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· CONGRESSIONAL

DEMOCRATIC IMPOTENCE ILLUSTRATED BY TILLMAN.

party, or, to be more precise, of that for which the Democratic party stands, was brilliantly illustrated in the course of the week in Congress. In the House, Representative Gillespie of Texas had, the week before, caught the Republicans napping, and obtained a favorable vote to a resolution inquiring from the President on the subject of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad with other lines. Discussion was impossible under the circumstances. Tillman came to the rescue in the Senate. On the 12th instant he introduced a similar resolution and spoke upon it extensively. If a good cause can be improved by brilliant oratory, brilliant oratory can only help to expose the badness or hollowness of a worthless cause. That is just what Tillman did for the cause of the Democ-

The purport of the Tilman resolution and its gist was to bring out the fact that railroads combine in such ways that they hold the population in subjection, that, furthermore and especially, by acting as common carriers of merndise, such as coal, produced by themselves and also by non-railroad operators, they crushed out the latter, and controlled out-p t and prices as they pleased. In the course of his speech Tillman spoke of "the process by which one railroad continues to swallow another until we have only got about five great systems out of 200,000 miles in the country" and that these five great systems "are run by the identical individuals." He specified that "the entire country south of the Potomac and cast of the Mississippi is dominated wholly by three railway corporations who have absorbed and combined of bought up and united with all the others; and all three are controlled by the Pennsylvania and its brother in in-vode Central." After other fakirisms that Tillman graphicalmiah wails and Isaigh denunciations at such "outrages against the people," the Senator took up another and kindred thread of the subject. He showed how the conduct of the Executive in posing and having his press bureau proclaim him as "utterly unmovable in his determination to emancipate the people from the grinding exactions and outrages being perpetrated upon them by the railroads," is but an opera bouffe. In masterly way he ripped up the false pretense of the suit against the Northwestern merger, which had been pronounced a deed of noble heroism in behalf of the people, as a bit of jugglery. He de-

ed wholly of unorganized men, several of whom worked at the Seidenberg factory. They promptly carried an agita-The impotence of the Democratic | scribed Elihu Root of the President's tion on the floor on which they worked cabinet and the junior Senator of New which also consisted wholly of unor-Jersey, Knox, as railway men who were ganized men, and soon had almost the the concoctors of the present railroad whole floor within the pale of the orrate bill, and proved the bill to be "the manization. The floor below was occumost stupendous farce" that he had ever pied by the Gompers Union of cigarmakheard of. Finally he read from the ers. The Pioneer Union men were in financial columns of daily papers the dulging in visions of co-operation from advertisements of banking concerns and approval by the older Union in the which went to show how "utterly informer's so far, successful labors of different" these leading capitalists had bringing the unorganized workers into grown to all threats of governmental that these big capitalists "have such saving faith for the inoccuous character of the thundering from the White House" that they boldly advertise the fact that there is a merger between vast railroad systems. And thus the Senator proceeded in a

way to display the utter impotence of whatever his party represents. Of

course the facts he mentioned were true; of course there is merger and consolidation of capitalist concerns steadily going on; of course the Executive's bluster is idle bombast, indulged in to deceive the masses; of course the capitalist concerns are all well aware of all this and are "utterly indifferent." All this notwithstanding, the posture of the man and the party that cries out against such a development and would check it (1)-check it, mind you, not end itis that of a dog barking at the moon. Concentration is the law of economic evolution. It is a desirable evolution. Without it wealth never could be produced in quantities ample enough and with an amount of labor small enough to afford affluence to all, and the leisure to enjoy the affluence. To oppose concentration as Tillman does is the acme of Bourbonism. On the other hand, conby described. The posture of intelligence is that of the Socialist Labor Party which urges the Working Class, just because concentration is valuable, to hasten to redeem it from the private hands that now use it as a scourge upon

the people. The solution is not in the Democratic cards; in the Republican cards is the theory of "Standing Pat," that is, holding the fort against the Democratic Reactionists until the Working Class, enlightened by Socialism, are ready to knock capitalism down, take over the Nation's concentrated plants of production, and administer them for the whole

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE

GROWS LUMINOUS WITH TIME.

Astonished thereat though the "Pioneers" were, having had no intimation on the subject, they, notwithstanding they had not been consulted, offered to co operate with the Gompers Union the moment they found that, with the exception of their own floor, the rest of the factory was on strike "against a reduction in wages", as they were informed-and, TO A MAN, THEY STAY-ED OUT OF THE SHOP. Their offer of co-operation was spurned; they were called "scabs"; a "settlement" with the employer was speedily made by the Gompers authorities; as two members of the Gompers Union subsequently informed the public over their own signatures. the "settlement" left them just where they were before the strike, if not worse off; but the "settlement" provided that THE "PIONEER" CIGARMAKERS WERE TO BE LOCKED OUT. In other words, the strike was not against the employer, it was against the S. T. & L. A. for what ?- FOR HAVING ORGANIZ ED THE UNORGANIZED. For this 'crime" they were called "scabs". And the "crime" was held to be so harmful to Gompers Unionism, that the latter was willing to pay, and did pay, the emplever with a "settlement" injurious to the wages and conditions of its own men. in consideration of his throwing out the Alliance men. Great was the jubilation in the camp of craft Unionism. "The Pioneers are crushed!" ran the slogan. If the "Pioneers were crushed" they were "crushed" only in the sense that the workingmen of Russia were "crushed" on the "Bloody Sunday" of January 22, 1905. As on the latter date the event rent the veil that had previously mystified the Russian proletariat concerning the nature of their "Little Father", so on the for-

est, David Heimerdinger and about ten

other approved henchmen of Gompersism,

who vainly did their level best to break

up the meeting. The new body consist

mer date there was rent in America the veil that had long concealed a fact not dreamed of before, at least never before understood.

The Labor Movement of America came out of the Seidenberg affair with its wisdom-tooth cut: The language held by the craft Union officers on the subject of the unorganized was and is intended to convey the idea that the craft Union "correspondence". Surely, if the S. T. fain would have the unorganized in its An event there took place in this city, "correspondence". Surely, if the S. 1. Iain would have the thought of some spirit a leading epoch in the history of the Seidenberg", mention of the fact could American Labor Movement. With that not, at the time have escaped these out. Fresh upon the memory of all must t of President Perkins of the Gompers cigarmakers union, impudently advanced over his own signature in a letter to the Miners' Magazine of last October 19, that it is false that his Union refuses to organize the stogie workers. Perkins stated explicitly that his Union "is now and always has been ready, willing and anxious to organize the stogie makers of this country and affiliate them with the Cigar Makers' International Union". Fresh upon the memories of all must be the letter of J. L. Frank, the Secretary of the United Stogie and Cigar Makers' League, L. A. 1374, K. of L. of Pittsburg, Pa., which appeared in the same Miners' Magazine of the following November 9, answering and refuting Perkins, and convicting him with facts, acts and figures of deliberate mendacity. Finally and upon the same subject, fresh upon the minds of all must be the letter of Trautmann in the Miners' Magazine of December 7, where, quoting from the constitution of Perkins own Union, Trautmann showed that the conditions demanded by Perkins' Union for the admission of stogie makers were SUCH AS TO MAKE STOGIE-MAKING IMPOSSIBLE. The Perkins claim was demolished; the claimant pilloried. The unorganized are not unorganized cause they will not organize; they are unorganized because CRAFT UNIONISM REFUSES TO OBGANIZE THEM. By means of a score of devicus devices-high initiation fees, high dues, trumped up fines, excessive assessments, ap-'(Continued on page 6.)

MILWAUKEE S. PUTS TICKET IN FIELD FOR SPRING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Vierthaler Nominated for Mayor-Enthusiaism and Determination Prevail -Movement Growing in Strength, While Local "Social Democracy" Degenerates Into an Office-Seeking Herd.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 11 .- Section . Milwaukee. Socialist Labor Party, nominated the following candidates for the coming municipal election, which will take place on the first Tuesday in April: Mayor, John Vierthaler. Treasurer, Henry Boll.

Comptroller, Gustav Starke.

identified with the Socialist Labor Party and are as true to the tactics and principles of our party as the party itself, There was much enthusiasm displayed nd great interest taken at the convention at which our candidates were put up. In meeting on Friday evening, February 9, the determined faces of those present, even the layman in physiognomy was not left in uncertainty as to their having thrown themselves body and soul in the only just right and modern labor movement-they are with us and that says much.

fight which will eclipse all former demonstrations held heretofore. Mass meetings will be arranged, leaflets and thousands of our party organs will be scattered over the city.

It will be seen that the S. L. P. in the Cream City has not lost any of the old fighting spirit; on the contrary, we have gained considerable in member ship; and, as the Social Democracy here degenerates into what the old outspoken capitalist political factions are-a much promising and office-seeking herd of hungry politicians-it naturally follows that many a man becomes disgusted with

the Social Democracy because they see now that the word Social Democracy is a misnomer, a farce. Social Democracy signifies something entirely different from what Berger and Cd. want to make the people believe it does.

Many times were we told by some en thuiastic Social Democrat that "the Socialist Labor Party does not amount to much, etc." Now something happened here the other day which once more shows that there is as much hot-air in the Milwaukee Social Democracy as the party is making noise.

We mean the folkmote of January 22, the Red Sunday celebration. Here as nowhere else could be measured the real strength of a Labor Party, of a Socialist Party. It is only by comparison that we can see the difference which exists between things, parties or persons. Such a comparison between the revolutionary spirit in the two parties has, as said be fore, taken place at the two demonstra tions in honor of the fallen victims of Czarism in the streets of St. Petersburg. The Social Democracy, which,

sleet and snow; the Social Democrats collected sixteen dollars, while we, the 'insignificant" S. L. P., had the honor to send to our comrades in Russia \$24.00. TAKES ACTION ON PARTY PRESS-DECIDES AGAINST PRIVATE OWNwhich was the amount of the collection.

The above must convince any sensible man that when it comes to the point when it comes to the real question of which party is the stronger, considered from a Socialist standpoint, then the honor belongs to the S. L. P. It is not our fault that even those votes that were gained in an honest way, by straight Socialist propaganda were counted out. We are making progress as has been proved at the meeting in favor of our Russian

brethren. Senator La Follette has departed for Washington, as "the noble champion of reform." "Wisconsin" is there also represented by a certain Spooner. The first named Senator was elected Governor by that faction of the Republican party which "harassed" the trusts and corporations; the latter has always been a servant to the trusts, to the mighty and powerful. Thus, they originally represented two distinct types. But, no sooner was the "reformer" La Follette in Washington, than he shook hands with Spooner. Such conduct on the part of professional politicians is not strange to us, nothing else could be expected of them, they are in politics to advance capitalist interests, primarily their own. The time has already come (but yet clearer and more plentiful will be the facts), that likewise the Social Democracy will have to perform the same disgusting sort of things. All signs point that way. The Social Democrats of Milwaukee have put up Arnold for Mayor At the last election he can for Governor, and shortly after the election was appointed by one of the judges to be a member of the school board. Arnold is the very same man who, at the last election, openly said that in case there were no Social Democrats taking part in the election, he would vote for La Follette, the very man who is one day a "champion of reform," and the next day forgot where he stood the pre-

vious day. H B. MAINE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Endorses New Jersey Unity Conference and Calls on National Organization to Pave Way for

National Unity. Skowhegan, Me., Feb. 16 .-- The en-

closed resolution was passed unanimously by the Socialist party of Maine, in their State convention at Augusta yesterday.

Yours for the Revolution, " W. G. Hapgood.

(Enclosure.) Resolved, That the Socialist party of

Maine in convention assembled, recognizing the necessity for working class unity and solidarity, do hereby endorse and commend the action of our New Jersey comrades in initiating the move for unity with the Socialist Labor Party, and we hereby recommend that our national organization take such steps as will pave the way for a thorough Unification of the revolutionary Socialist forces upon such basis as will aid and

Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the | cussion is necessary so that in future Conference Between the Spcialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, Sunday, February, 1906.

Officers of the Conference in their places.

Roll call. SOCIALIST PARTY. Essex County-James, Killingbeck, De

Yonga. Hudson County-Headley, Kiehn,

Reilly. Passaie County-Glanz, Gregory,

Hueck Union County-Cassens, Walker, De

Mott. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Essex County-Mattick, Rapp, Quin-

Hudson County-Eck, Hossack, Koett-

Passaic County - Fruch, Romary, Schmitter.

Union County-B. Burgolz, Fallath, McGarry.

Minutes of the previous meeting, January 21, read, adopted, and by unanimous vote ordered sent to the Socialist press for publication

Party Press, the next topic on the order of business, then came up for dismagion

Eck, S. L. P .- Offered the following as guide to discussion.

THE PRESS OF THE MOVEMENT. Section I.

No. 1. Private ownership of such a press. No. 2. That which constitutes pri-

vate ownership. No. 3. The possible control of such

a press by the bona fide working class movement, i. e., the Socialist movement. Section II.

No. 1. Party ownership of the Press No. 2. That which constitutes Party ownership. No. 3. The possibility of the control

of such a press by the bona fide working class movement, i. e., the Socialist movement.

That this plan of discussion be adopted was seconded by Killingbeck, S. P. Reilly, S. P .-- I don't see the necessity for dissecting this question so minutely. It was all right to go into detail in the matter of tactics with regard to economic organization, on that topic we had three sub-divisions while here we have more. Socialists of both parties favor the ownership and control of the press of the movement by the Party. We understand what we mean when we say Party ownership, and I am in favor of declaring for absolute ownership and control of the press by the Party. Of course discussion is needed, but we don't need to go into it in a way that will prelong our work unnecessarily. We know well enough

no such split can take place again. Throughout the country there is need that all be entirely clear upon this subject. It may be that the S. P. doesn't really believe in Party ownership of the press. As an actual fact it can be demonstrated that a privately owned press can scuttle the movement, and we must certainly put aside anything that can scuttle the Socialist movement. The privately owned press will tell us that we here are the ones who would scuttle the movement, but you know, and we know, that we are not here for that purpose, but that on the contrary our sole wish is to uphold Socialism. I think the discussion is in order.

Eck, S. L. P .- Comrade Relly says it will prolong the discussion. If there be no other reason I should still stand for it, and just for the reason that we want to get at the bottom of the matter. The S.-P. men, too, I think, take the same position-in favor of a thorough and systematic discussion.

Headley, S. P. (Chairman)-The words party press mean so little and yet mean so much. We have papers that claim to be the party press, yet are not. If the only question was as to what do we favor, five minutes would settle it. The S. P. of New Jersey have declared in favor of a party press. We should discuss methods of ownership, and handling, and instead of lumping it all together I think we should take it up as suggested by Comrade Eck.

James, S. P .-- Comrade Headley has expressed my view. If it takes six weeks let us thrash it out thoroughly. There is no use in cutting off the discussion, because some think that favoring a party owned press settles the question. want to know just what we are voting

for. Killingbeck, S. P .--- I seconded Comrade Eck's plan because sometimes the longest way round is the quickest way home. I think we can arrive at a decision quicker by systematic discussion than if we wander all over the field.

Eck's plan was adopted by a vote of twenty-two for, two against.

Killingbeck, S. P .- This question of Party Press, to some of the older party members, is more, far more difficult to decide, than it is to new members. On both sides we have had experience with party owned press. I first joined the S. D. P., and under the Party constitution every member got the "Social Democratic Herald" free. We thought we had a Party owned press, yet the result was disastrous to the Party. In a year's time we found that the press owned us. The editor, or a bunch of editors, through reaching the Party each week practically controlled the S. D. P., and what doctrines they choose to promulgate the majority swore to as gospel according te Marx, Engels, etc. Well, that Party owned press, as I said, proved far more disastrous than the present form of in-

dividual owned papers. To-day a Berger may promulgate his

the organization, when one fine morning a few weeks later, March 14, on their way to work, they suddenly ran up against the Gompers Union pickets who informed them "the shop is on strike".

Our candidates have for years been

Section Milwaukee proposes to put up

new page turned up. The event is in the nature of a beacon, whose light, thitherto held dark, suddenly, the blinds being headed enough to foresee that the spec-shattered, flashed out into the surround- ter which they conjured up was not one ing gloom, and illumined what long had oure. The event is known to careful students of the Movement as the 'Seidenberg Specter'. As time proceeds, the luminous, and at once avenging, Specter grows in luster. An unguarded article in the "Volkszeitung" of the 10th instant, purporting to deal with the Question of Unionism, and, of course, hostile to the I. W. W_m , furnishes an exceptionally welcome opportunity to review the occurence, and thereby derive the fulness of the instruction that it conveys.

