

UNITY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

dilemma. There is Industrial Unionism and Industrial Unionism.

Frueh, S. L. P.—The resolution simply calls attention to the matter under consideration—the usefulness of the I. W. W. and declares that we recognize its usefulness. This is not an official, but yet is an actual endorsement of the I. W. W.

Walker, S. P.—I personally believe it would be a wise course for both of us to eliminate all reference to any particular organization and endorse the principles for which we stand, that is, Industrial Unionism. We must realize that we are only twelve men on each side. I believe the amendment to the amendment, recognizing the usefulness of the I. W. W., or organizations based upon the lines of industrial unionism, should be passed here, and not any direct endorsement. Would the I. W. W. accept such endorsement? The S. L. P. has not endorsed the I. W. W. officially. Why should we go ahead of our national organizations? I believe both the political and economic movements are necessary and should be kept separate. I was in the S. T. & L. A. and it was not until 1895 that we asked the S. L. P. to even endorse us, and then stipulated that it was a vote of feeling and respect for us. In this country the first principle is, "we want to live," and to live we must conform to certain ideas that are in vogue. If we openly endorse the I. W. W. it means hardship for some of our men. The A. F. of L. to-day is the pet, the child, practically, of the capitalist class in this country. In cities where they have control of the trades it means we will be ostracized. I don't care for the threats of a split by some; I would have a half dozen splits if necessary to get rid of some of them. In the matter of endorsing, we have no power and should not go beyond our national organizations.

Eck, S. L. P.—Let us get clear. This conference has no power to endorse or not to endorse. We are here to find ground upon which political unity can be brought about. We can only recommend to our state organizations, and if they approve, to our national organizations. The I. W. W. would not be able to accept a direct endorsement; by recognizing its usefulness we practically endorse it. We have decided that we cannot remain neutral; we have also decided that the A. F. of L. is an obstruction to a class conscious movement. This brings us to the usefulness of the I. W. W. If nothing abominably rotten can be found in it, we must recognize its usefulness. All men, including the workers, are inclined to organization. The capitalists recognize this and have manipulated the trade union movement by having the fakirs on deck. We ought also to be no deck to organize the workers along right lines. "Big Six" strike gets, not sympathy, but opposition, from other crafts. The Franklin Society of pressmen knocked them. In this type strike unionists on the papers are setting articles knocking their striking brothers. If organized upon the basis of the I. W. W. this could not be. Talk about voting in Colorado—conditions are just as bad here. At last election it was not until I had four times demanded them that I got a complete set of ballots. Bye and bye they will have a man sitting there to decide whether or not we have the intelligence to vote.

James, S. P.—I would like to ask if there is any truth in the stories that I. W. W. men are scabbing on the printers?

Eck, S. L. P.—In the Butterick plant there is an I. W. W. engineer, and the I. W. W. wrote "Big Six" that if called upon to aid the strike the I. W. W. would order him out. (Applause by both sides.)

Question called for by S. P. side only. Hossack, S. L. P., called attention to the fact that while others wished to be heard a vote should not be taken. He had noticed that Comrade Kiehn, on the S. P. side, had tried to get the floor but failed.

Kiehn, S. P.—I wish to say but few words, and in favor of the amendment. Recognizing any particular organization means endorsement, and means we would endorse their mistakes on the economic field. It's different in the old country. Last year all the organizations in the transportation industry in Germany came to a three years agreement to effect perfect amalgamation to control industry in that line. The main thing is that all four organizations are already organized on the lines of the class struggle. I am not in favor of recognizing any particular organization, only just the idea expressed in industrial unionism. I notice that the I. W. W. has already made mistakes. I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and there expressed my views as to why I would not try to get the organization I represented—the longshoremen—to join them. The I. W. W. has made mistakes since. I judge of an organiza-

tion by the actions of the men in control rather than by their mere words. Two or three pages of by-laws, adopted by no one, were printed and presented to the membership of the I. W. W. The lines of the organization are not clear, there was a compromise between factions. They have made mistakes but we know they have the right idea.

