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THE "SMASHING" PROCESS" AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

HOW THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND COLLUSION WITH THE GOMPERS-MACHINE ARE REFUTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

SHAM FIGHTS ON THE SURFACE, BANQUETS IN THE REAR, A PAGEANT ALL AROUND. THE RANK AND FILE FIRST DECEIVED, THEN ABUSED AND HELD AT BAY BY

DIRTY MEANS--SECOND OPEN LETTER OF W. E. TRAUTMANN TO THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Cincinnati, O., June 8.—The Chicago Convention of the "Industrial Union" is fast approaching, and those who long for a better form of organization should know also that the mere change of name and forms will not materially be of any advantage to the entire Working Class if the methods and the basic functioning are not subjected to radical changes. This brief sketch will reveal what is meant by methods; and why the object lessons expounded in the following may serve as a guide in the adoption of such fundamental principles as will prevent the repetitions of such historic acts as those recorded by recent occurrences within the organization of the United Brewery Workers. Be it understood that the rank and file of that organization has well deserved the good repute they hold before all progressive-minded workers, and the very fact that, in spite of the threats of their capitalistically domineered executive board, about half of all the unions have endorsed the Socialist Industrial Union Movement is proof conclusive that the days of the fakirs are quickly nearing to an end, and that, out of the turmoil incident with the revolution in the present days, and perhaps unavoidable, will rise the material of militant men who will work towards eradicating the capitalist element in the labor organizations and clear the road for the onward march of the forces organized in the new organization of the Working Class, on economic lines, now in the process of formation.

Randell, the coal miner's, experience with the officers of the United Mine Workers—a SUPPOSED TO BE industrial union, but on a pure and simple foundation—is on record in history, and so will the occurrences in connection with the Trautmann affair of the United Brewery Workers go into history as milestones on the hard roads to be traveled by those who, pressed by economic forces into the background, have to do battle against the forces obstructing the paths upon which alone the Working Class will find its exit from capitalist government and capitalist forms of society. The beating of Steinbach, an old gray-haired man, the brute methods employed to force others into humiliation and subjection, the hypocrisy shown by those who posed as shining stars of progress—as long as sacrifices were not required—the ire and wrath given vent to by them when the flashlight of truth is thrown upon them—all these are welcome episodes for the judgment of conditions, and of men and material, with whom new structures are to be erected and new movements inaugurated.

Justice and fairness is a good axiom, if material interests are not involved; if the latter become involved, brute force takes the place of reasoning—and so in the affairs incidental to the removal of Trautmann as editor of the official journal of the brewery workers, at the behest of the American Federation of Labor executive board—a fact which cannot be denied, nor is a denial being attempted, and to which fact bears further evidence, some coincidences related in this open letter.

The general executive board of brewery workers have used two successive editions of their paper in a futile, an absolutely futile attempt, to refute the open charges. Failing in the attempt they had to employ the well known tactics that are usually the only resort of labor fakirs against defenseless workers. Supported by the Capitalist Class they can safely reach out for their marked victims, and only a few have escaped who have been assigned for slaughter. This is now the case of Steinbach, the canvassing witness of Trautmann, on record in history; but, however, the desperadoes went too far, and broke the straw that was to save them from utter contempt by the Working Class.

One witness, Steinbach, was knocked down because he would not back down,—the other forced to sign a document, after resisting for two long hours, for fear of losing his job, and although his allegations that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers, by the name of Ad. Kummer, had cast several ballots, were affirmed by a man in the meeting by name of Aug. Frueh, who openly declared that he saw before his own eyes the accused executive officer throw in three ballots, the latter personally made the motion to either force a retraction or demand the expulsion of the witness.

These are incidents characteristic of the way the executive officers of the United Brewery Workers have for more than three years settled any visible revolt against capitalist-dominated methods, and when the full history of the craft union movement of America will, in coming days, be written, the historian will have to take cognizance of these occurrences for a faithful survey of the whole field of fakirism.

For many years the executive board men of the International Union of United Brewery Workers could shield themselves against any eventual attacks from the progressive warriors with their own cloak of progressiveness; not only could they deceive and hoodwink the members of their own organization, who are, after all, imbued with a right spirit, at least a large majority, but they also blindfolded those of the workers who were needed in the work of getting new members into that organization. Carrying water on both shoulders they could make it appear that one shoulder was aching under the heavy burdens imposed by the American Federation of Labor machine, while, in reality, the Gompers conglomeration held out that stick—with their consent, as will later be proven—so they could be forced to do his bidding and that of the master class. And they gladly did, there was no opposition, and it was thus so easy to play the role of the mistreated child of the family, called the American Federation of Labor mutual admiration society.

Mind now, that the report of the new editor of the Brauer Zeitung, one time a correspondent of the New York Volkszeitung, on the work of the last convention of the brewery workers, held in 1904 in Indianapolis, conveys to the workers of this land the nice story of nearly all of the delegates having been Socialists, wearing the insignia of the Socialist party in the waistcoat lapel; all were supposed to be Socialists, and yet a searching survey by the unsophisticated revealed this startling fact that only fourteen Socialists attended the convention. Over 120 non-Socialists, partly opponents of a Socialist Working Class Movement, were there in full glory. Of these 14 Socialists, one was a so-called non-political one from Milwaukee; one a Socialist Labor Party supporter, also from Milwaukee; three Berger satellites, also from Milwaukee, and nine Socialist party members and sympathizers. Mark again, that there were over 120 opponents of Socialism, and consequently also of industrial unionism, although the referendum vote of the organization had shown a very strong tendency of the rank and file towards progressive industrial unionism, which has been preached to the members for three years, and was well understood by many.

"Genossen" were there, so many, wearing the red button; yet never was this information conveyed to the rank and file, that "Genosse" Priesterbach of St. Louis, prominent as a solicitor of trade for the famous Anheuser-Busch beer, as even then known to all brewery workers' delegates, had placed one day the picture of the Democratic party presidential candidate Parker, amid cheers of the crowd, on the platform

of the convention hall, and only reluctantly was it removed later against the protest of some honest Democrats. Then, to eradicate the disgrace brought out by this incident on the good name of the brewery workers' organization, it was I who drafted, the same day, the resolution providing for the contribution of five hundred dollars to the campaign fund of the Socialist party. The brewery workers throughout the land are sincere, though often misled, but they should no longer be made to suffer from the shameful conduct of labor fakirs in their ranks; by men not even in the ranks, for every perpetrator of these cunning acts, was a walking delegate, not a worker. The sympathy-resolution in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, calling for a contribution of \$1000 was, next to this one, drawn up by me; so as to suppress the bad impression of that Parker picture incident; and, in fact, I was the one first to take the initiative in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, through the Brauer Zeitung. It was I who drafted all the resolutions in their favor, that were supposed to have emanated from the office of the United Brewery Workers. It was I who exposed and condemned the friendly connections between the vice president of the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers, and Peabody and Wm. Craig; and it was in this case, that International Secretary Kemper, the tool of Gompers, raised a rumpus, when once intoxicated (this is the rule, not an exception), by inferring that such exposures would tend to bring down the ill-will of the A. F. of Hell officers upon the brewery workers, and make officers of other international unions, with all of whom Mr. Kemper is on intimate terms, withdraw their support. The idea that the leaders control the movement of the Working Class! All the sham protests of Mr. Kemper should not deceive anybody, as later will be shown, and I am ready to predict, in behalf of the brewery workers, as true and honest militant men, that the time will not be so far distant that the two really honest international officers will no longer be compelled, will need no longer to compromise their manhood under the domination of the rotten fakir element in the executive board, as they have to do now. The conduct of Mr. Kemper—he, of course, only typifying a tendency in the trades movement, so scandalous to extremes—as witnessed by all participants at the convention, the brazen attitude of those St. Louis capitalist-class agents, as had found in him a pliant tool, brought matters, although not noticeably on the surface, to a climax, culminating in the formulation of the plans for the inauguration of the not well-known Industrial Union Movement.

In a few weeks from now, when all these charges will be publicly proven, the Working Class of America will learn where the first plans were laid, and who they were who learned great object lessons at that convention; and the new movement, which is now already an assured success, even in point of numbers of honest men and women, who will rally around the banner of Industrial Unionism, is formidable enough to venture the prediction that when matters of this kind will be shown under the searching rays of flashlights, it will reach the eyes of thousands of honest toilers, whose resentment of such acts will drive the fakirs, the misleaders, to the scrap pile, upon which they have dumped, with the aid of their supporters, the employing class, many an honest, sincere workman, who dared to rebel against the boss-ruling of self-selected leaders.

This is my last chance to write prior to the Chicago Convention, and because brewery workers will be represented there, and because half of the unions of

that international union have endorsed the new movement, I will present additional evidence to my charges that the Gompers machine has its driving pulley reaching into every union, and not by any means are the international headquarters of the United Brewery Workers exempt. Let the workers, after perusal of my statements, draw their own conclusions and judge whether my accusations are based on facts.