An event there took place in this city, |

In the course of the article referred to the "Volkszeitung" says:

"The S. T. & L. A. took at strikes the ces of striking workingmen belongig to the hostile organization, as, for tance, in the Seidenberg affair, where it even engaged itself with the bosses to furnish them scabs."

The Seidenberg affair created at the ne a considerable stir. The craft Union traffickers in strikes and pets of the Volkszeitung Corporation were stir-red as they never had been stirred before. They rushed to that paper with their wails and versions. These were greeding the organization took place amid the by received and published. The waper's hand denunciations of "Serb!" with received gins at the time run over with such by Measrs. Morris Braun, Rudolf Mod-

Volkszeitung pets. Aye, had they been-besides the knaves that they are-long. ter which they conjured up was not one that could be easily laid, they surely would not have been above inventing that lie also, and charging the S. T. & L. A. with having "taken the places of strikers at Seidenberg". Their ignor-ance of the Movement being, however, of a piece with their knavery, they considered the aspirations after bona fide Unionism to be buried. Thus it never occurred to them to invent the further lie of "taking strikers' places". Accordingly, no such charge was made by them, at that time, in the "Volkszeitung" or elsewhere; nor can the "Volkszeitung" produce, as it is hereby challenged to pro duce, a single line from their plentiful correspondence in its own columns that bears out the concrete charge it now makes that S. T. & L. A. men "took the places of strikers at Seidenberg". If the issue were merely to convict the "Volks-eitung" of labor fakir mendacity out of its own mouth, we would rest here. But the issue of the Seidenberg Specter is of vastly greater import. The facts in the case were these: The

ioneer Cigarmakers Union (S. T. & L. A., No. 141) was organized at No. 98 avenue C, in this city, on February 10,



WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905

ism Socia

(Written for The People.)

three eastern or maritime provinces of Canada had in 1901 a population pf nearly 900,000, distributed as follows : New Brunswick, 331,000; Nova Scotia, 50.000; and Prince Edward Island, toz-000. The areas are 28,000, 20,000 and 2,000 square miles, respectively.

Prince Edward Island's industry is alnost wholly agricultural and fishing. It has no Socialist organization of any kind and, so far as the writer knows, never

The people of New Brunswick and Scotia live mainly by farming, Nova mbering, fishing and mining, most of the fishing and the bulk of the mining being carried on in Nova Scotia. In both provinces manufacturers ard in their infancy.

New Brunswick industries being, as a rule, conducted on a small scale, there has till very lately been little or no union organization outside the chief city of St. John, except among the railway and telegraph workers, who are generally organized in affiliation with the A. F. of

Last November, the St. John 'Longshoremens' Association notified the steamship companies that after the nineteenth of that month they would have to pay the union members thirty-five cents per hour for all work instead of forty for loading wheat and thirty for all others, as before. Work being so uncertain, that laborers' weekly wages are quite low; but the companies refused to increase the rate, and imported workmen from Montreal to take the strikers' places. So many came, or offered to come, from Montreal, that the large percentage of the men below \$1.50 owned by W. J. Douglass, the capitalist strikers gave in and returned to work on the old terms on the 29th. The strike breakers got only a fortnight's wages for their willingness to help the italists enforce their terms on St.

In December last, the St. John branch of the Typographical Union demanded an eight-hour day, which the newspa-per offices granted. The management of however, dismissed the secretary broke up. of the union on the ground of having

staff, engineers, etc., remained at work, the paper was issued, and the strikers returned to work-all but the man originally dismissed. To emphasize their victory, the management promoted the one last hired to the foremanship.

These two incidents go to show the

need of the L.W. W. here. Had all men in any way connected with the shipping business struck in aid of the 'Longshoremen, or held themselves ready to strike if needed, the laborers would have won. So with the printers. Nothing but a in all workers of an industry-can hope to win; and then only when the workers of all other industries stand ready to help. And even such a union would be of no permanent benefit until it VOTED as a unit for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Many St. John men are now thinking seriously along the lines of industrial 'unionism; and an organizer would find lots of material there.

The chief industrial centre of the Maritime provinces is the coal mining regions of Nova Scotia. There are about 12,000 coal miners in that province, about half of whom are employed by the collieries of the Glace Bay district. Last fall this company secured a three years' contract with its men, who are members of-the Provincial Workmen's Association (the miners' union), under a schedule which keeps the earnings of a

a day. The first Spcialist organization in the eastern part of Canada was an S. L. P. candidacy for Parliament. The "Worksection founded by A. M. Muirhead in man" was designed to be the P. W. A. Halifax in March, 1899. It developed organ, and P. F. Lawson, who had been considerably activity, and for a while prominent in the I. L. P., was chosen

paper. But, like the United States signing away the miners' rights for three movement, it unfortunately split over years, introduced Socialism into the

too many employes. The union claimed | Lighter, a Jewish member of the S. L. | September, 1905. For these dire offenses ised one next year, and in 1904 introthat he was dismissed because of his P., settled in Glace, Bay, and has ever official position, and that if any man had since sowed the seeds of Socialism by a to go, it should have been the one last plentiful distribution of the right kind hired. So they struck. But the writing of literature. In 1900, D. N. Brodie, an ex-member of Halifax S. L. P., also settled there. Alex. Mackinnon, Alex. and Hugh MacMullin and others who had learned Socialism in the West, took up the propaganda. Shortly before the Dominion election of 1904, the more discontented of the miners of the Glace Bay district formed an Independent Labor Party, which, although speaking of "a minimum wage." came out for "public ownership and operation of mines, railways, telegraphs, telephones, lighting, water works, and all producing or disunion of the unions-a union that takes tributing undertakings and utilities, which, from their nature, tend to become monopolies." The candidate, Stephen B. MacNeil, was at first endorsed, but soon opposed, by the Roman Catholic authorities. He polled 869 votes on

election day, November .th. At the close of this campaign, the Glace Bay Socialists, who had given MacNeil a hearty, though entirely independent support, cut loose from the I. L. P. and organized a Socialist Club on November 22, 1904. Alex. MacKinnon is organizer and good propaganda work is being done. It has pot yet affiliated with either the S. P. or S. L. P. Dominion Coal Company, who own the F. Lighter remains a member of the S. L. P. In 1905, another club was organized at Sydney Mines, John Taylor, secretary. Both these clubs strongly favor the I. W. W.

On November 24, 1904, appeared the first issue of the "Provincial Workman." proprietor of the Glace Bay "Daily Gazetter, who had supported MacNeil's maintained a lecturer and published a editor. Lawson opposed Moffatt in

W. interests in the United States. Up to ten years ago, very little Socialist literature had ever found its way PARENTS' NEEDS. Even this bill

mentioned only to be ridiculed and con- of whom THREE WERE EMPLOYdemned. Socialist propaganda was dan- ERS OF LABOR, was appointed to gerous. The writer had the honor of draft a factory act; and one, perfectly being dismissed from his position in harmless from the employers' standpoint, 1800 because of circulating the Weekly was passed in 1905. Several months ago People, placing Socialist books in the Sunday School library, and talking Socialism in public places. Since the great increase in the German Socialist vote in 1903 and in that of the United States in 1904, our newspapers have been compelled to notice the movement, and the public has, with increasing knowledge, grown a little more tolerant of the propaganda

The first essay at Socialist organization in New Brunswick was of the Fabian variety. W. Frank Hathenay, a wholesale merchant and something of a writer along economic lines, organized the St. John Fabian League in May, 1901. Its avowed object was: "The study of all questions arising between capital and labor, the free discussion of economic problems,-such as old age pensions, living wage legislation, civic ownership of public utilities, government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and the propagation of all ideas that

tend to lighten the toil, promote the welfare and elevate the social and moral conditions of the people." Its platform is certainly socialistic, but scarcely Socialist.

The Fabian League advocated Socialism of the one step-at-a-time kind, and was soon captured by the pure-andsimple union elements. On February 28, 903, Hatheway stood for election to provincial parliament as a fusion candidate on Conservative - and Labor platthe S. T. & L. A. question, and finally paper, and brought C. O. Sherman, forms. He was, of course, defeated. president of the I. W. W., to address The League demanded an Employers' Some six or seven years ago, Fred. the P. W. A. convention in Halifax, Liability Act. The government prom-

against pure and simpledom, Lawson | duced an act which, among many other was crowded out. On October 31, 1905; things too numerous to mention, prohe resigned the editorship, and on No- vided that no child under sixteen years vember 7 joined the Glace Bay Socialist of age should be employed in a factory, Club. He is now engaged in the I. W. UNLESS HE WAS STRONG AND HEALTHY AND HIS WORK WAS NECESSARY TO SUPPLY HIS

into New Brunswick. Socialism was was not pushed. A commission of five, the Fabian League adjourned its meetings indefinitely and has not met since.

Fredericton Socialist League (since April I. Fredericton Local No. 1 of New Brunswick, Socialist party of Canada) was organized on July 28, 1002, and is the only Socialist local or section in New Brunswick. For nearly four years it has been an active factor in distributing Socialist literature, and in'each year finding the soil of the province more receptive and encouraging. Martin Butler, recording secretary of the local, publishes "Butler's Journal," a monthly, which has been propagating revolutionary Socialism for several years.

Socialism in New Brunswick has progressed to the point of calling out the active hostility of the Roman Catholic Church Francois M. Daigle lectured against, Socialism in Moncton, March 19, 1905; and on January 21, 1906, Bishop Casey in St. John thundered against it from his pulpit, declaring that "the workman cannot obtain the necessaries of life, much less its comforts, without the wages paid him by the employer," etc., etc. Socialism in New Brunswick and the

United States has come to stay; and the door for the new unionism is wide open Factional spirit is weak here, and Socialists of both shades of thought are longing for the day-surely not now far distant-when the S. P. and the S. L. P. will be marching together to the early conquest of the public powers. Henry Harvey Stuart.

Harcourt, N. B., February 6, 1006.

Industrial Slaughter Modern

steel plants of the Pittsburg district has grown to an appalling figure. In the last even years the Coroner of Allegheny held inquests in 875 accidents in mills tAt least one-half of these socalled accidents are the result of carelessor neglect on the part of employers to provide proper safeguards for their mployes. As a result of this the matter an brought to the attention of Captain J. C. Delaney, State Factory Inor of Pennsylvania, and an investis now under way.

Human life has come to be held cheap dirt in Allegheny County. The exof a furnace which burns a man death, the falling of a crane which shes two or three laborers out of all plance to human beings, the breakg of a cable or the fall of an ingot h hurries workmen into eternity 's an every-day occurence. It is dismissed with a half dozen lines, rarely more than dezen, sandwiched into the newspapers along with the railroad cases, suicides,

one of the steel corporation mills. The next day, December 21, five men were scalded to death by an explosion in the Singer, Nimick & Co. mills, another cor-Jones & Laughlin accident three men were killed by an explosion at the American Steel and Wire Works, another corporation mill. No big accidents, involving the loss of

after that until March 31, 1903, when Furnace C, at the Edgar Thomson plant, broke loose again and added eight more to the list of fatalities. Since that date accidents have been frequent enough but claimed only one or two victims at attention, and it is only now, when the State authorities have decided to make an investigation, that the public has a second thought.

> In the case at the National Tube They were all blinded by the rush of flame, molten iron, limestone and coke,

The number of fatal accidents in the . sion in the Black Diamond Steel Works, 1 mendous demand for material. To take , knowing the danger, invariably refuse. 1 sight. In a room fourteen feet square Furnace accidents are only a small proportion of the disasters which take They are used double" turn, Frequently the lives of millworkers in Pittsburg. The electric crane is one of the most mills. It claims a victim, either for death or the hospital, every day or two. The average craneman, who is the motorman of a crane, has but little regard for When a furnace gets in this condiperson.

Recently a man was sent aloft to do tion it occasions much trouble. The molten iron sticks to the sides of the some work about the roof trusses of a furnace, and forms what is called in blast crane shed in a Pittsburg mill. He lost furnace parlance a "hang". This is a his hold and fell in such a way that he became jammed in a doubled up posithick crust adhering to the sides of the furnace. It prevents the metal being tion, with one leg over the track on drawn off. When the molten metal is let out from under it there is danger of it slipping, which means a terrific explono way, to release the victim except to take the crane apart or crush his leg. sion. When a "hang" forms laborers have When it became evident that there was to go to the top of the furance and work no other way to get him out the foreman it loose. Occasionally it slips and the ordered the laborers out of the way. To take the, crane out of the way meant several hours' work and the stoppage of

bunks are built against the will, which doubles the capacity of a room. The deadly instruments about the steel men who work in daylight sleep at night, and those who are in the night shift in davlight. There are always two men to a bed, sometimes three. The rooms are never cleaned, and the bed clothing never changed. It wears out in a few months with the usage it gets, and new clothing replaces the old. There are no sheets of pillows. Just a mattress and quilt. Fresh air is a stranger.

will be four beds, one in each corner.

Potterville is one of the sink holes of Allegheny County. It is impossible to which runs the big crane. His position describe this squalid village, as it realwas such a peculiar one that there was ly is within the high board fence which surrounds the Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Company. It was built during the great Homestead strike of 1892. When the military authorities took possession of that town, after the riot of July 6 of that year, the company found it necessary to build a barracks the plant. The foreman gave the signal to house the strike-breakers who were

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It must be remembered that these | for several reasons they are included unshanties are built on the cinder bank, der burns and scalds. Then there are inside the mill yard, where not even the men killed in the mill yards by shifting engines and the dinky trains which

it out of blast, let it cool, tear out the lining, reline it and put it back in blast would have taken six weeks, working night and day. This would mean a loss poration plant. A few days before the in production of 300 to 500 tons of metal every twenty-four hours. It was deemed better, therefore, to keep it going and run chances that nothing would happen until a dull season came on.

nore than two men at a time, occurred a time. Of course, these received little become concerned or given the matter

explosion follows. Every man on top of Here is the record for 1905, showing the furnace is burned seriously, perhaps the number of men killed in Pittsburg fatally. mills every month during the year: Jan-uary, 14; February, 13; March, 6; April? Works one man disappeared from among 15; May, 10; June, 11; July, 10; August, his companions when the explosion came. 16; September, 12; October, 11; November, 18; December, 20.

which go to make up the daily record of the Coroner's office.

ionally there is an item of more than ordinary importance. On September 28, 1889, Furnace C. of the Edgar Thomrtment of the Carnegie Steel y, the backbone of the United Steel Corporation, exploded, and Captain William R. Jones, general manof the works and Andrew Carnegie' hand man and lifelong friend, was d to death under a shower of molten iron ore, limestone rock and burning coke, Several laborers were killed, at the That made an important But only the day before Captain es was killed the same furnace broke out and a laborer was killed. Nothing was known of that accident until the more important one occurred next day,

when the coincidence was noted. A week later another laborer burned to death in the same way at the same furnace. His death was barely chronicled. The Coroner's verdict in each of these cases winds up with the stereophrase, "And the Coroner's fury typed phrase, "And the Coroner's fury finds the accident was unforeseen, as all possible precaution had been taken to

said furnace in good repair." On December 19, 1901, eleven men tims more reasted to death as the result of ion at one of the blast furof the Jones & Laughlin Company The same formal verdict was rendered in mae December 20, the day follow ing the Jones & Laughlin disaster, three

Now these are only the cases in which which shot up through the mouth of the the Coroner held inquests. It does not furnace like a discharge from a cannon. include several dozens of victims of heat None of them saw their fellow-worker, prostration. Dozens of other accidents go. Nothing more was heard of him. If he which take life occur in and about the screamed his voice was lost in the roar mills to mill workers, but they are not of the explosion.

scheduled as mill accidents. Dozens of After some days the Coroner decided men die of injuries received in the mills, that he had fallen into the furnace, and but their deaths are not reported to the an inquest was an impossibility as noth-Coroner. These men are injured in the ing was left of his effects. In the other mills, taken to their homes or boarding case in which an inquest was held on the ouses, linger there for weeks, perhaps hat, the accident happened in a precisely for months, in agony, die and are hursimilar manner. ried to their graves with no official in-

Every once in a while a man disapquiry into the manner of their taking pears about the steel mills or blast furnaces, but there is no evidence. No per-

Mysterious disappearances in the steel son saw him go. It is simply a case of mills are common. Two cases of this kind have resulted in official inquests, disappearance. His fellow-workers know he has gone into the furnace, but they although in neither case was there any are always foreigners, and do not worry corpse to view. In one case Coroner Mcover a little thing like that. There are probably a dozen such disappearances in Dowell held an inquest on the hat of the victim: In the other instance Coroner the Pittsburg mills.