Killingbeck, S. P.—As Comrade Kiehn says, the I. W. W. have made mistakes, and if we endorse them we would endorse, would have to assume, responsibility for these mistakes. In my opinion there were too many professors at their convention. There was a "father" there, one of the leading spirits of that organization, in whom no confidence should be placed. He betrayed the S. P. and is capable of betraying the I. W. W. With the downfall of economic organization would come the downfall of the political organization. We endorse the features of industrial unionism, that is why I presented the amendment. I hope you will vote down the original motion.

Frueh, S. L. P.—It seems to me that to vote for the amendment is running away from the question. A Socialist can desire nothing better than unity, on both the economic and political fields. You will not succeed while divided. We realize that the ballot is a useful thing. We agree that we should come together. Two political parties are a hindrance to success. In order to come together we must agree on the trade union position to be taken. Really, the sole difference between us is the trade union question. If you vote for the amendment you will have decided nothing, you will have simply said, yes, we believe in an economic organization based on the class struggle. As for the I. W. W. not being perfect, I challenge any one to produce a perfect organization, an ideal one. If we cannot, then we must accept that which comes nearest to it. In the economic field we have the A. F. of L. and kindred organizations which stand for the present system, and on the other hand the I. W. W., opposed to the present system. It stands for the same principle as you—for the overthrow of capitalism. We must stand together upon the trade union policy to be pursued in the future. If you find the A. F. of L. acceptable you must stand by it. If it is the best thing offered at the present time you will have to say it is the organization you will support. The S. L. P. has not officially recognized the I. W. W., but actually it has done so. We ask the S. P. to do the same. The S. L. P. is practically a unit upon the I. W. W. If in a year from now the I. W. W. goes wrong we can say so then. Why not unite now and educate the working class? By keeping separate it tends to keep the workers apart. We want unity, and the I. W. W. wants the same thing. It is said the working class don't want Socialism; they are ready for it now—if we will but get together and enlighten them. As to political action, let us grant that the capitalist class put no obstacles in your way, and you win, the first thing you will have to do will be to organize industry. If we could under such favorable circumstances win, wouldn't it be a big advantage to have the proper organization ready? But to the extent that you cannot depend upon political measures, to that extent, the economic organization becomes all the more important.

Quinlan, S. L. P.—Will Comrade Kiehn explain what he means by something similar, something just as good? Kiehn, S. P.—I do not understand the question. I spoke in favor of the amendment. The sense of the amendment is to favor economic organization of the workers upon industrial lines. I want to avoid the designation of any particular organization. Smithers, S. L. P.—Comrade Kiehn is the only one to say anything against the I. W. W. It is fair to admit that certain features in it are not just what they should be. The S. P. and the S. L. P. have made mistakes, and having seen them endeavored to remedy them. Kiehn's argument does not hold water against this young organization. The question on the amendment to the amendment being called for by both sides it was put to a vote with the result: S. P., three for, nine against. S. L. P., twelve against. On the amendment to the motion it was lost by a vote of twenty-four to nothing. The original motion then being put, the vote was: S. P., ten for, two against. S. L. P., twelve for, nothing against; or twenty-two for, to two against. The passage of the motion was greeted by hearty applause on both sides. Killingbeck, S. P., asked that he and Kiehn, S. P., be recorded as voting against the resolution. The hour for adjournment having arrived it was decided, on motion by

Glanz, S. P., that the next meeting be held in Second Ward Labor Lyceum, 100 Sheridan street, Paterson, Sunday, February 4, 2 p. m.

The same feeling of mutual comradeship that characterized the previous sessions of the Conference, and the same earnest effort after light, so as to ascertain the solid ground on which militant Socialists can unite for a united political front against the parties of capital characterized this third session.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary for S. P. JOHN HOSSACK, Secretary for S. L. P.

VIRGINIA I. W. W.

(Continued from page 1.)

and Dougherty, volunteer to undertake their obsequies. The grave they dug for us will be filled with the remains of the defunct A. F. of L.