At an open mass meeting in Cincinnati, well attended, all of Gompers's machine operators being present also, I accused, protected in my charges by well collected, incontrovertible proof, almost all the officers of international unions connected with the American Federation of Labor, of being parties to criminal acts; so did I also include executive members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers in the list of criminals in the Labor Movement. The fraudulent voting result was produced, all charges herein resubmitted were made, hundreds of honest working men and women heard them; Kemper, the chief censor, was marked conspicuously for my attacks; one hour and a half was allowed the opponents to refute the open charges presented, all attendants insisted, nay hollered, that one of the prominent labor fakirs take the floor. They all remained silent; this, by their silence, proving the veracity of my charges. But cowards though they be in open gatherings, heroes they become in their secluded circles. Arguments then cease to bear weight, brute assault takes the place. The brewery proprietors enjoy this side-show, applauding in approval and abetting this game, by which the workers are going to be pitted against each other. One of the stockholders of a so-called Union brewery, although still working in another brewery, is a member of this general executive board; but he has to keep this fact concealed, until such time as a position will be open in the concern in which he is financially interested. To expect such an element, as here described, the task of preserving the best interests of the workers, while bound hand and foot to the Capitalist Class through their own material interests, would be to ignore the theory that economic interests alone predominate the actions of men and matters.

In the face of those workers to whom they often had appealed, when the brewery workers were thrown upon the street, mostly through the fault of Priesterbach, Kemper, Gompers, Richter and other fakirs, they had to remain silent when challenged to refute any of these statements. Why, will they kindly publish the document signed by John Alexander and I, by reason of which it was believed that the lately inaugurated lockout of 1200 brewery workers in Cincinnati could have been averted? One copy of that agreement is in my hands, and again bears evidence of the fact that strikes are not called always by the will of the rank and file. Will they deny that a preliminary agreement had been reached in Toledo with representatives of the teamsters' international union, whereby the brewery workers were given full jurisdiction of teamsters working in breweries, providing the free transfers of members from the teamsters' unions, when a demand for more help was made, would be agreed upon? But the Priesterbachs, Zepps, Richters and Kemper believe only in their own solidarity for personal gain. They did not like to lose the initiation fees which are levied when outsiders secure positions in breweries. The general solidarity of the entire Working Class is not wanted by these henchmen of the Capitalist Class; it would hinder them in the pursuit of their own selfish interests. All honest efforts at peace with others are spurned by these gentlemen; the sham battles have to be kept up, so as to distract the attention of the workers from the real enemy, the Capitalist Class. Rejected were these preliminary peace treaties with other organizations whose consummation was only prompted by the realization of the fact that the solidarity of the Working Class on the economic field is just as essential as on the political, and that one will not prevail without the other. If these treaties were to become operative the reactionary, selfish executive board members of the United Brewery Workers would have lost all chances to make every week from 12 to 15 dollars in committee services. Let a statement of monies expended be given publicly, as it ought to be done in all organizations engaged in struggles, and it will be found that many strikes would soon be called off, or not take place at all, if it became known that strikes are many times good revenue sources for

committees. Let the brewery workers administration give account of payments for committee services of the strikes in Cincinnati and Boston, and the Working Class will learn a great object lesson, and no one would wonder that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers has amassed enough to draw dividends from a silver mine in Idaho, and is looking now where his monies can be invested so as to bear more profits.

I challenge them again to show an accounting, and although it must be said that the international secretary-treasurers of the United Brewery Workers have faithfully administered the financial affairs of the organization, they were forced to pay out such monies for which the rank and file up to this time does not know what it was paid for. If they knew, they would find that monies paid out during strikes of brewery workers, as well as in those of other organizations, went to pay the satellites of Gompers, whom the rank and file so justly despise; it would prove that the executive board members of the United Brewery Workers, Eyrieh, Hollerbach, Kummer and Basler, and the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Rist and Henry Ott, have, like greedy vampires, foisted themselves upon the workers and drawn continually from the rich revenues, the supply of which was coming from the well known, praiseworthy solidarity of the brewery workers. Let honor be given them, but their liberality was always ill-used by their own fakirs.

Now the same ilk has no other recourse, after the cloak of progressiveness has fallen, than to resort to falsifications. With brute force they would seek to beat any man rebelling against them into submission. The Brauer Zeitung is at their disposal, though the rank and file for two years were not given the right to vent their true feelings. They had to get control of the paper, by all means, fair or foul, and thus they would not consider the fact that many brewery workers could be found with ability to edit the paper, and who had gone through the mill as brewery workers. Matters had rather been arranged in advance, and a cigar-maker, who, by some means, had become a member of the United Brewery Workers' organization, as once our erstwhile friend, E. Bohm, who had never worked in his life in any department of a brewery or bottling department, did, was selected to fill a place made vacant for him by crooked methods. The brewery workers must surely be regarded as a lot of dummies by these gentry. Their money does not stink either, and the many conglomerations of fakirs, as have time and again feced the brewery workers, apparently makes them think that the latter never will wake up. However, this shake-up will open the eyes of thousands—there is no longer any doubt about that. The paper is now in their control, and the Kummers and Stalls and Eyriehs and Colnots, ignoramuses themselves, think themselves safe, as it will be used for the covering up of more outrages, as now will be followed up in quick succession, and to shield the perpetrators.

Now already are they trying to refute the verified statements made by two witnesses on the ballot-counting committee. One who refuses to back down is knocked down, the other is forced by threats and coercion to sign a document, partly retracting things to which he had never testified. At the court the Kummers, Kemper and Stalls swear to anything to suit themselves, and yet they could not pull their defendant free. But in the mass meeting mentioned before, no such admirable courage was shown, slugging methods only go in their own circles, skill in that profession has been acquired by them in the red-light districts of Cincinnati and other places.

A letter of resignation, tendered in 1903, follows forthwith. Readers will see the causes leading inevitably to the conflict now raging. The environment in which these men move must either deprave any one associating with them, or force him out into an open fight against the ilk. Such is my case—fighting from within against the evils is a forlorn hope, a delusion. Look through that letter referred to, and see standing out the environment in which most of the leaders of the corrupted trades unions move.

The scandalous conduct of Kemper, Kummer and the like ilk in Cincinnati has been and is still an every day gossip in this city. The suicide of a former executive board member, George Hilger, was directly traced to the association he kept with others of the same general

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION

ELECTS TEN DELEGATES TO REPRESENT IT AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Instructs Them to Take a Decisive Stand for the Establishment of a Clásas Conscious Organization—Donations Made to Preliminary Expenses and Stenographic Report Fund.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., June 6.—The ninth annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was opened here at Painters' Hall, 160 Market street, yesterday. When the permanent organization was effected Thos. J. Powers, of D. A. 17, of Providence, R. I., was elected chairman of the convention, and John J. Kinneally, of D. A. 49, New York, permanent secretary.

The Committee on Credentials previously elected consisted of M. D. Fitzgerald, L. A. 77, Boston, and Wm. Yates, L. A. 152, New Bedford.

Upon presentation of the reports of the Auditing Committee and financial report of the officers, both were concurred in and adopted.

The election of the various committees was then gone into as follows: Committee on Resolutions—D. De Leon and M. D. Fitzgerald; Committee on Law—J. J. Kinneally and S. J. French; Committee on Mileage and Finance—Wm. Yates and S. J. French. John J. Kinneally was elected to draw up an order of business for the convention.

Communications from the secretary of the temporary executive of the Industrial Union Movement relating to the convention to be held in Chicago on June 27 and inviting the S. T. & L. A. to send delegates thereto, were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., describing conditions in that part of the country, was also read.

Before adjournment a resolution on the death of Comrade Joseph F. Malloney was presented by M. D. Fitzgerald, adopted unanimously and ordered published in the Daily and Weekly People as follows:

"Resolved by the Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance assembled at Lynn, Mass., on June 5, 1905, that we place on record our sincere regret at the sad news just received announcing the death in New York city on June 4, of our Comrade Joseph F. Malloney, and that we recognize and hereby record our testimony as to the value and sterling qualities of our deceased Comrade in his unceasing efforts to build up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and its political expression, the Socialist Labor Party, to which he gave unswerving allegiance."

At the opening of to-day's session, the following order of business was adopted: Roll-call of delegates; minutes of last session; report of Credentials Committee; Correspondence; report of G. E. B.; report of Committee on Law; Mileage; Resolutions; Districts and Locals; election of general officers; unfinished business; new; adjournment.

A monster mass meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to-night, at which De Leon, Kinneally and others will speak.

REPORT L. A. 325.

To the members of the G. E. B. of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Comrades:—Local No. 325 has ordered a report of local conditions and the work of the organization in the current year.