McGeary, who succeeded 'McDowell, de-The victims are almost without excepcided an inquest was unnecessary. Not even a chemical analysis would ha tion foreigners. The Slavish races are capable of performing an immense discovered a trace of either of these vic amount of the heaviest manual labor and are willing to do it for \$1.25 or

Such accidents are comparatively com-\$1.50 a day. This figure prevails only in mon. They happen sometimes in this way: Trouble had been experienced for boom times, like the present. They have worked for 90 cents and \$1. When there week in the blast furnaces of one of the is a hang in one of the furnaces it is the Jones & Laughlin disaster, three big corporations. One of the furnaces were burned to death by an explo- was old and worn out. There was a trethese unposted men who go to the top

to the craneman, the big crane rolled forward, there was a scream of agony as the wheels rolled over the victim's leg., tight board fence which had been crected He was taken out minus one limb, but the mill had saved several hundred dol-

lars.

The citizens of Pittsburg have become indifferent to death. It is only occasionally, when some great catastrophe happens, when men are killed by the score, that the hearts of the people are touched When the Harwick Mine disaster occurred three years ago, and more than a hundred men were killed in an instant. the people of Pittsburg were quick to respond. But it must be some great catastrophy like that to attract attention.

It is stated that Andrew Carnegie keeps very close tab on the mills which bear his name. All newspaper accounts of accidents in the mills are said to be furnished him by a press clipping bureau, and he raises trouble if they get too frequent. Perhaps it was this which caus-

ed him, after the Carnegie Company was merged with the steel corporation, to es-

tablish a fund of \$5,000,000, the income of which is to provide relief for men injured in the mills bearing his name, and a pension for the widows and orphans

of those killed. Aside from this Carnegie inadequate relief fund, there is no relief extended to the injured, other than an occasional collection taken up among their fellow workmen.

The boarding house a foreigner is to work it loose. The English workmen, compelled to take shelter in is a pitiful room' for all of them.

brought in. More than a hundred houses were erected in the mill vard, inside the to shut out the strikers.

These houses were simply shanties, built of rough hemlock lumber, boarded up and down. They had no chimneys, cannot look over a ten-foot fence. as it was warm /weather and the men all took their meals in the big dining room which was built for that purpose. After the strike had been shot to pieces and the mills were running in good shape, terra cotta pipes were put in these shanties for chimneys, strips were nailed over the cracks between the boards on the outside and the inside walls were covered with felt paper. Tar paper roofs were put on all of them. They were so after a trip around Wilmerding, East then rented to the foreigners at \$15

and \$20 a month. Since the fall of 1892 these shanties have been bringing in a revenue at that rate every month. Not one of them cost more than \$100 to build.

This is Potterville, so named by the strikers in honor of Mr. Potter, who

was manager of the Homestead mills at the time of the strike. It is the home of hundreds of foreigners who work in the 6:000 a year.

mills, Hundreds more live outside, for room cannot be provided for all in the mill yard. Every one of these three a: four roomed shanties is a boarding house In addition to the father, mother and the half dozen children, each family keeps from three to six or eight boarders. It is a mystery where they find

weeds will grow. They are jammed up against the big converters, with their roar, glare and heat. How many foreigners are carried out of the mills and into these shanties every day nobody knows and no person cares. It is none

mill yards going to and from their of the public's business, and the public work or going about their work in the mill yards. Were all these scheduled There are more cripples in Allegheny as mill accidents, where they properly County than in any other territory of belong, the death list for the Allegheny equal size in the world. Men with legs County mills would run nearer 500 than or arms off are common, while no perthe figure of last year. son pays any attention to a fellow with a few fingers gone. It is said one estabnumber of fatal accidents in Pittsburg lishment, where 5000 or 6000 men and girls are employed, takes 100 fingers mills is growing less every year, and the figures for 1905 show a decided deoff every month. This may be a slight crease. The records of the Coroner's ofexaggeration, but one would not think fice do not bear out this statement. In

> Pittsburg or Trafford City. The mills are crippling or mangling about 3,000 men every year in Allegheny County. This includes those who only lose a finger or so. There are possibly as many more who receive minor injuries which heal quickly and leave noth

ing more than a scar. The statement has been made that the Carnegie mills are killing and maiming

The Coroner's record for 1905 shows that inquests were held on the bodies of 156 mill workers who had been killed while at work. But there are many inquests held on bodies which might be credited to the mills and are not. The Coroner, in his report issued January 1. ployes when so many more may 1

says that 68 per cent, of fatal scaldings | Harsh as this may sound, it is really might be classed as mill accidents, but the secret of the whole thing,

banner year, with 158. The following year the figures dropped to 137, but last year went up almost to the high record, with 156. For the last seven or eight years the figures show a most alarming increase.

and this despite the fact that improved machinery displaced many men who were formerly employed at what were considered the most dangerous jobs. The fact is that mill owners have grown inhumanly careless. Men are plentiful and the demand is too great to waste any time looking after the interests of em-

haul the hot metal about the mills. An

accident of this nature occurs every day

or two, but they are classed as railroad

cases. Workmen are run down in the

Captain Delaney contends that the

1901 the Coroner held inquests on 102

mill victims. In 1902 the number

jumped to 144. The year 1903 was the

WEEKLY PEOLOE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

UNITY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page L.)

is true and I think The People has represented the S. L. P I don't believe that The People controls the S. L. P. I believe the Party controls the paper and that is just what we want. The dangers that have been talked about ap pear trivial. When I talk for the Party, I am, so to speak, owned by the Party. what I say is not in harmony If with the party they take me off the stump. We had a case where that was done in Hudson County. Now, if it is advisable that the Party should control my utterances on the stump, where my ence is of a much less degree than that of an editor, who reaches a greater number of people and much oftener, is it not much more important that he also should be under absolute party control? I believe that the S. L. P. has control of The People, but from time to time I have heard stories, of which I know not the truth, but they are to this ef-fect: The Daily People plant is leased to a private concern and the publication of the paper is a mere incident; that De Leon, so goes the story, has everything so arranged in his own hands that he can hold the paper and his job of editor a spite of anything that his job of earlor night do. I have heard a lot more to be same effect, and I should like to mow from the S. L. P. comrades just ow The People is party owned; who holds the title; what remedy has a party member who thinks he has been unjustsuppressed, to whom can he go? I recollect that a while ago there was a suit for libel brought against the S. L. P. as the owner of The People and a verdict was given against the party. If Do Leon, as is said, owns the paper, how es he fix it that the party owns the

Comradely Daily angers from party ownership are largely imaginery. Under party ownership Berger couldn't pursu his present course-you cannot imagine him being editer under such circum stances, he simply wouldn't be the edior. As it is now he can practically do just as he pleases.

Eck, S. L. P .- The two previous peakers have wandered from the sub-ict somewhat. Now, I don't think here is a man in this Conference, or one in this hall, who is in favor of a private ly owned Socialist press and it would seem that discussion on that is ended. would therefore move the following

Resolved, That this Conference itself on record as being opposed to all privately owned papers espousing the cause of labor, i. e., the Socialist cause. Seconded by Romary, S. L. P.

Hesnack, S. L. P .- Before this m is put I would call attention to the fact that Comrade Reilly has saked some pertinent questions as to The Peo t of order, that those questions should

Point of order raised and sustained by

Killingbeck, S. P .- I want to put one atter correctly. The Chairman stated hat we in New Jersey had decided gainst a privately owned press; true, not we could not decide that no one had ---right to publish a Socialist paper, high is a different thing.

dley, S. P. (Chairman)-That goe ritheut saying. If I favor one this then I must be against its opposite. If I favor party ownership of the press, then I am against any individual of the

can prove to me that De Leon ever be trayed the S. L. P. as Berger and Will shire have the S. P. Whatever faults The People may have the S. L. P. is responsible for them, and before we can lay anything at De Leon's door it will have to be proven. I have heard stories similar to those heard by Comrade Reilly. One of the rumors I heard some time ago was from a New York S. P. comrade and it was to the effect that Richard K. Fox owns and controls the Daily People. I told the comrade that repeated the yarn that if he would bring me the proof I would see that it got into S. L. P. hands. Well, he hasn't got back with it yet. (Laughter.)

Eck. S. L. P .- As Comrade Glanz says, we who are collectivists cannot consistently balk at collective ownership of our press, the press of the movement. The question being called for by both sides, it was put and carried by unani-mous vote: Resolved, That this Conference places itself on record as being opposed to all privately owned papers espousing the cause of labor, i. e., the Socialist cause.

Eck, S. L. P .-- We are now to discus what constitutes private ownership and this is a very important point. Take the "Volkszeitung" corporation, for instance: any S. P. party member can be come a stockholder, he may afterward develop into a sorehead against the party, but he still remains a stockholder in the corporation, still remains in a position where he can vent his soreness on the party and do it damage. A stock corporation within the party is not party ownership. I am not anxious to offer all the resolutions, but as no one else dees; I offer this:

Resolved, That this Conference place itself on record as looking upon all pa pers as privately owned, the property of which is not vested directly in the party through a committee or source designated by the party for such purpose.

Killingbeck, S. P.-Some of you can remember when we had a united party, and owned a party press. The time came when some objected to the way things were going. A large minority, or was it the majority, broke away from the S. L. P. The matter was taken into the courts, where it dragged for a long time, meanwhile two "Peoples" were is sued. At a convention in Worcester, Mass., we had one side tearing up one "People," the other side tearing up the other "People," until we were wading knee-deep in "Peoples," and it took the police force to keep order. That was one result of party ownership. Who did, from a moral standpoint, if we can speak of a moral standpoint in the So-cialist movement, who did own The People !-- the so-called Kangaroo faction or the S. L. P. faction ? Through the capitalist courts the so-called Kangarow faction lost the name of the paper and the party name as well. Mind you, this was the work of the capitalist courts. hope the S. L. P. side won't take of-

fence; I am quoting historical facts. Some of us might say along Comrace Eck's line of reasoning that The People became a privately ewhed press. Was that minerity soreheads? Eck S. L. P.-I did not say that they

were or were not sereheads. I merely supposed a case. I supposed that a hering of men in the party started a paper and refused to stand by the party, what then? As to the acts of 1899: which side stood by the party's official

privately owned press, it was a question of tactics. The editor of The People took a certain position, the directors of the Volkszeitung took another. That caused the split. It is an open question if a party owned press is feasible at the present time. When the movement is thoroughly organized and the spirit of discipline is thoroughly enforced then a privately owned press will be a crime. It's risky putting up money for a party owned press. We don't know how it will result, and we may be pouring money into a hole. De Leon once said that the more papers you print the greater the loss. He said it would be impossible to get advertising for the Daily Peeple, while it would be easy to get ads. for a Hungarian, German or other language, Socialist paper. The press referendum in this State did not really express the sentiment of all the party members. When the time comes let us have a party owned press, until then the question should be left open and the best paper will survive. Those that make any cracks against Socialism will go down. It will be suicide for them to say anything against the move ment. In party ownership the danger is that only three or four per cent. of the membership will take active interest. From bitter experience I know it is hard

to control the press. Look at our "Bulletin" to-day-a little paper for the purpose of giving us the party news, it is certainly party owned, but its chief use s as a place where official dirty liner s washed. Until we are strong enough to establish it we should not have a party owned press, meanwhile if The People, or the "Worker," or any other paper comes nearest the Socialist ideal you will see its subscription list go up. We are here to put ourselves on record for political unity. Glanz, S. P .-- As I understand it. the

resolution means that all papers must be under the N. E. C.1

Eck. S. L. P .- Not exactly that. All apers whose property is not vested in he national party organization are private papers. In the S. L. P. no mem ber, committee, or section of the party, can publish a paper without the sanction of the N. E. C., and then all the property of such a paper as far as practicable must be vested in the N. E. C., free from any financial or legal liability, the elec

tion of the editor being subject to the approval of the N. E. C. Glanz, S. P .-- In West Heboken w have a little paper owned by the local under the resolution that would be a pri vate paper?

Eck, S. L. P .- Ownership by a local is not strong enough. A local might be sulled away from the party, and then its paper could be used as a club against the party.

McGarry, S. L. P .-- I would like to see mbodied in the resolution that ownership must be vested in the national ormanization as there is just as much dan ger of a state pulling away. Walker, S. P .- I would amend by say

ing that we place ourselves on record as, advocating a party press owned and controlled by the party. Seconded by James, S. P.

Eck, S. L. P .- Let us not try to dis solve it away. We want to state what really constitutes private ownership.

Schmitter, S. L. P .-- I must agree with Comrade Eck as to making proper definitions and distinctions. Comrade Walker has stated that the Volkszeitung laid out thousands of dollars for The People say that it has; where did it get it? It got it from the movement and for that very purpose. We have been told for years that the members of the Volksthe paper of the people, but you just try designated by the party for such purand get something into it that would be of interest and benefit to its readers, to the people, which, of course, means against the class for which the journal stands, and you'll find out mighty quick whose paper it is. As to the Volkszeitung spending its money, the Socialist press, private or party, is only supported by us digging down in ou pockets. It would be foolish to depend pon individual rivalry to keep privately owned papers straight. If a person can become a stockholder of the Volkszeitung the way Comrade Walker states. what is to hinder men from joining the S. P. so they can become stockholders. and then, getting out of the party, do as they like with the paper?

Kiehn, S. P .-- The amendment offered doesn't define the nature of the ownership. In America we have had little experience in party ownership, even the S. L. P. has owned but one paper. In Germany there have been differences of opinion between the editors of different but party owner papers and the press committee and party sentiment in general. The ownership of the press in capitalist society is not a security that we would centrol it. You could legally own it and yet not control it. The capitalist

ourts might shift the ownership to suit their purposes when the battle against capitalism is on. I don't see any guarantee of party control except dependence upon the individual integrity of those who at any time may be in charge of the paper. In Germany, the official organ of the party was in opposition to the general opinions of the party mem-bership and the editors were forced to esign, and now opposition has developed within the party to the forcing of the resignation of the editors.

Koettgen, S. L. P .-- I would like to ask the comrade: does the party in Ger many legally own the press?

Kiehn, S. P .- No, it is owned in dividually through the party organization.

Koettgen, S. L. P .-- It was always im pressed upon us that the Volkszeitung was the party press, but the time came when we found out that it was not. It was the party press when it needed funds; it was not the party press when the party called on it. The party at all hazards must own its press and we can't

e too careful how we place its control. We have had some experience with the Daily People. It was first placed in the hands of three trustees and when their management was found unsatisfactory we found our hands tied and it took

general vote of the party to dislodge the trustees. There is a warning for us in that. The national organization must be in control. Quinlan, S. L. P .-- Comrade Kichr

seems to think that an unincorporated body cannot own property. That is mistake; such organizations can own property, and the S. L. P. owns property. Comrade Kiehn brings illustra tions from Germany. I can bring some from England. The S. D. F. claims "Justice" as a party owned paper; well, it is owned by the Twentieth Century Company, and that is owned by Rose bery and his crowd. The "Labor Leader" of the I. L. P. until two years ago was owned by Keir Hardie, and through it Hardie dominated the I. L. P.; after ward he turned it over to a corporation of I. L. P. members. How the paper was sustained was a mystery to some remember when that paper was used to boom capitalist enterprises by articles describing Irish and Scotch scenery in the interest of hotels and rialroads. hear that the corporation publishing the

then being put, was carried by a vote of

twenty-three to one, the S. L. P. votes being cast solidly each time. The hour for adjournment having ar rived the session was extended until six o'clock as the conference had been nearly

an hour late in opening. Eck, S. L. P .- At this stage of our proceedings I think it well to call the attention of the Conference to a grave injustice that has been done this body, and the Socialist movement as a whole. I have here from the Volkszeitung what purports to be the minutes of our first meeting, as sent out for publication, bearing the names of the two secretaries, which would convey the idea that it is official. I will read you a translation, and to any German who doubts the literalness of it, I am not only willing

but would like to compare the two. (Eck read his translation, and no one controverted it. It was very evident that what the Volkszeitung had published was not the minutes of the Conference as authorized for publication. but a distorted summary. Eck asked): Did you, Comrade Reilly, give out o sign any such minutes as these?

Secretary Reilly-No, I did not! Eck-Did you, Comrade Hossack, give

out or sign any such minutes? Secretary Hossack-No!

Eck-Did you, comrades of this Conference, authorize any such minutes as I have just read. (Cries of "No" from both sides). An S. L. P. editor might do the same thing but we could put him out. How else can we view this work of the Volkszeitung but as an attempt to mislead our German comrades? And isn't it pretty good evidence that we can't control a privately owned press? This Conference is anxious that its proceedings be truthfully put before the working class, and as the Volkszeitung has not done so, it has not done us alone an injustice: it has done it to its readers and to the working class movement. I have compared the full minutes as published in the "Worker," and find that, there also, here and there a word is missing, and the omission weakens the sense. It all goes to show how much control you have over the privately owned press.

Eck read portions from the "Worker' where discrepancies appeared.

