capitalist class as As a result of his cry of "no politics Sammy Gompers to reverence with suin the union." the pure and simpler is seen in another contradictory situation

Take, for instance, the packers' strike On election day he votes to give the capof Chicago, the engineers, porters, ice italist the job which carries with it the and refrigerator men did not aid the right to run his business without any inpackers in tying up the industry. Why? terference and make as much money as Because they did not belong to the packhe can, since he owns the job for that

Ariste

Augus

Bacon

Balza

Bront

Carly

Chest

Darw

Defoe

De Q

De Q

Frois

Goeth

Gosse

Irish

Jerro

Land

In

books

volun

Amer

Emerson.

ers' union and probably had a signed purpose and not for his health. His agreement with the bosses which preright to the ownership of the job therevented them from striking at that time. fore carries with it the right to skin If so, it was an agreement that made labor. Whereas, on election day the Socialist unionist votes to take away

Take another example, the recent the job from the capitalist; therefore strike of the boilermakers and machin- he is the only union man that has a ists on the Santa Fe. Did the engineers. moral right to strike for his denial of the firemen and the rest of the trainmen, the right of the capitalist to the job the telegrapher, the freight-handlers, the and carries with it the denial of his section men and the office employes, help right to skin him. tie up the road? No. Why? Because Let us now take up the Preamble of

Early they did not all belong to an industrial the I. W. W., and it will be seen that it Elizal is the direct opposite of the A. F. of L., union, and each craft had signed a scab Engli agreement which prevented them from in all its principles. Engli Epict

The first paragraph reads:

of the telegraphers on the Northern Pa-"The working class and the employing cific. Did the shopmen, the freightclass have nothing in common. There handlers and the section men assist the can be no peace so long as hunger and Heine train despatchers in tying up the induswant are found among millions of work-Heine ing people and the few, who make up try? No. Why? Because they did not Heine belong to one big, solid, industrial union the employing class, have all the good Ibsen linked together with like industrial things of life." unions of all the other industries of the

land, that is, the mining, the textile, the Every word of this paragraph breathes the class struggle, which denies that cap iron and steel, the building and the ital and labor have identical interests.

The next paragraph shows its progressive and revolutionary character :

the efficiency of organized craft union-"Between these two classes a struggle ism, let us take any industry that em-Amer must go on until all the toilers come braces a good many crafts, the more the Ballad together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold Bothie in signing agreements. Take the rail-Burns. that which they produce by their labor road for illustration. Starting with the through an economic organization of the Burns shopmen he makes an agreement that working class without affiliation with Byron will expire in April, and if he can he any political party." will make an agreement with each sepa-Canadi

> Chatte Note the clause containing the words and take and hold that which they pro-Chaue Childr duce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class." If Cowpe this means anything it means that not Crabb

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e, Prose writings of.	Smith Sydney, Papers of.
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to duplicate the factory in which he works in a life time. It would probably require a period of time covering his life time three-fold over and all this is supposing that he does not spend a dollar of his wages for food; clothing and shelter. Therefore, we see that the ownership of the tool wherewith shoes are at the present day is hopelessly out of reach of the modern wage working shoemaker.

Thus we see that the machine shoemaker is no longer like the olden handicraft shoemaker, a free and independent workingman, owning the means of his livelihood, but a wage slave dependent for his livelihood on the capitalist who mere appendage to a machine. He is a slave because the essence of slavery is the right to the product of another man's toil, and we see him in the shop robbed of the surplus working time, the necessary working time being that required to pay his wages, supervision and the wear and tear on machinery or the capital used up in the course of production. This surplus working time is realized in a surplus value, when the capitalist, who, owning the tools, owns the products after they are made, sells them on the market, and pockets the difference between the cost of production and the selling price.

It is because of the plunder of the working class levied by the capitalist

A. F. of L. is not only out of date as labor organization, but it is going backward instead of forward. As an evidence of its impotency, wit-

ness the disastrous defeats that labor has suffered under its auspices in the strikes of the Chicago beef packers, the Fall River textile workers, the teamsters of Chicago, the New York Interborough railway men, the telegraphers on the

N. P., and the boiler makers and machinists on the Santa Fe.

ganized on independent craft lines it is Another evidence of its lack of power an organized scabbery; that the scab to stop the encroachments of the capwho helps to defeat a strike is not only italist class upon the working class is the the unorganized scab, but the organized fact, supported by the census and statistics of production, that labor's share of scab also,

the wealth, despite the wonderful in-But the industrial field is not the only crease in its productive capacity, has place that pure and simple craft unionism

to strike.

steadily fallen since 1850. keeps the workers divided, it does the Statistics show that in-1860 labor reidentical service for the capitalist class ceived \$20 out of every \$100 produced, on the political field. Being a pure and in 1870 its share fell to eighteen per cent. simple union it ignores the important or, out of every \$100, it got \$18, and fact that political and economic interests omebody else got \$82; in 1880 it got are inseparable; that no proposition can seventeen per cent; in 1890 the decline be economic without being political at of labor's share stopped and rose again the same time, or vice versa; no proposition can be political without being ecoto twenty per cent., just what it was nomic. Proceeding on the false theory thirty years before; but in 1900, we find that economic interests are entirely inthat the rise in 1890 was only temporary, for labor's share has fallen again to dependent of political interests, it seventeen per cent. So it is seen that pure and simple unionism as typified by the A. F. of L. is not only unable to not find some labor fakir holding down workers into the belief that the working gain an increase in labor's share of the some political job that has been given class have interests in common with product, but it cannot even stop a deto him as a bribe from some capitalist their employers. cline.

If we could have landed in Massa-class that there is an irrepressible strug-chusetts a century ago we would more gle raging between the capitalists, the is an absolute necessity for an economic withstanding the cry of "no politics in strike.

only does this organization intend to agreement with them that will expire battle for a bigger portion of the comin August; another with his telegraphers modities that labor produces, but it also that will expire in November, and so intends to "take and hold" the means of on down through the different departproducing these commodities, that is the ments-he makes agreements with the factory, the mines, the railroads and the different crafts in such a manner as to steamships, since they are all the tie them up and use them against each products of labor. other in case any one craft takes a notion

From the wording of this paragraph it is also seen that the I. W. W. is not a Thus, it is seen that pure and simple pure and simple labor union, for it reads, craft unionism defeats itself; that or-"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together, on the political as well as on the industrial field." So it is seen that the I. W. W. recognizes the necessity for political as well as economic action based

upon the class struggle.

Taking up the last two important para graphs, the Preamble concludes :

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades union unable to cope

with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same inmarches to the tune of "no politics) in dustry, thereby helping defeat one anthe union." However, there is not a other in wage wars. The trades unions large city in this land but what we do aid the employing class to mislead the

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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upheld only by an organization formed 1 we have the working class united in one in such a way that all its members in big solid union making a class-conscious any one industry, or in all industries, if struggle against the master class, and necessary, cease work whenever a strike not a lot of little, divided up, competing or lockout is on in any department and warring factions and crafts waging thereof, thus making an injury to one not a class-conscious struggle, but a craft-conscious struggle against cach an injury to all." other.

Furthermore the members of the I. This gives us an idea as to I.W.W. methods of organizing labor, which shall be by W. W. will back up their strike with the. departments or industries and not by ballot and support their ballot with the

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

The Life of Garrison

stand" was not braver than the "I will an organized movement pushing its The hated abolitionists possessed then moral forces everywhere through the no rights, either personal or property, be heard" of William Lloyd Garrison. It did not seem within the range of human probability that a young man without influence, without social or political connections, without money and stand-ing, alone would ever be able to make d those audacious and sublime words But this the young reformer did actually do within a few months only after he ad uttered them. Within a few months whole country, North and South j alike, was talking on the subject of slav-ery and "The Liberator." Aimost at once proofs came to Garrison that he was heard by the people of the North and by the people of the South. There were snarling criticisms from New England ditors, animad-advertising on his "violent and intemperate attacks on slaveholders"; savage growls from the South against "The Liberator" as a "scandalous and incendiary budget of sedition." Letters breathing violence against him reached the office of "The Liberator" from the South. Southern grand juries indicted the editor, steps were taken by at least one Southern Governor looking to the extradition of the reformer, while the Legislature of Georgia offered a reward of \$5,000 for his apprehension and conviction. Within one year from the first issue of "The Liberator" the le country had heard this champion of the slave.

Still "help came but slowly" to him. With a single instrument be had thrown the South into widespread alarm, and thawed the apathy of the North into videspread and angry attention. But one knew better than he that while all his was well, it was not enough. Inerful as he had proved one tantly powerful as it is indequate to aper to be, alone it was inadequate to be work of prolonged anti-slavery agi-ation which the ultimate abolishment of the evil rendered necessary. Back of him and "The Liberator" he needed numers, organization and coadjutors like and Hur to hold up his arms n the long battle with slavery. There-ore, with the instinct of genius, he proby him. This he effected in Boston a thereupon attempted throughout the ar after the first appearance of "The berator," when the New England Anti-Slaverp Society was formed by himself ven of his disciples. Within the ear following this event the American

free States with terrible carnesiness. Garrison, thus equipped with his organ-ized movement, pitted himself and it with releasters purpose against the organized slave power of the Union, And the battle thereafter raged along the whole line, in church and State and throughout the social world and throughout that other world of business also. And everywhere Garrison was the heart | of the agitation, the master spirit of the bolition movement. At this grave crisis in their history in

this country, it may be well * * to mark carefully the means employed by Garrisonian abolitionism in its struggle with the evil of slavery more than seventy years ago. These means were: First, petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery; second, the printing and circulation of anti-slavery literature; and third, the anti-slavery agent or lec-turer who went up and down through the free States gathering facts and preaching the gospel of freedom. Such were the simple means which became in the hands of the anti-slavery societies that unequaled machinery by which they operated on public opinion, and through which they produced moral and political results revolutionary and prodigious.

In September, 1834, the reformer re-ceived the greatest individual help which ever came to him during his life, when he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Eliza Benson, daughter of George Benson, a venerable philanthropist of Rhode Island. She was indeed a rare woman. wonderfully adapted in every way to be the wife of such a math. And he needed now, if ever a man did need it, a home such as Mrs. Garrison made for him, in which to find refuge from the storm and hate and persecution which was then beating with increasing fury upon his devoted head. For the rapid spread of the slavery agitation slarmed and en-raged the South, slarmed and enraged pose of his unconquerable will. The also the North. And when the former demanded of the latter its suppression, thereupon attempted throughout the free states. The instrument employed for this purpose was the mob. Mobs broke out in one State and then in another. From Vermont to Illinois the Northern people went mob-mad. These advanced in terrible succession popular

Martin Luther's "Here, I take my gun single-handed by Garrison, became of free speech on the subject of slavery. | Parker, Lucretia Mott, Stephen and | essential respect the manhood which was no rights, either personal or property, which the rest of the Nation felt bound to respect. All were ruthlessly attacked as in the case of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, the destruction of James B. Birney's press in Cincinnati, and the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill. Mr. Garrison was attacked by this wild cat-like spirit of the times, and escaped barely with his life in the city of

Boston itself. He had invited his friend George Thompson, the famous English quence. This interference of a foreigner he worst passions of the city against him. He was engaged to address the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society on October 21, 1835; but his danger was so great that he was advised to leave the city instead. Garrison agreed to take his place, and upon his head the wrath of the broadcloth mob broke that day with terrific violence. He was hunted from one building to another, and was at last seized and dragged through the streets with a noose about his neck.

After this terrible struggle he was rescued from the clutches of the mob and taken into the City Hall, thence he was spirited by a ruse, and, after a thrilling pursuit by a mob, he was committed to Leverett street jail, as the only place in the city which was able to afford him protection from his enemies.