To begin with, Los Angeles is not an industrial city, it is as yet a health resort to which all the worn-out wrecks of society come to "enjoy" (?) the mild climate of Southern California, and if possible to recuperate their strength so as to further exploit or be exploited. The reactionary feature of this much lauded tourist trade is that the broken-down middle class and the worn-out wage slave will work for little or nothing and thereby cut the wages of the workers, not in places where physical endurance is required, but where more attentiveness and cunning is to be displayed. This class comes under the head of remittance men and do not have to ask for as much wages as the ones not so supported. The only trade which has any prominence is the building trades which are fairly well organ-

ized into what is known as Building Trades Council, which is dominated by Kangaroo pure and simple Socialist and straight-out capitalist labor lieutenants who are always found hanging to the coat-tails of the politicians, begging crumbs which are occasionally handed out to them. "Get something now" is their cry. The building boom which started four years ago has let up considerably; the surrounding country has been intersected with Interurban electric lines; and now many idle men are to be seen around the slave market intently scanning the boards for a job.

The Building Trades Council decided to put the card system into effect May 15, so far nothing serious has happened but it is very likely that if they try to force their point there will be a lock-out and sure defeat for the B. T. C.

The members of Local 325, S. T. & L. A., have tried in various ways to interest the pure and simple unionist in studying Socialism; to get them to study the merits of the S. T. & L. A., but all to no avail. They are and have been taught by the Gompers school of fakirs and only a very few can extricate themselves from the crass stupidity such teaching brings forth. With such teaching their highest concept of a union is to secure for themselves a job while on earth—and to bury them when dead.

Like everywhere else when work is scarce the unions dwindle down to almost nothing; then it is that the walking delegate uses all the underhanded means to collect his dues. It is at this stage when the members are howling about high dues and a scarcity of work that the walking delegate talks alternately through both corners of his mouth. It is at this period that they can be reached and we have distributed our official organ, literature on economic subjects, and given pamphlets to the more studious and yet we see no great results; we are sure that our cause will triumph some day because our organization stands for a principle that will never ldown.

We look forward with the expectation that the conference in Chicago will bring forth an organization that can be furthered and advanced by the S. T. & L. A. for with the revolutionary force contained in these the new union will soon be a strong weapon to batter down the system of wage slavery.

We endorse Comrade De Leon's address and hope the S. T. & L. A. will work along those lines.

Fraternally yours,
Local No. 325, S. T. & L. A.
Louis C. Haller, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass., June 7.—Much important business was transacted at yesterday's session of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, including the election of delegates to represent the Alliance at the Industrial Union Movement Convention to be held at Chicago on June 27.

The delegates chosen are as follows: Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, New York; Thomas J. Powers, textile worker, Providence, R. I.; Thomas H. Jackson, printer, who also holds card in the International Typographical Union, Buffalo; Joseph Scheider, butcher workman, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Brimble, engineer, Florence, Colo.; Sam J. French, United Railway Workers of Greater New York; Paul Dingler, machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Bernine, Indianapolis, Ind.; Duncan McEachren, Chicago, Ill.; August Gillhaus, engineer, New York.

It was voted to empower the G. E. B. to give credentials to two others to be chosen from points west of New York, preference to be given to J. M. Remley, of Indianapolis, and Octave M. Held, of Detroit, Mich., if funds available would permit. The G. E. B. was also instructed to communicate with comrades in Chicago and ask them to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates who are expected to arrive there on June 25. The Board was also instructed to make a donation to the fund for cost of stenographic report.

At the morning session the reports of the General Executive Board and of D. A. 49, L. A. 206, L. A. 152, and L. A. 77 were presented. Upon the opening of the afternoon session the election of national officers for the ensuing year was taken up. All the present officers were re-elected unanimously, as follows: General secretary, John J. Kinneally; general treasurer, August Gillhaus; members of Executive Board: Ernest Aiazzone, Otto Barthel, Arvid Olson, C. C. Crawford and S. J. French.

General secretary was instructed to

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The "Smashing Process" Against Industrial Unionism and Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

executive board. The widow of that unfortunate, a victim made by others, died of a broken heart last week—the curses of their six orphans should show these gentlemen of the general executive board of brewery workers that their life of disgrace and debauchery, made possible only with the hard earned money of the brewery workers, has to forcibly be brought to an end one day, when the general judgment is called for in the Labor Movement. Dare they dispute that every executive board session of the entire executive board witnessed such debaucheries? Dare they deny that the mistresses' affairs of one executive board member, with the knowledge of all others, reveals such a depravity and lack of morals that it would rattle the workers were they to know all?

Nor is this all. The Brauer Zeitung, in defense of these men, publishes letters from secretaries of unions that claim that no fraudulent acts were perpetrated in the voting. Not a word is said in explanation that those unions, of whom inquiries have been made and their answers published, had been contested because they were not in good standing when the referendum was taken. Unions that even gave majorities for me, were contested on the same grounds. An E. F. Ward of Boston, who, in pious devotion, sends every morn his "Pater Peccavi" prayer to a forgiving God, will he receive absolution too for his silence on these outrages, to which he has become a guilty party also?

And more. Upon order a pettifogging lawyer, Tom Morgan of Chicago, issues a statement in defense of a certain A. G. Hoehn of St. Louis, Mo., erstwhile posse committatus sheriff. This statement is published in the Brauer Zeitung; a defense of that gentleman that easily could be ripped to pieces by the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung and Comrade Lott of New York. Of course, we could not expect the Brauer Zeitung to publish the charges I made against this same Hoehn, as it would be shown clearly to the duped brewery workers that this Hoehn has systematically plundered the brewery workers to further his own personal ends. A huge scandal would be imminent were the brewery workers to know the fleeing proclivity of Hoehn and Company. Copies of the indictments against these gentry may be obtained from me.

The Brauer Zeitung reproduces letters of unions accused of having their ballots cast by one or three persons. Whence do the officers of the United Brewery Workers know the particular unions that are supposed to have voted fraudulently? There has not been one paper that has published the exact report tabulated by my witnesses, and the same executive board of United Brewery Workers denied having ever received the statement. Now, they confess through these letters that it is in their hands, but they do not dare publish it, as they would have to admit the fact that they were the plaintiffs, the judges and the sole executors too; although I had publicly, in several papers, entered protest against such an outrageous procedure.

Why dare they not publish these true statements? Because it would then become known that even with the figures obtained by the executive board members, they arrived at a total result which does not correspond with these same figures. How is it that they would not even compute correctly? Is that not a proof of the allegation that they had reached a decision regarding the total result beforehand? Read No. 16 of Brauer Zeitung and compare—mayhap they will find somebody of a pettifogger of the Tommy Rot Morgan type, who might convince others by these crooked figuring that two times two makes five. Why do they refuse to submit the ballots to an impartial jury, if not meanwhile the ballots, being in their possession, have been tampered with? But alas, Gompers would not have it.

A member of the same general executive board, against whom brewers union No. 12 had cast the verdict several years ago, that he never could become an officer, because of crooked transactions when secretary,—his name is Alb. Colnot,—is not so bloodthirsty, as for instance, the two rowdies Mr. L. Kemper and Kummer, who both threatened to apply slugging methods in an open place on Sunday, May 14th. But Colnot knows what power money yields and so he shouts: "O, we have \$200,000 in our strong box. If Trautmann wishes to sue us we can stand it." WE, who are "we", Mr. Colnot? Law suits—against whom? The majority of brewery workers has done me no wrong, and am I to appeal to the courts so that these fakirs would again have chances to fleece the brewery workers fifty cents an hour and additional regular pay, as they have done on every occasion? O, no, gentle-

men; my court will be the working class. The brewery workers who by their solidarity so often expressed have justly earned the esteem of every progressive minded worker in this land,—except in such places where the withering hand of the corruptionist labor fakir has fallen upon them and has dealt out destructive blows to the solidarity of the men,—have no quarrel with me, but, as frequently in the past, some obscure elements are trying to exploit the goodnature of the brewery workers, and a protest must now ring out against this robbery system of fakirs and fleecers. No, the fleeing, the squandering of money should be stopped. Four delegates of the brewery workers to the San Francisco convention A. F. of L. had the affrontery to ask an additional sum of one hundred dollars each in addition to the high expenses and salaries charged up against the organization. The present was made; and thus we note that this one convention of the A. F. of L. alone costs the brewery workers over \$2,600, outside of the textile workers assessment, which was paid only by few organizations. Squandering the money must cease. The last executive board meeting of U. B. W. decided, as can be read in the Brauer Zeitung, to pay to the A. F. of L. the tax for 36,000 members in good standing, although the organization scarcely comprises 32,000 members in good standing. Does that not show that they want to fill the coffers of the Gompers machine, so that more Civic Federation banquets can be paid for? What are these sham fights for? What ails these gentry when, as for instance the present editor of the paper wrote on November 19th, 1902, "THAT THE ANARCHISTS WOULD PERFORM A GREAT DEED FOR HUMANITY IF THEY, INSTEAD OF DISPATCHING PRINCES INTO ETERNITY, WOULD BLOW INTO HELL ALL THE A. F. OF L. FAKIRS" and on the other hand banquets are given in honor of these Gompers ilk by the brewery workers executive board. (The letter here referred to is open for inspection.) You hear talk of bombs, and are surprised now perhaps that it was BANQUETS FOR THESE FAKIRS that was really meant. The squandering of workmen's money will be noticed when you see that a Kemper charges, apart from his high salary, the organization the sum of \$140, \$50 for a trip of ten days to Milwaukee, and \$50 for committee services in Cincinnati, for three days—where and when? But the money is paid cheerfully, and a certain Richter of Milwaukee, who once insisted on a referendum vote because the towels in the office were washed and paid for, seconds the motion to pay more if asked for, if not sufficient to carry on the agitation. Mark you, five dollars per day in salary, and fourteen a day for expenses!