McGarry, S. L. P .-- Comrade Reilly has asked some questions here that I think Comrade Hossack can answer, and I would like to have them answered.

Point of order raised and sustained. Reilly, S. P .-- I think we have thrash d this out pretty well, and I would move that this Conference place itself on record as recognizing that the Socialist movement cannot control a pri vately owned press. Seconded.

The following amendment by Schmitter, S. L. P., was accepted as part of the motion:

"Resolved, That privately owned Socialist papers cannot be controlled by the true proletarian, political movement . e., the Socialist movement. But that contrarily such privately owned papers end to control the movement.

Fruch, S. L. P .- While the original notion is all right I think the amendment makes it stronger because it points out that the movement will be a reflex of how its press is owned.

Gregory, S. P .- Thomas Jefferson said that he would rather have a press controlling the country than a government controlling the country. No other power wields such an influence in moulding opinions and ideas as the press. The modern press controls public thought. The Spoialist press can do the same. To me it is a very important question whether we should allow such a tremendous power to remain in the hands of a few individuals, to give them the power to mold the thoughts of their readers in whatever direction they may choose. All readers are more or less influenced by the manner in which papers are con ducted, how they handle subjects. Now whoever controls or influence my thoughts controls me, and the ignorance of the people to-day is due mainly to newspaper deception and trickery. We cannot be too careful on this matter of party press. Speakers on the street corner exert but little influence as compared to our papers which reach far greater audiences day by day or week by week, as the case may be. It is of the utmost importance that we here rightly decide into whose hands we should put the conducting of our papers, so that readers may get information and ideas and form opinions in strict occordance with that for which we stand. Eck, S. L. P .-- If the Volkszeitung did not control the German comrades by shutting off information from them, do you think the German comrades would stand for this sort of thing? (Helds up the Volkszeitung mutilation of minutes), Walker, S. P .- It is a mistake to be dragging the Volkszeitung Corporation into this Conference. At the last meeting I protested against an editorial from the



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Socialist movement on the political field. Of course the Volkszeitung exercises an influences on its readers, all papers do. We are handicapped at the start; we are trying to overcome obstacles that are almost insurmountable. Don't keep dragging in the Volkszeitung. If you keep pounding them how can you expect them to publish your minutes. It is wrong to drag in The People too.

Reilly, S. P .- What Comrade Walker has said demonstrates the importance of voting for the resolution. He says the Volkszeitung exerts an influence, there fore it is a big mistake to oppose it, which is proof enough that the S. P cannot control the paper. Are we here to so shape our acts a certain way because we fear the minutes will be distasteful to the owners of that paper? Our resolution says that privately owned papers tend to control the party, and I think that what Comrade Walker has said proves the truth of it. We want to cut out all possibility of such a control over the party, and instead have the party exert a power over the press. Comrade Walker just asserted that we are handicapped at the start; if so, isn't it

came into this Conference to unite the | minutes. Why did they? Because they wanted to influence their readers against our work. That kind of thing is underhanded work and proof to me that private ownership of the press is an injury to the Socialist movement. They had no right to change a word, especially not to change words so that the sense is upset. I notice in one place there it makes us look ridiculous. We have nothing to lose by voting for a party-owned press.

Killingbeck, S. P .- The party may own press and that press may own the party top. You will remember that after the split in 1899 the S. D. P. and the socalled Kangareo faction held a convention at Indianapolis for the purpose of union. So far as the convention was concerned we did unite, but the S. D. P. had a party-owned press. In its first issue after the convention closed, that party-owned press, under the influence of Stedman, Berger, Heath & Co. came out against the action of the convention, issued a manifesto against it and practically disrupted the unity. That press wielded such a power that it swayed the S. D. P. members against what their delegates had done at Indianapolis. The result was that we went into that national campaign with a Springfield fac-tion, a Chicago faction and the S. L. P. 5 OU) While individual ownership may have its faults, party-ownership has more dangers; we won't have reached perfection when we have a party owned press. Question called for by both sides, the resolution (This conference places itself on record as recognizing that the Socialist movement cannot control a privately owned press), with amendment (That privately owned Socialist papers cannot be controlled by the true proletarian political movement, i. e. the Socialist movement. But that, contrarily, such privately owned papers tend to control the movement), being put to vote. was carried unanimously.

party pul Mishing a Socialis publishing a Socialist paper. this discussion is really necessary? I fail to see why it is. How to own and trol the press is the only question here in New Jersey have decided for ided for par ty ownership, and so have the S. L. P.--long since. The question is how to control the editors. j Jaruch, S. L. P.--Let us not forget that

are new speaking of what constitutes what is needed to unite the pormanded to unite the Socialist st and by party press, the press of New Jerray. Thus far the discussion show Jeirsey. Thus far the discussion shows it at the dangers from a privately owned press are much greater than any dis-a. Svantage from a party owned press. I convinced that party ownership is thing. If greater advantages can shown for private ownership let us

s. S. P .- There should not be any in settling this question. emand the collective ownership of cans of production should certainly aly own the means for the dis a of 'Secialist principles and at he writes does not suit, does not the fault if we don't kick him out. to have seen some of the results of pribly. It was only in the last en in New York that we saw Berand Wilshire attacking the comrades d the party platform, and such action practically an endorsement of the 1899 to keep The People going. In '99 . ret mevement. There is no one that the split was not on the question of a

clared in favor of the S. T. & L. A.! It was this that was the bone of contention. The party press stood by the party's decree, the William Street corparation opposed it, and it was this that caused the split.

Reilly, S. P .- Comrade Killingbeck says the 1899 split was caused by the while acknowledging that it is not party party owned press. I wasn't in the owned claims to be the party press ent then, but from what I have read and heard, from both sides, my conand true to the party. In one breath they tell us they are the party press, clusion is that the split was forced by the privately owned press, because they in the next they say they are a corporarealised, yes, saw, that a party owned tion. The split of 1899 occurred because press was coming, and that certainly, meant that the privately owned press the Volkszeitung corporation took a position in direct opposition to the party, would have to go. and the party could do nothing. The

Quinlan, S. L. P .-- Is Comrade Kilparty did not control the corporation, ecause it had the vested right. The lingbeck sure as to which side it was that took the fight into the capitalist party was helpless so far as control was concerned. We want to fix it so that courts? As a matter of fact it was not there can be no squirming out in future. the S. L. P., it was the privately owned Headley, S. P. (Chairman)-When an press that sought the capitalist courts. presnization is formed in a new state, it Walker, S. P .- We are discussing 1899, is necessary for it to apply to the nathis is 1906. The true history of 1899 has not yet been written, may never be. tional organization. When a new paper vialists of this country since 1899 is to be published application for the have been guilty of one of the grossest blunders ever perpetrated. I believe the split of 1899 was not necessary, and had power to do so must be made to the national organization. both sides been animated by true So-

Walker, S. P .- Comrades on the other side say the Volkszeitung claims to be a cialist sentiment it could not have ocparty paper. It never said that. To become a stockholder a man had to be a curred. I know that the Volkszeitung has been guilty of a good many misparty member, though once out of the takes, like other papers, but we should not forget that it went into its pockets party he could still remain a stock-holder. and spent thousands of dollars up to Quinlan, S. L. P .-- This pretending

situng corporation had to be member er has pulled away from the party of the party and that this was a guar-It is the same kind of trouble as we antee of the party control of the press. had here.

Some stockholders, they claimed, did not Kiehn, S. L .-- I didn't intend to infer and would not belong to the party, but that I doubted the legality of the party they said the bulk of them did, but isn't owning anything. What I doubt is that it also true that to the extent that the the party can control the press when non-party members held stock that they it does own it. too exercised control? The Volkszeitung

Killingbeck, S. P.-I would amend the amendment with the following: That it be the sense of this Conference that no paper or magazine shall be considered an official organ, unless it has the endorsement of the national organization and shall be owned by members of the party or by the national organization. Seconded by Gregory, S. P. Fruch S L P-I would call attention to the fact that this does not cover The giving of consent to publish doe not imply control of the paper by the body giving the consent. The important thing is that the property of the paper oe vested in the national organization. Ouinlan. S. L. P .- Has any paper of the S. P. received the endorsement of

the party? Reilly, S. P .- No. The party cannot endorse any paper.

Question called for by both sides. The amendment to the amendment was lost by a vote of twenty-two to two; the amendment was lest by a vote of twenty to four; the original motion

"Resolved, That this Conference place itself on record as looking upon all

papers as privately owned, the property be the party press puts me in mind of of which is not vested directly in the the yellow journal. It proclaims itself party through a committee or source you are making a grave mistake. I only conclusion is that they garbled the

People being read, yet nearly all our time to-day has been taken up fighting 184 William street, and in doing this

tate press that cont party membership? We must keep silent on private press so as not to offend their owners, he says. If they didn't control us we wouldn't need to fear offending them.

Glanz, S. P .-- I can give an instance that bears that out. This morning a certain comrade came to the County Committee and asked what is being done at this Conference? I asked him if the Jewish paper had not published the report. He said No, and that they would not as they considered it against them. To me that proves conclusively that the privately owned press is even now using its influence against us, and that pres has an influence upon our members. We should let them know that we recognize these facts whether they like it or not. Fruch, S. L. P .-- Comrade Walker talks s if the Volkszeitung was the issue which is not so. The object of this Conference, having unity in view, is to see

upon what points we agree, and, if on any we disagree, the reason why. In the discussion incidents of the past, names of men, and of papers will be used, but only because they are germans to the subjects. If the conduct of The People can be proved the stumbling block to the movement, then let us say so; if it is the Volkszeitung, or any other paper, that is at fault let us say so. To do that isn't a raking open of old sores. Remember it is unity we have in view and how

to accomplish it. James, S. P .-- Judging from what Ech has read to us from certain papers, the

The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, February 18th, 2 p. m., at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken.

The Conference adjourned with the mutual recognition on both sides that the press of the movement is its greatest weapon, and that whatever the difficulties arising from Party ownership of the press, they are trifling compared to what such difficulties become when the material interests of individual ownership sway them, or when designing or ambitious men control the private press. The Conference recognized that party ownership and control of the press of the movement are essential to the party safety.

James M. Reilly, Secretary for S. P. John Hossack, Secretary for S. L. P. WEEKLY. PEOFER, SATURDAT, FEBRUARI, 1905.

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Rich men invest money in shares. They expect dividends; they ask for ads as goodly as the grapes of Eshcol. Dividends can only be produced by squeezing, sweating, overcharging, and underpaying,-in a word, by tramp-ling.-WALTER BESANT.

THREE BULL'S EYES.

Three distinct bull's-eyes were hit at the fourth session of the S. L. P. and S. P. conference of New Jersey, the minutes of which are published elsewhere in this issue.

The subject for discussion was the ownership of the press. The conference placed itself successively on record as "looking upon all papers as privately owned, the property of which is not vested directly in the party"; as "being opposed to all privately owned papers es-pousing the Cause of Labor"; and, last not least, as "recognizing that the Socialist Movement cannot control a privately owned press," seeing that "the privately owned Socialist papers can not controlled by the true proletarian political movement, but that, contrarily such privately owned papers tend to control the Movement." The last of these three bull's eyes, which combined a motion from an S. P. and an amendment from an S. L. P. representative, was the result and culmination of a dramatic scene, in which the mutilated, falsified and, in some instances, even forged publications of the minutes of the ence by the "Volkszeitung" and "The Worker" having been proved, an S. L. P. member of the conference rose in his seat, and holding up the lying sheets, pronounced them guilty of attempting to deceive and thereby to injure the Working Class, while another, an S. P. member of the conference added fuel to the fire of indignation, and threw additional light upon the viciousness of private ownership, by narrating his experience with some Jewish comrades, who, anxious though they were to be informed upon the proceedings of the conference, were in the dark thereon muse, as they said themselves, their privately owned Jewish papers suppressed the report of the conference "as they considered it against them."

Congressman Adamson of Georgia, referring, in the course of a debate, on the 30th of last month, to the power of the press, said:

"Newspaper men are smart and witty. if not always prophetic. Sometimes they are right, always powerful, perhaps more powerful than any class, element, or ncy in this country, not even excepttration : but even that percentage did not g the twelve or fourteen billion dollars several hundred thousand smart men engaged in resisting the enactment and ement of laws to protect the peotions of common carriers. Newspaper men can doom to success or failure any measure. They can doom to glory or to shame any man or women. At the behest of their ubiquitous activity and power millionaires, Senators, Cabinet ministers rise or fall, and even mighty Presidents e or triumph according to the attitude of the press." . It is true. The press is a weapon more tent than machine and dynamite guns. The Revolutionary Movement of Laborcompelled, as no other revolutionary ent ever was compelled before, to form its lines in the open, under the very fire of the foe-would be simply childish-ly thoughtless if it allowed that potent weapon to be vested in private hands d at any time to be operated as e interests, whim or malevolence may dictate; and it would be criminally ligent to nurse such a privately owned weapon into power, as into power it would inevitably be nursed in the measure that the Movement threatened the powers that be. Unerring was the instinct of the craft-Union-owned Volksing Corporation in its desperate ht to capture, and, seeing it could not capture, to shatter the press of the cialist Labor Party; unerring was the instinct of the S. L. P. that inspired it to the triumphantly heroic stand that saved its press. So important was this, the "Press Issue." that it is hard to tell which was the supremer-the Question of Um mism or the Question of the Press-Ownership

THE PERCENTAGE OF SCATTER. The "harmony" that has broken out between ex-Anna Gould and her loving hushand Count Boni Castellane is one of those incidents providentially supplied by Nature's Laws to illustrate Socialist Truth and confute Capitalist Fiction. More than one Truth does this particular incident : confirm, more than one Fiction does it demolish. Let's take up one of these.

The problem of the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few, and its resultant problem of pauperization, with its long train of evils, for the asses, has long engaged the thoughts f thinking minds. The Mosaic law ought to remedy the evil by a system periodical re-distributions, called ubilees"; others, with breasts less full controversy, sought to meet the issue by fleeing from it, seeking to turn man's mind from the earth, where he is born, and turning it towards heaven, where he is not; others again, perceiving fractions of the Truth sought to reform society, some by single tax methods of land valuation, others by restrictive measures of production; finally, the Socialists propose a comprehensive reconstruction of society intended to eliminate the cause of the evil. It is beside the question in

this inquiry to determine which of these schools has the whole Truth. Suffice it to observe that they all agree upon the principle that wealth tends to concentrate into ever fewer hands. As against them stands the capitalist economist. He denies the principle. He grants the tendency of wealth concentration only as a transitory phenomenon. According to him wealth is in constant' flux : it concentrates and scatters, concentrates again only again to scatter, and so on perpetually. According to him and to some mystic law, which he does not attempt to define, wealth concentration takes care of itself by itself re-scattering and thus undoing all the evils of mass pauperization. The capitalist economist even affects to prove his theory. He seizes greedily upon every prodigal who wastes his inheritance, and points to such instances as proofs of his claim. Unfortunately for the superficial capitalist economist, there

is periodically a Castellane revelation

that scatters his theory. The legal proceedings, to which the Casteliane row has led, bring out two sets of facts-one, that the Count's debts are immense; this fact would give a color to the claim of the capitalist economist; here we would have a spendthrift making ducks and drakes of the millions which his deceased father-inlaw plundered and collected from the American working class : the other set of facts, however, gives an insight below the surface of things : the scatterer could scatter only ONE-TENTH OF THE GOULD HOARD: nine-tenths of that hoard stuck to the nails of the money ender who loaned him the advances that he needed. In other words: The concentrated, the bulk of the concentrated Gould wealth remained concentrated; it changed hands from the Gould family into the money lender's family; but that is not to "scatter"; one member of the capitalist class lost it, another member of the same class got it; it remained, accordingly, in the capitalist family, or class; what was scattered was relatively a trifle, only one-tenth; even if it were spent upon the working class, that small percentage cannot counteract or overthrow the larger percentage of concen-

go to labor-not of the ranks of the Working Class were the precious subsequently act, it will be palsied arm "purity-of-the-family-upholding" ladies that will act-the dislocated jaw and upon whom Jay Gould's son-in-law bepalsied arm of Labor, palsied and disloer cent. of "scatter." The concentration of wealth into the hands of the capitalist class is a steady process. In the course of the process. the concentrated hoards frequently change hands, but only in lump. Vulgarly superficial capitalist economy calls that "scattering." Socialist economy points to the fact that the hoard renained in the hands of the same class that held it before. There is a leakage during the process, a "scattering"; the percentage thereof is, however, triflingone-tenth in the Castellane instance, a little more in some, a good deal less in others-and even that percentage of scatter, like little rivulets, temporarily turned from the main stream, naturally trickle back again to where they came

peace and prosperity", to use the favorite expression of the capitalist press, professors and pulpiteers. And so they were-to a certain class. That the "peace" and "prosperity" did not extend to all classes the swelling figures of children dependent upon charity at-

There is no occassion for any child to be thrown upon charity. The wealth producible by its father is ample to support it even if the father be carried away by some untoward accident. But the wealth producible by him he is prevented from producing; even the wealth he is allowed to produce is pilfered away from him; on top of it all his life and limbs are in permanent danger. What wars, pestilence and earthquakes can accomplish in the way of devastation Capitalism-a war, a pestilence and an earthquake combined-achieves. The corpses of the slaughtered workingmen are buried under ground. But the track of the war-pestilence-earthquake is marked above ground by the "Homes for Children"-veritable debries that tell, and only partly tell, of the devastation that is wrought-and by the palatial mansions of the Anna Goulds and Consuelo Vanderbilts-the transmuted fibre, bone and marrow of the departed and departing parents of the present

and the future inmates of the "Homes". INDUSTRIALISM.