Throughout these years of mob vio ence and martyrdom the prophet. did not flinch or falter, or retreat a single inch from the position which he had taken. The fires of pro-slavery persecution could not burn out of his breast the love of his fellow-men, albeit they were pose of his unconquerable will. The South put a heavy price upon his head one day, but the next he faced it with the same stern and uncompromising message of justice. Boston mobbed him one week, but the next he confronted her as before, the same grand and commanding man of God. From 1835 to 1860 the history of the moral movement against slavery in

Anti-Slavery Association was organized at Philadelphia. Other societies sprang from these all over the North, and with them the agitation against slavery, here the freedom of the press, and the right Pillsbury, Frederick Donglass. Theodore

Abby Kelly Foster, the sisters Grimke, his. To him they were men and women, Samuel E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, entitled to freedom, entitled besides to Maria Weston Chapman, David Lee and equality of civil and political rights in Lydia Maria Child, Francis Jackson, the State, equality and fraternity in the Samuel J. May, Samuel May, Edmund Quincy, Henry I. and William I. Bowchurch, equality and fraternity everywhere, North and South alike. This is ditch, and Lucy Stone. It was Garrison the doctrine which he practiced. In not who made Abraham Lincoln possible a single instance was he ever found sepaand it was his principles of freedom rating himself on account of race from his brother in black. He drew no color which finally triumphed in the war, and penned by the hand of the great Presi- line in public, he drew none in private, dent the Emancipation Proclamation. saying to the negro: "Thus far ,but no Throughout that war the great abolitionfarther," not even socially. He went ist supported with all his might the cause into their homes and was in all things abolitionist and orator, to assist the of the Union, and held up the honor of with them; and they went into his home movement against slavery in America. Eincoln. And when the war closed in like manner. He forgot that he was And Thompson had crossed the water + Lincoln, recognizing the supreme part white, forgot that they were black, forfor that purpose, and was rendering aid I which Garrison had played in the slavery got the pride of race, forgot the stigma to the agitation with surpassing elo- | struggle, invited him to be present with of race is the tie of human kinship and need, which bound him indissolubly to his old friend George Thompson as in the domestic affairs of the States fired guests of the newly restored Union at them. If he possessed what they did not the re-raising of the National flag over have, viz: the chance of a man in so-Fort Sumter. Well does the writer re- ciety, the rights of a citizen in the councall Mr. Garrison's visit to Charleston try, the equality of a brother in the at that time, how he addressed the col-, church, this did not make him feel himored people in their public meetings, and self better than they, but filled him inhow they in turn poured at his feet such stead with indignation at the wrong manifestations of love and gratitude as done them, with passionate sympathy have rarely crowned the labors of a reand a burning desire to make his own rights and opportunities the full measformer. The world service of these labors for ure of theirs.

> humanity was fitly recognized on the As he lived and loved and labored, so occasion of Mr. Garrison's visit to Enghe died, true to the great principles of land in 1867. At a notable breakfast liberty, justice and human brotherhood. given in London in his honor, and which Indeed, his last written word to the pubwas attended by many illustrious men, lic was in defense of the freedom and John Bright, who presided, after refercitizenship of the colored people of the ring to our Civil War, remarked that South against the violent hostility of that probably history has no sadder, and vet. section toward them. With dying if we take a different view, I may say breath he blew a fast trumpet blast for also, probably no brighter page. To Mr. "liberty and equal rights for each, for Garrison more than any other man this all, and forever, wherever the lot of man s due. His is the creation of that opinis cast within our broad domains." And on which has made Slavery hateful, and on May 24, 1879, the then aged prophet which has made freedom possible in and friend of man was gathered to his America. His name is venerated in his fathers at the home of his daughter. Mrs. own country, venerated where not long Henry Villard, in New York. ago it was a name of obloguy and reproach. His name is venerated in this

"Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here! country and in Europe wheresoever

aristianity softens the hearts and les-See one straightforward conscience put in pawn

Garrison's abolitionism went the whole length of the humanity of the col-By bravery's simple quavilation drawn. ored race, and all that that implies in Shall we not head the lesson taught of a" color-prejudice ridden country like old.

this. The poorest or most ignorant of them, whether bound or free, were his And by the Present's lips repeated still, brothers and sisters. From first to last he regarded them as bone of his bone nable will?" and blood of his blood, as children with him of a common Father. He never

To win a world; see the obedient sphere

In our own single manhood to be bred, Fortressed in conscience and impreg--Archibald H. Grimke, in the "New

looked down on them as wanting in any | York Age."

THE SHOCKING CONDITIONS OF ITS MANUFACTURE DISCUSSED IN A . NEW BOOK

One of the chapters in a forthcoming | crease the speed of sewing machines, so book by Florence Kelly ,secretary of the National Consumers' League, will deal exhaustively with the "Social Cost of

sens the sorrows of men."

Cheap Underwear." If every other chapter in the book is to be skipped by women readers, a perusal of this one should be gratifying to the author and edifying to the reader. The production of muslin underwear on a large scale is a modern outgrowth of the garment trades. Almost any woman thirty years of age remembers a time when all women who were in the least particular about their undergarments had them made at home, unless they were wealthy enough to buy imported lingerie, the fine prod ucts of French convents. Within the last twenty years the muslin underwear trade has grown to such proportions that the great mass of women never dream of making a single garment in their own homes.

that at the present they set twice as many stitches as the machines of 1899 were capable of Mrs. Kelly says: "Machines which formerly carried one needle now carry from two to ten needles, sewing parallel seams (for bones in waists, or for tucks, or merely for decorative stitching). Thus, a girl using one of these mackines is now responsible for twice as many stitches as she was in 1899. Some girls are not capable of the sustained speed involved in this improvement, and are no longer eligible for this occupation. Those who continue in the



By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon. In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the

People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They aret

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A CRITICISM

ON THE ADDRESS "THE PREAMBLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

cent. He claims that the Republican party issued a circular giving the total rown 1860 to 1890, alleging that the Be-ublicans in doing so, sought to deceive a public by leaving out certain other unser of Workingman article and the water of the sector of I have read Mr. De Leon's speech. He

of Workingmen employed dur-various periods, Mr. De Leon, the consideration of the the properly presented, showing that e cent., in 1900 they received only 17 it. of what they produced. Ty argument is not whether the Work-Class in 1900 received more than in 0 or less than 1860. What concerns me at present is the statement that they actually receive out of what they promily from 17 to 20 per cent. , if Mr. De Leon wishes to give ALL the figures, does HE omit some imriant data respecting this matter hat is to say, why does he present the in a manner to deceive work-grossly der ve them, by pre-the ridiculor, intimation that the ridiculor intimation that talisfs get about 1 per cent, of the workingmen prodree? I can be called a capitalist, neither am ne; and a same man regards such ement as an affront to his, intel-Let us take the figures for the lates available, say the two decades of and 1900, which are as follows (be-Mr. De Leon supplements the total cost of materials am Product of Manufactures 13.039,279,576 Wages Paid: 2,330,578,010 Mr De Leon adds: No. of Workingmen Employed: 4.351.535 1900 5,341,539

The above figures are all taken from

men employed dur-the capitalists 80 and 83 per cent. res-pectively, in 1800 and in 1900? Let us ration of the Work-add some further figures and look at the If I tell you that a baker sells a loaf of bread for 10 cents and the workingman gets 2 cents per lost as his share, it doesn't mean that the baker has 8 cents profit. No, he pays, let us say, 5 cents for the flour and material. You will say, But labor crushes the wheat four and labor harvests the wheat Yes, true enough, but in the statistics given, all these labors ARE included, CONSISTING OF THE VARIOUS LA-BORS ADDED TOGETHER, and form a TRUE figure or estimate of actual wages paid; whereas the Manufactured ct as given in the statistics is recented over and over again,-the cost of the bread including the cost of the flour and again the cost of the wheat, etc. Suppose you save a dollar the first year, and the next year another dollar; at the end of the second year you will have two dollars. You will not have one dollar for the first year PLUS two dollars for the and year. There entered into the item ets of Manufacture an item of \$7,377,907,079, representing the raw ma-terial, etc.; to be manufactured, which is your dollar for the first year. Thus while the labor part of the figures is correctly computed, the manufactured products are not the result of a com-bination of different ingredients, but the same articles added and included continually at every stage of manufacture, instead of taking the original cost of the wheat and adding thereto the vari-ous costs of labor and expenses in the Don't fail to attend.

course of manufacture. So you see that CHEAP MUSLIN UNDERWEAR from the Value of Manufactured Products of \$13,039,219,566, can be reduced \$7,327,997,079 representing the raw material, the labor for the last item, never-theless, having been computed under its proper heading, leaving for the purpose comparison a Manufacturing Value of \$5,711,312,487. The Raw Materials figure I procured from the World Al

Again, I notice The People states the wages paid in 1900 were \$1,891,228,321 and in 1900, \$2,330,578,010. These were the WAGES paid. Doesn't it occur to you that there is such a thing as SAL ARIES also, for clerk and office hire! Or isn't such work "labor"? The World. Almanic for 1905 gives as "Wages and Salaries" paid for 1890 \$2,735,430,848. It does not give figures for 1900. But on 1900 would be approximately \$3,356,032, 334. Now, applying these figures, Wages and Salaries paid, and the purely Man-ufacturing Value figures, you will find that the Working Class received as its share, not 17 per cent., but actually 54 per cent. Of course, this would still leave 41 per cent. to be divided up among 709,326 proprietors (World Almanac) but this may include the heavy expenses of Government, of public institutions of hospital and charitable institutions etc., which would reduce considerably this 41 per cent. At any rate the Working Class is receiving not 17 per cent, or 20 per cent., but 59 per cent, according to the figures of 1900, and possibly more in other years. I have not computed the workingmen's percentage for 1890 or other years, because my purpose was to show that this 17 per cent, share to the workers was a flagrant misapplication of figures by Mr. De Leon. For it must be that he recognizes that such a fig ure is ridiculous, to say the least. If the Socialists can lie on one occe sion, how is one sure they do not lie all the time? A. SPINRAD. New York. (See editorial answer, page IV.)

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. Grand Central Palace Lexington ave., 43rd and 44th street, N. Y. City, Thursday, November 30, (Thanksgiving Day).

Of all the garment trades the most unorganized is the branch in question. The underwear makers are generally un touched by the unions, and it is extreme ly difficult to get any statistics of hours, rages, or conditions of work. It is gen erally believed that some of the work in New York is done in institutions par tially supported by the State, and that dishonest officials derive a regular income from the labor of orphan and abandoned children, who, under the pretence of being taught a trade, are forced into factory life, while yet under the legal working age. That these abuses actually exist is not doubted by the Consumers' League and others, but they have never been positively proved. The trade is disorganized by tenement house labor, if not by institution labor, and the immigrant population, which so easily acquires the necessary skill for most of the processes of manufacture, further complicates the problem. The cheapness of muslin underwear is

largely dependent on the increased quantity turned out in the factories. On this point Mrs. Kelly's chapter throws an interesting light. The development of machinery has to n such as to greatly intrade are required to feed twice as many garments to the machine as were re-

if not all of them, at least the manuquired five years ago. The strain upon facturer. It is not reasonable to suppose their eyes is, however, far more than that manufacturers will install expenstwice what it was before the mechanical ive machinery if they are not to profit by it. Mrs. Kelly says that she has improvement. In the case of machines carrying multiple needles this is obvious: made careful inquiry into the question but it is true of the single needle maof benefit derived from the extreme speed chines also. It is the duty of the operaof machines in this branch of the gartive to watch the needle so intently as to ment trades. On the whole it does not discern the irregularity caused by appear that any benefit whatever has broken thread or a broken needle, and accrued to the workers. Mrs. Kelly says: to stop the machinery (by pressing an "If all the gain that is made by the im electric button) before any threads are provement in the machines went to the cut by the broken needle or any stitches operatives in the form of increased are omitted because of the broken wages, it is doubtful whether it would thread. Now, when the needles set be compensation for the additional strain twenty-two hundred stitches a minute, upon their eyes and nerves. But no such as was the case in 1899 the writer share of gain falls to them. Their wages whose eyes are usually keen, could see are calculated upon the same basis as the needle when the machine was in moin 1899; namely that employes of the tion. At the present speed the writer required speed and skill can be obtained whose eves have remained unimpaired. in the required number for six dollars is wholly unable to see the needle, dis a week, irrespective of their output of cerning merely the steady gleam of light work. . . . On the part of the girls where it is in motion. To meet this diffithe statement is very generally made culty, which occurs regularly in the that in places in which the supply of case of the operatives , it is now the custom to suspend an electric light dihelp is abundant, the proportion of girls receiving less than six dollars a week is rectly above the machine; so that a ray kept large by constantly discharging strikes the needle. The strain upon the hands, dismissing those whose wages are eyes of the operative is almost intolergrowing higher with increasing skill, and able, and a further winnowing out of taking on beginners. Combined with the women eligible for this occupation this constant changing goes a frequent follows the introduction of the present rearrangement of piece work prices syste mof lighting." such that only a small minority of girls

in a factory ever rise above the dead The theory of improved machinery is that it directly benefits the worker, level of six dollars a week, the same the manufacturer, and the consumer, or

work done by a girl. One skilled worker, who left a factory for four years, and returned to the same machine which she had left, found it speeded up to double its former capacity. Her work was doubled, but her wages increased only from six dollars a week to seven, although she was one of the most skilled persons in her trade, an experienced, strong, willing operator. The girl was asked who, in her opinion, profited by the doubling of the output of her machine. In reply she said: 'I get a dollar a week more. The company makes something out of the improvement ,or they would not have made it. But there have been so many cuts in prices that the company don't get as much as you'd think for doubling the speed of machines. I guess the people who buy the garments must get most of the difference; they can get so many more garments for the same money."

