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# The Industrial Democracy

Its Wonderful Growth Facilitated by Aggressive Trades-

over America. In every city, town and non-union workman will soon be lonesome.

Throughout America, full and free discussions. ous trades.

s trades.

What does it mean? Economic EmanciThe leaven of Thought is working.

pation! STATISTICS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

nese statistics are taken from reports furnished January to joycher with recent reports direct from various iquarters eadquarters
Only recognized labor organizations are mentioned. No itr minded man can tolerate "the pirates" for their alleged unions.

In the face of these figures, no same non-union workmar
can afford to delay a single day in joining the union of his
carat.

AGGREGATE REPORT.

American Federation of Labor....1,004,000 Knights of Labor (claimed)..... 200,000 

will number over 1,600,000.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Enrollment reported Jan. 1, 1900700,00	
Gained since Jan. 1, 1900 304,00	U.
Local charters issued in 1900 1,50	0
Int. and Nat'l unions now enrolled 7	3
With State unions, 11; city trades	
councils, 134	5
RECORD OF 1899.	
Membership gained	0
	9
Union labels authorized 2	9
Strikes won	5

lost....

compromised.....

Charters issued in 1899 (reported). . . 2,264

" (not reported)

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The national officers reported a total membership Jan. 1, 1900, of 200,000 working in District Assemblies. Allarge portion of these will, however, unite with the unions of their respective trades.

RAILWAY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers and Order of Railway Trackmen are affiliated with the A. F. of L., hence are included in that report. The following are the inde-pendent national bodies with 112,000 mem-

Bro.	Locomotive	Engineers34,000	
	- Lagran 11	Firemen 26,000	ė
746	Railway Co	nductors 27,000	ĺ
44	Railway Tra	inmen	j

Among the railroad workers there are fully 50,000 unorganized workers. Here and there are local unions of different trades. These are rapidly forming into nationals or affiliating with American Federation of Labor.

The Western Federation of Miners at pres-

ent independent will probably soon unite and light, water; abolition of land monopoly 6,500 more workers will be enrolled in the abolition of money monopoly; direct legisla

with 80,000 members has already voted to ready-must adopt that which is acceptable affiliate. These are not included in above report.

Local unions of wage earners in various seminates levels down the hills and capacities number in all fully 25,000 and are the gap in the mind of its members. adding their strength every day to the federation.

ORGANIZING BY THOUSANDS.

In EVERY trade or calling, there are active, zealous organizers at work night and day.
The national headquarters of the A. F. of L.
is kept busy enrolling the workers, issuing in a brotherhood of mutual interests where charters, adjusting disputes and grouping locals into national bodies as soon as they show numerical strength and that they understand the movement. The federation system is being accepted by all lines. Over 250 union labor papers are published. Nearly 450 organizers are acting directly under Fed-require that valuable reading matter be eration instructions. Tons of literature are omitted, hence none are inserted. During being placed in the hands of workers not now the coming year, the APPEAL will insert the enrolled In 135 cities there are Central label of one trade each week until the entire Labor Councils covering all the trades, there- list is covered. Watch for the labels! They by securing harmony in action. Eleven represent fair work, under the fairest of con-states have state councils made up of dele-ditions obtainable at present fair pay and are gates from various cities.

of the 865,000 workers are now in unions, tive Commonwealth. Every union made ar-In this field alone, the 1900 record will astound the world.

Among machinists nearly all are union men. Also helpers. There are over 200,-member of this vast combination must be out workmen if the machinists come out.

Against the master carpenters, painters, and builders who have combined in various cities, the workers present a solid front with a Building Trades Council. Over 225,000 Decorators of America (not member of A. F. union men are interested here. And others of L.), stonecutters of J. S. C. A. of A. (not

at least unwise, non-union men, the publishers work under the name of "Typothetæ." Against them stand 50,000 members of Typographical Union, pressmen, mailers, etc., under the banner, "Alfied Printing Trades." And every week sees new locals organized and new members enrolled.

There are 74 Internationals and Nationals. Each is bound to the other for the common good. Family troubles are settled by arbi-tration. Direct legislation makes their laws. The Union label is their badge. The day of

A great wave of organization is succeping | the "unfair" employer is passing. The Throughout America, full and free discus-

"The beginning of the end" is drawing

STRONG LABOR ALLIES.

Not included in the above statement of organized strength there is a strong ally for the carpenters, painters, and other building trade workers in the Bricklayers and Masons International Union with its 40,000 membership. Have voted to affiliate.

Western Federation of Miners with its 80 unions representing 10,000 miners will pool 15,000 organized workers more to the grand total.

Although the commercial operators now employed by the two great telegraph com-panies are forbidden to organize, from their ranks will come 50,000 members.

Now unorganized, the florists and kindred workers will add another 25,000.

Another 25,000 will come from the photographers, dental manufacturing employes, and drug workers.