But more of the collusion between the American Federation of Labor and the United Brewery Workers machine—all their hues and cries about Gompers, in justifying disposition notwithstanding. Why were the brewery workers not notified that the "Pater Peccavi man" of Boston, Ed. R. Ward, ran at the last A. F. of L. convention as fraternal delegate to England, and was nearly elected with the silent approval of the machine? Was that not trading with the enemy? Comrades of the Pacific Coast know that this was done in exchange for an understanding reached that Trautmann had to be ousted by all means, and Mr. Kemper was supposed to be the executor of the will of his majesty Gompers. Dare he dispute that he wrote the letters preparing for this "smashing" process? Dare he deny the fact that his friendship with the officers of the A. F. of L. and those of the Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen was so intimate that he, on May 26th, 1903, received and accepted jointly with them a token from the brewery proprietors of Columbus, O.,—he and J. D. Pierce, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and Lighthall, President of the Stationary Engineers; Shamp and Smith, international officers of the Stationary Firemen—without considering that on the same day the brewery workers had encountered one of the fiercest skirmishes with the thugs and detectives engaged to start riots among the striking men? Read the Press-Post and Citizen of Columbus of that date, and you have another proof of my allegation that the rank and file is pitched in to hot fights of jurisdiction against each other, while these quarrels only serve to further the personal interests of a few leaders and the Capitalist Class. Marc Wild, an old railroad, one of the best friends of E. V. Debs, who virtually conducted the fight of the brewery workers in Columbus, O., wrote ten days before his death:

"Within the United Brewery Workers' Union corruption seems to take deep root. I have to give credence to the story

that in the precious beer mugs presented by the Columbus boss brewers to the A. F. of L. officers, Kemper included, there were money bills hidden within."

This letter is also open for inspection. But more still is to come. The suicide of Geo. Hilger, an executive board member, threatened to reveal many secrets: the scandalous conduct of trade union officers would have been exposed in all its rottenness and debauchery. The unfortunate was silent, through his death, but yet he was a telling witness of the dastardly work of a band of debased creatures. The shortage in his accounts had to be concealed, not for the purpose of protecting the dear name of the men driven to death by them, but to avoid an eruption and sudden exposure of their own deeds. The international treasurer of the organization was approached and asked to exchange some old, worn-out due stamps for new ones, so as to be able to straighten the books out again. His resistance was of no avail; they finally rode rough-shod over his head, and a dead culprit was saved from further dishonor only to shield guilty ones against penalty and thwart efforts of exposure made by others.

More was known to him who went to untimely death, his few confessions before were not sufficient to prove another crime perpetrated, the evidence for which is now lacking, and cannot be sufficiently proven.

More yet. None of the executive board members of the united brewery workers is a regular subscriber to labor papers, not one of them has given one solitary second of time free of charge to the labor movement, they would not sacrifice a penny for the cause; and all they do, as in most of the unions of to-day, is highly compensated for. They vote remuneration to themselves by their own votes, first and last before anything is done. Committee or officer services, payment is the first consideration, and when laws are formulated that they receive for every hour fifty cents, apart from their wages, then one may imagine how the fleeing process flourishes. Kemper, for whom the Socialist Labor Party, in conjunction with the Union Hill Branch of the Universal Workmen's Death and Sick Benefit Fund, collected hundreds of dollars in his days of dire distress, does not pay a cent as member of any Socialist party, and in the last named society he pays not even money for tickets received, although reminded many times. The Socialist workers comprising this society had to blackboard his name. This is the gratitude exercised by the fakirs' brigade of Gompers. Socialists are good enough to bear the sacrifice only, to get sneers and derision in return.

Not a solitary member of the general executive board of brewery workers has paid one cent to the striking miners of Colorado; the rank and file, honor to them, would not follow the example set by their highest officers; fortunately, else the brewery workers would not enjoy the reputation they have established for themselves. These are the men who should be shining examples of class solidarity typified, they are those supposed to show the rank and file how a voluntary discipline, so essentially required in the battles of labor, should be maintained,—and then mark the contrast between the acts of the officers and those of the membership.

The censorship over the Brauer Zeitung is denied. Dare they dispute the fact that the Rosenthal Printing Co., printers of the paper, were instructed officially not to allow the paper to go to press until chief-censor Kemper—Cizarsky, and Basler, an ignoramus, had retified every article written? Dare they deny that even quotations of Karl Marx were blue-penciled by Kemper in his usual state of intoxication? Will they deny one complete edition had to be suppressed for the reason that it contained all the details of the ignominious sell-out of brewery workers in Columbus, O., by which exposure Kemper himself was likely to be implicated, as his acceptance of presents from brewery proprietors proves? That edition contained all the evidence and the rottenness of the A. F. of L. administration was exposed in its glaring ugliness. All this and more will be shown up at the convention in Chicago, and there the gentlemen may refute if they can, in the presence of those brewery workers who have, in spite of the edicts of this ilk, decided to be represented at that gathering. Yet, in connection with the Columbus affair, I was made to believe for a while that such brazen disregard of all respectability would not be possible with an officer of the United Brewery Workers, until later on I was convinced that I was mistaken. No press censorship at all—Oh, no!

The October number of the National Civic Federation organ contains a list of all those trades union journals, whose editors, by being in the department for education on economics, receive all their wisdom from this capitalistic headquarters. Only two papers are not represented, the Brauer and Baker Zeitung. Mr. Schram, however, boss brewer, member of the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association and member of the Civic Federation, had to get

control over the writings of the Brauer Zeitung too, and first through the A. F. of L. executive board, and evidently through others, he finally got his hand on the executive board of United Brewery Workers. The negotiations for the universal working contract in all American breweries bears proof of that. What for have they the Wards, the Priestersbach, a servant of the interests of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.? What for the faithful "watcher on the tower," Kemper, if not to prevent the membership of the United Brewery Workers from kicking over the traces?

Dare they deny that this press censorship was the cause of this conflict? Was it not this conflict over principles which prompted me in announcing to Mr. Kemper that the outrage perpetrated as enumerated herein, would be exposed one day; if not in the Brauer Zeitung which I could not use for that purpose, so in other papers? And was this not the origin of the conflict raging for two years, between me and the fakir element? These things matured the conclusions to force one day the issue by such an open challenge as my participation in the conference held in January in Chicago, for the formulation of plans for a movement that will be free from fakirs and grafters.

They saw the fight impending. Such a conflict was inevitable in the course of progress coming, but the eruption had to be regulated according to the conditions and the most opportune time. The only fear was that the start would be made too premature; and fire could not be opened until the trenches were well protected. Rather suffer these wrongs against my fellow men and bide the time when it would require the least of efforts to dethrone the agents of the capitalist class. These gentlemen knew what was in store for them, they anticipated that Trautmann, the vigilant watcher, was in their way. When in the January meeting of the general executive board of brewery workers they tried to find causes for the dismissal, very few people at that time had any idea that this act was only the logical and self-evident finish of a chapter in a conflict in progress since the 12th of August, 1903.

In historic developments there are no periods of transformations by leaps and bounds—for which perhaps an explanation on the lines of the materialist conception of history would be lacking. As stone upon stone must be laid in the construction of a building, so is every effect and historic movement only the sequence of a previously established fundamental cause, be it on large or small scale. And now while the labor movement of America is undergoing an eruptive transformation, the individuals in the performance or tragedy, whatever it be, are only reflecting the economic interests underlying their actions, which they only typify. A Kemper, a Richter, a Kummer, an Ed. F. Ward, Democratic politician, and an Aug. Priestersbach, labor agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., only typify the environment in which officers of the rotten craft, or pure and simple union system, keep themselves and move. They are by no means exceptions, rather the rule. Their actions and conduct are logical consequences of their controlled conceptions and views of men and matters, formed in the rotten filth-pool of craft union corruption. Put them into a different environment, remove the cause for their debaucheries, and perhaps some crook may become a better man. Is it then not only logical that Priestersbach, during the January session of the brewery workers general executive board, when asked by a prominent newspaperman on the Cincinnati Daily Post, if it would not be mandatory upon the international executive board to resign in the event Trautmann would be sustained by the rank and file in the referendum vote, could but give this noteworthy reply: "O, to hell with the referendum,—Trautmann will be ousted anyway." Wonder if they will try to deny this, as they tried to deny that the statement in the Enquirer that the brewery workers would lead the fight against industrialism and Socialism, was ever given out when they noted that the workers had gotten on to the gang.