Whatever may come from the confernce, now being held in this city between the coal operators and the special scale committee of thirty-six, made up of the United Mine Workers, with Mitchell at its head, it already has, served the purpose of throwing up a fact of prime inerest in helping to make clear the broad and deep difference there is between Craft Unionism and Industrialism.

The conference is about coal, about mines, about the wages of coal producers. And yet, with the exception of only three of the representatives of the coal companies, these three being "independent" operators, that is, representatives of small concerns, all the other representatives are presidents of railroad companies. Nor is that all. So prominent is the railroad standing of these representatives that they are entered on the rolls of the conferees, not as coal mine barons, but with their respective titles in full of railroad kings-President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, President of the Erie Railroad Company, etc., etc., On the other hand, the so-called industrially organized Mitchell Union is represented by miners exclusively; not a railroad worker is there present through them; not remotely so. Looking a little closer the fact will be detected that most of these presidents of Railroad Companies are also prominent personages in insurance, banking and other concerns, some of them as directors, others in other leading capacities; in other words, they jointly represent capital, INDUSTRIALLY ORGAN-IZED. On the other side of the board sit the representatives of only one craft -the A. F. of L. coal miners-disconnected, not against their will, not by accident, but by principle, from all other crafts. When, at this coal conference, the railroad Presidents speak, it is industrialy organized capital that speaks: when they act, it will be industrially organized capital that will act. When Mitchell and his other thirty-five craft unionists open their mouths it is a dislocated jaw that clatters: when they

shop, and thereby its own doors, to all, thereby leaving no room for "involuntary scabery" on the same principle that the Socialist Republic will leave no room for "involuntary poverty." 'In short, taking the picture presented by the conference between railroad presi dents, or capitalism industrially organ-

ized, on the one hand, and autonomous miners on the other-taking that picture as a horrible example to be eschewed, and as a foil on which to contrast the I. W. W., Craft Unionism is smitten with locomotor ataxia, Industrial Unionism is in virile control of the power to co-ordinate the muscles of the Labor Movement into harmonious action,

THAT COMMON LEVEL.

The Yonkers, N. Y., "Statesman" feels quite confident that "the Socialistic dream of a "common level" is not likely of realization; for support in this con clusion it leans upon the theory that individual endowment is extremely divergent. The "Statesman" leans on 's broken reed-the identical reed on which leaned the McCalls, the Alexanders, and the Schmittbergs of recent date, the slave-holders of two generations ago, and the brigands in general of all previous times. The McCalls and Alexanders had men-

tal and moral endowments that diverged quite pronouncedly from the endowments of their stock-holders. They had a knack to steal trust funds, to make false returns to the Government and to lie that was both eminent and unique. The Schmittbergs' special endowment was to conspire against shippers and cheat the government. With the slave-holders the special bump of "endowment" was to breed slaves (themselves taking a hand

in the breeding) and browbeat the government. As to the brigands in general, the robber barons, for instance, their forte was an "endowment" that caused them to feel quite convinced that the rest of humanity was there only to be plundered. What became of the Mc-Calls, the Alexanders, the Schmittbergs. the slave-holders, the robber barons, etc., it is possible that even the "Statesman" has heard. They were allowed to keep their precious "endowments", but another set of people, whose "endowments" were so extremely divergent from those of the above named worthies as to conflict therewith, clipped their wings and sent them packing. Obviously "divergence of endowment" is no protection. Obviously also, civilization is not scared by the cry of "common level" raised by every usurper.

It is admitted by Socialism that the endowment" of the capitalist class dierges tectotally from that of the workng class-the former's "endowment" be ing to live without work, the latter's to work without living. It is also admitted by Socialism that it proposes to level down the capitalist idler to the common level of WORK. But-if the "States man" is not too much upset at the prospect of the class, that pays it to seel to dope the workers with quibbles and platitudes, being dragged down to the common level of WORK, and has wit enough left to listen to one more bit of confidence-we shall whisper into the

"Statesman's" ear the information that Socialism actually proposes to raise the working class from its present common level of "working without living" to the higher level of "working and enjoying the full fruits of its labor", and also t enforce the principle that he who does

not work, neither shall he live. Fain would we be less "croil" then to open up so dire a vista to the "Statesman' But "so it ever was and ever will be"-"croilty" is a feature of those standing on the "common level".

will be found that what is called the More Capital, Less Labor.

'average ton-mile rate' has gradually been reduced"! ! The anti-railroad in terests in the House did not allow themselves to be taken in. One of the Representatives, in particular, looked into the figures. What he found was that freight

is divided into various classes, such as first, third, fourth, etc. In class 1, highgrade articles, paying a high grade o freight, such as silks, are placed; in the sixth, or some lower grade, is coal, which pays a lower rate. It follows that if the amount of freight in the sixth class increases, while the amount in the first class remains the same it would appear as if the average ton-mile rate had been reduced; it also follows that if the amount of freight in the first class is increased out of proportion to the sixth class, it would appear, despite the in-

crease in the average ton-mile rate, that the specific rates remain the same. Finally, the investigation showed, first, that the low-grade freights have increased materially; secondly, that more than 600 articles have been changed from a lower classification to a higher thereby imposing a higher freight rate upon those articles, and yet the increase in lower-grade freight had been so enormous that the average ton rate did not increase in proportion to the actual increase in rates. In short, the railroads had so juggled with "averages" that, although their rates had actually increased it appeared as if the rates had declined. To put it in still shorter terms-the rail roads told a partial truth, thereby utter. ing a robustious lie .- Against that jugglery the House cried: "Shame! "Fraud!"

Now look at this other picture. These identical railroads, following a very common practice among capitalists, are in the habit of "raising the wages" of one eraft in their employ at the expense of the wages of some other craft, and thus, despite the reduction that most of their employes have to suffer, make it appear that the average wages which they pay have not declined. To illustrate: Suppose a Company has 1,000 men working and paying them \$2,000 a day. The average wages would be \$2. Now suppose the Company takes 200 of these 1,000 men, raises their wages to \$4 a day, and lowers the wages of the remaining 800 men to \$1.50. The result would be that the condition of the large majority will have declined, and yet the average will have suffered no change whatever; it will have remained \$2. Below the surface of identical "averages" a condition of actual decline in well-being would lie concealed.

"National Legislature" had not a word to say. Why? Because the jugglery cut into the flesh of the Working Class. Against the jugglery of the "average ton-mile rate" the, "National Legisla ture" grew hot in the collar. Why? Because that jugglery cut into the flesh of the Capitalist Class, the shippers-a luscious living fact that furnishes at once an instance and the proof of CLASS RULE.

To the dogs with theories! The living acts are richer, by far. "The man who theorizes," runs the warning of the lyric sage, "is like a beast upon a barren heath, surrounded round about with rich green meadows."

"The Central Labor Union Journal" of Erie, Pa., of February 3, is a "peach." On its first page is an "Annual Review of the Friendly List," i. e., of firms alleged to be "interested in the welfare and advancement of the wage-earner."

The "Railroad Trainmen's Journal' for February, under the caption, "More Invested, Fewer Employes," delivers itself of the following:

"The report of the Bureau of Labor for the State of Ohio for 1904, shows a condition that we believe will be shown in almost every State of the Union. It shows an increase in the investment and a decrease in the number employed. The figures give this information, that nearly \$20,000,000 more were invested and 21. 501 fewer employed in 1904 than in 1903 "There was an increase, however, in the number employed in offices of 895.

"In 7,761 factories reporting in 1904 \$405,832,302 was invested. There were 268,716 men employed; 32,498 office men and product worth \$720.662.642.75 was made.

advance in wages and only 4,000 a reduc-

"These figures are not calculated to

impress the wage worker with a belief

that these are prosperous times. 1904

shows that labor conditions were going

backward while investment was increas-

"The report from the same source

Other sources of revenue are of the kind

condemned by moral and legal opinion

vet the law countenances the payment of

wages that compels female employes to

accept money derived from questionable

methods that they may live without

"One regretable feature of the report

is that it is one year behind and we have

no means of knowing what one year has

done until another year has passed. But

even that does not stand in the way of

making an effort to remedy the great

evil of under payment for production."

This quotation can not be read with

out noting the supression of an import-

ant fact, viz., the increased value of the

product manufactured in Ohio in the

year 1904. Why was this omitted? A

statement of the increased value of the

product would have made the declining

condition of labor in "prosperous times"

more glaring. Nor does the quotation's

general lack of understanding of the

problem involved escape notice. Nor

does the impotency of the remedy it

suggests. The "Railroad Trainmen's

Journal" is not alive to the reason that

causes capital to increase and output

grow, while Labor's wages decline. The

reason is not far to seek. The new invest.

ments represent mainly new and improv-

ed labor-displacing machinery. Nowhere is

this more conspicuous than on the rail-

roads, the "Journal's" own particular

domain, where new inventions in motive

power, rolling stock and maintenance

grow in size and value, while train crews

decrease in number and wages. With

machinery displacing labor, wages must

to go down instead of up; for every dis-

placement of labor increases the supply

and other investigations have shown

corporation officials and stockholders,

together with armies of lawyers, lobby-

men received \$35,179,399.20.

great mass of the employes.

starving and suffering.

reduced.

"Of this \$790 662 642 75 produced in BROTHER JONATHAN-I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculgoods, labor was paid in wages less than one-fourth the amount, being \$164,316, ing the idea that Capital and Labor are 934.90. The superinendents and office brothers. UNCLE SAM-Probably because you "In 1903 over 60,000 men received an

are not yet able to be consistent yourself. tion, but in 1904 only 22,368 had their B. J .-- I don't think. wages raised and 21,322 had their pay

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-

THAN.

U. S .-- You hit it that time. B. J .-- What do you mean?

U. S .- You don't think. You only think

you think. B. J .- Oh, but I do think. Is it not a . fact that Capital and Labor are brothers? L

ing; they also show that almost one-U. S .- No, sir; not by a long shot. fourth of the amount paid for salaries B. J.-What? was paid for superintendence and office U. S.-I mean what I say, and say expenses, leaving the remainder for the what I mean.

B. J .-- You Socialists are such founded sticklers. of a year ago made the statement that

U. S .- We Socialists insist on ti the wages of women were not sufficient rect use of terms.

for maintenance and compelled them to B. J.-Indeed? Explain yourself seek other sources of revenue to live.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit do not, that Labor companied wealth B. J.—To be sure. any rool would ,

cede that. U. S .- Not excepting yourself?

0 5 B. J .- No. But what of it?

U. S .- Just this, Jonathan, Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a -

part of we B. J.-Granted

U. S .- Capital being the product of La-

bof, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator? B. J.-The devil!

U. S .- No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship. but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity. B. J .-- It does look that way.

U. S .- Consequently, the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking B. J.-I tumble.

U. S .- So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child "

B. J.-I begin to think.

U. S .- I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistenly follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.-It do.

U. S .- Far from being brothers, Labo and Capital are to-day deadly ene

Against this particular jugglery the

Here is a social ulcer. Socialism alone carries the lancet that will cut it out.

"HOMES" FOR CHILDREN.

rom

In 1902 there were in the State of New York 27,385 children dependent upon charity; in 1903 the number rose to 27,800; in 1904 the number went still further up, to 30,170; finally, in 1905, the highest figure was reached-30.247. Was the country at war during these four years, losing upon some distant battle field the fathers of these thousands of little ones, thus leaving them to the charity of the people? Or special craft, is on strike by the authoridid some 'earthquake- yawn and devour ty of the L. W. W. Craft Unionism dethe parents? Or was the State swept liberately keeps the majority of the by some pestilential breath, to which Working Class disorganized, closes the adults succumbed with predilection? shop against them, and thereby compels ing comparison between the charges of are more powerful than the mere "radi-No; these were years of "unexampled scabbery; Industrial Unionism opens the a few years ago and those of to-day it cal," no matter how powerful he may be. than ever, golden.

cated by Craft Unionism. If a strike is declared, for instance, by a craft Union of printers against a printing establishment, no member of that Union will think of going to work there. The inhibition lies against every single member. The utterance of the representatives of that Union is the utter ance of all the members. They speak and act as a unit. What craft Unionism establishes with regard to each separate craft, Industrial Unionism establishes for all together. The consequences of the two systems are as different as night is from day. Craft Unionism dislocates the Labor Movement into as many members as there are crafts: Industrial Unionism binds them all into ONE Union. Craft Unionism demands loyalty only from the members of that particular craft organization towards one another: Industrial Unionism demands loyalty from all the members of the I. W. W. towards- one another. Craft Unionism denounces as a scab only the member of that particular craft organization that remains at work where it has declared a strike, and it allows the members of the other craft organizations in the identical shop to remain at work; Indusrial Unionism, being ONE Union, brands as a scab whatever other craft organization remains at work in the establishment in which any one member, whatever his

THE LIVING FACTS.

Books without end could be spun out upon the theory concerning the inevitableness of class rule under capitalism, together with the conclusion that Congress constitutes a "class government." and that the laws, which our so-called

"National Legislature" grinds out and considers, are no more "national" than the raw beefsteaks, which Roosevelt devours, settle down into the "national" stomach. But theories are symptoms of unripe times. Ripe times are so fertile in living facts that theories need engage little if any thought. The living facts are so luscious and numerous that they bring the theory with them. In a way they are "food for mind and body." Such are the ripened times in which this generation lives. The living facts tienble down from the trees in such quantities that it is almost impossible to gather them all in. One of these was the living fact that tumbled down from the tree during the debate in the House of Representatives on the railroad rate bill. The railroad companies have organized

themselves into a tableau of persecuted innocence. Wicked people are harassing them. For why? Out of pure wicked

ness. The railroads are charged with making too much money; aye, with plundering the public. The fact is that it is hard to tell a railroad board of directors from any avowed charitable in stitution. They prove it too. "By mak-

Among these firms is "the Mutual Life every fall in wages admits of a greater Insurance Company." Regarding this division of plunder among labor's exploicorporation, the "Journal" says: ters-the capitalist class. The insurance

"The attitude of this mammoth institution toward labor has always been most friendly and considerate and we wish for it an era of ever increasing success and prestige."

ists and other parasites, get office posi-As every well-informed man knows. tions in which they do worse than noththe Mutual Life Insurance Co. is coning, at big salaries; hence the increase trolled by Thomas F. Rvan, and is the in the number of office "employes" and financial reservoir from which he draws the share of the product paid to them. the floods of capital necessary to float All this is a tendency of industrial evo his various corporations; all of which lution, as manifested in the concentraare notorious for their opposition to tion of capital. Concentration of capital union labor. We need but mention two is equivalent to the perfection of ma of them, the Tobacco Trust, with its chinery; and that ,in turn, is equivalent child labor, and the Metropolitan Railto reduction of labor's forces. Concen way Company, with its hostility to ortration of capital is also equivalent to ganized labor, to make the point clear. the complete control of capital by a few And it is this corporation that the "Jourcapitalists; and this, in its turn, is nal" extolls in such disgusting terms! equivalent to the degradation and en-What the "Journal" meant to say is lavement of labor, as set forth in Ohio's

that the "Friendly List" is a review of official statistics. the corporations friendly to the "Jour-This condition of affairs calls not for nal" because it is so friendly to them; emedy, but for abolition through the which means that it works in their intersocial ownership of capital, via an ecoests and against "the welfare and adnomic-political organization of labor that vancement of the wage-earner," by its will take and hold that which labor profraudulent methods. duces. The type of labor organization

represented by "The Railroad Trainmen's Roosevelt is reported to favor the Journal," can neither remedy nor abolish death of the rate law. It was either that this condition of affairs. or the political death of Roosevelt. No

capitalist politician can rise superior to "Chivalry keeps me mute," says Boni capitalist environment. The railroads As a new name for the Gould millions that's quite poetic. Silence is now, more

The enmity does not grow out the, has true relationship of the two, b . cause of the fact that the sc ént." shrewed, cunning schemers have temnapped the child, controlled, educat that armies of relatives and friends of dical developed all its strength, talent lass. power and pitted them against its tor. In the hands of the workers Ci ship would be the obedient, submissive and of its creator, its father, but in ince hands of the drone, the parasite, the up, ber, the pirate, the thief, the capit in short, it becomes, if not the enc has the deadly instrument in the hands hip the enemy, of its own creator. B. J .-- I must acknowledge that vro-Socialists generally know what you s talking about.