The Consumers' League, by agreement with the Garment Workers' Union, restricts its label to muslin underwear. The League does not, however, consider fair wages or the speed of machines as conditions on which the label is granted. On this account the union rather opposes than assists the League label. The union is not strong enough in any branch to effect many changes, and, as has been said, it is especially ineffective in the muslin underwear branch. Consequently, buyers will continue to reap the doubtful benefit of cheap underwes--Evening sum that was paid in 1899 for half the Post Book Review.

WEEKLY PEOFLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

intellectual posture of all of these ever DEDRY DEODLE ade SL, New York. Tel. 129 Franklin. P. 0. Box 1576.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Batered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect m to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

Calendary	SIALES	
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suppose What hath not been can't be SHARESPEARE.

"IMPOSSIBILISM."

In the answer to a correspondent, g upon it to define its attitude to the Industrial Workers of the World, the Los Angeles privately-owned "Common Sense" admits that "craft unionism has been playing into the hands of the enemy," on 'account of which it "hails with the spirit of true comradeship a truly Socialist economic organiin such as is the Industrial Workers of the World," and thereupon proceeds to qualify its hall by declaring that it "rather see it '(the identical I. W. W.) die than live, and that quickly" if it is to be "used as a means of revivi-fying and bolstering up an impossibilist itical party that does more damage to the cause of Socialism than good, and thus established becomes the joint prodif it seeks to be a means of rupture of uct of BOTH; they both wrestled for the Socialist party itself."

"Impossibilism" is a term that means different things in different countries Its meaning in each instance is to be gathered from the things that are conidered impossible by those who set up the term "Impossibilism," and are conthe term sidered possible and necessary by those against whom the term is hurled. Here in America "Impossibilism" is the name that has been given to the following code of principles:

"First. A Socialist political organization is a kite without a tail, a gun loaded with powder and no bullet, noise, signifying nothing, unless it is the conscious cious, that and direct reflex of a class-cons is, a Socialist economic organization, which it is banked, and through upon which it is banked, and through which its aspirations to take and hold the administration of the land can be realized

"Second. An effective Socialist political organization is, therefore, bound to give as much thought to the economic requirements of the Movement as to the political. It is bound to endeavor to straighten out economic organizations whose construction renders them handmuids to the Canitalist Class; and, if its efforts in that direction fail, then to recognize that such economic organiza-tions are officered by labor-lieutenants of the labor-exploiters, and to expose and to oppose the masked bulwarks of capitalism. On the other hand, the loyalty of such a Socialist political body and all the arms of its arsenal are due without stint to that economic organization that is an earnest of the realization of its aspirations to overthrow the capitalist regime.

"Third. No Socialist political organiration can escape its economic organi-

was and is a dodging and a begging of the question: either to shut their eyes to the merit of a Movement, or, if their eyes could not be wholly shut thereto, admit its virtues, but "rather see it die than live, and that quickly," if, in either case, it might endanger-what? -THEIR SUPERSTITIONS, or THEIR INTERESTS. It is the posture of the bigot, or the selfseeker, and, as everybody knows, the dividing line between the two is not always ascertainable Such is not the posture of the intellectually and morally healthy. With these, if that which is recognized as sound ads to results that interests, or habits f thought, render unpalatable, then, he conclusion is-not "Perish the adittedly good!"-but "Let us thoroughly verhaul our former habits of thought nd look critically into our interests, and we see that either will not stand in light of what is true, then, perish'

they, and not it!" Such, in fact, and not. the privately owned "Common Sense's," is the posture of the intellectually and morally healthy Socialists of the land, to-day, who, holding that the I. W. W. is the rockbed of Socialist unity and

case that he is absolutely right, the

wrestling with a sincere adversary, how-

ever wrong the latter, contributes to

fortify the former's Truth, contributes to

thereby to himself as well. The Truth

join hands and enjoy the fruit of their

joint conquest? Only bigotry, selfish

interest or malignty could interfere-

these the healthy Socialist casts behind

"Mention not that stupid word to me!"

said a certain move was "impossible."

All is possible to the now uniting So-

"armed general strike", the labor-fleet-

ing class of the Empire feel decidely sick

WITTE IN OVERALLS.

men, so with bodies of men.

cialists of our land

ing Class. Whatever is "possible", that triumph, are gathering there, regardless has to be done BY the Working Class of, what fetiches they thereby forsake, itself. or what amendments they may have "Listen to the advice of a man who to adopt to previous views.

sympathizes with you and wishes you And why should not they? Complete Truth never yet was the sole possession well". The Devil being sick, the Devil a monk of any man, or body of men. Even if it would be; ever were, he is an arrant fool who The Devil being well, the devil a monk imagines he can not err. The same man

overalls are falling off.

more substantial menu.

"Have patience".

was he, ever leaves a broad margin for correcis the evident response from the Rustions. Even, therefore, in the extreme

enough upon air. It now demands

"All that is possible will be done for

Nothing that is "possible", only the

"impossible", can be done FOR the Work-

sian Working Class. IMPOTENCE AND IMPUDENCE.

Representatives of railroad employe

a body of wage slaves estimated at make it clearer to his adversary, and about 250,000, and the importance of whose post for the emancipation of the Working Class is being exemplified in the Russian revolution-stepped up and won it jointly. Why should they not numbly on the 14th instant before President Roosevelt, and with bated breath entered a tremulous protest-against the proposed rate legislation. The argument him and tramples under foot. As with of these men was that the rate legislation logically meant lower rates, and that this, in turn, could not choose but be followed by lower wages.

croed Mirabeau to the weakling who Pure and simple Unionism had for its nission to help speed the transition from small and scattered to huge and concen trated production. That mission was useful. It urged on the day of the The onward moving revolution in Rus-sia having ripened to the point of an Co-operative Commonwealth. The denands of pure and simpledom, though petty, served to help wipe out the small oncerns, and thus bring about the mam--how sick may be judged from the latnoth establishments that the Socialist Commonwealth could and now can take over. In this process pure and simple Unionism necessarily gravitated towards

> the bigger master; it ever served as the scaffolding up which the towering capitalist climbed and raised his structure Such a structure is the present railroad system of the land; such a rotten-ripe fruit for shaking off is the railroad magnates class. And yet the spectacle presented by the wage slaves' committee that memorialized the President was that of the scaffolding of a ready building praying to be continued as scaffold-The spectacle was even more

pitiful. It was that of 250,000 men, who hold the most strategic position for the overthrow of wage slavery, and the ones of whose craftsmen bleach the shambles of capitalism, are satisfied to clank their chains, and beg to continue to serve their immediate masters against the masters of other divisions of their fellow wage slaves !-- What a picture of IMPOTENCE!

On the other hand we have the Presi-dent or chieftain of the capitalist class

employers born with the land on which to commodity they are a unit-they are all free traders. work strapped to their backs, and with the machinery needed to work with Bastiat's droll book on the "Sophisms snuggly packed upon their shoulders? of Protection" will ever remain a monument of vulgar bourgeois economics, Hardly. The land is the gift of Nature, monument of bourgeois false pretenses the capital the product of social labor. For any human, being to be without and of the knack of the bourgeois literthese, he must either have been forcibly atti to clothe these pretenses in eloor by chicanery stripped of his share quence and wit. There is another little of them, or, in a fit of fanatic devotion book that bears the opposite titlefor Usurpation, somewheres called Cap-"Sophisms of Free Trade"-written "by italism, stripped himself of all his hav London Barrister," the value of which ings, that insured him independence, and will grow with the years. Marx' archleft himself a pauper to be employed by satire, "Address on Free Trade," in many others. The latter theory is inadmissi passages recalls this book. The speech ble. Only the former will stand. Can made by Gov. Douglas, together with the just relations be established between the Republican ex-protectionists who have spoiler and the spoiled? Can one win now become free traders on hides, rewrongly, and yet not play false? Witte's calls the book some more-forcibly so. "We were ready enough to interfer

for the employer," runs a trenchant That ass's virtue is at about the end passage in the London barrister's sarof its tether. Labor has hitherto been castic work, "can nothing now be done fed on patience. It has chewed long for the employed?"

The sentence punctures the bombastic pubble of the tariff question, whether blown, by protectionists or free traders, It is a question that, however treated, ever was and is an "interference for the employer," never for the employed. Pro ection was intended to and did act as poultice to help bring the capitalist boil to a head; free trade is the poultice tak-en off when the caroancle has reached its glory, when the poultice is an interference with, a hindrance to the ulcer's unbandaged throbs. It was so with one time protection and subsequently free trade England. The identical spectacle s presented to-day by the one-time pro-

tectionist leather manufacturers, who now are undertaking trips to Washington in favor of free trade on hides. Neither from protectionist nor fre

trade employers need the employed ever expect to have any good wind blow to them. Under free trade as under protection, the employed are wage slaves. Exploitation is bound to become intenser and ever intenser, in the measure that canitalism progresses. As free trade marks a stage of higher capitalism than protection, so is free trade bound to mark an intenser degree of exploitation. It is but a Mephistopheliar troke of fate that the leading ex-protectionists who have risen to the fre trade stage of capitalism are after free hides-the hides for their wares and the hides of their wage slaves.

There is trouble brewing in Japan Seven hundred thousand soldiers re turning from war want employment that cannot be found. They will learn that apitalism in Japan will use them in its interests, just the same. Whereas they were formerly the army of national deense, they will now be the reserve army of the unemployed; where in the forme instance they beat down the enemie of Japan, they will in the latter beat down the wages and subsistence of their fellow proletariat. Was there ever such an ignoble change in affairs-such a contemptible reward for services valiantly rendered? No wonder there is trouble brewing in Japan!

We do not, as a rule, make any men tion in this column of affairs that per tain entirely to the business department. but just at present circumstances war rant a departure from the rule. In the business department notes, which appear elsewhere in this issue, the record shows that subscriptions to the Weekly People are not coming in as they should. Far from it. The trouble seems to be that the work of getting subscriptions is done by fits and starts, instead of by steadily maintained effort.

We know of no agency whereby the workingman can be reached with th indulging towards these men in the principles and tactics of the Party, that is equal to the Weekly People. The paper must be brought to their attention and it is for this, among other purposes, that we are organized. By working together, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. from Canada to the Gulf, we can run up the subscription list for the Weekly People. To all Sections we would sug gest that the Party Press be made feature of the order of business. To the extent that new readers are secured, just to that extent is the influence of the movement being spread. It is high time that we had this work well in hand. Now, then, to the work, all of us, Mailly's answer, in his Toledo "So cialist," to Berger's charge, in his Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald," that the former had grafted on the national committee by employing his wife at ten dollars a week and concealing the fact in his financial report-is crushing. It is a typical answer from the privately-owned "Socialist" party press. The answer consists in a double column almost full-page long article, in which the charge is wholly ignored, and Berger is gone for on such irrelevant matter as his alleged Hearstism. DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. Grand Central Palace, Lexington ave. 43rd and 44th street, N. Y. City, Thursday, November 30, (Thanksgiving Day).