Will they deny that Mr. Gompers and his capitalist supporters are watching diligently so that everything within the confines of the American Federation of Labor, unknown though to the rank and file, will be executed in obedience to the commands from above? Will they deny that Mr. Gompers, while in Cincinnati two weeks prior to my forcible ejection from office, asked how the rank and file of brewery workers would stand in the Trautmann affair? Is it not true that then before all the labor representatives of Cincinnati, and even from other towns, this Mr. Gompers held a speech, in his secluded circle, advising them how the new industrial union movement must be smashed and any upheaval of the masses against "his machine" nipped in the bud? Is it not true that Mr. Gompers asserted that if "WE" do not succeed in suppressing this movement it will likely smash "us"; therefore all energies must be concentrated towards de-

stroying this movement before it assumes alarming proportions." But this affair will be dealt with more exhaustively later on, when time will permit me to go into details.

Will the executive board of United Brewery Workers dare deny that they are playing the part of progressive actors only to hoodwink better, first the brewery workers, and second those upon whose support they have to depend in their battles?

Why—one may ask—these exposures? Why not sooner? I explained briefly the reasons before, and in the long chain of wrongs perpetrated the pressure had to reach a point when an inevitable eruption would not be devastating to the labor movement, but conducive of the greatest amount of good. Read this letter of resignation tendered to the same general executive board of the U. B. W. on August 12th, 1903. This letter will throw another flashlight upon recent events in the labor movement.

My Letter of Resignation.

Cincinnati, O., August 12th, 1903.
To the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of America:—

Owing to reasons of a most forcible character, chiefly of a nature of principle, the undersigned finds himself compelled to tender his resignation as Editor of the Brauer Zeitung, and consequently also as an officer of the International Union. As my resolve is unalterable and final, I expect that my resignation be accepted, occurred in and made public, in order that my successor may be appointed or elected, and such acceptance, etc., should take place at the earliest possible moment in order to allow me to take a position as a brewery worker, which has been offered me, and which I intend to enter on September 15th, 1903.

The reasons for my resignation are as follows: Upon my return from Columbus, O., I deemed it my duty to protest against the seating of certain members of the quorum of the International Board because of the fact that members of our Columbus Union WHO WERE ON STRIKE REPROACHED ME AND SAID THAT OUR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD STRIKE BREAKERS IN ITS MIDST, and the two brothers Braun of L. U. No. 47 gave me the necessary information which led to my entering a protest. As I have since learned that one of the members of the International Executive Board had been a member of our organization less than two years at the time of his election (as can be seen in Brauer Zeitung of May 21st, 1901, under "Proceedings of National Executive Board") and whereas, said Executive Board member of to-day, at that time had to bind himself to pay certain sums which he owed, before he could be transferred from the Coopers International Union to our organization, the undersigned was of the opinion that he would get an opportunity to come before the entire Executive Board, to substantiate the protest entered.

On Thursday, July 16th, during the course of a private conversation, I learned from Geo. Gabelmann, that on the day before I was expected to appear before the Board in this matter, but I was busy making up forms of the Brauer Zeitung, and was not notified to appear and had no knowledge that the matter was before the Board. Immediately thereafter I again left for Columbus, O. A few weeks previous to this, being provoked at certain occurrences at a quorum session, I was aroused and became indignant, and entered a justified and well founded protest against this very same member of the Board, who became a member contrary to the Laws and Constitution of our International Union, and said member ordered me from the room. After this occurrence I could not bring my protest before the body again, unless upon request of said body.

But as I have tendered my resignation, this and all other protests on my part, which by the way, should most undoubtedly, have received a thorough investigation, have become innate, and I cite this as a safeguard for the future only.

Secondly: Undoubtedly it is the object to harass me, and through mean contemptible chicanery, make life as miserable as possible for me while in office, in order to find grounds on which to ultimately oust me, but I will vacate the office voluntarily. My reasons to believe the foregoing I find in the various rulings of the International Executive Board, which simply tend to gag the free expressions of opinion of the membership.

The motion adopted by the quorum that the editor shall recall a certain article, although it was proven by the secretary of L. U. No. 8 of Baltimore, that said article was published on the demand of said Local Union; and the further order, which was supported by several outside members of the Executive Board, according to which no correspondence shall be published in the Brauer Zeitung in future unless same has been laid before the quorum and approved. This is the most shameful out-

raging of liberty and freedom of the press and free speech that ever occurred in Labor circles.

Another order to publish an article in contradiction to a request published prior, conflicts with my conscience, as it would with every other class conscious workman, and under no circumstances will I do so and therefore rather step down and out.

The merits of this question could only be discussed in such circles where a thorough conception of the labor movement is predominant, therefore I shall decline to enter into any theoretic explanation of the subject matter.

Third: In the session of the executive Board the statement has been pronounced that the uncompromising attitude of the Brauer Zeitung in the economic class struggle has AROUSED THE ANIMOSITY OF NEARLY ALL OFFICERS OF OTHER TRADES UNIONS OF AMERICA. WHILE I CONFESS THAT PEOPLE, FOR WHOM THE LABOR MOVEMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SOURCE OF PERSONAL AGGRANDIZEMENT AND REVENUE, MAY HAVE BEEN OFFENDED BY THE TIMELY ATTACKS, I hold that the bulk of the working men have shown by their actions that they fully approve of such tactics, and demand a revelation of all wrong-doings, and I can produce to thousands the proofs from the last struggle in Columbus, O., where only my stand towards fakirism has brought the working class to the support of the brewery workers. In order to get an opinion of people in the labor movement who by virtue of their experience are best disposed to play a prominent part in the international labor movement, I have written to Comrade John O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine, official paper of the Western Federation of Miners, to Clarence D. Smith, editor of the A. L. U. Journal, and to E. V. Debs, now one of the editors of the Terre Haute Toiler, as to their judgement with regard to the Brauer Zeitung and its sphere of activity and influence, and as they are the best judges in such matters, their answers I shall consider the opinion of the broad masses. But as this was one of the chief accusations against me on the part of the International Executive Board, I consider myself, consequently, superfluous, and had better leave, as I can hardly change my mind, and the International Union may try to achieve better results with another editor.

A FURTHER PROOF OF MY ASSUMPTION THAT THE LEADING MEN IN THE A. F. OF L. HAVE MADE CERTAIN TERMS FOR WHICH THEIR HOSTILITY AGAINST THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS WOULD BE DISCONTINUED, AND THAT AS ONE OF THE PROVISOS INDIRECTLY WAS THE REMOVAL OF THE EDITOR, is evident from three incidents, and no man can conscientiously deny them either. In Toronto, Canada, President Samuel Gompers intimated to representatives of Columbus, O., that only on account of his enmity against the editor of Brauer Zeitung has he, Gompers, taken an hostile stand against the Brewery workers, and only by reason of this hostility did he send a representative, J. D. Pierce, to Columbus, a man who in conjunction with, and at the expense of the secretary of the Brewers Exchange, had paid, during his stay at Columbus, O., visits to the houses of disrepute, as can be proven by witnesses, and his evident aim was to cause if possible, the striking brewery workers to go down in defeat.

Not enough that the open hostility against the Brewery Workers had been demonstrated on that occasion in such manner, BUT AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD IN HONOR OF THEIR MEN, this Mr. Samuel Gompers the arch enemy of the brewery workers and of all the progressive class conscious working people of this country, had been invited, and there and then he continued his hostile actions against me personally, as reported to me, and the open statement of Sam Gompers, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading paper of the Middle States, on August 10th, reaches the limit of disgraceful ridicule of the principles and doctrines advocated and defended by brewery workers since the infancy of that organization. His advice given that the brewery workers should stick to their employers as they mean it right with them is making the rounds through all trades union papers, and the Brauer Zeitung will certainly rightly hesitate to answer the queries of the progressive labor papers, who certainly will ask for information about that circulated story, but the true facts in the case can not be denied.

I have also reason to part from an office which has been rendered disagreeable to me, on the ground that I had to listen to the most disgraceful sneers on the part of some of the quorum members on account of the participation of International officers in public street meetings, and as this derision of ideas has been instigated by a brewery proprietor, as openly admitted, I have formed my opinion and have come to the con-

clusion that the holding of office on the part of a Socialist as editor of the Brauer Zeitung can not harmonize with the principles of international Socialism, and that I as one, must cease to court for favors from a strongly growing political labor movement, which most of the International Executive Board members do not want to have anything in common with.

This is the clear explanation, and I trust that my resignation will, as soon as possible, be accepted for reasons given in the introduction. I do not owe any thing to the International Union, and I honestly think that no one will try to find any indebtedness. When I have to resume my work elsewhere on September 15th, I will have to leave reasons I have given sufficient to warrant my decision in the matter.

Fraternally Yours,

W. E. Trautmann.

(Copy)

This resignation offered opened the fight, the end of which is not yet. The inevitable conflict between principle and job ensued. Progress and corrupt reaction were ready for the final blow for supremacy. All other phases are only those of an armistice, during which both parties were preparing for the last skirmish. By no means will such necessary revolutions be held within the bonds of established law, or an observation of decency be possible when such INTERNATIONAL MATTERS, as the general executive board of brewery workers would rather have it so, become public property and are used as object lessons for the preparations of the next steps towards the end sought for, "the smashing of one or the other". The answers of the executive board members, who feared the scandal at that time, that was to be precipitated by my promised and threatened exposures will, when once published, prove that they were not then prepared, and so they looked for an armistice.