As a result of the agitation we were able to do at this meeting, our local took in nine new members the next night. The A. F. of L. people look like thirty-five cents. Not a word have they to say. Not one has had the face to jump upon the fence and crow. They have been silenced. They were thunder-struck. They never dreamed that our little local could bring forth men who could set down upon the "brainiest" men that they could bring upon us. They have not yet learned that the S. L. P. is training the finest class of minds out of the working class the world has ever seen. Consequently the stranger is astonished, dumbfounded when he runs up against the magnificent minds trained in logic and facts, where he has, lo, these many years! been accustomed to regard the capitalist class as the only possessor of brains and the only one who has the right to think, and of the working class as a nonentity.

The railroad shops have been supplying the most of the members so far. It is interesting to see the commotion the I. W. W. has caused in these works. The International Association of Machinists, who are still loyal, have started in to watch the new men who are constantly coming to the shops, but they generally get left in their mission, because the I. W. W. men are also upon the alert and so far have been successful in getting them into the I. W. W., or, at least spoiling them for the I. A. of M. When the craft men see this they steal the tools of these new men and thus render themselves liable to be discharged, the foreman having so threatened. The success of the I. W. W. in the railroad shops is assured. Debates are going on every noon hour and there is a constant stir. A great many men are upon the fence waiting to see upon which side to jump.

In the Navy Yards the machinists are also wrestling with the new ideas of the I. W. W. The narrow members of the capitalist craft union, the I. A. of M., are now engaged in the honorable calling of slinging mud; their stock in trade being slurs and calling of names like a parcel of school boys. We are "anarchists," "Socialists," "scabs," any old thing, except I have not heard any of them call us a—n fools yet. You see they must sling mud. They have abandoned all hopes of defending their position with logic and facts. But the quiet thoughtful members of the old unions are simply disgusted with the poor showing made by the "great" "leaders" of the A. F. of L. of this State, expressing themselves so.

What we are now after is another debate, such as the last. But you may rely upon it it is going to be exceedingly difficult to arrange for another. Not one of them will again meet us, judging by our experience last Sunday. A delegation of us were returning from the "Bloody Sunday" meeting held in Newport News. Mr. Fields, president of the Virginia A. F. of L. and one of the debaters already mentioned came up to our party and at once started a conversation during which Munro challenged him to debate the question at any time and any place and almost upon any terms he might dictate. No, sir! upon not one thing would he agree. He had had one taste of the I. W. W. and that was sufficient. We absolutely dared him to come and debate the question, but not a step would he move. As you may infer we feel like fighting cocks ready for anything that comes along and we feel victory is ours. B. D. D.

Who Ever?—J. Adam Bede, the bright representative from Minnesota, told a story in the House the other day. Bede was talking on the Statehood bill.

"The powerful interests of the East don't want any more States in the Union," he said. "The Senators east of the Mississippi tell us we haven't enough folks in New Mexico and Arizona." Then after a pause, "Who ever heard of a United States Senator representing folks?"—Exch.

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THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

(Continued from page 1.)

by the side of the still more important question of the effect of Japan's industrial revolution upon the Japanese themselves. "The truth of the matter is that in her desire to adopt European ways and methods Japan has lost sight of the fact that it is only through great tribulation that England and Europe have overcome the worst evils of the industrial revolution.

"She herself has blindly followed in the footsteps of the West, and, regardless of the consequences, has handed over her working classes to the tender mercies of an employer who, whatever good qualities he may possess, does not attach any great value to human life. Instead of taking warning by the mistakes of Europe during the latter half of the last century, she has created in her factories and her industrial system those same evil conditions which we have been striving to eliminate for over a generation.