Telegraph and telephone and electric light line men will bring another 25,000.

In the field of the present unions there are thousands unorganized. It only requires the organizer and scores of new locals will be instituted every day.

Industry is organizing. The work of the pioneers has not been lost. It is bearing fruit and the harvest means an enlightened, invincible industrial democracy.

### American Federation of Labor.

Numerically the strongest labor organiza-tion in the world. Founded in 1886, it has conducted its business publicly with dignity and success. Composed of unions represent ing every phase of industry it has acted as a final arbitrator, always watchful of the general welfare and allowing no powerful trade to impose upon a weaker member. It encourages formation of nationals and internationals and at the same time in isolated localities gathers all eligible to union membership into locals working directly under na-tional headquarters. Has labored constantly for 8 hour law, abolishment of Pinkerton agencies, restriction of injunction powers of U. S. judges and various matters in interest of labor to the workers by the progressive trades union. Its progress has been slow, for there is a mass to educate and "common ground," has to be found for any new idea before it can be taught. Has endorsed nationalization of what are thought to be ineyitable monopolies, mines, railroads, telegraph, telephones, municipalization of street cars, grand army of labor.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union tion, Australian ballot and other progressive measures. Its limits are not fixed. It is to its members. It will adopt newer ideas just as soon as the education it so widely disseminates levels down the hills and fills up

Its roster is confined to "the exploited class, professional and business men find no place. Its mission is in behalf of the worker who has been and is still "plundered." Hence none but workers are members and through fraternity can thrive, prosper and lead to that power which will give the producer control of his product-not the exploiter.

No Labels Inserted.

the "badges" of men united to educate, agi-Among railway employes, nearly one-half tate and make possible the coming Co-operaticle purchased, every union man employed in whatever capacity aids in unifying the or-ganization of labor. In the meantime, every

National Building Trades Council.

This is an ally composed of locals who affiliate in district councils with Painters and Decorators of America (not member of A. F. of L.), together with the various ence by writing letters to your senators to mere sentiment, this label agitation. The are coming in every day. in A. F. of L.), together with the various With the aid of a few scattering, ignorant, trades interested. The strength of this organization is included in above estimates.

## Your Union Beer

Made in a brewery manned by members of "National Union, United Brewery Workmen"
means the best. Gained 2,000 last year and
500 since Jan. Steadily marching forward,
discussing economic questions. Have declared openly for socialism. Can see that the ultimate unionism rests in the state. Have total enrollment nearly 12,000.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



If No. 231 is on your label your subscription expires

# WOMAN'S WORK

For Trades Unions Past, Present and Future.

Woman's part in the evoultion of trades has not been understood by the great majority of workers. From house wives only, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters have been at first tempted into industrial pursuits, later on forced until now they beg for work by tens of thousands. And why?

Because the change from employe-owned tools to employer-owned machines, has in this age of the cut-throat competition undermined that independence which distinguished the former hand worker has—made his ability shouldy material and half-done labor. mined that independence which distinguished to support a family more precarious, and this uncertainty has been seized upon by the employing class to enslave him beyond relief.

Women are loyal. The affections of the battles

In the hearts of women there exists a re ligion whose incense always burns: love for home, family, protector and all that is involved

in his interest or his injury.
When crafty employers first saw the opportunity to plunder the workers by the use of machines, their diabolical greed knew no bounds. In woman, they saw an unsuspecting tool and forthwith laid their plans. Employing women at a lower wage, enforcing arbitrary rules, inciting men workers to re-sent her entry into the industrial field and deny her fraternal support, they used one against the other, reducing wages at will unagainst the other, reducing wages at will until their victory was apparently complete.

Paid hirelings adroitly placed to secure their "Because it stands for quality and honest work." Paid hirelings adroitly placed to secure their ear, preached woman's independence of man until thousands partly through fear, partly from lack of thought allowed themselves to be arrayed on the side of the employertheir brother's oppressor.

The veil is lifting. Thoughtful union men knowing woman's nature looked deeper than the blind, bigoted sufferers and saw hope of the workers. Seeks to-secure the product in the future. One trades union after an-of labor to the workers by the progressive other demanded "equal pay for equal work" and the pendulum swung to its place and from now on will there remain.

> The magic wand of fraternalism, unselfishness, has undone the schemes and laid bare the crime. Today union women and union girls are marching under the banner that denotes fraternalism and woman's aid to the cause will overcome the obstacles and right the wrongs where all else failed. Intuition aiding determination, confidence supporting aggression, is accomplishing marvels.

> In woman, the trades union of today has a leverage that no money can control, no military can suppress, no-coercion can subdue.

She can, and she will demand the union label—the badge of fair work. She is organ-izing leagues in every city in the land to aid production in any desired size. the grand movement for industrial democracy.