Be it understood that neither to the banquet given at the expense of the brewery workers to Mr. Gompers, nor in any other subsequent entertainment given in these two years, was I a participant,—hence the story emanated, circulated by the A. F. of L. machine, that I would not meet them upon open ground for fear of not being able to stand their fire—I challenge them to-day as fiercely as I did before they had got the upper end. The armistice offered covered these points. Ad. Kummer, a member of the executive board of brewery workers, a professional scab on the economic and political battle field, as was proven then and there, had to hand in his resignation and promise never to run for an office, the counter-promise being that neither of those present in the executive meeting when the evidence was presented, would talk about the affair in public. It was proven that Mr. Ed. Kummer, while having a position in Cincinnati, gave up that job when the brewery workers were locked out in Hamilton, O., and took a position as scab. It was proven that as a consequence of an animated argument he stabbed a striker. It was proven that a brewery proprietor paid his initiation fee of fifty dollars so as to get him into the organization of the United Brewery Workers. This same Kummer, so often mentioned, is again now on the general executive board of united brewery workers.

It was further agreed that the members of the united brewery workers had a right to use their journal for an expression of thoughts, without any article being subject any longer to the censorship of the general executive board. This was the essential point, and the press was again free, until at the Indianapolis convention, where I saw the indications of a renewal of the conflict.

The spy-system in the headquarters was practically abolished—every executive member had prior to this a key to the office, and it turned out that many official business transactions were verbatim reported to the employers. This spy has been suspected, but never evidence found against him. Note now the hue and cry in the Brauer Zeitung that the brewery proprietors are engaging spies to get reports of the meetings of their employes. How silly and ridiculous. If publicity would be given to all transactions there would be no need of spies, the bosses would cease to have any in their employ.

These principal points of an armistice, though not recognized by the Gompers satellites as such, delayed the final battle; but right at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. the enemy was made to proceed against all that smelled treason to the Gompers capitalist machine. They thought they alone had made the preparations, but I, in the course of four years, longing for an opportunity to go with other workers of my convictions into a fight against the elements of decay, had from that very August 12th, 1903 on, worked for the inauguration of a purified and unoccupied economic movement of the working class; I had witnessed too much of the ugly pestilence works of the trade union officers in several national unions, and was preparing the ammunition for the battle

(Continued on page 3.)

THE "SMASHING PROCESS" AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

(Continued from page 2.)

against corruption and capitalist influence in the union movement of America.

The referendum system in the brewery workers union, as far as election of international officers is concerned being a huge farce, it was evident, when in Indianapolis at the convention nominations were made that those first nominated on the ticket would be elected; that being the outspoken object of the gang. The election of such people as Kummer, Basler, Kemper and Priesterbach and Richter was assured then and there, the signal for battle, which was sounded; here was the rose, now dance. And the dance has begun!

Before the election from office I was approached and asked to play a compromise again; it was claimed that by prudent, calm and diplomatic maneuvers it would be possible to install the entire brewery workers organization into the proposed industrial union to be launched in Chicago. My answer, determined as it was, is the answer to those who have asked what my individual opinion was relative to the industrial union movement, now inaugurated. My answer is this: A mere change of name, change of affiliation of a body of organized men will avail nothing, if, with the bulk would come, remaining in their positions as officers, well-known labor fakirs and auxiliaries to the capitalist class. Industrial unionism pure and simple, is no better than craft, or graft unionism pure and simple, the causes have to be removed, and an absolute new foundation must be laid. It is my opinion, and should become that of others, that every officer of the new organization, from the general administration down to those officers in subordinate unions must pass an examination before all those whose confidence he wants, as to his knowledge of the causes of the irrepressible class conflict in society. Such knowledge will preclude associations and alliances with our enemies, the capitalist class, will preclude that Democratic politicians, or be they of any capitalist party, like the Wards and Priesterbachs, continue hoodwinking the men who toil and fight the battles of the world. The taking over in a bulk of all the capitalistically controlled agencies would precipitate a new conflict right from the start in the new organization. The conflict has to be directed ferociously against the methods, the wrong system, and only by an open rupture was it possible, as evinced of late, to separate the wheat from the chaff. Fakirs in the economic, in the political movement of the working class to the rear; class conscious men and women to the front! My high respect and confidence in the rank and file of the united brewery workers is still unshattered. I was too many years associated with them, as brewery worker, and know how so often they were exploited by freakish elements against their own will. They, above all, are entitled to know why I opened fire and will expose, through my fight in the open against the international executive board of United Brewery Workers and against ONE of their capitalist controlled international secretaries, the corrupt methods prevalent in the brewery workers organization, not alone therein but as logical consequences of the wrong foundation in all most all unions in this country as are through their official machinery bound hand and foot to the Civic Federation dominating influence. The A. F. of L. may once and a while deem it expedient to allow an organization to prop itself up with a cover of progressiveness, but in reality it is done to conceal the capitalist composition of the entire structure, and to protect the capitalist control and methods and safeguard it against the onmarching soldiers of the social revolution.

At the convention in Chicago there will be present many brewery workers' delegates, directly or indirectly, but a fight against them is already announced by the general executive board. It will require all the manhood, all the militant courage of man and woman to resist the onslaughts that will be made at the command of the master class and its agencies in the working people's organizations. It will be the last battle, so we hope at least. Many will be lost and will perish in this noble warfare against the old but now shattered encroachments of labor fakirism, behind which the capitalist class has felt itself safe from any organized attacks of the working class, were it intelligently organized by the combined power of their brains, muscles and masses on the economic as well as political field.

In this open letter I selected the latest history of an organization with which I was so closely connected, knowing full well that in other organizations the reticence smells still worse. The pressure of the foul gases accumulated during the many years of betrayal of my class will soon burst the capitalist shell, and deep into the pool of filth, corruption and debauchery will look the honest man of

Wall Street And Trades Unionism

IT AGAIN ENDORSES THE GOMPERS BRAND AS ONE OF "THE STRONGEST OBSTACLES IN THIS COUNTRY TO SOCIALISM."

(From "The Wall Street Journal" of Tuesday, June 6.)

A STRANGE COMBINATION.

Not in all the literature of the Manufacturers' Association and of the various organizations of employers which have accepted the leadership of David M. Parry in fighting the trades unions have we discovered such a severe arraignment of organized labor as is to be found in the declaration of principles adopted by the eleventh national convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Wall Street Journal has more than once during the past two years referred to the American Federation of Labor as being one of "the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism." The Socialist Labor Party in the declaration referred to, quotes this statement and then proceeds to give the reasons why Socialists are so bitterly opposed to the labor movement as typified by Samuel Gompers. This declaration says that "Gompers' unionism befores the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics," and that so far from solidifying the working class, it keeps the workers hopelessly divided by means of a perverse system of Chinese walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices, intended to keep out members and keep the jobs to itself, thus splitting the working class into two camps of union and non-union laborers, each class striving to rend each other for jobs. "With the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds," it says, "Gompers unionism claims sacredness to itself, while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as 'scabs.'" So far from preparing the organized form of the Socialistic republic, the Socialists claim that the Gompers type of trade unionism is "a prop of capitalist society, a wheel in the machinery of capitalism."

We quote from this statement because it shows that economics, like politics, makes strange bedfellows; and certainly there never was a stronger combination than that which unites the Parryites and the Socialists in opposition to trades unionism. It is respectively submitted to those employers who are endeavoring to break down organized labor whether their success in such an endeavor might not involve them in a condition worse than that which now comforts them. Break down trades unionism and it is not at all improbable that the great body of our workmen would be swallowed up by the Socialist movements. If that is what the employers want, why, of course, they can continue upon the present program of fighting trades unionism. But if they do not wish to be overwhelmed by the peril of Socialism perhaps they may consider it wise to put up with the burdens of trades unionism, and instead of trying to exterminate it, to strive to bring it into more peaceful relations with organized capital.

(For an answer to the above, see editorial "Wall Street and Trades Unionism"; also the following declaration of principles):

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention, 1904.

As the naval string, designed to supply nourishment to the fetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and pre-

pare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements. So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism—befores the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached forty years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resolving in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian police, or in England, where, as in America, the union naval string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery when, again quoting these Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we fenvy the Party's declarations, made in 1898 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Re-

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

This Time from Berger's Baliwick, Where Industrial Unionism Is Making Craft Unionism Tremble.