"Not only is the change in industry great, but the change in the character of the people is equally great. The growth of the factory system in Japan often means indentured labor, especially as regards the employment of women and children. This, in itself an evil, is perhaps a greater source of mischief because it results in the destruction of the health and happiness of large sections of the working classes. The girls and women are induced by all sorts of fair promises to leave the country for the town. Allured by the thought of high wages, with the possibilities afforded by the holidays and flower festivals of the town; attracted, also, as many peasants are in England, by the false glamor of city life, they leave the paddy field and the farm, and flock to the large centres of population. The result is that 'the field full of folk' is rapidly coming to be a thing of the past, and physical deterioration is setting in. This deterioration is accompanied by a change in the character of the people. Owing to the stress of competition, to the long hours of labor, lack of opportunities for recreation and amusement, the Japanese worker is losing his light-heartedness, his kindness of nature, his artistic sense and polite manners.

"The employer and the capitalist are piling up wealth; the laborer, and especially the female laborer, is working for a bare subsistence, and is losing

health and strength and all the old bright and happy characteristics.

"While wages have increased on the average 40 per cent., the cost of food has increased 64 per cent and rent is increasingly high, especially in the large towns, like Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. This will account for the fact that the number of those on or below the poverty line is increasing and the number of electors decreasing. Those who are entitled to the franchise pay at least 15 yen in taxes. On several occasions factory bills have been brought before the Japanese Parliament, but these bills, of the mildest description, have failed to pass into law."

We endorse the opinion wholly, and these statements are singularly correct. There are now 8,274 factories in this country, and the number of laborers employed in these factories is estimated at 493,839, including men and women.

The number is only twice as many as that of the soldiers of the standing army and is much less than the number of the soldiers who are now returning from the front; yet they are kept in a very miserable condition. There are exceptions of course, and a few factories have high reputation in the manner of their dealings with laborers. But exceptions are exceptions, and there is no argument but that the present conditions of our laborers on the whole must be remedied somehow. Factory bills must also be passed by the Diet. To attain to this end, however, we believe it is of primary importance to reform the election law, and to solve the question of our surplus population. So long as the election law remains as it is, there is no possibility of factory bills passing the Diet, and so long as the questions of surplus population is not solved there is ever so much supply of cheap labor, and laborers are obliged to satisfy themselves with starvation wages. The leasing of Liaoting peninsula to Japan, Japan's predominance in Korea as well as the cessation of the southern half of Saghalien island will no doubt reduce more or less this surplus population, but the question will still await solution. We are therefore endeavoring first to solve these questions not in the way of capitalists do them, but for the interests of laborers. The discussions of "yellow peril" are only laughing-stocks for us—T. S., in the Tokyo, Japan, Socialist.

STILL THEY COME!

(Continued from page 2.)

of Worcester, Mass. Gibbs dwelt on the situation in Russia and showed that a similar state of affairs existed in the United States. He spoke encouragingly of the I. W. W. and wound up his excellent speech with a clear exposition of the class struggle.

D. Mikol of Boston followed in Jewish and English. His English speech and his grasp of the Russian situation, fell on fertile grounds.

The last speaker was an Italian, but as the writer is a native of Cork, he will not attempt to say what he said. The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m., singing the Marseillaise. All felt pleased at having done, if not our full duty toward our Russian comrades, at least something for their cause and the cause of Liberty.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 31.—The following "Red Sunday" resolutions were adopted on January 21 by a commemorative mass meeting held under the auspices of the S. L. P., S. P., and I. W. W.

Whereas, On account of the death of our comrades in Russia, who were brutally murdered by paid assassins of capitalism in St. Petersburg, on January 21, 1905, the International Socialist Bureau has called upon us to commemorate in a suitable manner the anniversary of that sad event, and to also do whatever lies in our power to help our Russian comrades who are yet spared to us in their gigantic struggle against our common enemy, the capitalist class. We, the workmen and women of Tacoma, Washington, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby send our heartiest sympathy and congratulations to our comrades in Russia for what has up to the present time been accomplished, and also what financial assistance and co-operation we are able to render at the present time.

And further realizing that their struggle is our struggle, that their loved ones who were murdered on "Red Sunday," were our loved ones, that their brothers, sisters and children were members of our class, and comrades in our cause, therefore, we pledge ourselves to support the fight as long as it shall last, in every way at our disposal, and we will not stay our hand until our fellow wage workers in Russia and every part of the world shall be liberated from the bondage of wage slavery and stand forth as free men and women in the Co-operative

Commonwealth, which is our goal. Signed in behalf of the committee representing the Socialist Labor Party, Socialist party, Industrial Workers of the World, under whose auspices this meeting was called.