A. SPINRAD - NEXT!

Elsewhere in this issue will be found what purports to be a criticism of the statistical portion of the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," recently published in these columns. The critic, a Mr. A. Spinrad, jauntily pronounces the figures given in the address an attempt to "deceive the workingmen," to "grossly deceive them"; he claims the arguments contain "ridiculous intimations," that they are a "flagrant misapplication of figures"; finally, that they are an "affront to the intelligence" of "sane men"-he being, of course, one of the "intelligent" and "sane."

Mr. Spinrad, it will be noticed by reading his criticism, makes just two points.

The first point made relates to the mestion of the share or percentage of conditions are even worse than they ap-Labor. In the address it is figured that the share of the Working Class in 1900 was, in round figures, 17 per cent. of the product of its labor. Mr. Spinrad gives this statement the lie. He takes the instance of a baker. Says he: The master baker sells the loaf for 10 cents and the journeyman baker receives 2; is it correct to say that the percentage of the journeyman baker is 20 and the percentage of the master baker 80? No! Remember, argues our "intelligent and sane" critic, that the master baker has to pay for the wheat from which the flour is ground .- The answer to all this is: The first requirement for intelligent and sane criticism is the careful reading of the thing criticised. There is not a line, or a word, in that part of the address to justify the error into which Mr. Spinrad falls, to wit, that the mdividual workingman, or the individual capitalist, is under the microscope. It is clearly brought out throughout that passage that, not the individual workingman, but the Working Class, not the individual capitalist, but the Capitalist Class is being considered. Unquestionably, it would be an error, in the in stance cited, to say that that particular journeyman baker was plundered out of 80 per cent of the product of HIS labor,

or that that particular capitalist HIMSELF pocketed 80 per cent of the cost of the loaf of bread. That particular journeyman baker could not be plundered to the amount of 80 per cent of the value of the loaf, because into the value of that loaf went the labor of the wheat-raiser, of the flour-grinder, the transportation and other labor, in none of which he took a share; nor could that particular master baker have pocketed that 80 per cent as his gains, because he had to purchase the flour and thus paid for the labor of producing it, transporting it, etc. When that loaf of bread leaped into existence, ready for consumption, it was not the product of any one individual workingman, or individual craft. It was the joint product of a number of crafts and craftsmen that worked successively upon the raw material that went into the composition of the losf When that loaf appeared, and could be got for 10 cents, it contained the crystallized labor of ALL these crafts. In each of its successive stages there was laid up an additional deposit of plunder: at each stage the material that was turned out contained fresh values, produced by, but not paid to the workingman: at each stage the amount of unpaid-for Labor was thus increased. workers, after the "wages" of the De-When the loaf was finally sold for 10 cents, the total plunder was larger than

is too slim a sum for consideration. the last recorded plunder which was the journeym aggregate plunder was not levied by any one employer, it was levied by all, by the CAPITALIST CLASS: that aggregate plunder was sustained, not by the journeyman baker alone, it was sustained by the WORKING CLASS. The bulk of that 10 cents is plunder-not INDIVIDUAL but CLASS plunder. The figures on the poster, quoted in the address, contain, not in separate, but in dissolved state, so to speak, the class plunder levied upon the Working Class in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. That plunder is correctly and mildy put at 83 per cent of Labor's share. There is a loop-hole through which the Spinrads may here try to slip. They may, perceiving the fallacy of their individual journeyman baker's illustration. The New York "Commercial," Standsay: "Very well: the conclusion in the ard Oil organ, is talking out of school address concerning the 83 per cent of again. Says it: plunder levied by the Capitalist Class is wrong even then. It would be right if "The French cotton spinners told the manufacturing and mechanical Working Class worked only on articles President Loubet they were going to turned out by the several crafts among cone against the American speculator with statistics. They better get somethemselves only. But these workingmen body to put a few francs into the pool. have to work upon raw materials raised Our statisticians can prove that the upon farms"; and, falling back upon world is either round or square by the their baker-shop illustration, the Spinrads may, like the "intelligent and sane" same set of figures." people that they are, proceed to clinch their point with the argument: "the It will not do to let the truth of that figures on the poster, quoted in the adlast sentence take possession of the minds of the workers. They will then lress, say nothing concerning the values free themselves from the thralldom of of agricultural products or the wages there paid." This would be a clincher, in- the fake statistics of capitalism.

deed, only if the Spinrads dared go further and claim that wages are higher in agriculture than in manufacture. Obviously, if wages ranked higher on the farm than in the mill, the conclusion in the address would be false, "deceptive," "flagrantly deceptive," an "affront to the intelligent and same," etc. It so happens, however, that agricultural labor is notoriously the worst paid. Not only is it not higher than, not only is it not equal to, but it is savagely below industrial earnings. The address, accordingly, by taking the best paid branch of Labor as standard, presented the condition of the whole Working Class in the best possible light. Seeing that the poster said nothing concerning agricultural wealth and wages, the address left that untouched. . It did so relying upon the general knowledge on the subject-also relying upon the "intelli gent and sane" Spinrads to afford the speaker, as our jaunty critic now does. opportunity to bring out the fact that

pear from the figures given by the poster. The second point made by Mr. Spinrad is that, to estimate the share of Labor from the figures given by the poster on wages, is wrong because "salaries" are not included. He asks "are not clerk and office hire 'labor'?" and he proceeds to give a sample of his "intelligence and sancness" by quoting, not Census figures, but New York World Almanac estimates, and then caps the elimax of "intelligence and sanity" by accepting all these "salaries" as "wages."-To that the answer

First. One Depew's or McCurdy's "salary" is larger than the combined wages of whole rafts of their clerks engaged in office work. The Depews and McCurdys have a way of calling "wages" the plunder which they grab under the title of "salary," and of calling themselves "labor" by virtue of their drawing such "wages." And their statisticians act obedient to the fraud. The "intelligent and same" Spinards may fall into the trap, or may like to accept such claims: the "unintelligent and insane" Socialist repels the imposition. The "salaries," that presidents, directors, etc., of the large capitalist concerns pocket, are not wages. These salaries are plunder that they levy upon those of their fellow stock-holders who are not themselves wealthy enough to become directors and run the concern. These salaries are, like taxes and other things which Mr. Spinrad wrongly deducts from the capitalist plunder, a plunder levied upon other plunderers. That is the secret of the recent rumpus among the insurance magnates, and of the per iodical rumpuses that break out among railroad and other magnates. It requires a curious grade of "intelligence and sanity" to accept the grotesque claim of these sublimated plunders that they are "labor" and that these so-called salaries. pocketed for doing nothing, are "wages." Second. There ARE clerks doing office work, and who ARE wage-earners. The earnings of these do properly belong in an estimate of wages. But these earnings are entitled to consideration only if they would materially affect conclu They do not. For one thing, the total number of clerks, including bookkeepers and accountants, given in the Census for 1900, is 885,007, in other words an insignificant figure when compared with the many millions of the other wage slaves, so-called handworkers; for another thing, the total wages of these real office



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER IONA. THAN

Brother Jonathan-It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

Uncle Sam-That's something new, As a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.-I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S .- That's severe. And why this severity?

B. J .-- I'll tell you. There are, thousands upon thousands of people, na hundreds of thousands who are conte with their lot, and submissive to t existing order of things. I don't say th are as happy as I'd like to see them. B they are happy now with their lo

Down comes Socialism upon them, stir. the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse. U. S .- Let's see. You can't fiv. You

are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the great pleasures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.-Bravo, well nut!

U. S .--- And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings? B. J .- Exactly! Now is not that per-

verse? U. S .- Yes; THAT would indeed be

perverse; but such is not Socialist agita-B. J .-- What else is it? U. S .- Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance on your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness?" B. J .-- He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite within me, and to be-

come positively happy.

est manifesto issued by their tomtit Count Witte. The manifesto deserves to be scanned clause by clause. It runs thus: "Brother Workmen-"

"Get to your work."

concealed under the sheep's skin. "Cease making disturbances, and have

their present state of misery, with

monk would be.

say to the other set: "Get to your work"; they should say: "Let us al get to our work". The wolf's claws seem to be too long to remain wholly

pity on your wives and children". That's just what they have-"pity on their wives and children"-whence they refuse to leave these any longer the prospect of future misery morefold, unless they do "disturb" things. "Do not listen to bad advice". The advice the workingman has hitherto been listening to brought him to his present pickle. Moreover, it sounded very much like the one Witte is now ladeling out. The only difference is that

Why, we thought we were all "broth rs". One set of brothers should not



Oh, they are "brothers"! But yesterday the Witte set would not wine their feet upon the workingman: today they are his brothers. Truly, in revolutions, men ripen fast. Truly, also The Devil being sick, the Devil a

The atte is the ostrich fatuous trick. Even if a Socialist political body sought to ignore the Question of Unionism, the Question of Unionism will not ignore it. The inevitable result, of such a policy of cowardice is to lapse under the domination of capitalist "Unionism." and thence unavoidably into corruption and

Such, in condensed form, are the tenets that have been dubbed "Impossibilism." These tenets may be still further condensed into the maxim: "No Socialist mism, no emancipation of the Working Class, no Socialist Republic." The s Angeles "Common Sense" admits the L W. W. to be a "truly Socialist ic organization," nevertheless, it uld rather see such a truly Socialist body "die than live, and that quickly"if, that admittedly good thing should lead to certain results!

Such exactly was the intellectual posture of the statuemakers of Diana when, realizing that Christianity would wipe away their occupation, they ran through

the streets of Ephesus crying: "Great is Diana!" Such exactly was the intellectual posture of the clergy towards Keppler's work on astronomy that they ed threatened to overthrow the myth of the earth being the center of the universe, and thereby to affect their rule. Such, exactly, is, to-day, the intellectual posture of the same element towards evolution. Aye, such, exactly, is it was not then, as now, ladeled out in overalls. Whatever advice the workingman may now listen to can not possibly be worse than the advice he formerly swallowed up credulously, and now has got onto

"The Emperor has ordered us to derote special attention to the labor ques-

That's just what the enlightened workingman does not want them to, and has got tired of their doing. In Russia, as in America, the Labor-fleecers class have been long doing nothing but "devoting attention to the labor que tion"-special, specialer, specialest attention. The workingman now proposes to devote his own attention to his own

concerns. "For this purpose, his Majesty has created a minister of trade and commerce which must especially seek to establish just relations between workmen and employers."

Fudge! The age of miracles is over. "Just relations between workmen and employers" could only be a miracle. How come there to be employers, how workmen? Surely no man out of a lunatic the posture of the Capitalist Class to-sylum would think of working for an-hides. These men do not want "tariff day, November 30, (1) mards Secialism. The feature of the other if he could work for himself. Are tinkering," at least not on hides. On that Don't fail to attend.

pharasaic cant about the mutuality of the nterests of the workingman and the employer, of the bloodsucked and the bloodsucker. Telling them that if either encroached upon the other they would be fought by him-by him who, in his last annual message, dendunced as intolerable the action of some letter carriers to do just what the railroad magnates engaged in the transportation of the mails did with his approval, to wit, organize for the purpose of bringing political pressure upon Congress to raise the appropriations for their incomes, and who enforced his denunciations by causing the said "culprit" letter carriers to be

dismissed from the service .- What a picture of IMPUDENCE! And the two pictures illumined each other. Impotent Pure and Simpledom

was too craven to cry "Shame!" upon the impudence; impudent Capitalism drew sap from the knock-kneed impotence before it.

AFTER HIDES.