The People is in receipt of the following circular from Fred Brockhausen, Sec'y-Treas. of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, an organization dominated by the Social Democrats, led by Victor Berger. Its alleged statements are amusing, in view of the recent withdrawal of the United Metal Workers' International Union from the American Federation of Labor, on the ground that it "tried to enforce the policy of subdividing the craft into as many separate bodies as possible, thus weakening the trades." The United Metal Workers can tell the Wisconsin Federation of Labor who it is that is dividing organized labor, if it cares to know the truth. But the most interesting part of the circular is its closing paragraph. That paragraph is a confession of fear, and of weakness. Where pure and simple organizations need urging to remain loyal, there correct principles are making progress.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To Affiliated Unions and All Organized Workers of Wisconsin:— Greeting:

Whereas, The remnants of the now nearly defunct American Labor Union, a dual organization in the Western States to the American Federation of Labor, together with a number of individuals practically unknown to the labor movement, have issued a call for a convention to be held in Chicago, June 27, 1905, for the purpose of organizing another dual and antagonistic labor organization.

The past history of the American Labor Union movement recalls to mind the bitter rivalry between unions affiliated with it and those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, causing hatred and strife among the wageworkers where peace and harmony should have prevailed.

This new labor movement is encouraged by that crafty disturber, Daniel De Leon (of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), whose disreputable fight against all legitimate labor organizations is a matter of notoriety.

Just at this time the division of organized labor into opposing camps would be heartily welcomed by D. M. Parry and

his brother parasites in the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

Our affiliation with national and international unions, inter-relationship of obligation, conceded jurisdiction, trade agreements, and union labels and shop cards, render it imperative that we remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor and carry on our agitation for necessary reforms among the membership of the organizations affiliated with that body.

While the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is not in sympathy with many of the policies of the American Federation of Labor, and while we stand committed in favor of industrial unionism, yet we realize that progress along the lines of industrial organization cannot be furthered by ill-advised and spasmodic efforts at reorganization, which are sure to result in division and perhaps disruption.

The necessary change and progress will come as a natural result of industrial evolution, intelligently aided by continued agitation, education and organization among the rank and file of the organizations at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is aware of the fact that the advocates and agents of this new attempt to promote and encourage competition among the workers (though claiming to be opposed to such competition), by organizing a dual body to the American Federation of Labor, are at work in Wisconsin.

In view of the foregoing, it is Resolved, That all affiliated organizations and all organized labor of the state directly and indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are hereby urged to remain loyal to their respective national and international unions (thereby discouraging this new attempt to divide, discredit and perhaps disrupt the existing substantial organizations of labor), and unceasingly to strive with might and main to achieve the aims and objects of the State Federation of Labor.

- H. W. BISTORIUS,
- A. J. WELCH,
- P. A. PETERSEN,
- T. J. MCKEIGUE,
- Executive Board.
- FRANK J. WEBER,
- General Organizer.
- FRED BROCKHAUSEN,
- Sec'y-Treasurer, W. S. F. of L.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Nominates City and County Tickets— Resolutions Adopted.

Cleveland, June 5.—The following city and county nominations and resolutions were made and adopted at city and county convention held by Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday afternoon, June 4.

CITY TICKET:

- Mayor—J. D. Goerke.
- President of Council—John Kircher.
- City Solicitor—Burt Rugg.
- City Treasurer—John Erben.
- Board of Public Service—Frank Erben, William Kruse and Herman Stieg.
- Councilmen-at-large—John H. Foerster, Rudolph Boehm, and Carl Frank.
- Justice of the Peace—John Fuerst.
- Constable—Henry L. Nuhn.

COUNTY TICKET:

- Four Senators—James Rugg, Paul Dingen, Richard Koepfel and Ed. Bolster.
- Ten Representatives—Charles Nelson, Joseph Raiman, Fred Brown, Andrew Gessner, Edward Hauser, Louis Wettstem, Leopold Hang, H. M. Hasfurther, William Messinger and Elmer Walmssten.
- Prosecutor—George Blickensdorfer.
- Probate Judge—J. D. Weinstein, Brower Marguson.
- Insolvency Judge—Gustav Duerr.
- County Clerk—P. C. Christiansen.
- County Treasurer—Herman Alzuhn.
- County Commissioner—Harry Bratburd.
- County Surveyor—John Heidenreich.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED:

The Socialist-Labor Party of Cuyahoga County and City of Cleveland, in convention assembled, indorses the national and State platform of the Socialist Labor Party, also the resolutions as to trades unions and Party Press adopted by the State convention; and warns the working class against any misleading issues advocated by the capitalist parties.

In regards to the issues of municipal ownership, as put forth by reform movements, this convention expresses its attitude in the following resolutions:

Whereas, Capitalism is predicated upon the exploitation of the working class through the system of wage slavery. A mere change of ownership from a corporate to a municipal form would not improve the condition of the working class in the least, as the foundation of the capitalist system, i. e., wage slavery, remains unaffected by a mere change of form; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party repudiates all municipal, State and national ownership propositions, as long as the capitalist class is in control of the respective governments, and we call upon the working class to join and support the Socialist Labor Party in its effort to gain control of the political powers for and in the interest of the working class, as government ownership will become Socialism and be a benefit to the working class only when the working class will be the government and not before.

R. Zillmer, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau hereby invites the co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers in the State of New York in the work of establishing connections for the Party in unorganized localities in the State. It requests that the names of sympathizers or others who may be approached in connection with the Party's work be forwarded to this Bureau immediately, so that we may get into communication with them and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of our organization in New York State.

Immediate responses will aid materially in the work before us. Address: New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Daily People

GRAND PICNIC

...AND...

Summernight's Festival

ARRANGED BY SECTION N. Y. COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK

Myrtle Ave., Queens Co., L. I.

ON TUESDAY JULY 4TH, 1905.

Commencing at 2 P. M.

Ticket, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25 cents.
Extra Lady's Ticket 15 cents.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMEN
DIRECTIONS—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle Ave. trolley cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From New Williamsburg Bridge, Broadway, Grand, Houston, 23d St. or 42d St. Ferris take Bushwick Ave. car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

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

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They are:

The Pilgrim's Shell, Price \$.75
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The Infant's Skull, "50
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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

A NEW LEAFLET \$1.25 A THOUSAND

ORDER AT ONCE.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)
send a donation of \$10 to Secretary Trautman toward expenses Industrial Union Convention.

The delegates attended a rousing meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in the evening.

Lynn, Mass., June 7.—The Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance closed its deliberations at noon to-day after having passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the Chicago Industrial Convention to take a decisive stand at the convention for the establishment of a class conscious organization of the working class having for its ultimate aim the final abolition of the capitalist system.

At the previous day's session the cre-

dential of Jules Magnette, of D. A. 4 was rejected on the ground that a notice of his expulsion from the S. L. P. of Essex County, N. J., having appeared in the published minutes of the sub-committee of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. there was no other course to take, according to the Constitution.

At to-day's session the report of the General Executive Board, which had been referred back, was presented and read and accepted as amended and ordered published.

It was voted to instruct the G. E. B. to furnish \$10 to the delegates to Chicago in case of a contribution being necessary in connection with the work.

It was decided to hold the next National Convention at Providence, R. I., on first Monday in June, 1906.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin. Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES: In 1888..... 2,058 In 1892..... 21,157 In 1896..... 36,564 In 1900..... 34,191 In 1904..... 34,172

TRAUTMANN'S SECOND OPEN LETTER.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the second open letter of Wm. E. Trautmann, against the Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers' International Union, and the Gompers' form of unionism, addressed to the Brewery Workers and the working class.

WALL STREET AND TRADES UNIONISM.

"The Wall Street Journal" is at it again. Last year it held, with all the pristine beauty of its academic truth and logic, that the Socialists and the trust magnates were in favor of the trust, therefore they belonged to the same economic tribe.

INVENTION AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the efforts of the orthodox economists to justify the private ownership of socially produced wealth and capital, much stress is laid on invention and technical development.

THE PITTSBURG WAGE INCREASE.

It is the constant effort of the Capitalist Class to convey the impression that it is an exceedingly generous class, treating its wage slaves with the greatest financial consideration and respect.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The declaration of the Merchants' Association against Chinese exclusion on the ground that exclusion threatens reprisals that will close up a great future market to American Capitalism, is frank and interesting.

THE EQUITABLE FIGHT.

In the development of Capitalism, the process of competitive extermination is not confined to the little capitalists alone, but extends to the big ones as well.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have a great scheme in mind. UNCLE SAM (with a twinkle in his eye)—One of your usual great schemes? B. J.—Will you not admit that the Socialist Commonwealth cannot be established for quite a while?

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on the first Sunday in the month of July (July 2), as provided by Article V, Section 6, of the Party constitution.

The members of the committee will please take notice that the meeting will start on the above date, at the hour of 9 a. m., in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Communications: From Organizer of Section Kings County, Emil Wegener, on nominations in Second Judicial District, and requesting names of Section organizers within the same.

Financial report: Income: Dues stamps, \$70.20; agitation, R. Katz, commission on ads, \$13; J. Carmichael, Portchester, 80 cents; Dr. Fones, Yonkers, \$5; Brauckmann, Pleasantville, \$1; Section Westchester County, \$6; People subscriptions, \$5; ten per cent on N. A. F., \$48.39; expense fund for delegates to 1904 national convention, \$2.05; agitation, A. Good, Brooklyn, \$1; mileage, \$17.55; total, \$174.99.