T. F. Burns, Chairman. J. W. Smith, Secretary. J. C. Andersen, Secretary-Treasurer.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 31.—The following is the official report of the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," held at Elizabeth, N. J., on January 21.

The anniversary was held under the auspices of the Socialist party, Local Union County, and the Socialist Labor Party, Section Union County, which were aided by the Karl Marx Club, the Workmen's Circle, Branch 47, and the Hungarian Socialist Club, of this city. The following are the receipts and expenses:

Receipts—Donations from societies:—From Socialist party, Local Union County, \$15.00; from Socialist party, Branch 1, Elizabeth, \$13.45; from Socialist party, Branch 3, Elizabeth, \$5.00; from Socialist party, Branch 5, Elizabeth, \$5.00; from Socialist party, First Ward Branch, Elizabeth, \$10.00; from Workingmen's Circle, Branch 47, \$5.00; from Workingmen's S. & D. Ben. Society, Branch 27, \$10.00; from Karl Marx Club, Elizabeth, \$6.28; total donations, \$69.73; received on issued subscription lists, \$68.18; collected at mass meeting in Sanger Hall, \$56.46; total sum received, \$194.37.

Expenses—For hall rent, \$7.00; for car fare, Hungarian speaker, 80c.; for hand-bills (Hungarian), \$1.50; for hand bills (English), \$5.50; fees on money orders for \$178.70, 90c.; total sum expenses, \$15.70; sent to C. H. Huysmans, Brussels, Secretary Int. Soc. Bureau, \$178.70; total, \$194.40.

Thanking all who contributed to this worthy cause, we are, fraternally yours, A. Bretschneider, Treasurer.

Chas. Fallath, John Skramovsky, B. Burgholz, James McCrorie, Auditors.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—The Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist party, Arbeiter Ring, Jewish Bund, and Russian Revolutionary party held a joint "Bloody Sunday" mass meeting here, at which enthusiasm ran high, and \$40.07 was col-

BOOK LIST

Table with columns: Paper Bound, Socialist Books and Propaganda Pamphlets, Labor Songs—Words and Music. Lists various books and pamphlets with prices.

New York Labor News Company, 2, 4 and 6 New Road Street, New York City.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE Industrial Workers of the World. ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905. BY DANIEL DE LEON. IN PAMPHLET FORM. 5 CENTS PER COPY. READY FOR DELIVERY. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2, 4 and 6 New Road St., New York.

lected. The Labor Lyceum Hall was crowded to the doors. The S. L. P. is to receive one-third of the collection, which share will be sent to the S. L. P. National Secretary. The other organizations are to forward the rest of the collection to Brussels through their own channels. We send enclosed \$12.64, the rest will come next week when the final division is made. Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Inclosed please find money order for \$6.05 for the Russian Revolution fund. This is the amount collected at our "Bloody Sunday" meeting, held Saturday, Jan. 20th, at the City Hall, with Boris Reinstein of Buffalo as the speaker. We had an audience of over 50 people who were very attentive during Reinstein's talk. We had arranged a dance for Jan. 22, for the same purpose, of helping the Russian Revolutionists, but owing to bad weather, it was not a success. I believe it is of interest to know that our Section sent a committee to the S. P. local to ask their co-operation in arranging the "Bloody Sunday" meeting. It was refused. No reason was given. They emphasized their refusal by keeping away from our meeting, to a man. The Jamestown S. P. are almost a century behind their comrades of other places in the U. S.

SECTION CALENDAR. (Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines. Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings Sun-

OFFICIAL NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Ready street, New York.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Ready street, New York, on February 2.

Financial report for two weeks ending January 27 showed: Receipts, \$938.76; expenditures, \$738.46.

Response: From Organizer Veal, Pittsburg, Pa., held meetings in Bradford and surrounding towns, with good results.