U. S .- It behooves everybody to do the ame. Consistency is a jewel but it card. be worn as a breastpin or used as of headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are broths ers." It is liable to cause suspicions dt illegitimacy, bastardy or something worsel

The question does not appear to be "Should 'we' exclude the Chinese", but Should the Chinese exclude 'us'." Clearly, this exclusion farce is being made the excuse for invasion.

"The Industrial Worker" for February is out. It states that on Jan. 20, "the total number to which charters have been issued since the convention is 281." This is a good showing. The next task in order is to promote revolutionary education in these local unions.

WEEKLY 1 OPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.

CONTRACTOR DE CO .. CORRESPONDENCE 8-25-8

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT DADER AN ASSUMED JAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIT AS THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILLNES RECOGNIZED.

CONTRACTOR DE CO

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL | and decided to join hands with the S. L. BUREAU

I.

Citizen Henry Kuhn, Dear Sir:-Your letter of January 15 containing

\$200 (1033.75 francs) received; enclosed please and receipt for your check. Please communicate to the comrades

in the United States the deep gratitude of our Russian brothers for the tokens of solidarity which they have received in these days of trouble,

You will have by this time received acknowledgement of the \$112.25 sent this Bureau under date of January 2. The address of the Burcau is: Maison

du Peuple, No. 17, Rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels. Nours fraternally,

Candle Huysmanns. Secretary.

Brussells, Jan, 27.

п.

Citizen Henry Kuhn, Dear Sir: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 20, remitting 5200 (1033.75 francs), for the benefit of the Eussian Revolution. Enclosed please find receipt for same.

In the name of our Russian comrades -thank you, and beg you to accept our ternal greetings. Camille Huysmanns, Secretary.

grussells, Jan. 31.

OR THE RUSSIAN REVOLU-TION.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Enclosed find P. O. money order for thirty-one dollars and thirty cents (\$31for the Russian Revolutionist .30) Fund, which is the result of Branch Blythedale's effort in commemorating "Bloody Sunday". Mete, Jobort, and inyself acted as speai *, and Andri-zi as chairman. The following com-mittee, T. Landini, G. Andrizzi, and the undersigned were elected to make a house to house canvass with the above result

Fraternally, W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., Feb. 11.

GETTING TOGETHER IN MICHIGAN. To the Daily and Weekly People-I have been in Saginaw five weeks; I came here from Detroit. A week ago, Sunday, Feb. 4, twenty of us workmen gathered at Central Labor Union Hall, at .9 a. m., to listen to a talk on the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, by Henry Ulbricht. The following resolution was adopted: "That we unite for the working class and pledge ourselves to meet here every Saturday at 10 a. m., for the purpose of broadening out in Socialism; that someone be selected to talk or read a paper for at least half an hour." ction netting \$2.27 was taken up. Sunday, Feb. 11, we met again, eighteen of us; and some new faces; organized temporarily, with the title of "The Educational Labor Society." I was elected secretary. This time the collection netted \$2

The discussions both Sundays were spirited, yet good natured; and covered chiefly "The Difference" between the their names and addresses are secured. p inci 1 Printy this second with a s

To The been party when nemb party apolis Thi which ranks to pla ly rev and i and t the o Spu

P. This group represent the fighting force in that struggle and their action will in all probability influence another group of about twice their own number who now occupy a neutral position to take a similar step.

The addition of this number of workers imbued with a true revolutionary spirit, well grounded in the teachings of militant Socialism and active in its propagation will give Section Minneapolis a splendid working neucleus and one which will undoubtedly be well able to bear down all opposition which it may encounter, let it come from whatever source it will.

Press Committee. (Signed) Minneapolis, Minn., February 11.

WHO CAN GIVE INFORMATION? To the Daily and Weekly People :-Please tell me the correct from of the platform adopted by the Paris convention in 1889 solemnizing the 1st of May as an international workingmen's holiday, and at the same time a day on which to intensify the agitation for the emancipation of the working class. I think the motto adopted reads like

this': Eight hours' study (or pleasure?) and eight hours' rest. I wish you would tell me in your very estimated paper if the above is the right form.

New York

IT IS GROWING AND WILL CON-TINUE TO GROW.

To the Daily and Weekly People Inclosed find \$5 which was collected here as a donation to the papers. We want to see The People grow and be a success forever. Vincent Omgheri. Hamden, Conn., Feb. 12.

IT IS THE SAME HAIRPIN. To the Daily and Weekly People Some of the S. P. men here are getting the "Cap Makers' Journal." One showed me some things in it that are a drawing of the long bow with regard to the L W. W. Looking further, I noticed that the editor is one William Edlin, and it struck me as familiar. Wasn't there a William Edlin, who got out of the Socivalist Labor Party in 1800? As I remember the circumstances. Section Holy-

H.E. by them.

oke Mass, wanted a speaker and Edlin was sent, the national secretary giving him \$12 to pay his expenses. The section also paid his expenses. When Mr. Edlin got back he didn't show up at headquarters, but when seen he promised to make the money good, and I believe paid back \$6. You know how the events of June 10, 1899, were eagerly seized work; so you will see the vagrant on upon by more than one debtor of the party as an excuse to "liquidate." I remember that at that period party debtor Edlin wrote to the national sec-

retary, saying that he could no longer support S. L. P. tac-tics! Is this William Edlin, of the "Capmakers' Journal," the same hairpin that got out of the S. L. P. under the circumstances I name, or is this William Edlin another hairpin?

The S. P. men here are wondering why the Cap Makers' Journal should be sent to them free. They also wonder how

more labor for the same price than we do, why they undersell us and we are lost. We discharged two men the other day, because they would not keep their places, but insisted on leaving their work before recess. We have got to make the men work hard, and get the most work out of them." This speech has not around town and

has served to open quite a few workingmen's eyes to the extent of the love Brother Capital bears them. WHS

Milford, Conn., Feb. 5. BEWARE OF THE "FREE GRANT

LAND"!

To the Daily and Weekly People-For the information of the readers of The People who have heard about the Free Grant Lands in British Columbia. and are, perhaps, contemplating coming out here to "grow up with the country," as Horace Greeley put it, I would advise them to investigate before leaving where they are at. As for the "Free Grant Land," it isn't worth having; and, be sides it is not Free. No doubt a man in British Columbia or any new country has a better opportunity than in the congested centers of the East; but re-

member this, the Oriental is taking the place of the white man. As servants the Chinamen are preferable to the white girls. The reasons for this are many; for instance, a Chinaman will work cheaper on account of being able to live cheaper; he also is more servile. Perhaps he has been imbibing in scripture "Servants be obedient to your masters"; "Servants obey in all things your masters, according to the flesh," etc. The mills are occupied by the Japanese and a white man would starve on the wages they receive. Every avenue where Chinese or Japanese can work is being filled

Many of the middle class here are 'free grant" landers, who, being deceived by the Canadian Pacific Railway advertisements in the old country, have been compelled to return to their trades, opening cobbling shops, etc., to help them

This Canadian Pacific Railway spent housands of dollars advertising British Columbia and Canadian "Free Grant Land" in the 'Old Country, the result was a tremenodus immigration to this country and the more who immigrated the better for the C. P. R. as they got their money back in carrying these passengers. But the immigrant, what of him? Being broke, on arrival, he was up against the real thing. As this county is always overflooded with men at the best of times he no doubt did as a good many do: started to beg for a handout and then, oh! the vagrancy act: \$10 or 30 days. Ain't it fine? The city treasury being depleted and the streets being in bad condition and the men who have been working for the city would like to continue working, if only \$1.50 to \$2 per day is paid; but, no money, no

the street cleaning list in the near future. This is a sample of British Columbia Bert Surges. 'prosperity." Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 5.

CHICAGO AND THE I W W

To the Daily and Weekly People-The I. W. W. is forging ahead in good style. From this city one can judge better than from any other place, because, here we get the reports from all over the country, as to how the organization is growing. There is one hopeful sign in the growth of the I. W. W. that and this declaration, to my understandto the writer's mind has not been seen ing, means political affiliation.

constitution in the Jewish language and have they succeeded? They have made can supply as many as you want. The political field here is all in a hub bub. The Socialist party which is supposed to carry on an agitation for So cialism is controlled by the Municipal Ownership crowd, headed by T. J. Morgan, and is doing nothing but playing capitalist poutics, hunting office, etc. Everything on Mother Earth is agitated

but revolutionary Socialism. Section Chicago, S. L. P., is very weak and on that account cannot be heard. But I believe that now we can commence doing some effective work. We have made a beginning. We rented Working-

man's Hall,, corner Twelth and Waller streets, for Friday night, February 23rd. and engaged speakers. The meetings that are to be held will be for the sole purpose of propaganda.

We have ordered 500 "Der Arbeiter" per week to be distributed amongst the Jewish workers, to acquaint them with the economics of the S. I. P. As weak as we are the rank and file the S. P. is favorably inclined to unity between the S. P. and S. L. P. The prominent leaders of the S. P. are opposed to unity as is to be expected, but

their opposition will be killed when we carry on a good agitation and organize ourselves better than we are now. AP Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10.

ORGANIZING THE MUSICIANS. To the Daily and Weekly People :-I desire to call the attention of the many readers of the Weekly People to our International Musical Union, a sub-division of the Public Service Depart ment Industrial Workers of the World. There is hardly a town or village without a band. All large cities have many unorganized musicians. It will take but little work to inquire amongst your friends for the addresses of local musicians. If they are interested write us. If not send their names and addresses to our headquarters, so that we may get into communication with them and possibly succeed where you failed.

New York, N. Y. W. Shurtleff, Sec. New York, Feb. 12.

Send all communications to our head-

quarters, Room 1, 241 East 42nd street,

AS TO THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Since reading the article by Comrade Chas. H. Corregan, entitled "What Is a Pure and Simple Labor Organization? and what may be termed a reply by Comrade D. De Leon, I have been waiting and watching for some one to, what appears to me, make a connection. Perhaps there are others, like myself, also waiting. I will, therefore, do the best I can in presenting my convictions upon this matter.

Without quoting Corregan, I will quote that De Leon states the position taken by Corregan is false. Leaving off the closing paragraph of De Leon's reply, the same can be said of the position taken by him. Now, I deny that either position is false, but affirm that the position of both must be embraced, for the revolutionary movement to be taken out bodily, as De Leon puts it, of pure and simpledom. The economic may declare non-political affiliation, and the political vice versa, but all the preamble declarations don't make it so. It is IMPOS SIBLE TO SEPARATE. All the representatives of the I. W. W. and the press supporting it declare it (the I. W. W.) to be a revolutionary organization;

hundreds of Socialists, that is, Socialists have developed while affiliated with the S. P., but what about their organization, and would they have developed had the S. L. P. not been in existence? The S. L. P. has embraced the I. W. W. and in the front ranks will be found almost every member fighting for its progress along the lines of non-political affiliation when in their bosom they are smother

ing something. The pure and simpler continues to flow in. When will the halt be called? When will the advanced element act decisively? Will they be able? I feel that if they don't act soon they wont, not without a re-organization of the entire revolutionary forces.

We, of the S. T. & L. A., have the experience of the mistakes of pure and simple tactics used by the S. T. & L. A. though it declared for both political affiliation and economic control, the complete overthrow of capitalism. Must we go through this again?

I agree with De Leon, where he refers to the convention in speaking of the surrounding conditions at the time of the convention and the averting a smash up, believing that the advanced element did the very best they could in launching the I. W. W. But it is now time to take that position that they refrained from taking in the conventon and thus prevent out creating a draft. another smash up; or, in other words, prevent a re-organization of the revolutionary forces. It is now time to not only declare in the language of Debs, 'The A. F. of L. (pure and simpdom) and capitalism, or the I. W. W. and Socialism," but act it constitutionally.

Now, I am earnest and sincere in giv ng my convictions and with Debs I say the rounding up MUST be at the next Wm. W. Cox. convention. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. o.

THE MAN WITH THE LITTLE RED BAG.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Cleveland boasts a member who to my mind, is one of the most active workers in the Cause. This comrade carries with him to every section meet ing, to the union meetings, and I might say to every place he goes, a little red leather bag filled with publications of the Labor News Company, which he sells to interested nurchasers.

A copy of the "Pilgrim's Shell." Rebel's "Woman," a selected lot of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., are the contents of the little red bag, which is refilled when one assortment is sold out. If every member of every section

would follow this plan, how the sales would be increased! Why not try it comrades? Many of the really active members do; why not be an ACTIVE member?

There seems to be an idea prevalent that one literary agent is all that's necessary in a city of 350,000. It is impossible for The People to attain anything like the circulation it should with but one man pushing it. The cities should be divided into sections, or one member for each political division should be appointed a sub-agent.

This sub-agent should, in his spare time, thoroughly canvas the home of every worker and try to secure at least six months' subscription to the Weekly. It's only a matter of getting a man to spend a quarter. He'd "blow" that on the "drinks," or in many unnecessary vays.

If a man is out of work go to the man that's working. Make it your business to get at least five "subs" a week, more if you can. It's an easy canvas, and even though you may not get a "sub" you'll get in some propaganda work. Let the

LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARBY & BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. J. L, BIRMINGHAM, ALA .- The why would they? Because the grafters ocialist Labor Party believes in demo-1 and fakirs who run the Gompers Capcratic organization. It believes in that, not as a sentiment, but out of the con-

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

viction, first, that, without organization, nothing practical can be accomplished: secondly, that without democratic rule, despotism with its train of corruption is inevitable.

*

H. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Technically, as defined by the law, a "tenement house" is one in which several families, we think more than three, do their cooking. Under this definition the palatial flats that skirt the south and west of Central Park are "tenement houses." The term is used by the law for the express purpose of concealing the iniquities of landlords of what is popularly known as "tenement houses" that is, buildings in which workingmen's families are herded under conditions of space that render the decencies of privacy impossible, and that exclude ventilation with-

M. B., HANCOCK, MICH .- Too early, as yet, for an opinion. The facts are only now coming in on the threatened miners' strike. This much only it is now safe to say.' Deprived of Mark Hanna's counsel and guidance, John Mitchell is like a chicken without a head. T. L. L. BALTIMORE, MD .- Quit that twaddle about "votes" Votes are rattles to entertain children, unless the votes have, back of them, an organization to enforce their fiat. At this stage of the game, votes must not be counted, they must be weighed. The weight of the Socialist vote, to-day, is in exact measure to its effectiveness in building up the only organization capable of enforcing the fat of the Socialist vote Such organization is the class-conscious Industrially organized Working Class. Neither the S. L. P. nor the S. P. vote has as yet such necessary economic organization to back it up. There is none such as yet powerfully enough in ex-

istence. The S. L. P. vote and political agitation tends to build up such economic body; the S. P. vote and political agitation does not. Weighed in the scales, one S. L. P. vote outweighs 1,000 S. P. votes. F. P., MERRITT, OKLA .- In the

homely language of Lincoln, "it is a losing game to try to shovel fleas across better than fleas.

V. F., HVARF, SWEDEN, First-A naturalized American citizen does not forfeit his citizenship by meré absence from the country, however long the absence. He forfeits his citizenship only in case that, during his absence, he inhe has adopted another citizenship. Second-Shall look out for the sec-

ond and shorter article. More later. L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA-First-The paper now comes in regular-

ly among the exchanges. Second-Both lack of funds and lack of cartoons are responsible for cartoons not being more frequent in The People Then also its space is far short of what the large number of articles demand. For detailed information, and if practical suggestions are in your mind, communicate with Business Manager. Third-With hardly any exception the

Kerr & Co. publications are of no prac-

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS makers' Union, and against whose misdeeds the now I. W. W. capmakers have rebelled, would withdraw their subsidies, from those papers, destroying the latters' fat salaries, sine-cures, "peesi-

. . 5

*

ness," etc. Yop can't conceive such a thing as I. W. W. and Gompers' capmakers side by side in your party. The I. W. W. men would not be admitted or, if inside, would be fired as "traitors." The long and short of it is:

First-Your Volkszeitung party is the tail to the Gompers kite, its watch-dog, gouger, rounder and policeman;

Second-As there can be no harmony between the capitalist and the workingman, neither can there be harmony between the Gompers crew and the I. W. W.; consequently, there can be no unity in a party that should attempt to straddle the two horses.