Expenditures: Agitation, R. Katz, \$28.85; People for subs, \$4.55; Labor News for literature, \$5.05; Labor News for printing, \$1.25; Correspondence Bureau, \$1.95; N. E. C. for 1000 due stamps, \$70; postage and sundries, \$1.18; total, \$107.83. Balance, \$7.16.

Deficit, April, \$62.02; Balance, May, \$7.16; Net deficit, \$54.86.

The Correspondence Bureau reported activity in Rotterdam Junction, Binghamton, and Rome, in connection with its work. Also three sympathizers in other parts of the State were doing good work.

It was decided that, in view of August Gillhaus's absence on party work in Ohio during the next five months, Herman Deutsch be notified to act in his stead during that time.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, June 2. A Gay in chair. Mullen and Fresek absent.

Communications—From N. A. F. Committee, report. Same ordered distributed. From Welsmar, order for dues stamps.

From North Wales, Large, Butler, Altoona and Allentown, vote on S. E. C. propositions, State convention, and nominating for seat of S. E. C., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Erie, and candidates for N. E. C. member.

From L. Katz and D. Raeder. From New York Labor News Company, bill for \$2.00 for Correspondence Bureau circular letters, ordered paid.

be employed in the future as they are likely to produce confusion. As to the late of convention, Secretary was instructed to further correspond.

From H. Kuhn, two, regarding N. A. F. award to Geo. Matby, of Philadelphia; and inquiring as to plans for agitation in the State; also making suggestions for same.

Secretary instructed to order fifty copies of "John Mitchell Exposed," and 1,000 assorted leaflets, and distribute among members at large and Party sympathizers, particularly in the local regions.

Don't fail to contribute to the Chicago Stenographic Fund. It is estimated that \$200 will be required to report the Industrial Union Convention.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Saturday, June 10, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

- Holger Schmalfluss, Pittsfield, Mass. (on monthly pledge) .. \$ 1.00
T. F. Dugan, Cananea, Mexico, 2.50
Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Mexico, 2.50
Fritz Oehmichen, San Pedro, Cal., 4.50
George Scheer, Danbury, Conn., 1.00
"Fabur," New York, 1.00
ajrd A. D., New York, 1.65
Jos. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.00
A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge), 1.00
Wm. Pickering, Dovercourt, Canada, .50
Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa., 1.00
Forest City Alliance, No. 342, Cleveland, O., 2.00
John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge), 1.00
Total, \$24.95
Previously acknowledged, \$745.98
Grand total, \$770.93

Note.—The Sections of the Party are urged to keep the matter of the General Agitation Fund constantly before the members in order to insure a more steady flow of contributions.

Members should seek to solicit aid from outsiders wherever they can do so. Even if such an attempt be unsuccessful, the very fact that it has been made tends to bring home to the mind of the workingman so asked to contribute that the S. L. P., by the very law of its existence, must lean upon the working class for the means to carry on its propaganda.

SPECIAL FUND. Previously acknowledged, \$9,984.49
S. Winauer, City, 5.00
Section Erie County, N. Y., 10.00
Christmas Fund, 1902, 192.15
Other receipts not published, 300.00
Total, \$10,491.64

WANTED: ORGANIZER-SOLICITOR! The three States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are prepared to place a permanent organizer-solicitor in the field.

ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA! An open air agitation meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 17, at 8 o'clock, on the southwest corner of Fertieth street and Lancaster avenue.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

An Earnest Appeal to Sympathizers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To all in sympathy with the Industrial Union Movement Greeting:—The importance of a strong delegation of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representatives being sent to the convention of Industrial Unionists which begins at Chicago on June 27, is something we are all agreed upon.

Such a delegation has been chosen by the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To enable those men to attend the Chicago convention funds are required.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS For S. T. & L. A. Delegates to the Industrial Union Convention.

Chicago, June 8.—Local Alliance 354, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, of Chicago, has engaged headquarters for Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates to Industrial Union Convention, June 27, at 55 North Clark street, Chicago.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

In filling orders this week a rather large business was done, as you will note by the following:

Section Chicago took 150 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," seventy-five "Strikes," and 100 "Burning Question" (Jewish); Butte, 150 assorted pamphlets; San Francisco, Cal., 300 "What Means This Strike?"; and ten Sue books; Braddock, Pa., bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed"; Rudolph Katz, Organizer of New York State, took fifty pamphlets and eight cloth-bound books.

"Trades Unionism in the United States," by Justus Ebert, was completed during the week and all orders on hand filled. The pamphlet contains not only the lecture as published in The People, but also an appendix containing valuable matter upon the subject.

The following are the principle orders received for "Trades Unionism in the United States": San Francisco, 100 copies; Los Angeles, fifty; Eureka, Cal., fifty; Salt Lake City, twenty-five; Minneapolis, twenty-five; Pueblo, twenty-five; Butte, twenty-five; Chicago, thirty-three; Cincinnati, twenty-five; Cleveland Labor News Agency, fifty-five.

CLEVELAND LABOR NEWS AGENCY. 193 Columbus Street, Columbus, O. Since our last report the following business was done by this department in the line of German literature:

Sale of Pamphlets:—"The Burning Question of Trades Unionism": Section Milwaukee, Wis., fifty copies; Chas. Kaestner, Milwaukee, Wis., ten; Fred Steinbach, Cincinnati, O., ten and ten "What Means This Strike?"; Section Lowell, Mass.: Thirteen "Burning Question," and twelve "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 17, Cleveland, O., 100 "The Burning Question," and 100 "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 3, Detroit, Mich.: fifty "Burning Question" and fifty "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 138, Youngstown, O.: thirty "Burning Question" and thirty "Strike"; also ten "Burning Question" and ten "Strike" in English.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION! All those workers engaged in the silk industry whether weavers, warpers, twistors, winders, dyers, etc., either sympathizing with or desiring to join an industrial union organized on the lines of the "Chicago Manifesto," are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and thirty seven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 10.

Charles Pierson sends in thirty more from Chicago. The list for that city is growing rapidly.

Comrade Jennings of East St. Louis, Ill., sends in sixteen. Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in eight; Section Boston, Mass., six; Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, six; Rudolph Katz, New York State, six; Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, five; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., five; Geo. Ferch, Freeman, Wash., five.

There are a great many comrades who send in less than five every week, which are not acknowledged in this column. They help to swell the total and if more of the comrades would make a practice of getting one or two new readers each week, a far better showing would be made.

STATE ORGANIZER KATZ

Reports Good Meetings in Industrial Towns—A Typical Dialogue.

Poughkeepsie, June 11.—Putnam County is, in point of population, the smallest county in the State. It has only 13,787 inhabitants and is one of the counties where we had no organization and no connections.

I also held a meeting at Matteawan, Dutchess County. Matteawan and Fishkill are one township, and practically one town. There are many shops and factories in both places, but it is rather hard to select a good place for the holding of a meeting: both towns are one long street, running from the Hudson, a distance of about three miles to the east.

There is an old veteran of the labor movement, a member of Section Newburgh, Comrade James McGarvey, who, in spite of his sixty-two years, could give many young fellows lessons in activity; and I would pity Professor Osler if he would try to personally apply his theory on McGarvey.

A few miles south of Poughkeepsie is Wappinger Falls, a typical wage slave town, with a population of about 3,500. A few wealthy people live on the outskirts of the village; the rest, with the exception of a small number of little store keepers, are workmen.

The wages are very low, as low as seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per day, a few skilled mechanics, as yet not replaced by machinery, make what is considered "big money" here, about \$3.00 per day. A great portion of the goods printed here are exported to the Philippine Islands and to Japan.

That makes a good showing for the general English literature department. The following from the German department also looks pretty well

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT!

There will be a joint picnic by Sections Rockville and Hartford for the benefit of the Connecticut State Executive Committee on Sunday, July 2, 1905, at the grove of Section Rockville.

ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND

The 10th Annual Excursion of the

S. L. P. On Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

On the staunch sea-going steamer NEW SHOREHAM; with an extra sail around the island at 2 P. M. Boat leaves foot of Transit Street at 9.30 A. M. sharp. Tickets limited.

Adults 75 Cents Children under 12, 35 Cents

REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD Music by R. D. M. Brass Band. Readers of THE PEOPLE are urged to help make this a success as the proceeds are to be used to keep Organizer E. J. Dillon in the field.

A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE Chicago Industrial Union Convention

is to be published in the DAILY PEOPLE

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE FOR ONE MONTH, BEGINNING JUNE 27th, YOU WILL RECEIVE THE COMPLETE PROCEEDINGS OF THIS MOST IMPORTANT EVENT WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

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Headquarters, Section Minneapolis

S. L. P., 243 Nicollet Ave., Room 4 2nd Floor.

Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. Till 9 P. M. All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

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

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Brantford P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters, and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 71 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29 1/2 South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN with the BEST RESULTS. WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, PROMOTES THE GROWTH AND ALLAYS ALL PAIN. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

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