The Democratic Governor of Massahusetts, William L. Douglas, of shoe making fame, and the Republican Governor-elect, Curtis Guild, Jr., together with many other Republican as well as Democratic leading employers of Labor, appeared in person or by telegram, on 10th instant before the President, and urged the removal of the duty on

Third. The taking up of the clerks, etc., would require the thorough handling of another feature of capitalism-its wastefulness. It is no legitimate picture of the situation to deduct from the capitalist plunder the amounts that the inherent wrongfulness of capitalism, compels it to expend. Directly productive labor will rise in numbers under civilized conditions; servicelabor of the kind required by competitive commerce is wasteful labor that civilized conditions will reduce to a minimum. The reasoning and figures in the address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" are confirmed by the critique of Mr. Spinrad. / Mr. Spinrad elegantly says that Socialists lie. Whoever may be the liar in the premises, it is not the Socialist .- Next!

pew-McCurdy class have been deducted,

B. J .-- Certainly! U. S -And such is the case with Socialism: and that is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.-What danger?

U. S .-- The danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual does the canitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working peo-* ple, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S .- The only perverseness in this case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors who, seek to lull into security a nation three is now being sucked day by day by tapeworm of capitalism which it igni antly is carrying in its inside.

It is reported that Secretary Shaw doubts if the Treasury reserves will relieve the "money market." If they don't, what then? These are wintry days and the industrial outlook appears to be of a like character.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

CORRESPONDENCE 1-2:5~1

CORRESPONDENTS WEG PREVER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES TRETE OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Having recently made a two weeks' agitation tour in New Jersey, I wish to give little account of . my impressions of conditions there. While the State is not very large in territory it is a big state industrially. Its industries are varied, some of them very highly developed; others rapidly developing. From my knowledge of the country, I should say that no state in the union offers a better outlook for our movement than New Jersey.

But it seems to me that as yet very few of our class have been reached in that state. I do not say this in disparagment of our Party organization The Party has had a severe fight to hold a position; it has held it, and many outside the ranks are soming to see that the Party's position is the right

Now that the Party's position is secure, and has earned the respect of the working class, it is the duty of the organization to sound an advance all along the line. Election day has passed, and the capitalist class have given us "our" returns. Well, we may accept it as a certain amount of expression allowed us by that class, but we do not accept it as the entire vote of the Socialist Labor Party. I was in Hoboken on election day, and at a polling place where a Party member went to cast his vote, he was not given an S. L. P. ballot until he made a kick for it. But as said before election day is passed. What to do NOW-that is the thing.

From what I have seen in New Jersey the answer is plain. We must push Industrial Unionism for all we are worth. Socialist unionism must enter the shops and wake up the wage slaves. Yes, comrades, there are thousands of workingmen in New Jersey, and not there alone, who stand in as abject dread of the boss as any chattel slave who felt, the sting of the whip. And with their lack of knowledge, what else is to be expected? The boss of the big silk mill, of the big sewing machine works, etc., etc., is the master of the bread. At his nod they work and get a bite for themselves, and families; should he frown them away want and desnair face them at once. Comrades, carry into the shops where you work the message of Indus-trial Unionism, organize the Industrial Workers of the World. Fear no man, be not afraid and you will fan inte flame that wonderful ember, Class Consciousress, that lives, though smothered, in the breast of every true workingman. Go into the I. W. W. with all your energy. We have the knowledge to impart that will emancipate our class, and having that knowledge our duty in the premises stands out plain as a pike staff.

While I met many fine comrades in New Jersey I cannot close without g upon one section which, as a whole, is an exceptional one. That is assaic County with headquarters in group of comfades who are so well I will promise also to investigate the drilled and energetic as the Paterson reasons why the residents of Quincy comrades. The secret of it, I think, is that they are educating, not only the out- fare which is paid by the residents of along. They keep up educational meetings at which some pamphlet- is read and discussed. Outsiders are brought to hear the discussions, they become educated and join in the work. The organization attends to every detail right to the dot; I learn from The People iness office that Paterson is by far the banner city for Weekly People readers in New Jersey. And so it is all along the line. They understand Industrial Unionism thoroughly and are working for it. When all New Jersey towns have a bunch of men like these comrades of Paterson, the cold chills will run down the spine of the capitalist Philip Veal. New York, November 11.

VEAUS IMPRESSIONS OF NEW | hooks to catch suckers to cast their ballots for them. They brag about their increased vote and smile derisively at the small vote of the S. L. P. But can any common sense man, be he a Socialist or not, put forward the claim that a vote cast for a man advocating such a principle as embodied in the enclosed circular is a vote for Socialism? But what does that matter to these

> fellows; it is the vote and the vote only that counts with them. To educate the workers into a class conscious understanding, that these mergers will go on in spite of "the vote," until the working class takes and holds

> their own and ousts the capitalist should be the aim of every one who calls himself a Socialist. Note how glibly Mr. Turner talks

about the prosperity of "our city." "Our city," indeed. Who does he mean by "our"? The working class? Oh, no, ilk caters, the fast dying middle class. I am only sorry to say that Mr. Turner failed to be elected; for the more of his kind there can be put into the legislative halls of the country the easier it will be to show the rank and file of the "So-

of men of his kind. S. V. Krouthen. So. Boston, November 11.

[Enclosure.] Dear Sir:

The present Street Railway fares from Boston to Quincy are excessive and disproportionate to the rates charged for similar distances in other directions.

These unfair conditions inflict con stant hardships upon many residents and impede the growth and prosperity of our city. Presuming that you are one of the many citizens who are anxious to secure relief from this burden. I take the lib erty to remind you that a Measure known as Senate Bill No. 280 now pending in the General Court provides for the consolidation of all Steam and Electric roads in this State making one gigantic trust or "Merger."

This bill was introduced during the last session of the Legislature; it was they are terror stricken; should he turn referred to the session of 1906. If this measure is enacted into law it will not only cancel all hopes for a reduction of fares, but will, it is reasonable to assume, increase our present burdensome rates. Great efforts should be made to secure the defeat of this bill by electing representatives positively pledged to fight against it by voice and vote. As a candidate in this district for representation, I stand pledged unalterably in opposition to this oppressive bill. If elected I shall exert my utmost efforts to secure the passage of such necessary legisla-

tion as will in the future make compulsory the submission of all such measures as this "Merger bill" to a referendum vote of all the citizens, a right and privilege enjoyed in many of the states of this union. If the voters of this dis-I have not before met a trict will give me their political support cannot ride to Boston for the rate of

other cities and towns within a corre-

SENTIMENTAL SOCIALISM. .To the Daily and Weekly People :-Returning one evening last winter from a Labor Lyceum meeting held by an S. L. P. section, the writer was accompanied by a friend of Auld Lang Syne whom he met there, and as the intimacy was sufficient to justify criticism, severe as well as personal, it took the form of accusation: "Comrade, you spoke well in the discussion: but not to ad vantage. You are too serious and sentimental. What the deuce have quotations from Shakespeare or even from

the scriptures got to do with economics Cut it out and give us mathematical facts and you will keep us more that way.' My vocal powers were for the time paralyzed and mute from this ponderous indictment, and I fell into a brown study Memory reverted to the village academy of thirty odd years ago, when I certain-

ly did learn of Adam-Smith and of political and moral economy, of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, enough, perhaps, to talk about, and impress a listener that I knew much more, if I only choose to tell it. Another memory followed, of the village grocery store, where, as a humble wage worker, I learned to solve such intricate problems mathematical and financial, as consisted

in measuring five pecks out of a bushe it is the class to which he and all his of potatoes; and to purchase a barrel of sugar at the woirdupoise weight, sixteen ounces to the pound, and to weigh out at retail by the apothecary's weight of twelve ounces each-that being a palpable pound in its own environment and opportunity-and so exploit the cialist" party the fallacy of expecting a guileless village proletariat. The musty social revolution under the leadership maxim of "no sentiment in business" was as potent then as to-day. "Get all you can" from the victims; "return the least possible" and the result is profit.

And profit is the shrine at which we worship, But the Nazareth Carpenter taught a

different philosophy: "Give and it shall be given you": good measure, heaped up, pressed down, and running over. It was Shakespeare who wrote of the "labor we delight in, physics pain." And so I answer the scoffer who asks: "In your system, will not every fellow want the soft, easy job; and none be willing to take the hard one?"-Not so fast, my good sir! There will be no hard jobs in our system. Each will find the task that he is master of; and being master 'twill be but a pleasant and healthful

exercise, conducive to sound sleep and hearty digestion, an antidote to pain. And then the power of voice restored gave an answer to my friend; Every nation has its ideals. The American people hold the ideal of the Christian faith: the ideal of bearing each others hurdens. Shall the Socialist ignore the ideal or forget to yield it sympathy and due respect?-Will repetition of its precepts to indicate the proletarian character of him who chose his comrade from the humble toilers of the sea, who spake rebuke to the young plutocrat: 'Go sell thy goods and restore to them

from whom it was defrauded"-will such sentiment be a hindrance to seek ers for the truth and light? Nay, nay, my comrade, I will not for yet a while discard those trusty weapons. sympathy and sentiment. They served the cause of ore and will again me thinks. Therefore, Bid Paul the eco-

nomic to plant most diligently while Apollo of the sentiment shall water faithfully; and great will be the increase of the bountiful harvests we will gathe in the promised land of economic equity; in the day of the Socialist Republic, the Co-operative Commonwealth,

G. W. Tracy. Syracuse, N. Y., November 12. HOW PROF. CLINEY BOUGHT "WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?" AND SET A GOOD EXAMPLE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-Yesterday morning I took a trip up to the Trinity College, accompanied by a stock of New York Labor News Company literature: Arriving on the college plaza I started to interview the boys calling their attention as follows: "Gentlemen, I represent the New York Labor News Company and have a five cent book here called : 'What Means This Strike?" containing an address delivered to the working class of New Bedford, Mass., by Daniel De Leon." Thereupon the students surrounded me and one fellow said : "Ain't you one ner of Park and Broad streets, recent-"Yes," I replied. "Well," says he, "you people are prejudiced." "In what way?" I asked him.

any now! Then the boys laughed at him and invited me to go into the class rooms where lectures on economics were about to be given by Professors Cliney and Morton. Escorted by the crowd I was soon ushered up to Professor Cliney, who rapped for order, whereupon I showed him the book "What Means This Strike?" stating it was a short address on the historical and economic labor movement of this country.

The professor replied by digging down n his pocket for a wallet as old as some of the economic books he lectured on; and handed me five cents saying that he would read it thoroughly! Then the boys started to purchase the

same pamphlet and I sold \$2.00 worth! As I was leaving the place, in front of he dormitory, some "missionary's" son threw some water at me, which landed on my arm, but nevertheless did not dampen my feelings of success! Was I serenaded or hazed?

Samuel Stodell. Hartford, Conn., November 10.

STRAINING AT GNATS AND SWALLOWING CAMELS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The following clippings are from the 'Christian Endeavor World," of Ocober 12, 1005, which is, I presume, the official organ of the Christian Endeavor Society. The two, taken together, give one an insight into what was designated by Senator Beveridge as "one of the greatest forces for good in the world." In the first we read the following mestion and answer:

"876. What do you think of the custom, when one is at home but does not wish to see a caller, to send word that one is not at home?

Washington Reader. "It is simply a lie. The fact that the customs of society excuse it, and that it is commonly understood to mean either that the person is not at home, or that the person is engaged and does not wish to see a caller, makes no difference as to the fact. If one is engaged and cannot see a 'caller, that message should be sent, and not a false message."

The editor strains frightfully at the gnat of a trifling conventionality, and in the second, in which it is apparent that a question has arisen in the mind of the correspondent as to the justice of the system under which we live, he swallows a camel. Here it is:

"872. Please give proof, scriptural, if possible, that a man has a right to own land and other property, and work for a reasonable amount of this world's J. G. B. goods. Percy, Ill.

"I do not think it necessary to give proof, but, rather, I should require proof of the opposite statement. There is nothing in the Bible that would forbid the owning of property and working for wages. The single statement that the disciples at Jerusalem had all things in common is not to be taken as a command; and, indeed, this condition at Jerusalem was only temporary, and to neet that particular emergency."

The good man thus swallows the PLOYMENT. whole of Capitalism without so much as batting an eye.