Every woman whose dearest ones are unionists needs only to be told now she can of common use that are made by union workmen. Accept no other!

Woman's emancipation from industrial slavery is fast approaching. It is an unnat-ural condition of society that permits it. She will organize in every calling and her brotherworkers will nid her in her demand for equal pay for equal service," for therein perverted. An employer can take advantage lies the success of their hopes.

Men and women are interdependent. Na. ture made them so. Intelligence and action mony out of chaos and suffering.

the resolution to submit to the coveral state boomed by agitation. legislatures an amendment to the constitution for the election of U. S. senators by the activity of those whom it represents. Here people direct, instead of by the legislatures

postal villainy, let them make this change.

## The Union Label, Its Uses and Abuses

It points the safe way in buying. It better wages. shows the wage-worker where to find friends ternal in a high sense.

Where a union man finds a label of any organization he knows he can help friends. The printer who buys a blue label cigar knows that he is not helping some sweat-shop emunions has been overlooked by many of the earnest advocates of organized labor. The change in industrial conditions since 1840 who demands the union label on all public supplies is assured that he is preventing penitentiary competition from forcing the rate of

wages down.

The label is a guarantee of skilled work. It has an important mission here to the man who knows little about unionism. He can ask for the label and be sure that what he gets will be made only by honest labor. The union label is never put on work that carries

What the union label stands for and why it should be generally supported are well summed up by J. N. Bogart, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and labor millions have responded with sympathetic editor of the New York Evening Journal, in tears, anger, revenge, but never despair, when their homes have been disturbed by industrial battles.'

an article which won the prize offered by the Social Reform Club of New York for the best essay on the union label. His reasons were:

"Because it supersedes the strike, the lockout, manifestation of harmony between employer and workman, binding both parties to maintain their friendly relations and the continued approval and patronage of a discriminating public.

"Because it condemns child labor and humanism florey life.

izes factory life.
"Because it minimizes convict competition with free and honest labor.

with free and honest labor.

"Because it wipes out tenement and sweatshop systems of production.

"Because it shar ferreted out, exposed and cleansed the unwholesome cellar bakery.

"Because it shortens the workday and gives

toller time to read and think and cultivate the social side of life.

"Because it is not a weapon for industrial war, but an olive branch held out to bind the brother hood of man."

### The Universal Label.

An extension of the union label proposed is the universal label. It is suggested to use a simple common design which shall show that the goods to which it is attached have been made throughout by union labor, thus avoiding the multiple use of different labels. A universal label would also do a great deal to solidify organized labor and promote the feeling of fraternity between different organizations. It would be at once recognized by all interested in union labor and would greatly advance the use of the label for purposes of have voted to uphold a system that forces us agitation. The design proposed is something to produce more and more wealth, for less like this:

U. L.

This would stand for Union Labor, Universal Labor, Labor Union, United Labor, It could be easily stamped, punched, production in any desired size.

A universal label would possess many adlabel would be uniform and could be done on working class to vote against the other half? help and the cause is over half won. Or- a large scale, thus getting greater returns for Shall we be as wise as the capitalists and ganize label leagues everywhere! Let no the money spent. It would advertise itself unite for our protection? Shall we unite in a hamlet be too small, no city too large. Mod-better, because once acquainted with the label political party representing our class interests, estiv, persistently, earnestly demand the label on EVERYTHING. Be not discouraged! union made goods would know the label even against one another and against ourselves? Every secretary can give you a list of articles if he did not know anything of the union it With a universal label for in that instance. the would be no counterfeiting of the label, no perverted use by its enemies.

### Label Abuses.

For at present the union label can be of the unfamiliarity of a customer and show him a bogus label or assert that a manutacturer's trademark is the union label. He can will right the present wrong, will bring har- sell union made goods and still grind down his own employees without letting those who patronize him know about it. It is not enough to encourage the union label-it The Lower House of Congress has passed should be backed up by union salesmen and The greatest abuse of the label is the in-

is a business question. There is an apparwhore great money can always buy the few. ent timidity among union men to call for the pass the measure. Petitions are not worth label stands as the representative of unionism. the paper they are printed on. Letters writ- If demanded by union men it will do its ten by you to senators (write to both of work, but it can accomplish little by itself, them), will have the effect, if enough of you The more widespread the demand for the lawill write. Your letters killed the Loud bel the greater the knowledge of the advanpostal villainy, let them make this change. duction of union-made goods and consequently the stronger the union and the The APPEAL will pay \$10 for the best de- higher the union scale. The success of the sign of a stamp same size of the Columbian union label demands radical action. Halfstamp, one color. Matter on stamp must include name, anti-monopoly and sample for bearing. Designs to be submitted by June 1.

Way methods will only retard its usefulness.

Another international is coming in the organization of cloakmakers, which will be done by convention at New York, June 5.