Chicago, also sends information on party matters and asks for replacement of lost due stamps.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. This fund, designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers, received the following contributions during the week ending with Saturday, February 3:

MILWAUKEE HUNGARIAN FESTIVAL The Hungarian Branch of the S. L. P. has arranged a theatrical performance and ball for SUNDAY, FEB. 18.

GILHAUS IN RICHMOND NATIONAL ORGANIZER MAKES A DENT IN INTRENCHED INDIFFERENCE.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4.—When Comrade August Gillhaus was introduced to me I registered him in the inventory of my acquaintances as "The Pensive Pessimist."

Of course, the I. W. W. was explained and the opening clauses of its preamble analyzed. It was a condensed, lucid and luminous convincing talk, but, of course, there was no chance for canvassing.

CANADIAN N. E. C. Regular meeting of N. E. C., S. L. P. of Canada, held at 381 Richmond street, London, Ont., January 29.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND During the week ending with Saturday, February 3, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

- Plainsville, N. Y.—Fred F. Benke, \$3; Mrs. M. Brauckmann, \$3 \$ 6.00
Pittsburg, Pa., collected at meeting, \$1.00
St. Paul, Minn., from—O. Olson, 25c; Postmaster, \$1; A. Haldin, 25c; A. Brager, 50c; C. Gustafson, 50c; J. Brindos, 50c; C. Schelin, \$3; A. Shepley, \$1; S. Swartz, 35c; Fred Smith, 50c; G. Horner, 30c; W. Swartz, 50c; G. Benson, 50c; F. Kenny, \$1; C. Borg, 50c; J. Framby, \$2; A. Nordling, 50c; H. Skar, 50c; C. Sandal, 50c; F. Sandal, 50c; Unknown, \$5; G. Johnson, 50c; P. Erikson, 25c; A. G. Johnson, 50c; F. Johnson, \$1; And. Johnson, 50c; F. Nelstrom, 50c; Frank Smith, \$1; J. Sheman, \$1; D. Anderson, 50c; Andr. Olson, 25c; P. E. Shelin, \$1; F. Brousson, \$1; J. E. Broms, 25c; R. Campbell, 50c; T. Thopson, 50c; S. L. Phelps, for Brindos party, \$3.50; P. G. Paulson, 25c; L. G. Erikson, 50c. ... 33.15
Section Louisville, Ky., collected at meeting 6.00
Stamford, Conn., shop collection 2.15
Section Red Lake Co., Minn., collected from—D. Bray, 25c; C. N. Bourdon, 25c; J. Morin, 25c; H. Wolf, 25c; L. Silbrest, 25c; A. J. Hoyce, 25c; N. Benoit, 25c; H. Blair, 25c; T. Rabillard, 25c; A. Lyse, 25c; Dan Champ, 10c; E. Normondo, 25c; S. Paul, 50c; W. Findeisen, 25c; N. W. Tawnt, 25c; N. Helm, 25c; D. Linnehan, 25c; Tom Jeffcos, 50c; I. Gernd, 20c; K. M. Hansen, 25c; L. A. Kaufer, 25c; L. Siff, 25c; T. La Bissoniere, 25c; N. Delorme, 25c; J. E. King, 25c; I. Lemieux, 25c; P. Beaulieu, 10c; Cash Duffy, 50c; J. Miller, 25c; J. Berry, 25c; H. Kaufer, 25c; Jas. (name illegible), 25c; J. K. Johnson, 25c. ... 8.70
Collected at the Indianapolis Local I. W. W. "Bloody Sunday" demonstration, Monday, January 22 22.50
J. W. Devore, Montrose, Colo. Los Angeles, Cal.—Mrs. Nellie Durand, \$2; J. Shea, \$1; H. Kruse, \$1; S. J. Cooper, \$1; Box at Section Headquarters, \$1.20 6.30
Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. 1.50
J. T. Walsh, Pentz, Cal., day's wages 2.85
Schenectady, N. Y., Russian Revolutionists' Aid Committee, one-half proceeds of meeting on January 22 25.00
Yonkers, N. Y., net proceeds of demonstration arranged jointly by S. P. and S. L. P. H. Landgraf, Paterson, N. J. Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. Oscar Yehring, Douglas, Alaska 2.00
Section Monroe Co., N. Y. ... 7.55
Wm. Jurgens, Bisbee, Ariz. ... 3.00
Roslyn, Wash., per S. A. B., collection 5.50
Cleveland, Ohio, collected at meeting January 22, arranged by I. W. W. and S. L. P. ... 57.47
Section London, Ont. 2.50
San Francisco, Cal., collected by Lettish Socialists from—Branch American Lettish Socialist Federation of Labor, \$20; Robt. Gross, \$3; J. Schlessner, \$2; J. Friede, \$3; Chas. Greenberg, \$5; J. Wilkevsky, \$4; A. Mill and Mrs. Mill, \$2; E. Seibart, \$1; J. Trey, \$1; J. Draugs, \$2; M. A. Wilson, \$3; A. Meyer, \$3; W. Mahsing, \$2; A. Kaining, \$1; E. W. Mackbeth, \$1; E. Wizinysky, \$1; J. Reppun, \$1; P. Adamson, \$10; K. Dsehrwe, \$1; J. H. Greenhoff, \$2; J. Stein, \$1; S. Zucker, \$1; Chas. Bunkfeldt, of Sault Ste. Marie or New Bay; Leon Lazarus, Brantford; P. Vandusen of Hamilton, Ont., and F. Lighter, Glace Bay, C. B. Adjourned. C. A. Weitzel, Rec. Secretary.