H. J. Brimble. Florence, Colo., November 10.

YOUNG MEN, AGITATE, EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE!

fatten the class which pays you to do To the Daily and Weekly People: Trusting that I have made this matter Last night we organized a society, perbeen a proletarian, too, but now you are so clear to you that you will correct the mis-statement in the above editorial, I a traitor to your class), so please return each be set up as a privately-owned conhaps the first of its kind in the history of the S. L. P. movement in Ohio, The am yours very truly, purpose of our organization is to famil-J. R. Fraser. iarize young men with the idea of So-Here it will be published because this to gather the thing, not the abstraction. cialism, to study its classics, and to de- A "GUARDIAN" WHO DOES NOT velop agitators for this great cause. GUARD wage slaves! With revolutionary S. L. P. greetings, We named our organization "The Young To the Daily and Weekly People :-Men's Educational Club"-a name very The S. L. P. and I. W. W. organizes Henry Fuchrer. appropriate to it: for young men we are, the white, black and yellow slaves for Cincinnati, O., November 15. and to educate we aim and shall cortheir final emancipation. The capitalist THE BALLOT AND THE PARTY. tainly exert our utmost to accomplish it. class divides them for their common en-Although our attendance was not large slavement. There are white labor faat the first time, it was more than recomkirs and white capitalist politicians and pensed by the interest each one took in a white capitalist press and there are the proceedings. The meeting was very also colored labor fakirs, colored capsuccessful. We read and discussed "The italist politicians and a colored capital-Manifesto", under the direction of Comist press. crease of 200 votes at the ballot rades James and Burt Ruggs. We shall One of these colored presses that box. What does a voter for the revolumeet every Friday night at 4761/4 Pearl leads the colored working class to the tionary cause amount to any way if he street, and invite every honest young capitalist shambles is the "Guardian" is not an active member of our party? man, who wants to know and study So-While balloting is a good thing a real in Boston. It pretends to be the cialism, to join us. "Guardian of the negro interests," but live organization is more essential. With-We wish to express our gratitude to you shall see in what manner. And out that to back up the ballot, the ballot the Hungarian Branch S. L. P. for givwhich "negro's interests" it guards. will be merely an expression of opposiing us their headquasters for permanent I sent before the election a letter to tion. use. Let this our work serve as a Last year the Socialist Labor Party the "Guardian," in which I explained the suggestion to all the comrades throughpolled 113 votes; this fall our highest reason why the colored workers ought out the country. Organize, teach, and to join the S. L. P. and I. W. W., vote vote on our State ticket was 129, our agitate our young men! Let these orfor their emancipation and "take and lowest vote sixty-six. The "Socialist ganizations form the modern powerhold" the land and the means of produc-Party" last fall had 777, this fall their ful anti-slavery guns, which will strike tion, to which THEY ALONE have a candidate polled 424. Their highest vote down the ranks of the capitalists, never right in common with the white workers. was 590-quite a slump. to rise again! From now on and for some time to I analyzed in a clear manner the enslav-Yours fraternally, ing mechanism of capitalism and proved come I shall only count as actual votes Isidore Zwick, Rec. Sec'y. that the interests of the colored workers the membership in our Section. Just Cleveland, O., Nov. 13. are identical with those of the white so long as the American working class workers and the interest of colored is not organized in an economic union workers are opposed to those of colored based on the class struggle, just so long Watch the label on your paper. That and white capitalists and the interests will the working class find itself between will tell you when your subscription exof white workers are opposed to those the devil and the deep sea. pires. First number indicates the month, Otto Steinhoff of white and colored capitalists. I looked week after week, the letter failed to ap- | Columbus, Ohio, November 10.

AN EDITORIAL MIS-STATEMENT CORRECTED. (Copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the Dayton "Daily News.") Dayton, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 10, 1905. "Not one vote was cast against any man's going to work and making a living."

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renders the employer.

at the horror .- Why?

ing. Think ye the "Christian ministers"

H. I. N., CINCINNATI, O .-- The 1900

Census gives 114, 460 lawyers, of whom

Editor Dayton "Daily News," Dayton, Ohio, Dear Sir:

Above you will find an article clipped from the bottom of the editorial column. of to-day's issue of the "News" with which I beg to differ and with which an ever larger proportion of our people will differ as they come to know just what we free American citizens do vote for on each recurring election day.

I may say, with absolute assurance of being able to demonstrate my position, that the statement contained in that article is utterly false.

Do not understand me by this to mean that the editor would deliberately utter a falsehood upon so grave a matter that involves the livelihood, the well-being, the happiness, and, in many, many in-

stances, the lives of our people. Man, in all ages and in all places, is dependent upon the system of industry employed. These must be there, ready in vogue in that age and at that place to be had, at periods of expansion. For for the method by which he shall obtain the right to "go to work to make a be unemployed, that is starving. They living." In the savage ages and in sevage are periodically laid on the shelf, when places, when and where man and the not needed, and taken off the shelf, when land and all known instruments of proneeded, like summer and winter clothes, duction are free, man is free to work In other words, capitalist society is corfor a living by hunting and fishing and ner-stoned on wide-spread human suffer-

by practising whatever of agriculture he may know and by manufacturing are unaware of this fact? Yet they wink whatever of clothing and utensils for

himself that he may require. And from that time and condition we can easily trace the various systems of 1.010 are women.

W. O. F., WASHINGTON, D. C .-- The industry successively in vogue through the barbarous and feudal ages down to watch-dogs of capitalism in the pure and our present age and country, wherein simple so-called Unions growl and snap the land, originally free and without the moment they hear Socialist economany other right of tenure save that of ics preached. The watchdogs of the A, use, has come into the possession of a F. of L., who are A. F. of Lites first and small proportion of our people; and the Socialists afterwards, growl and snap the machinery or tools of production inmoment they hear Socialist Unionism, vented and manufactured by the working that is the I. W. W., preached. Where class, has also come into possession of is the difference between the two watchthese same people, known as the capdogs?

italist class; and the situation NOW IS R. McD., BUFFALO, N. Y .- First: The that the working class cannot work amount of money (coin and paper) now for a living unless some member of the in circulation in the country is \$2,519,capitalist class who owns the land, 142,860. originally-free, and the tool, invented Second. The wealth of the country.

exclusive of money, is variously estimated to be between 94 and 95 billions

Third. Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" has never been answered.

THE COURTS HAVE TIME AND TIME AGAIN DECIDED.THAT | terests"? I know, Mr. Editor of the "Guardian," MAN HAS NO RIGHT TO EMyou are too busy with misleading your

The only people who voted for "man's right to go to work to make a living" were those who voted for the Socialist Labor Party; which party alone stands upon the principle of man's right to labor and to own the whole product of that labor.



NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONTHOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CAREY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. 0-1-

S. L. D., MADISON, WIS .- The work-A. C. V., CLEVELAND, O .- We are under the impression that there is a Bongman does more than to produce new hemian translation of Eugene Sue's values for the capitalist. He also preserves for the capitalist the value of the works.

5

F. H., SOUTH OMAHA, NEB .- The latter's machinery. Machinery, not in operation, deteriorates. When it is in opunique iniquity of chattel slavery, think ye, was that the Southern whites eration it passes its value to the product. children from their female This value goes into the value of the had goods, and is recovered by the capitalist. slaves, and these children were kept in bondage? Nothing "unique" Marx quotes in a foot-note an English in that. It is an iniquity shared capitalist who estimated at 1,200 pounds. sterling the loss that he sustained by wage slavery. Look at the rafts of foundlings and other waifs in capitalistthrough the deterioration of his machinsociety. Stack's of them are the progenyery during a stoppage of work. When of capialists from female wage slaves, closely looked into this fact discloses an additional source of labor exploitation. Are these children not kept in the bondage of wage slavery Why, they are sold The workingman receives nothing whatby the car-loads-"apprenticed" is the ever for this incidental service that he weet term-to farmers and other employers in the West, or are wage slaves D. I. W., HELENA, MONT .- The capialist system can simply not work withright at home. The only improvement in out there is a large reserve army of un-

wage slavery over our chattel slavery is that society can not step from the latter but only from the former into the Sothem to be "ready to be had" they must cialist Republic. A. O. G., ANADA, CAL .-- The mem-

her of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. referred to must be Cronin. He voted against adopting the constitution. He afterwards, however, voted to incorporate his organization, the A. L. U., in the I. W. W. Upon the strength of that, and his pledge of fidelity he was elected. The S. T. & L. A. delegation did not vote for him.

R. E., NEW ORLEANS, LA .- True enough, protection helped capitalism along. It may be said to have been one of the artificial means that boosted the capitalist into existence. It does not follow from that that the abolition of the tariff will bring down the capitalist. The putting out of the fire in the oven does not destroy the bread that was just baked in it. It is a free trade lie that the abelition of the tariff would destroy the Trusts. It may destroy some; but even these will re-rise, only upon international basis. The tariff, no more than the expropriation of the peasantry from their lands, created the capitalist: the only difference is that, without the tariff and such expropriations and such other appliances and means to boot, the process of capitalist-building would have been infinitely slower.

A. E. N., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-There is no such passage or charge in the address. The way to handle such backbiters is to demand of them to put their finger upon the alleged passage. We never heard of a Congress for the prevention of the growth of Socialism. Could never have referred to any.

A. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Trautmann was not expelled from the Brewer's Union. He was expelled or removed from the editorship of the Bauer-Zeitung. This was done because he took part in the Chicago conference which issued the Industrialist Manifesto. The Executiva Committee ordered a referendum, he was

sustained, but counted out. F. S., TOLEDO, O .- Bees don't produce an abstraction of honey: they do not produce "honeyism": they produce HONEY. Hence they labor collectively and deposit their product, not in individual deposits but in a collective hive. the dirty work (two to one you have, If Socialist papers were expected to produce an abstract idea, they might the correspondence to the office of the cern. The true mission of a true Social-Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, N.Y. ist paper is, however, different. It is

and made by the working class, will permit him to do .so. This capitalist class has come into possession of the land and tools through the instrumentality of his government. That is what government is for, to enable the ruling class to rob and keep in subjection, legally, of course, the class terest the colored worker more to know that alone produces wealth, and that government is maintained through the Republican and Democratic and the various reform parties; so that every vote cast for those parties was a vote to

perpetuate the present system of industry, viz: the capitalist system, WHERE-IN

worth of dollars.

pear. what Roosevelt says, how Alice Roosevelt wears her corsets and what some capitalist politician stupidly utters than to know how to vote for his emancipation from capitalist cannibalism? Whose interests do you guard, O, "Guardian"? The negro workingman's interests or the "negro idleman's (capitalist's) in-

race (the proletarian part of it) into the belief that the Republican ultra-capitalist party is their "friend" and tell them all kinds of funny stories, so that they forget about their conditions of abject slavery and work to feed and

Now, I want to know does it in-

WORTHY OF INITIATION. To the Daily and Weekly People: Eleven of the workers in the shop I am in, have organized a book club. Each contributes' ten cents a week and gets a book in turn. This plan makes it possible to get books without feeling the expense very much. It depends upon the promoter of the club to make a success of it by seeing to the collections and selecting good reading. J. B. Chicago, October 9,

USING REACTION TO CATCH VOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The enclosed circular will give the readers of The People an idea of how the sixty-five. candidates of bogus Socialism bait their

sponding distance. Yours respectfully, Levi H. Turner. Candidate of the Socialist Party for Representative.

AN INTERESTED AND INTEREST ING SECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People :--Section Passaic County, S. L. P., held its regular educational class session this evening. There was a large attendance. The editorial in to-day's Daily People was read and debated. After two of the comrades had expressed themselves, the chair was taxed to keep tab on to whom the floor belonged. The result was an animated and enlightening discussion on of the fellers that spoke for the Industhe New York contest, and the influence trial Workers of the World at the corlikely to flow therefrom.

Next Friday evening the study of ly?" "Value, Price and Profit" will be begun. Each member of the class is expected to answer questions proposed by the demonstrator on the lesson. If any comrade wishes to know what we are doing in Paterson let him or her take a trip to our town any Friday evening. The meeting room is at Helvetja Hall (top floor), 54 and 56 Van Houten street. The election returns from fifteen of the forty districts in the city give the S. L. P. 189. The county contains : Pater-

son, forty districts; Passaic, twelve; townships, cight; boroughs, five; total, R. Berdan. Paterson, N. J., November 10.