The union label is the guide post of union | ashamed of the union and unwilling to earn

Another bad abuse is found in the fact among employers. The label shows that a that goods bearing the label may be put up in fellow unionist has been over the ground and non-union packages, sold by non-union fought against oppression. Its use is fra-clerks, delivered by non-union wagons and put to non union uses, while the union label is exploited all the way through. The use of the label should be thorough. Push it at every point. Never forget that where the union label finds a new place there will be encouragement for better wage conditions, less danger of strikes, more enlightment among employers and a general improvement of the condition of the wage-worker and his family. Ask for the label.

## SHALL WE UNITE?

.....

Brothers, for years you have fought a mighty battle, for years you have made tremendous sacrifices for your cause. That you have done good and noble work none will deny. That you have protected labor from many reductions in wages is absolutely true. All honor to you for the noble fight you have made. But brothers, have you done all that you might have done? Is it not true that a vast majority of you have voted a capitalist ticket?

Is it not true that we have had to beg, beg, eg, for all the legislation we have? And is t not true that we have secured very little legislation where we ought to have secured it all? Is it not true that 99 out of every 100 laws passed by our state legislatures, or city governments, and even congress, are made in the interest of the small capitalist class? You may think than this or that old party is better than the other, but it is true that in solid republican and solid democratic states there are no labor laws worth talking about.

Brothers, is it not true that your interests are to get all you can for your labor and equally true that the capitalist desires to get all he can for his money? Think this over a little while. Are we not confronted every time we strike with an army of the unemployed, made by labor saving machinery, and the trusts and organized capital in general? You know this is true. Do you vote to make the army of the unemployed impossible by voting to reduce the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of invention? No, you have not done this.

When labor saving machinery enabled us to produce as much wealth in a day as formerly required a month, did you vote to reduce the hours of labor by law and make the army of the unemployed impossible? No, you have not done this. On the contrary you have voted to uphold a system that forces us and less pay, measured by our ability to pro-

You have voted for a system that robs labor of at least three-fourths of the wealth it produces. You are now being told that you have prosperity and many of you believe

it. But, brother workers, is it prosperity when two million children under the age of 16 are forced to work in the mills, mines and factories of this great rich nation? Brothers, A universal label would possess many advantages of consolidation. Advertising the identical. Is it not folly for one-half the

Why Eight Hours?

Because the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street, fixes the wages paid to the man at work.

The price of labor is regulated by the

Eight hours would reduce the

Labor-saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in jusice should be afforded more leisure. The eight-hour day would increase the

longevity of the workers. It would give greater opportunity for so-

cial and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which prosperity depends. It would give men a chance to get ac-

quainted with their families. It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from

long hours of labor. It would make better citizens by giving the citizens more time to understand his

It would help the taxpayer by putting the tramp\_at work.

it would promote an independent spirit, which is lacking in over-worked people.

It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the

militant world of industry. It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.

# OF TRADES-UNION

ture, kill and crush labor at pleasure. The any other nation. In this nation a thousand national co-operation or State Socialism. years before Christ, Lycurgus, the "great tions the workers, both male and female, day could not exist in ancient Rome. were flogged once a day for faults committed. They were compelled to assume abject stoopsent into the army where they fought most bodies of men, women and children. of the gods. This was the last seen even a God-Smiths Union employed to make of those 2,000 brave workers and fighters; toy gods, sacred trinkets, etc. they were butchered in cold blood. This occurred in the year 424 B. C. Plato, it will Socrates and Jesus were both members of a be remembered gave to the workers only trade union. One was the son of a mechanic, "half a sone." Such horrors could not last the other the son of a carpenter. forever and from this brutality came the

### ANCIENT TRADE UNIONS.

These trade unions were first organized from the boldest and bravest of the workers. These free laborers were in time or who took charge of mechanics and inventors. ganized into trades. It was the ancient trade. The red flag became more and more popu-unions from Tyre that built Solomon's Tem- lar and was later on, used by the generals work of the state. They built the great tem-ples, constructed the famous roads, con-It was during the reign of Julius Caesar no community of interests nor sympathy. aided by Cicero both of whom were aristocrats that the power of the aucient trade tinions were destroyed. Claudius, however, with the help of Cataline fought bravely for itself. Both were socialistic in their speeches and actions. At this time, the unions became somewhat political as the following translation taken from the ruins of Pompeii will show: "The members of the Fisherman's Union nominated Podeius Rufus for member of the Board of Works,

"The International Gold Workers' Association of the city of Pompeii demand for member of the Board of Works, Cuspus for a seat on the Board of Magistrates."