Read: observe; think; digest;-and

W. M. NEW YORK-Well may you wonder. The Clootz, referred to in last week's Letter-Box, was no Anarchist. His appearing as "The "Anarchist Clootz" was but a compositor's witicism. we suppose. Clootz's first name was Anacharsis. This is the word which the compositor transmuted into "Anarchist." M. P., CHICAGO, ILL .- Did you ever attempt to massage the back of a porcupine? Can you imagine what would happen if you tried?-Well, "boring from within" a Civic-Federationized A. F. of L. fakir's convention is of that nature, and is accompanied with similar experience.

J. T., NEWARK, N. J.-Whether anybody has ever scabbed it on the "Volkszeitung?" Why, the whole editorial and office force is a scab concern.

J. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-What the brilliant Editor of the "Coast Scamen's Journal" would want is for The People not to be published at all. We can't blame him. There not being as yet an I. W. W. mechanical force available on The People, the paper does not yet carry the universal label of the I. W. W. The alternative being-either 'I W. W label and no People," or "yes

People and no label," the S. L. P., in the perverseness of its disposition to do nothing that squares with the wishes a barnyard." Unorganized men are no of the Editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," has elected to issue The Peo-

ple without the I. W. W. label, rather than accommodate the Editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" and sport the I. W. W. label without The People. I. L. F., IMPERIAL, CAL .- First-Teachers and professional men come dulges in such acts as would indicate that under the category of renderers of personal service in society, a very important category. They are not wealth producers.

Second-Shall hunt up the matter. If we forget it, call again.

Third-The-attitude of the S. L. P. towards "leaders in the progressive labor movement" is respectful, sympathetic or hostile according to their conduct and the nature of the progressiveness of the movement that they lead. A. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-

The matter is welcome, very much so. Its great length may, however, cause some delay in the publication. W. A. S., PADDINGTON, SYDNEY,

| | Can it be that some S. r. paper, nke | in any other labor organization, the way | This declaration means Socialism and | people know we're alive. | tical value to the Movement. | N. S. WFirst-In America, laws |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| and the Socialist Labor Party; | the "Worker," "neutral" on the trade | it grows, Since the convention adjourned | Socialism, as applied to the present, | Get busy, comrades. If it's to be a | For other matters, communicate with | against Asiatics should rather be called |
| I approval being shown for the | union movement, has put its mailing list | last July it has been growing all over | means a movement, the purpose of which | Party Press, the Party members must | Labor News. | "laws to scuttle the Labor Movement." |
| W. | at Edlin's disposal? | the country, but in some places it grew | is to overthrow capitalism, and establish | | A. R., ST. HILAIRE, MINN The | They are intended to offer a sop, seem- |
| as elected to be the speaker for | | faster than in others. For instance, first, | a Co-operative Commonwealth, or in- | hustle. | Volkszeitung Corporation is an incorpor- | ingly attainable, in exchange for radical |
| unday, and have my own choice of | George P. Herrschaft. | the greatest work done was carried on | dustrial management, which is Socialism | Yours for the revolution. | ated body for "the publication of papers | action on the part of the Working Class. |
| ts. I have decided to select "The | Jersey City, February 14. | out West. Later, it was evidenced in | in fact. | Eugene Creed. | and literature." It publishes two papers, | Second-The S. L. P. membership |
| Contract," and will read from | and the second | and around New York City, traveling to | This having been accomplished, both | E. Cleveland, O., February 7. | a German daily, the "Volkszeitung," and | decreased after the split of 1899 and |
| day's (Sunday's) Daily People the | AN EYE-OPENING ADMISSION. | Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where it | the economic and the political having | GENERAL AGITATION FUND. | an English weekly, the "Worker." Only | kept on decreasing until 1903. Since |
| ing articles: "Milton on 'Sacred | | is just now fought hardest | worked hand in hand, having fulfilled | | people who speak German are admitted | then it has steadily been picking up, |
| ets'"; Letter Box reply to "P. K., | About two months ago the Reeves Mfg. | The I. W. W. headquarters is so over- | their mission, take on an entirely dif- | | to membership. The stock costs \$5. Al- | until now it is larger than in 1900. |
| s City," editorial on "Gladsome | Co., a metal stamping concern, located | The I. W. W. headquarters is so over- | ferent purpose. | contributions were received during the | though it levies large sums from Gom- | Third-Seeing that the S. L. P. has |
| s" and article on "Mayor Fagan," | in this town. They employed about | hire another stenographer, making a | All revolutionists agree that both eco- | | pers Unions in the shape of donations, | been steadily increasing in membership |
| g a complete argument on the ne | sixty persons, and created a great deal | total of four. The demand for speakers | nomic and political action is necessary, | | etc., it publishes no other literature than | since 1903, it is natural that the launch- |
| of a party owned and controlled | of favorable sentiment among the inno- | and organizers is so great that it was | that it takes both to accomplish the de- | ··· ··· ··· ··· ···· | the two papers mentioned above. It | ing of the I. W. W. should have pro- |
| as well as expessing the basic fal- | cent minded people here by an unheard | decided to put out Mrs. Lillian Forberg | sired purpose. Then why not be con- | Section Canton, O., per Veal 2.50 | needs the cash for other purposes which | moted the increase of S. L. P. men. |
| f A. F. of L. trades union tactics. | of innovation in their shop rules: they | | sistent and not appear to be trying to | | do not appear in its reports. The cir- | Fourth-Moneys sent to the Labor |
| John Kortan. | allowed a ten-minute recess at 10 a.m. | as permanent organizer for the I. W. W. in this eity. | separate them, FOR THEY ARE AF- | | culation of the "Volkszeitung" onge ex- | News in advance of a publication will be |
| naw, Mich.; Feb. 12. | and another one at 3 p. m., without cur- | the second second second second at the second s | FILIATED. Comrade Debs strikes | er; ried heiz, er; M. A. George, | ceeded 20,000; to-day it is below 4,000 | refunded if the work is not published. |
| | tailing the noon hour. The merchants | The Ninth Ward branch of the Social- | the key when he says, one all embracing | ei; D. Ponet, ei; H. Muener, ei; | and may not reach 3,000. It is substan- | H. E., NEW YORK-Shall endeavor |
| LIC OWNERSHIP" PARTY- | and business men applauded the scheme, | ist party engaged William Trautmann | economic organization, and one all em- | 1 Itig, ov cents 5.00 | tially repudiated by the German work- | to obtain the wording of the resolution. |
| ITES JOIN S, L. P. | the local press praised it, the employes | to speak on Industrial Unionism. The | bracing political party (organization) | John F. Gressle, Hamilton, O 2.00 | ingmen readers, as the decline of its | W. I. J., COLUMBUS, OThere is |
| the Daily and Weekly People : | didn't know what was behind it, and | writer has been asked to speak at S. P. | two hearts that beat as one soul. | m. 411 | circulation indicates. As to the "Work- | no exaggeration in the statement that |
| eismic disturbances which have | every one was happy and contented. | headquarters, the 16th of next month, on | Comrade De Leon says the political | Total \$ 11.00 | er" it is essentially a barker for the | "wherever five labor leaders are found |
| agitating the Public Ownership | But now the cat is out of the bag. At | the I. W. W. and may accept if time | is the shadow of the economic: can the | Previously acknowledged 2,311.37 | Corporation-and, of course, for the | six will be fakirs." Marx has brilliantly |
| in this state culminated to-day | a banquet to the business men of the | permits. | shadow be separated from the thing that | | Gompers Unions. | proved that the co-operative labor of five |
| the applications of twenty former | town, given by the Reeves Co., Reeves, | | casts it? We have all said that the | Grand total \$2,322.37 | J. M. B., NEW YORK-If you can | men produces more wealth than the |
| | the president, rudely rent the vail as | had an entertainment Friday night, the | working class can't be educated behind | Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. | keep cool enough to listen, kindly con- | aggregate wealth produced by five in- |
| were received by Section Minne- | follows: | 9th, and we had the hall jammed. Chas. | their back, so let us come to the front | The second s | sider this sequence of reasoning: Can | dividuals working separately. And he |
| S. L. P. * . | "By giving a ten minute recess twice | | with this; it is in the bosom of every | "KLEENO" | you imagine' in your 'S. P. local any | explains why. Co-operative labor frees |
| | a day, at a specified time, it was found | I. W. W., spoke for about an hour, the | revolutionist: out with it. The present | | members of the I. W. W. Capmakers' | man from the shackles of his individual- |
| | THE REPORT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIP | crowd appreciating his talk very much. | position is a dangerous one, a tactical | | Union? Of course not! Why not? Are | ism and develops the capabilities of his |
| | lose so much time. The men are not | After Sherman's speech we had a raille | position : "Get them in, then educate, the | | they not good, honorable, militant work- | species. Just so with the labors of . |
| | | on the following prizes: four Sue books; | | | ingmen and Socialists? Certainly, they | "labor leaders." The co-operative efforts |
| | | one "Woman," by Bebel; "The Social | But the members of pure and simple- | | | of five of them develops the capabilities |
| | | Revolution," by Karl Kautsky; a year's | dom are coming to us, bringing with | | your local party organization? Because | of their species and results in the labor- |
| the second se | | | them the old methods and persisting in | | your beautifully privately owner party | fakirism of six, |
| | | | practicing the same. It is said they will | | press-"Volkszeitung," "Worker," - and | S. O., EVANSVILLE, INDThe |
| | possible work out of the men for the | | quit this in time. Now this has been | IDEAL SUPPLY CO. | | Gordian Knot would still be there had |
| efused to organize a third party | money paid. If some other factory gets | The I. W. W. headquarters have the | the position of the Socialist party. How | 5837 Centre avenue, Chicago, Ill. | would raise an outcry against it. And | (Continued on page 6.) |
| and the second of the second o | | | | | | |

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.



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

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. s-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE. The regular meeting of the above mmittee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, February 16, with A. Moren in the chair. The Recording Secretary being absent, T. Walsh was elected as such pro tem. Present were Eck, Schwenck, Heyman, Moren, Jacobson, Anderson, Walsh, Olson and Craw-Absent with excuse, Wolf and Teichlauf; without excuse, Katz, Coddington and Schmidt. The financial report for the two weeks ending with Fabruary 10 showed receipts \$786.15; ex. penditures, \$1,023.64.

The committee on Party Press reported progress. So did the committee on aukee Hungarian matter, with the plea that they had been unable to find time to complete the report.' It was held that the latter committee had had ample time to render a report. It was decided mand that such report be submitted at the next meeting without fall.

inications: From Section Cininnati, Ohio, bearing upon local organiantion matters. From C. Huysmans. Brussells, Belgium, acknowledg ng re ceipt of two remittances on \$200 each for the Russian Fund. From Section Peoria, Ill., reporting election of officers and an founcing intention to form a German Stanch in the near future. From Alade County, Cal., Indianapolis, Ind., ontoe County, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Whereaster, Mass., Louisville, Ky., reporting election of officers and other local Party matters. From organizers Veal Gilhaus, located in Ohio and Virginia, respectively, reporting upon work done and work ahead, as well as depicting conditions encountered by them. From Section Humboldt County, Cal., reporting expulsion of O. P. Whit-ney for aiding in the formation of an mic organization hostile to S. L. P. minci les. From Section Boston, Mass. from the position taken in the matter of the Lombard article. From Securin Milwaukee, Wis., inquiring about ress of the investigation of the Hunarian matter; also pointing out prospects for local progress. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., reporting that a aumber of former members of the S. P. have joined the Section and that more are coming. From Secretary of San Annio, Tex., "Red Sunday" demonstration with remittance for Russian fund and explanation that the money had inadvertently been sent to J. Mahlon Barnes of the S. P. and recalled.

The California S. E. C. sent a letter searing upon the matter of the agitation circuit that is to be formed on the Pa cific coast; also dealing further with the Red Sunday" demonstration held at Los Angeles. From Paterson, N. J., a latter dealing with the matter of unity ssions held there under the ausses of an independent ward club. From ckville, Conn., sending report of genral vote and reporting that the Se s getting in friendly touch with the al S. P. organization. The Michigan a the W

vention, which is to be held in Paterson, February 22nd, in Helvetia Hall, 56 Van NATIONAL LEECUTIVE COMMITTEE | Houten street. It will be called to order at 10 a.m.

Sections that have not yet reported election of delegates to S. E. C. should do so at once.

Section Union County will hold Commune celebration in connection with Hungarian Federation.

Financial secretary reported 75 stamps sold since last meeting and \$8.75 received on State Organizer fund lists. Secretary instructed to send out Mag

nette's appeal to a general vote of the Party membership in the State. After considering S. E. C. report to the convention, meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting of Michigan State Committee took place in Room to, Avenue Theatre Building, Detroit, on February 8. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Vacancies caused by removal of L Goldberg, and election of H. Richter, as member of National Executive Committee were filled by Section Detroit Credentials for A. Ahlers and Wm. Sloag, newly elected, were received and members seated. On motion, H. Richter was elected acting secretary for State Committee.

Correspondence: Secretary reported receipt of a copy of new primary election law from Secretary of State. Same was received and filed. Secretary instructed to give synopsis of law in published report. From Wm. E. Clemont forward dues for December and January, and gives general information. Re-ceived and filed. From Section Kalamazoo, report of election of officers and list of members. Received and filed. From Section Detroit purchasing thirty due stamps, and forwarding list of officers elected

On motion the vote on amendment to constitution was closed and voted canvassed: Secretary to forward same to

National Secretary Henry Kuhn. The agitation throughout the State was taken up and considered in all its bearings. The Secretary was instructed to secure list of subscribers to Weekly People, and bring them in connection with the organization; also to write to National Secretary Henry Kuhn to secure, if possible, a National Organizer for the State of Michigan, as soon as the warm weather sets in. In order to raise the necessary funds, the Secretary was instructed to issue an appeal to members and sympathizers of the party, and send out subscription list where desired.

On motion a warrant was drawn for \$7.00 to purchase 100 due stamps. Finances on hand, \$33.24; received

for dues, \$3.84: total, \$37.08: expenditures, \$7.00; balance, \$30.08. Forward all communications and

donations to H. Richter, Hamtrumsk, Mich

The new primary election law for the State of Michigan is optional with each political party.

Twenty per cent. of the voters of each party at preceding State election, must tinued Sherman, "men with those rare petition the city or county clerk, or Secretary of State to submit it to the voters. If a majority decides in favor, the law becomes operative, not other-

The voters must enroll themselves by giving their name, address, nativity, color and party affiliation. Only voter so enrolled can vote at primary. Ballot for each party must have a dif-

A. F. OF L. TURNS TAIL FLYNN FAILS TO MEET I. W. W. IN DEBATE AT PITTSBURG.

(Special Correspondence.)

Pittsburg, Feb. 19 .-- The Pittsburg disrict received a visit from the national officers of the I. W. W., who came to carry out our end of the debate with National Organizer Thos. Flynn; of the A. F. of L. But Flynn and the Gomperoutfit failed to put in an appearance, despite the fact that the conditions of the debate were in their favor. We spent \$55.00 putting out 5,300 pieces of advertising 'matter, little and big; and held three mass meetings. Two were sparsely attended, but the one set aside for the debate was the most enthusiastic meeting by car ever held in Pittsburg, in point of attendance and in the manifestations of the audience. The signs of the times were plainly portrayed in the diversified elements that were harmonized on this occasion. Barriers were literally torn down, that kept men divided here-

tofore. Peace was proclaimed by war ring factions in the labor movement, and with one accord moved the great mass to wild enthusiasm for the coming Labor Union. Cheer after cheer told Labor's memies what is in store for labor fakirs like Flynn and his ilk. But it could not be otherwise with

such men as Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the I. W. W.; as champions of Labor's cause. He from the first moment had his audience well in hand; and with logic of the most forceful kind. ave, with nathos and emotion, he fired his audience to enthusiasm. The palm

was easily wrested from the idol of many. But that was not all. The climax was capped when that old human encyclopædia, Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., was introduced. He came with his masterful arraignment of the A. F. of H-ll; and proved from document after document from the president of the so-called A. F. of H-II. that it is not a labor but capitalistic affair; and brought one proof after another, until the vast audience worked themselves into such a state

of enthusiasm that voices were heard denouncing the foes of the I. W. W Trautmann's evidence was a virtual avalanche that carried before it all opposittion, and cries of approval came like thunder from all parts of the large hall. All in all, we are glad that those brothers were here; and are sure that they have left in the minds of many a asting impression of gratitude, and also removed that one-man notion that seemed to take hold of some, to wit, that leaders are hard to be found. In talking with Sherman, one of the comrades told me that Sherman said to him: "Brother, there are men that none of us know, as yet, that will, in the near future come into our movement, that will put anything before the public into the shade Men will arise and take up this fight with those rare qualities that combine thinkers like De Leon and fire-eaters like Patrick Henry." "Brothers," conqualities are not all dead; and we, in our humble way, should do our best to bring them into our ranks. We need them and they need us. The working

class must evolve the men of genius in our fold, and use them." Such little talks as the above have endeared both Sherman and Trautmann to our boys on both sides of the house. We mean by both sides, the S. L. P. and S. P. All

ING CLASS. The S. T. & L. A. was in the dark upon this fact when that body was launched. It uncovered the ulcer un knowingly, as Columbus discovered America unknowingly. In uncovering, having been wholly unprepared, the S. T. & L.