"You didn't answer our questions then very satisfactory !" "Didn't our answers satisfy the work-

ng class in that neighborhood?" 'You're against the rich too much

as if they didn't have any rights." Then I told him that the capitalists

are raising a prejudice against themselves by doing "missionary" work with insurance funds.

Next I told him to fire questions if he had any and he replied that he hadn't second, the day, third the year.

To the Daily and Weekly People :--We are slightly disfigured, but still in the ring. Our vote has fallen off some, whereas the membership of our Section has increased. One new member in our Section is worth more than an in-

is the organ of the white and colored Hence it must be in the nature of a hive -owned by all the Socialist bees.

F. D., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- He who believes in municipal ownership under capitalism puts his foot into his mouth if, in the same breath, he seeks to smash the Trusts.

J. B. C., NEW ORLEANS, LA .-- First. The Socialist Labor Party, not being a lunatic asylum, never youched for the class-consciousness of its vote. He must be a lunatic who would vouch for the quality of thousands of votes cast by people whom he does not know from Adam. What the S. L. P. has vouched for and does vouch for is the class-consciousness of its organization. You are unable to point to a single act of the-S. L. P. with a flaw in that, It fuses with neither capitalist politicians, nor bourgeois policies, nor yet with the Civie Federationized A. F. of L .- There goes one-half of the bottom from under your reasoning that, because the S. L. P. as well as the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation Party lost heavily at this election, therefore, the two are of the "same ., clay."

Second. The said A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation party has made it its special brag that its vote was large and ever larger; it made that an argument why it and not the S. L. P. should be supported; and it used that as a "proof" of its superiority. It furthermore, laimed that all that is wanted is votes, and never mind the condition of the

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st. m, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-5 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) fotice-For technical reasons no party uncements can go in that are not

in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE, Regular meeting held at 2-6 New ade street, New York, November 17, 1905, Present: Crawford, Gillhaus, Hosack, Lechner, Olson and Teichlauf. Gillhaus chairman.

Financial report for week ending Nomber 11; receipts, \$57.59; expendiures, \$45.98.

Press Committee reported progress. Organization and Agitation Commitee asponds on the dratt of by-laws subitted by Massachusetts General Committee. National Secretary instructed to return the draft with a letter embodyg a few changes needed to bring the document in harmony with the Party Constitution

Communications: From R. Stevens, on Veal stopping there on agi-ation tour; from Kleiminger, Chicago, on I. W. W. matters and stating three new members joined Section; from P. Christiansen, member N. E. C. from Dhio: A. S. Dowler, N. E. C. member from Texas; and Jos. Marek, the Concut member : on the protest of Comrade Janke, Indianapolis, against cerain ads in Weekly People which pro-est was referred to N. E. C. for action; from B. H. Williams, general organizer, reporting from Eureka, Cal., had a busy id. successful week, strong interest aroused for Industrial Unionism, was ably assisted by Party members; held four street meetings, four I. W. W. meetings: from Organizer Young, of Section Douglas, Arizona, I. W. W. orinized there with twenty-three men, re to come; Comrade Brandborg, of Underwood, N. D., on condition in Portand, Oregon, which place he has just left. He says the free speech fight will e carried on by the Section.

The Sub-Committee instructed its Press Committee to see that the Audit mittee, appointed by the N. E. C. has financial report of the Party Press ready for next meeting of the N. E. C. Other action by the Sub-Committee ovides for the sending out of Comade Gillhaus on agitation and organation work. Gillhaus will begin in Binghamton, N. Y., thence through a tion of Pennsylvania working south and west. Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. The regular meeting of the Michigan tate Committee, S. L. P., at Room 10, we Theater Bld., Nov. 16. Smith in hair. Geo: Hasseler, A. Tabinski, G. udulski, C. Schmitt and H. Richter nt. Absent without excuse: L Goldg and E. Barstow, As E. Barstow not attended any meeting since his on nor given any reason for his ce, although notified several times, motion his seat was declared vait, and Section Detroit requested to

Minutes of previous meeting approved. as: "from H. Ulbricht, al information. Is willing to take ld of correspondence plan. Laid over business. From A. E. Higgins, zer Section Kalamazoo, general in-tion, forwarding dues and semi-

and application blanks, \$8.40. Cash on hand, \$20.45. Meeting adjourned.

H. Richter, Secretary, Kraft P. O., Mich. VEAL IN BALTIMORE.

1011-1013 E. Baltimore street, Sunday,

November 26, 2.30 p. m. Philip Veal,

national organizer, will speak on the sub-

ject: "Which truly represents the work-ing class, the Industrial Workers of the

World, or the American Federation of

At the same hall, on Monday, Novem

All honor to the Sections and indi-

ridual members who keep at this work,

Section San Antonio, per Leitner, took

ing the suggestion. LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The sale of literature is picking up

little. The Address on the Preamble o

the Industrial Workers of the World, in

pamphlet form, is being called for and

it is a good one to push at present. Gen-

eral Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, of

the Industrial Workers of the World,

ordered 2,000 copies of this pamphlet.

The following were among the more im-

portant orders received during the past

worth; A. J. Landry, New Orleans 100

I. W. W. pamphlets; Sam Murray Val-lejo, Cal., 100 I. W. W. address; J. Bil-

low, Chicago, \$2.90 worth of books; F.

P. Janke, Indianapolis, 25 Preamble

25

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just now.

address; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles,

books ; W. J. Oberding, Goldfield,

Nev., \$2 worth books and pamphlets;

F. Leitner, San Antonio, 25 Mitchell Exposed; J. E. Lemoine, Goldenbar,

Wash., \$7 worth of books; C. Stark-

nburg, Denver, 1 Infant's Skull; C. P.

Lind, Faribault, Minn., 50cents worth

pamphlets; F. Lighter, Glace Bay, C. B.

2 for pamphlets and leaflets; Philip

Veal, 250 pamphlets and 1,000 leaflets;

F. Delmastro, New Haven, Ct., \$3 for

pamphlets; F. Schade, Wilkesbarre, Pa.,

97 pamphlets I. W. W.; 'H. Carlson,

I. W. W. pamphlets, C. Hoss, Lida, Nev., \$2 worth of

week: Harry Gwynne, Spokane,

on this work.

these meetings a success !

Labor?"

(Continued from page 1.) Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold istence" "A Nation of Fatherless Chilmass meeting in the Labor Lyceum,

dren. Resolutions advocating laws against onvict and Chinese labor were also introduced. The afternoon session began with a

esolution from Max Hayes, of Cleveland, calling on the delegates to support the Pittsburg "Dispatch" as the only union daily in Pittsburg.

ber 27, at 8 p. m., Veal will speak on "Middle Class Municipal Ownership." After reading report of committee on secretary's report, convention adjourned Questions will be answered after each till 9 A. M. Thursday. . address. Readers of The People come

Fourth Day's Session. and bring your friends! Help make Pittsburg, Nov. 16 .- The A. F. of L. convention was opened by Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters' BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES. Union, giving the pedigree of one P. H. Comrades, you have fallen back again.

Scullen, who was alleged to be making For the week ending Saturday, October 18th, we received but 193 subscripitons the organization of so-called Industrial to the Weekly People, and 21 mail sub-scriptions to the Daily People. Of the Peace Societies, a side issue to collecting for himslf the wherewithal to keep himself in existence. total, 214, eight men sent in 80, as fol-The next thing came like a bullet, from lows: R. E. Kortum, St. Louis, 11; Anton Johansen, of the Chicago Federa-Fred Brown, Cleveland, 16; B. H. Wil tion. It was a motion to refuse to acliams, Eureka, Calif., 20; J. Smith, cept the \$100 given by H. C. Frick for Seward, Alaska, 5; E. D. Whalen, Omathe entertainment of the A. F. of L. durha, 6; F, Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., Ö ing the convention here, on the ground A. Johnson, Juneau, Alaska, S; and G. that it was Homestead blood money. Herwath, Detroit, 6 Weekly and 2 Daily.

Frick, it will be recollected, conducted the Homestead strike during Carnegie's absence" abroad. but considering how widespread is our organization the total effort made is President Gompers stated that the orranization cannot refuse to accept the poor, miserably poor. We are sure that money; but that individuals could re-

no Party member is pleased or satisfied at this showing and it is up to you to frain from attending any function paid for by such money. better it. The collective energy of the Johansen then maintained that they Party must be exerted toward getting were in a bad way if they had to secure new readers. Considering its great im their money that way, and was told then portance, which all comprehend, there should not be this need for us urging that the chair doubted the wisdom of accepting the money. Johansen was then instructed to put

his motion in writing.

\$4.75 worth of prepaid subscription This morning's "Despatch" announces cards, and Allegheny County, Pa., per Uhl, took \$10 worth. contribution of \$100 for the same purpose, from George T. Oliver, of the We would recommend that more of Oliver Iron and Steel Company, which our Western comrades read the Daily has fought union labor longer and more People and thus keep in closer touch persistently than any other corporation with events as they occur. Try it three months and you will thank us for makin Pittsburg. The papers announce a contribution of \$1,000 for defraying the expenses of the convention from the Pittburg Publishers' Association, which

is composed of seab daily papers. Mr. Mosses, fraternal delegate from British Trades Congress, then addressed the convention, saying that he had the distinguished honor of being received by the president of the United States in special interview.

In his review of conditions in English trades unions, Mosses said the unions had decreased 557 in number during the past ten years, but that the membership had increased more than half a million Mosses asserted that many unions were a curse; what was needed were fewer unions, more unionism. He advised local organization for hours and conditions, federation for mutual support, and general federation for political and economic reasons. He made a plea for the beneficial feature stating that in Great Britain almost all of the dues went to benefits. the management of the organizations costing almost nothing. Jaures of France, it was stated, had complimented the British Trades Council for laws secured. The fraternal delegate further reported that the Taffe Vale decision , had crippled the trade union as a fighting machine to this day. There is no legal eighthour day in Great Britain. The United Pattern Makers, of which Mosses is the

general secretary, have a nine-hour day,

ing the lines of greatest resistance." Mosses advocated a union card that

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

would be accepted by any union on the face of the earth; one that would finally result in the economic emancipation of the workers by abolishing the millionaire and his antethesis, the pauper.

Did this suit Mr. Gompers, vice-president of the Civic Federation, which has the multi-millionaire, August Belmont, for president?

The speech of the second English fraternal delegate, David Gilmore, was of the pure and Simple type, except as to the organizing of independent political labor parties to work in the future for the emancipation of the working class.

The Canadian fraternal delegate next read a short address.

President Gompers, in answer to fraternal delegate Mosses, spoke of the obstacles to organization in the United States, and said that some organizations had a system of penalizing those who worked overtime; that the organization had almost abolished overtime.

This is something new; at any rate it does not pertain to the union machinist, of whom your correspondent has an extensive knowledge in the Pittsburg district, where the union man who kicks at overtime is the exception and not the rule.

A resolution favorable to the Pittsburg "Despatch" was adopted at 2 p. m.

Fifth Day's Session. Pittsburg, Nov. 17 .- The convention of the A. F. of L. was called to order at 9.30 a. m. and remained in session twenty-five minutes, receiving a telegram from Bryan's "Commoner," joining with others in inviting the next convention to Lincoln, Neb.; and hearing an article read from a paper, stating that an organization calling itself "The National Association of Stationary Engineers,' proposed to join "The Citizens' Industrial Alliance," and adjourned till 2 p. m The afternoon session was started by discussion on labels, on which a lot of time was wasted. The universal label was advocated, in imitation of the I. W. W., but the Label Committee did not deem it wise to bother with a universal

label until there was a more universal demand for the labels now in existence. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Council.

To-day's session was practically a day lost.

The A. F. of L. will swallow the Frick loation. The revolutionary instinct of Johansen has been run into the ground for the time being, such being the mission of the A. F. of L.; and the very line of conduct that has brought the I. W. W. into existence.