### ANCTENT SPRIKES

The strikes which occurred in the ancient days were frequent and generally attended by efforts to place the political power in their own hands and abolish relas-

Cuniversal strike took place,

### SPARTACUS.

war had lasted for four years and at last ments. three Roman armies were sent, against him. Just as the battle was to begin Spartacus' charger was brought to him. With a stroke charger was brought to him. With a stroke way union. It has at present nearly of his great sword he slow the charger and 000 members and is the most powerful. shouting to his men, "Victorious, I shall find horses in plenty among the enemy; de- of which 237 were failures. Many labor dis-feated, I shall no longer want one," he fell putes are settled by arbitration. The Prudnpon the Romans. Says Appian the his Hommes is the official name of the arbitration torian: "It was a fierce fight. Long after council. This institution was founded by victory was hopeless Spartaeus was traced by Napoleon 100 years ago. The council disheaps of the slain who had fallen by his poses of thousands of cases by arbitration hand, and his body was lost completely in every year, saving the unions many a costly the awful carnage which closed that day of strike. He was the last of the great ancient labor leaders.

Julius Casar, for the first time in Rome, look to the socialists and to them alone for election hurrains.

So far as history teaches the very ancient | made laws against the unions. The slaves labor was in a most degraded and slavish con- had no right to organize. The trades were dition. Indeed, there were but two classes, well organized. Even the tax-collectors bullies and slaves. And this condition con- (victigalii) were one of the large and importinued down to the Roman Empire. Gov-tant unions. The teamsters and carriers ernment and religion were united to sell, tor- unions were also most important. The agricultural union cultivated the fields. It was Spartans treated their laborers worse than these unions that had worked out a sort of

To illustrate: The grain received by the law giver," had given the workers a sort of Tax Collectors union was transported by the • socialistic constitution of the state kind in Carrier Union, to the city. There it was which those on top were the bosses, just as turned over to the United Millers; from them the state socialistic nation of Russia is now it passed to the United Bakers Union and so on top, and both produce multiplied misery on with all the products of the soil. The for those ancient workers as well as those profit taken was not known. The aristocrat who live in Russia today. This law of Ly-could not be a boss unless he was a union curgus lasted 500 years. Under its opera-worker; and so the modern monopoly of to-

The mines all belonged to the nation. The ore mined by the Miners' Union was turned ing postures, they were driven to the fields in over to the Smelters Union and they in turn rags and often naked by the most brutal supplied the iron to the Iron Workers Union bullles. Nor was this the worst. Every and so on. The reason Rome was able to year and sometimes as often as three or four conquer the world was not because she had months the five Ephori, or judges of the na- greater generals, or braver men, but, simply tion, fulfilled their duty by ordering assassin- because she possessed the best artisans all of ations of the workers in order to give exercise which were organized into their respective to the ruling class of youths of Sparta in the trades. The Cobblers Union made the shoes, manly avenue of sport. Plutarch describes and even a Sutlers Union fed the Roman this diabolical institution as follows: "The armies. The aristocracy of Rome were a governors of the youth ordered the shrewdest bloodthirsty set. They made the poor slaves of them from time to time to disperse them- murder each other in the great amphitheater selves in the country, provided only with just for amusement. Every great victory of daggers and some necessary provisions. In the army or banquet or the death of a great the day, they hid themselves and rested in man, or the birth of a child of the 400, was the most private places they could find; but celebrated by gladiatorial butchery. Flamat night they sallied out into the road and inius' father died in 175 B. C. and had 74 killed all the helots (workers) they could gladiators slain in honor of his decased parmeet with; nay, sometimes by day they fell ent. Trojan was the giant brute. He gave upon them in the fields and murdered the an exhibition of this murderous pastime ablest and strongest of them." During the which lasted four months and ten thousand famous and infamous Peloponnessean War workers killed each other. On one occasion, which lasted 27 years the Spartan ranks were when food for the wild beasts was scarce, so thinned that thousands of the workers were Caligala fed the wild animals with the live bravely. As a reward for this, 2,000 were other times-the workers were forced to fight and sent to one of the temples lions, tigers, serpents and so on. There was

It is stated by many ancient writers that

### THE FLAG OF THE UNIONS.

From the first accounts we have, we learn that the red banner was the flag of organized labor. While the "classes" used white to who formed bands of robbers, pirates and represent their pure descent from divine annomads. From these organizations came cestors, red was worn by Ceres who reprethe "free laborers" so called of ancient sented the agriculturists, and by Minerva

ple. They also built the Parthenon at to stimulate the soldiers. And still later as Athens B. C. 438. These buildings are the the "Red Flag" became more popular, the most magnificent ever built. The trade classes appropriated it to themselves and unions of Tyre, Rome, and Athens, were made it a crime for any but themselves to state institutions. They elected their own wear it. Thus they ruined the dying trade "bosses" and performed all the important and the Tyrian crimson lines were lost, and

\* While the Roman capitalist had his thousducted the transportation both by sand and ands of slaves, so does the modern capitalist sea. In fact the great robber nation of have his thousands of "hands." The old The old Rome, had it not been for her conquests and world was in two camps, likewise the modern the slavery of the captives bid fair to become world is, in two camps. There were and a socialistic co-operative commonwealth. For there is the rich nation and the poor nation, nearly 800 years, the land was nationalized, and between the two there are and can be

> In this age, however, we have in our pos session the weapon of civilization—the ballot -and rightly used this generation will free

> > "We toil, we toil, but we enter not in, Like the tribes of the desert devoured in their sin; From the Land of Promise we fade and die, Ere its verdure gleams forth on our wearied eye."