A. was ripped up. But the knowledge it had acquired became public property. That knowledge rose like a spectre-the SEIDENBERG SPECTER-over the head of craft Unionism, dogged and pursued it, and is now pursuing it to its destruction. The knowledge thus gained fructified the roots of the lusty tree that has grown into the I W. W. How infinitely fuller the information is with which the . W. W. was equipped, when it was launched in 1905, than was the information upon this head with which the Movement was equipped in 1896, when the S. T. & L. A. was launched, may be judged from the utter failure that has ecompanied the recent yell of "Scab!" raised by the Gompers capmaker fakirs against the unorganized capmakers whom the I. W. W. organized-almost an exact repetition of the Seidenberg cry of Scab!" Well did Eugene V. Debs, referring to this very ery that "has gone up in New York" against the I. W. W. sum up the situation by characterizing as a "grafter, who sees his booty vanishing" the individual whose pecular process of reasoning quickly converts into a scab every worker who has made the experience that the leaders of these craft Unions have betrayed the working class,

and "in collusion with their bosses, have a mortgage on their [the rank and file's] bodies and souls".

.It is no accident that the Volkszeitung Corporation has reverted, of all affairs, to "the Seidenberg Affair". It is a well known fact, taught by criminology-Edgar Allen Poe calls it and illustrates it thrillingly as "The Imp of the Perverse' -that malefactors are driven by a morbid inclination to haunt the localities of their crimes, whereby they frequently give opportunity for their capture. Th "Seidenberg Affair", records one of the darkest deeds of felony against the American Labor Movement perpetrated by the Volkszeitung Corporation in pursuit of its own petty and nasty private interests. Yet inscrutable are the ways of Providence. It needed just such an act of felony to teach the militant Socialists of the land that to organize the unorganized is "scabbery" to craft Unionism. It likewise needed just such an "Imp of the Perverse" to lead the Volkszeitung Corporation back to the "Affair", so as to give opportunity for the capture of the felon and thereby thoroughly ventilate the issue.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, NOTES.

For the week ending February 16th, 177 subscriptions received for the Weekly People, and 13 mail subscrip tions for the Daily. The roll of honor this week for five or more by one person is: The Socialist Edinburgh, Scotland, 12: F. Broun, Cleveland, O., 8; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 7; N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash., 6: D. Rubovitz, Newark N. J., 7; 34th A. D., New York, 6. Prepaid post cards sold: A. E. Safford Oldtown, Me., \$10; F. Bohmbach, Boston,

Mass., \$5; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., \$5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., \$4.25; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., \$1.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The I. W. W. Convention proceedings in cloth, having come in, takes up our attention in filling orders so that we can only say a few words here. Leaflets sent out during the past week: Section Allegheny County

CALL FOR REFERENDUM On the Time of Holding the Next Annual

Convention of the I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7 .-- To the Department-Organizations, Local Unions and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Fellow Workers: The constistitution of the Industrial Workers of the World provides for the holding of a convention on the first Monday in May. The General Executive Board was authorized to select the locality for the convention At the semi-annual meeting of the

General Executive Board of the I. W. W. this matter was considered. Acting upon the request of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the I. W. W., the General Executive Board deemed it advisable to recommend the postponement of the convention to June 27th, subject to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the I. W. W. The request of the Western Federation of Miners was based on the following reasons:

Shortly before the first convention of the I. W. W. the Western Federation of Miners held a convention, at which delegates were elected to the convention in

Chicago last year. The delegation installed the membership of the W. F. of M. as a working part of the I. W. W. and their action was ratified by a referendum vote. This would have necessitated a change in the constitution of the W. F. of M., but such can be done only at a convention. This convention would take place after the date set for the convention of the I. W. W., should the same be held as provided for in the I. W. W. constitution. The Western Federation of Miners would have no convention between the two held by the Industrial Workers of the World. The delegates of the Mining Department of the I. W. W. would have no authority to make any proposition at the convention, not know. ing whether or not the following convention of the Mining Department would fully endorse any action of their delegates. The convoking of a convention of that department prior to that of the I. W. W. is out of the question. Other reasons also prompted the Executive Board officers to recommend this request favorably to the membership.

the hands of the General Executive Board, a referendum is hereby called, on the recommendation of the General Executive Board, on the following question:

be postponed and held on June 27th. 1906 ?"

"yes" or "no." In absence of any rules governing elections and referendum votes, the following rules should govern this referendum vote:

later than March 15th.

The unions directly chartered from the general administration will be guided in the referendum as follows:

Each union must elect a committee on election at its next meeting. Such com- YORK; W. J., FULTON, ILL; J. C.

INDSUTRIAL UNIONISM

- By EUGENE V. DEBS. -

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DE-CEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themsselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors." Price 5 cents per copy. 350 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2, 4 AND 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.) Alexander not cut it through with his sword. What a tangle the Gordian Knot of capitalist law is you may judge from the utter impossibility of framing a railroad rate bill that will not somehow conflict with some other law or interest. It is not "more legislation" that is wanted but less. A complete stoppage of legislation. The abolition of the po-

litical or legislating government is the only cure, and its substitution with the butions were received to the above fund: administrative government. No laws needed there. Administrative law is statistics. S. W., HOBOKEN, N. I .- "Pikantes wollt ihr, pikant sein werd' ich," sagte

Asmodeus. Den Kampf wollten die Herren von der Volkszeitung, Pruegel haben sie bekommen dass die Schwarte krachte. Und es kommt noch mehr. Nur abwarten. M. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Will Thorne was one of those who sent congratulations to John Burns when the latter got into the cabinet. What more do you want? How's that for a Socialist

The Will Thornes are serpents in the grass of the Labor Movement, and, no better than they are those alleged Socialist papers that cheat their readers with boomings of the Thornes. These alleged Socialist papers once boomed Millerand. They have been so thoroughly whipped out of such a false posture that they blamed Burns in chorus and held him up to execration. What difference is there between a Burns and a Burns-praiser?

J. J. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Let the victimized I. T. U. man write up a concise and clear account of the treatment given to him by the fakirs of his Union. It will be published together with his letter throwing up his card.

G. W., PATERSON, N. J .- The columns of The People have been giving detailed accounts of the row between the Belmont-Gompers' capmakers' leaders and the I. W. W. capmakers. The facts were well summarized by Debs when he said that the moment rank and file men drop the grafters of their Unions then rank and file men become "scabs" in the eyes of the grafters.

A. B. L., MOOSUP, CONN .- There seems to be a fresh outbreak by the Roman Catholic political machine against Socialism. These fresh sermons and addresses delivered against Socialism are encouraging signs. Socialism is pushing forward. As to the value of these ad dresses it is zero. It is the same old rant that has been heard from the same source against Copernicus, Darwin and progress generally,

Total \$ 160.51

Grand total \$2,173.34

H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo.... \$ 2.50 Section London, Ont..... 2.50 St. Louis, Mo., collected at Lightstone Hall, Jan. 21, meeting arranged by I. W. W. of St. Collected by G. Widmayer at I. Sec-Sackett & Wilhelm's Litho and the Printing Co., from: G. Widmaystating er, \$2; Chas. W. Bauhahn, \$1; ect of G. Grebs, \$1; G. A. Kaufman, P. y the Kern, F. Harder, W. Trompeter hairand "Cash," each 50 cents; A. for M. Kluecken, J. Zarbach, Chas. bse-Bonkovisky, H. Kottkamp, Jeni to sen and H. Sennhauser, each 25 8.0the cents Collected by S. A. B., Roslyn, 2.25

F. D., GLOBE, ARIZ.: F. K., JERSEY

CITY; R. R., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; G. G.,

MILWAUKEE; WIS.; T. T., NEW-

ARK, N. J.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL ;

B. E., RED WING, MINN.; F. H.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. S. D., FIN-

LAY, TEXAS; G. F. S., ST. PAUL,

MINN.; B. T., NEW YORK CITY-

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST' FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-

day, February 17, the following contri-

Matter received

Wash. Collected by M. Rock, shopmeeting, New York..... 2.00 Collected by Branch Blythedale, Allegheny Co., Pa..... 31.30 Collected at Milwaukee, Wis., "Red Sunday" demonstration ... 24.96 34th A. D., New York, day's

wages, John Hines, \$2; Fred Kessler, \$1..... 3.00 C. F. Nielsen, Seattle, Wash..... Collinsville, Ill., M. Eppich, 50 cents; Mrs. Eppich, 50 cents; E. E. Eppich, 25 cents.....

J. Larsen, New Haven, Conn.... 1.00 Eastleigh, England, G. P. and J. C., 2 sh. and 6 pence each 1.22 Cincinnati, O., Branch Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation 5.94 26th A. D., New York, J. Mazanek, \$1; V. Moravec, \$1; F. Krumlovsky, 25 cents; J. Prauss, 25 cents..... 2.50 Delnicky Americky Sokol, New York 37.00 Salt Lake City, Utah, C. C., 50 cents; Blank, 50 cents; Blank,

.25

1.25

50 cents; J. P. E., \$1..... 2.50 Collected by Section Baltimore, Md., from: T. Meyer, \$2; C. Becker, \$1: W. Breuniger, \$1; S. Doering, \$1..... 5.00 L. Rooz, New York 1.00

Previously acknowledged.... 2.012.83

Acting under the authority placed into

"Shall the convention of the I. W. W.

The ballot to be cast to be either

Each department will institute a refer-

endum among its membership, the same to be governed by the laws of that department. The general officers of the department will give the result of the vote to the General President or the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. not

C. R. NEW YORK: R. E. W.

NEODESHA, KANS. : J. T. W., NEW

| r distribution as soon as possible. The National Secretary reported to ave canvassed the general vote on mending the Party constitution the day flar the closing of said vote and found at not less than 40 Sections had failed proport their vote. In view of the im- ortance of having as full a vote as ossible, it was decided to postpone the ose of the vote for thirty days and to off upon all delinquent Sections to re- ort the same without delay. Timothy Walsh, Rec. Sec., pro tem. <u>NEW JERSEY S. E. C.</u> Meeting held Sunday, February 11th, Gantzhorn's Hall, Jersey City. All embers present. Fallath chairman. Communications: From Hoboken, aterson, Newark, Correspondence Bu- an and J. Engnette. | of Alpena, Kent, Muskegon and, Wayne. The members of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the State should go ahead with the nomination of candidates as before, by mass convention, etc., etc., and certify to proper election commis- sion as before, in each county or election dictrict. H. Richter. FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. The undersigned is pleased to an- nounce that some very fine presents have already been received for the next Ba- saar and Fair to be held at Grand Cen- tral Palace on Sunday, March 18th. They are as follows: A. Orange, city, handsome silver- handled paper cutter and fine gold pen; Hundsknochen, city, beautiful embroid- ered sofa pillow; Socialist, handsome la- dies' silk muffler, two fine handkerchief bags, half dozen pieces of fine china- ware and necklace; K. O. Brooklyn, N. Y., three fine tidys, mantle ornament and fine burnt wood picture frame. L. Abelson, Organizer. BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION! Section Bridgepart, S. L. P. in con- junction with the other revolutionary organizations of Bridgeport, will hold an cutertainment (Cencert and Dance) on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, at 174 Fairfield are, for the benefit of the Rus- sinn revolutionists. Readers of The People are cordially invited to be present and bring their | Now, boys, let us gird on our armor and go forth to battle. Down the foes of our class! Build up the I. W. W.! Impart economic thought to our fellow men, and instill the class struggle in the mind of the toiler and all will be well. E. R. M. THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE. (Continued from page 1.) prentice regulations, "constitutional" pit- falls, "examinations", etc.,craft Unionism bars the bulk of the working class from or forces them out of the Union. This is a fact of prime import- ance. Not until it is known and fully grasped can the Labor Movement pro- gress. The Perkins false pretense, ful- ly plucked and exposed, supplements the discovery made by the S. T. & L. A. at Seidenberg's. That discovery is that ALL ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED CAN NOT CHOOSE BUT BE IMMEDIATELY RE- SENTED BY CRAFT UNIONISM AS AN ATTACK UPON ITS OWN VITALS. No organization of the unorganized is accordingly, imaginable that will not forthwith draw upon itself all the fires of craft Unionism. This ugly fact was uncovered at Seidenberg's. The conclu- sion that the fact pointed its index finger nt is that CRAFT UNIONISM IS A | Pamphlet orders: I. W. W. Local 173, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.50; I. W. W. Local 123, Milwaukee. Wis., \$3; Section Baltimore, Md., \$4.50 Section Allegheny County, Pa., \$5.25; E. Jansan, Chicago, Ill., \$1 23; R. Chausen, Somers, Mont., \$1.25. Books: T. Weiding, Portsmouth, Va., 4 Sue books and Woman; E. Paul, Van- couver, B. C., 3 Sue; J. Billow, Chicago, Ill., 2 Paris Commune by Liessgaray. The Address on Industrial Unionism which E. V. Debs delivered at Grand Central Palace is now ready in pamphlet form. Five cents a copy, three dollars and fifty cents per 100 copies. OF INTEREST TO CHICAGO. The Revolutionary Socialist Educa- tional Club will hold a meeting in Trades and Labor Union Hall, 44-46 La Salle street, third floor, Sunday, March 4, 3 p.m. Open meeting and discussion. Subject to be announced in daily papers. H. LIPSCHITZ, ATTENTION. You are hereby ordered to appear at a session of th: Grievance Committee of Section New York County of the S. L. P.,-to be held Wednesday evening, Feb- ruary 21, at 8 p. m., to answer charges. By order of Grievance Committee of Section New York County of the S. L. | A special date to be set for the voting; ballots to be secret; every voter must write his own ballot, "yes" or "no." Immediately after the polls are closed, the union previously designating the time and place, the election committee shall proceed with the counting of the ballots and ascertain the result. The election committee will then fill out the enclosed report blank, have it verified by the president and the secretary of the union, with seal attached, that the elec- tion was executed legally and in compli- ance with these rules. These report blanks must be forwarded immediately to general headquarters; not later than March 15th, the postal stamp date on letter of March 15th serving as guidance for the canvassing committee at general headquarters. Standing vote in meetings will not be considered a referendum and statements from union officers that a unanimous vote "for" or "against" the proposition has been enst will not be recognized. Members at large will send in their vote in sealed envelope marked "ballot," so as to avoid opening the same before the official count takes place. Every member should vote and a gen- eral discussion should precede at a meet- ing prior to the voting. Provisions should be made that night workers can also cast their ballot. Chas, O. Sherman, General President. W. E. Trautmann, | VILLE, N. Y.; I. E., DETROIT, MICH.; J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.; T. W. H., ANACONDA, MONT.; C. R., OGEN, UTAH; F. B., BOSTON, MASS; M. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.; T. SECTION CALENDAR. Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announce- ments, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines. Kings County General Committee— Second and fourth Saturdays, S · p. m. at Weber's Hall, curner of Throop ave- nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York Count- ty—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sun- day evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. head- quarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited. Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and | Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. South Deleware street, third floor. Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxi ary Reading Room, room 10 avenu Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Op every evening. Sunday all day. Discu- sion meetings every Sunday. Section Chicago, III., meets second a Fourth Tuesday in the month 8 p. at 155 F. Randolph st. 3rd floor. Sec. Cleveiand, Ohle, S. L. P. mee every first and third Sunday of mon at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Ba Biddg.) top floor, at 2,30 P. M. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. mee every second and fourth Friday of ea month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21 and Franklin ave., 3rd floor. ILLUSTRATED SOCIALIST LE TURE ON THE WEST SIDE. "Capitalism and Socialism," is the su ject of a free illustrated lecture to delivered by Rudolph Katz under t auspices of the Eleventh and Thirteen Assembly Districts, S. L. P., next Su day evening, February 25. 8 o'clocka Teschmacher's Casino Hall, 618-6 Ninth avenue, southeast corner of Fort fourth street, New York. This lecture will be illustrated w stereopticon views. |
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