BISBEE'S MINES Second Greatest Copper Camp—How Labor Is Oppressed There.

Second Greatest Copper Camp—How Labor Is Oppressed There. (Special Correspondence.) Bisbee, Arizona, Jan. 23.—Bisbee is a mining camp in the southwestern portion of Arizona. It is, next to Butte, Montana, the greatest copper producing camp in the United States.

LETTER-BOX (Continued from page four.) lines tangled. A "national" organ and "party ownership" are not synonymous.

S. KANSAS CITY, MO.—In a fight blows are given and taken; after the fight the combatants re-align. Regardless of where they stood before, they then re-divide into two sets.

COLUMBUS, O.—Go to your best friend in Columbus. Only he can give advice in such matters. It would seem your lawyer has abused your confidence.

DANBURY, CONN.—To judge by the Almanach of Gotha, only the royal houses of Spain and Italy are wholly disconnected from the Danish royal house by consanguinity.

DETROIT, MICH.—Yes and no. The A. F. of L. is in the process of disintegration. That is true. The conclusion, however, would be false that it may be left to its fate.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—You rule yourself out of court. He who says "we have made our experience with the S. T. & L. A." and stops there, without specifying even remotely what that "experience" is which he objects to, so that it may be verified, belongs to the fish-wife category.

The Industrial Worker OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD A Monthly Paper, sixteen pages, 04 columns.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES For the week ending February 3rd, we received 258 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 26 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 284.

LABOR NEWS NOTES We could have handled much more business the past week, still we had a few good orders. Socialist Party, New Orleans, La., took \$14.25 worth of pamphlets: Tobacco Workers' I. W. W., Pittsburg, \$5.25 for Preamble Address; W. E. Shurtleff, Organizer, I. W. W., 3,000 Italian and 2,000 English I. W. W. leaflets; Section San Francisco, Cal., \$4.50 for pamphlets; Branch II, Jersey City, \$2, and I. W. W. Local 67, Jersey City, \$1.20 worth of pamphlets. C. C. McHugh, Anacoda, Mont., \$1.70 pamphlets; A. Loywet, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1.80 for the same. Other pamphlet orders were: J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., \$1.50; 34th A. D., N. Y., \$1; O. Justh, Chicago, \$1, besides a number of smaller orders.

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

Work is plentiful and there is no trouble anticipated. Men who shirk this great fight please stay away. Wm. Jurgens.