### TRADE UNIONS IN PRANCE.

Pausa. Verna the home-born, with her pulica to be to told that the French working as is done in New Zealand, there are thouspils is all right, put Mrs. Capella to the front class were breaking the laws of the nation by ands of men who would employ union men organizing a trades union prior to 1884, but who will not today, and the standard of an organization working upon pure socialistic \$3.50. From the time that the leather was such is the fact. And even now there are labor would be at once uplifted. In New lines can the ultimate freedom of the working laid down on the cutting table until the shoes, some laws against trades unions.

From 1880 down to the present time, the employers shall pay, that rate is binding on socialists of France have been very active in all the men in that line of business. Here bloodshed. It is recorded that from 130 to the support of trades unions and trades un-70 B. C. the organized workers from Asia Minor to the Pillars of Hercules made heroic are 2200 unions with a membership of about 410,000. In the cities there are central bodies called "Bourses du Travail," which It was during this time that the first great translated into English means Labor Exchanges. - Many of them provide a building for these trades union homes and also give was the great labor leader of this time. And money to help pay their running expenses. It is because of his stand for that class that so The Bourses du Travail of the city of Paris little truth is told of him. He, was however, is the finest labor temple in the world. It one of the greatest military men of ancient cost \$300,000. The city furnishes stationery, He fought and won eleven armies in supplies the bathrooms with soap, towels succession and met his death in the cele-etc., and appropriates several thousand dol-brated battle of Silannes B. C. 70. This lars annually for the printing of labor docu-

> The French Rallway union is organized on somewhat similar lines to our American Railway union. It has at present nearly 100,-

In 1896 there were 476 trades union strikes,

The French trades unions are allied with the socialists and work hand in hand political influence next November. After the The unions of ancient Rome were public with them both on the economic and political election the employers will have their inning odies employed by the cities and the nation. field. Sick and death benefits are not in cutting the wages, knowing that before four United States will be in open political revolt hey existed in this form for 600 years until vogne to any extent. The French workers years the workers will have forgotten be-fore- against the democratic and republican parties

aid. They have absolutely nothing to do with the capitalist parties.

THE TRADE UNIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. In no country in the world are the trade unions so strong as in Great Britain.

One year ago there were a total of 1330 trades union societies and 12,807 local unions with a total membership of 1,487,562. Some 110,000 women belonging to the unions. One of the best organized industries is the textile industry. In fact 37 per cent. of the textile workers in Great Britain are organized.

There are in round numbers 7,000,000 men in the nation who are counted as manual workers and one out of five of this number are organized. This of course is the average. The agricultural laborers are almost wholly unorganized, on the other hand in such industries as mining, shipbuilders, textile, etc., the proportion in some cases is over 50 per

The three largest unions are the Engineers, 301,506 members; Miners, 284,806 members and the Textile union with 212,491. Nearly all the trade unions have sick, death, unemployed, relief and accident benefits and pay out for these more than \$5,000,000 annually The unions have "cash on hand" at present of nearly nine million dollars. If they would only use that great fund to educate the commonwealth within five years, for after all t's merely a question of education.

Because the English workers are so well organized is largely due to the fact that they than the workers of our own country.

The unions are steadily progressing toward ocialism and at least 35 per cent, of the rank and file and nearly 50 per cent. of the sideration that all men are entitled to. leaders are avowed socialists.

The trade unions has a large representation in the various legislative bodies and have sent several of their members to parliament, The socialist leaders too are members of the trade unions. Any attempt to form such an organization as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance would be considered by the socialists of Great Britain as nothing short of treachery to the cause of labor. And this is true of all the socialists of Europe, and everywhere else, except by a few cranks in America.

### THE NEED OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Every strike, every boycott, is a protest against injustice. Every strike fosters the spirit of independence and manhood and is a defense of the rights of the toilers.

There is need of organized labor so long at a thousand crimes are perpetrated upon labor, as long as child labor prevails, as long as there are robbers and robbed, as long as poverty shall be the lot of the toiler. There will be no need of organized labor when that time comes when labor shall receive the full fruits of labor's toil.

So long as we have a system that gives to those who do the least and to those who do the most the least, there will be need of organized labor. So long as the robber war system is in existence we shall need orgazation to do battle against this, the greatest robber of all times.