"Get honest money, if you can, but if you can't, get money," is the motto of both church and the Gompers' trade union. The idea of Rockefeller contributing to the church, and Frick to the A. F. of L. is enough to disgust any one whose ethical development or knowledge of the labor movement has reached the stage where common ordinary horse sense s a factor.

Another instance deserving mention i the donation of George Oliver to the A. F. of L., which, of course, will be accepted, even though Mr. Oliver is the proprietor of one of the non-union daily papers that are in the combine to fight union labor in the Pittsburg district. While not having the public notoriety of the Carnegie Company and Homestead, the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, of which George Oliver is a member, h waged a relentless war on organized labor long before the Carnegie Company gave the boot toe to unionism. Espec ially to the International Association of Machinists has the Oliver Company shown its contempt, kick after kick be ing given to the I. A. of M. so that today it is a sore spot to the rank and file of the organization. There is quite a hustle going on for offices, as Kidd, fifth vice-president, has refused to be a candidate, and Spencer eighth vice-president, will in all probability have to hustle to hold his job To know and appreciate the desirability of having a steady job as a labor leader (?) it is only necessary to look at the aldermanic proportions of the waist coat dimensions of such men as Duncan, Merrison, Mitchell and Mahon; and Gompers himself is of no mean order. Quite different are these gentlemen and nets of the Civic Federation from the lean, lank, over-worked, cadaverous specimens that constitute the majority of the working class.

with a resolution of sympathy for Russian sufferers "massacred by the insand masses" and appropritaing \$1,000 for the victims. The committee on resolutions very properly substituted "massacred by the masses, incited by police and military authority," but failed to mention the gift of \$1.000. Then came that moment which for

years has been a terror to the A. F. of L. Have not the "Socialists," "the militant Socialists," the "borers from within" been making rapid progress in the A. F. of L.? Did they not the year before last get ten votes, and last year six, and this year intending to make a still more vigorous assault and maybe get two? Surely this will be a battle worth witnessing!

With stern face and majestic mien the chairman of the Resolution Committee held the paper in his hand (and Gompers was seen to take a tighter grip on the gavel) and read: Resolution 131, by Victor Berger. This was a resolution for Congress to

pension all those over sixty years of age, at twelve dollars a month, who had a continuous residence of twenty-one years in this country. Here it was at last, the first shot of

the "Socialist" gun. Would it hit?

The committee did not concur. motion to adopt the committee's report was made and seconded, The chairman put the motion to the convention and

called for remarks. Now, certainly something would be doing, and every one waited with set faces for the onslaught of the valiant defenders of the world's toilers, who

stood for the working class at all times and under all circumstances. And they waited, and waited, and waited.

What: do they blanch at the helm, when the storm beats fiercest? Where is Berger; where is Barnes; where is "Mamie" Haves?; where is any "borer from within" to come to the help of the victims of capitalism?

"He cometh not," the lips of Gompers seemed to say. Down came the gavel and "The motion is carried" sent the first shot from Berger's blunderbuss into the air.

Woe the poor oppressed proletaire who have such careless, weakened, cowardly derelicts to champion their cause! In consecutive order, Resolution 130, on Government insurance in Germany; 137, on militia; 142, on industrialism; 147, on fraternal delegate to Germanyall by Berger-were all killed in short order, with never a word spoken in their support.

But the end was not yet; between Resolution 142 by Berger and the next of Berger's shots, several other matters were acted on, which gave Gompers time to call John B. Lennon to the chair, and enable Gompers to do business with the next Socialist resolution.

It was about this time that the heavyweight "Socialist," the National Secretary of the "Socialist" party, J. Mahlon Barnes, was seen to pick up his overcoat and leave the hall; evidently things were becoming interesting; in fact, too interesting. Hayes taking a back track to Cleveland, Berger not in the hall and Gompers out of the chair ready to do business!

In all probability Berger and the New that no S. L. P. loss of votes can have Orleans and San Francisco conventions In the former instance it is the case of loomed up on the horizon and the prosa courtesan, who, having put on airs pect of being used as a floor mop was toward an honorable woman on the too much for Barnes; at any rate he strength of the large number of her ad stood not on the order of his going, but mirers, is left stripped of admirers and got out at once, so that when the resowith her dishonor only; in the latter lution committee called out Resolution instance, it is the case of an honorable 145, by Victor Berger, none of those who woman, who never gauged the power of stood sponsor for it were in the hall. her influence for decency by the number Resolution 145 "looked with sorrow of her suitors .- There goes the other half on the intimate relation of Gompers with of the bottom from under your reasoning that because the S. L. P. as well as the the great capitalists on the Civic Federation", etc., etc., Morris Braun party lost heavily in votes Of course, the committee didn't conat this election, therefore, the two are of cur and the convention adopted the comthe "same clay." mittee's report. Your thinking powers seem to have improved not one inch beyond where Thus ended the fiasco for the day. they were thirteen years ago, when, with Berger said afterward that he was as bottomless "reasonings," you used to sick in bed; this may be true, but in all tee-hee at the S. L. P. for its Socialism. probability what made him sick was the its class struggle policy, and its principle thought of what he would get if he were that the emancipation of the Working in the convention when those resolutions Class must be the achievement of the came up, as he appeared in the conven-Working Class itself. tion before it adjourned at 12.30 p. m. W. J. O. GOLDFIELD, NEV .- First. Berger says he has four more resolu The S. L. P. man, if elected to office nections to introduce or come up yet, but essarily consults the organization before we shall se what we shall see. . he takes action. Barnes' and "Mamie" Hayes' conduct Second. Whoever says that the Editor in running away is too disgustingly. of The People refuses to correct any contemptible to comment upon. charge that he makes, even if his error Goldstein, of Waltham; Mass., made is proven to him, takes his facts from motion to endorse Gompers' 'position the air. T. C. C., HOUSTON, TEX .- Arbitrarelative to the Civic Federation, but it was not seconded. tion ? What is there to arbitrate between As the Civic Federation resolution was the Working Class and the Capitalist Class? Moreover, who is to be the arbinot supported, Gompers said very little trator! Sixty odd years ago Adam Smith except that he was satisfied with his laid down the maxim: "Whenever the record and was content to not answer legislature attempts to regulate the difthe resolution. The convention then adjourned to



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their necks? Shall we never learn from, experience? by the Might to enforce the Right and F. U., DETROIT, MICH .-- First. The count the vote, are ineffective. When, acpurpose of collecting the constitutions, cordingly, the vote of such a political etc., of Unions was to obtain a comprebody as the Velkszeitung Corporation hensive idea of the mold in which they party with its Morris Braun tickets colare cast. Some of these days you will see in The People some article directly lapses, the collapse has a significance upon the subject. Many an article, however, that has been appearing in The People could not have been as pithy without that collection being at hand.

ri. Id

not

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL-LIONS of MOTHERS for their CUILDEEN while TRETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOUTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLLC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHGA. Sold by Bruggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," adtake puother kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you, when your subscription ex-

al report ;elso desires information garding shy least desires information garding shy least for membership. Sec-tary instructed to recommend appli-nts initiation as a new member. From m. Ed. Clemont, 418 N. Madisor rest, Traverse City, Mich., applying for hip-at-large. Admitted and Sec ary instructed to forward supplies rom S. B. Cowles, Sand Lake, general mation and dues.

New Business: Motion to close nomins for member to N. E. C. and call r vote, H. Richter, nominee. Also to all for vote upon question "Shall Michian member to N. E. C. attend next of same on first Sunday in Junary 1906 ?" and "Is there any matter ow of, or desire to be brought re N. E. C. meeting?"-vote and tter to be in on or about Dec. 12,

Secretary reported the organization of branch of the Hungarian Federation f. 37 members in Delray, by comrades ipser and Levay.

Secretary was instructed to procure 100 dues stamps, 50 constitutions and 100 application blanks, and warrant ordrawn for the amount.

Upon motion Henry Ulbricht, 1521 eet, Saginaw N. S., Mich., was eted to conduct correspondence plan. trades and readers are asked to ward names and addresses of sym athizers of the S. L. P. to him.

ots: A. E. Higgins, dues, \$3.60; E. Cowles, dues, \$1.44; wm. E. Clemt. dues, 10 cents; total, \$5.04. Expenditures: Stamps, constitutions | which apply to L. Katz, 410 Green.

oston, \$1 for books: F. L. Brannick. Auburn, N. Y., 70 cents for pamphlets; J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y., 79 cents pamphlets.

Several of the Classical Literature series were sold, and some orders rewived for I. W. W. Convention proceed ings, which is to appear in book form. The activity reflected in the business of the week shows that the West is hust-

\$1

Considering the importance of the Sue stories as a means to educate the worker in a knowledge of history, the books should go out faster. Those of the contrades who have never seen the plant here should send 25 cents for a copy of illustrated book, which gives a good idea of the Party institutions at headquarters. The Paris Commune by Lislabor. agary, cloth, 50 cents, is timely reading

When you write us always note you address on the letter. If you will do this it will save us lots of bother as we can't remember the address of everyone one of the settled ones of any import-The I. W. W. Club of Philadelphia has completed arrangements for two big mass meetings with Philip Veal of Illiance.

Mosses said the union must have as its nois, as speaker. Prospects are very bright that at least one chartered local object to secure to the worker "the full fruits of his toil": that if fraterna will be the immediate result. The mass greeting were to end in greeting, "it meeting takes place Thursday, evening was time and money wasted." He deplor-November 23, at A. T. U. Hall, 232 N. Oth ed the tendency of the trade union move street, and Saturday evening, Nov. 23, at ment toward "building high walls be-Enterprise Hall, Kensington avenue and tween each union, and fighting instead of B street. Don't miss them. Help dissolidifying the workers," and made this tribute handbills and literature, for statement: "I question myself if we are on the right lines, if we are not follow-

but so many union men persist in working nine hours that no attempt will be made for eight hours until union men cease working overtime. The fraternal delegate then went into the matter of arbitration and conciliation, starting out with the assertion that he would rather be defeated in open battle than gerrimanded at the conference table; that joint arbitration was worse than useless, and he would never arbitrate unless the arbitrator or president of the arbitration board was oona fide workingman. He denounced arbitration bitterly, and said that in New Zealand it had not been sufficiently tried, but in West Australia it was an absolute failure as it had compelled boiler makers to work with scab and unskilled Mosses cited the fact that the Conciliation Act had been in existence in Great Britain for nine years and "was the most melancholy incident in the history of the labor movement"; 5,673 strikes in all, and 181 settled; and

No wonder there is a hustle for the

Max Hayes' resolution endorsing the "Pittsburg Despatch" should cause walling and gnashing of teeth on the inside seeing that it caused the withdrawal of The Pittsburg Publishers' Association's contribution of one thousand dollars to the convention.

Sixth Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18-The A. F. of L. convention this morning started business a. m. Monday.

Second. Such an article as you con template must be written by a member of the respective craft himself. Do write it.

I. L. ST. LOUIS. MO .- "Workingmen who go an strike pit empty bellies against full ones"-that's true. And suppose these same workingmen carry the election and are treated as Hearst is treated-counted out, will the bellies be any fuller when they try to insist upon their rights? The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory that the present form of economic organization is false, and that the political organization of labor, with such defective economic organization as a mate, is no better.

G. O., NEW YORK .-- Please call. F. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; P. C., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; W. S., NEW YORK; A. H., RICHMOND, VA.; S. P., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.; J. W., ELIZA-BETH, N. J.; D. E. F., DES MOINES, IA.; J. I., DAVENPORT, IA.; D. M. E., ROCKLAND, ME.; B. K., SAN FRAN-CISCO, CAL.; C. C. O., RED WING. MINN.; T. H., MILWUKEE, WIS.; F. L. S., MARION, IND.; J. J. T., EVANSVILLE, IND.; J. K., LAW-RENCE, MASS.; S. E. L., READING, PA.; B. B., KIEL, GERMANY; A. Y., ATLANTA, GA.; T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL ; G. H., RACINE, WIS.; U. U., DENVER, COL ; K. K., CLEVELAND, O.; A. A., MANCHESTER, N. H.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; L. L., OAKferences between masters and their LAND, CAL.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; workmen, its counsellors are always the T. V., NEW YORK.-Matter received.