When labor has obtained all its rights when labor can enjoy art, literature and music; when labor can dwell in a splend. house; when starvation has been abolist from every land; when the hut and hovel as disappeared forever and labor has been crowned in all its right; then and not until then, may we talk about dispensing with organized labor.

The trades union and the social democratic movement are the two emancipating factors of labor. They must and shall join hands, and united march on and on until victory shall be won. Already we can catch a glimpse of the dawn beyond the clouds of that coming day when labor shall be free.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Think More of to union labor in this work LESS. of country is that it has

WORK LESS. Gountry is that it has the property of the law recognized unions as factors, as it does two corporations or individuals, and would establish courts of arbitration whose findings would be law, or arbitration whose findings would be It must seem strange to us here in Amer. of arbitration whose findings would be law, Zealand when the court decides what the one man will pay union wages and his neighbors will not and the man who does pay is at a great disadvantage with those who employ labor at lower rates. But by having a national scale, every employer is on the same footing. More than this rate can be paid, but never less. The law does not compel the employment of union labor, except in shops cally agreed on by the arbitrators, but no one can pay less than the scale. Until union labor uses its political power to get such a law and elects men to office who will carry it out-friends of labor-union labor in the United States will get it in the neck and get it hard. But of what use is the ballot if you do not use it for your benefit? I do not mean by this that labor unions should become to get it. In no other country on earth are political organizations—that is not their the conditions so favorable. In other counfunction, but the members should become to show for it. That is what every person does who acquires a competence.

> This is a good year for Labor Unions to get an increase in wages. Where any considerable number are involved, the republican political managers will force the employ-

have shore shops in this city, have stirred up a veritable cyclone of ill-feeling and opposition amongst the shop men. Not for years have the men been so deeply aroused as now, and never before have they had such valid reasons to feel aggrieved.—Eikhart, Ind., Daily Truth.

Men are not allowed to speak to each other during working hours; men say it is like being in prison, the old employes have been discause the men to keep quiet under stress; and much other of the same strain is the burden of two columns.

To point the moral of the situation, please

let me call the attention of these men to one phase of the matter that may not have struck all of their Suppose the railroads were

owned by the government. Then the regulations, treatment, wages, etc., would be matters devolving on congressional action. Congressmen are made by the votes of the working people. Now can you see something? Do you not see that men dependent on your votes for place would not dare to force such conditions on you? Do you not see that the party in power against whom such complaints would lodge would be everlastingly damned? masses they might enjoy the co-operative But the men who own the roads today are in nowise dependent on your votes. They own the property and your votes do not touch body. The agitation incident to organizing They can pay you any wages, make you submit to any conditions, and you are receive 11 per cent. more of their product helpless to protest. But if the government owned the roads you could protest and that with such a power that you would be listened to and not fear discharge for demanding con-There are a million railroad men in the United States, and their votes will elect or defeat and party and the power of your organizations would protect all of you. Nor would you fear to belong to any labor organization. The letter carriers are all organized They are not afraid their bosses will discharge them for demanding right pay and treatment. Can you not see the difference between you and them? And it is so because the postoffice is owned by the government? See how different it is with the express employes on the same trains as the postal employes. They dare not organize. All the ills you suffer, brothers, is because you do not go at the matter in the right way. Your bosses are opposed to government ownership of the railroads. Can you not see why? Down in New Zealand one of the statutes reads like this:

"Any seven or more members of a trade union may register their union under the Act by subscribing their names to the rules of the union, and otherwise complying with the the rules of the Act.

"Members of trade unions are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, by reason merely that the purposes of the union are in restraint of trade.

You see that where Labor Unions have not given their votes to elect the men who believe more in protecting capitalists than in protecting labor, labor unions have an equal standing before the law, and none of them can be discharged without a reason. Here the cour s have downed your unions at every turn, because you have given your votes to the democratic and republican parties, composed in their organization and interest by the men who employ you. Under government ownership of industries the working people of this country would receive treatment such as they would impose on themselves and receive more than \$5,000 a year for an eight-hour day. If you want such conditions, it is to be had by voting intelligently for your interest instead of voting blindly for the old parties, as you have been doing all your life, with the result that your own papers report you as saying that you are as cringing, driven slaves. Am I your friend or your enemy who show you the way to be men and masters? Or are your friends the men who slave drive you? I leave it

classes be established."

I knew this had to come sometime and have been waiting for several years for its appearance. It is appearing all over the country, in one union and another, and presages the over-turning of the capitalists mastery of the nation, and the coming of Labor to its own. This force will gather strength as the days go by, it will become more and more conscious of its power, which has always been at the ballot box instead of where such an agreement has been specifi- the strike and boycott. Labor can make the law conform to its desires. It can repeal laws, change constitutions; it can compel employers to make treaties and keep them or. go to prison, as labor has done in New Zea-The peculiar construction of the political fabric in the United States will respond very quickly to this sentiment of labor when Labor goes into independent political action tries there are kings, nobility, churches-all politicians for their own benefit! Think holding the reins in a way that voting will more and work less and you will have more not so easily change them, even where labor has a vote. But in this country none of these are present in the same sense. True, we have kings and nobles and sectarian privileges, but they can all be ousted by "Be it enacted," sided by the power of taxation, just as the old state banks were forced out of existence by putting the tax on them so heavy ers to accede to the demands for fear of the that they could not live against the less taxed so-called National Banks Before this year has spent its embers, labor all over the against the democratic and republican parties

the nation is ruled by monopolies, and strewn with the wrecks of individual life and hope

All hail to this new hope and aspiration of the men who labor, and who believe in the in the brotherhood as their unions attest, When the Capitalists and the Laborers meet in POLITICAL battle, the hosts of Labor will not know they ever had an opponent, so great will be their preponderant power. When that day comes, unorganized labor, imbibing the spirit born of organized labor, will charged without cause; fear of losing work be side by side with it. And the Dawn is nearing.

### TRADES UNION AND POLITICS.

GREATER activity has marked the work of organizing labor during the past year than the world has ever known. It is in the air. It is irresistible. Every branch of the industrial army, skilled and unskilled, is wheeling into line. It overleaps all color lines and wipes out all sex discriminations. The move. ment is universal and it foreshadows the emancipation of the working class from wage

Most heartily do I approve the work and commend the mission of organized labor. I would have the workers of all kinds thoroughly organized and then co-operate harmoniously under the supervision of a central is heathful and vitalizing. It is educational. In the breast of despondency the heart of hope begins to throb and the bowed form begins to rise.

Let the good work go forward and let all unite in it! In the trades union the workers are being fitted to take possession of, and manage their trades when the time comes for the great change toward which the world is irresistibly tending, when the workers will own and operate the means of production in their own interest.

The trades union, as such, should not go into politics. It is an economic and not a political institution. When it is made to endorse candidates and other political service. disruption follows. The members should keep their eyes on the political heelers and henchmen who join the union to swing it their way in payment of a recognition in the form of a cheap political job to some member of the organization.

While trades unionists should keep their union out of politics, they should put themselves into politics in a solid, united body and stand together at the polls as they do in the strike and lockout. As their interests are identical they should vote together to turn out the class that oppresses and exploits them and put their own class in control of government.

The trades union, properly directed, becomes a mighty factor in the emancipation of the working class and every man and woman in the land should support the trades union EUGENE V. DEBS. movement. Terre Haute, Ind., April 5, 1900.

### The Union Label.

Sometime previous to September, 1895, a call was issued, signed by the officers of the cigarmaker's union of Chicago, for the several labor unions of that city to send representatives for the purpose of forming a union label league. The cigarmakers, bakers, journeymen printers, garment workers and hatters responded. The Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly and the Chicago Labor Congress also sent representatives. On September 8 of the same year an organization was formed and officers elected, and from that time the League has been growing slowly, but always doing good work for the cause for which it was formed. After four years there are eighteen trades, with a combined member. ship of over 7000 affiliated, and there is good reason to believe that they will be considerably augmented in the near future, as the work performed by the League is being recognized and appreciated more and more as

perfectly finished, were put into their box ready for shipment, was 29 minutes and 30 seconds! That is to say, that for every half. hour of time employed in a shoe factory, men women and children considered, produces a pair of shoes. I desire to call the attention of the Hon, Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Labor Commissioner, to this demonstration in contrast to his official statement' that it takes 2 hours and 54 minutes. Now let us go into a little comparison: By the old hand process it took two days of 12 hours each to make such a pair of shoes. Such hand workers made a living for themselves and their families, were counted respectable and were the social equals of the community. If a pair of shoes can be made now in half an hour that formerly took 24, then as certainly as mathematics the worker today produces 48 times as much wealth in the same time. If he makes 48 times the wealth he ought then to make as good a living as the old time shoemaker for 48 families. Can he do it? If notwhy not? Who gets the results that should flow to him? If three pairs of shoes per week represented a living in 1865, then 120 pairs that are the result of a week's labor today should give the worker 40 such livings for a ten-hour day. Do employes of shoe factories get it?

## The Union Label



on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

that have so well served the capitalists that INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL

# Production and Wages

What the trades unions of America have 10 men forced into competition for one job. done in the way of wages alone for their The lowest bidder is kept, the other nine go members is a story that would fill a book.

Only a few years ago, employers exercised their authority in a most arbitrary fashion. Individual workmen would be required to work overtime, often receiving no pay and rarely more than their regular rates. The agitation of a ten hour day brought on many strikes. The formation of unions found bitter enemies among employers.

By fixing a maximum work-day and a minimum wage (which nearly every union has done) American workmen have secured to themselves time representing millions of dol-lars in products annually. Without organ-ization, the employers would have taken these hours and by increasing the total products would have been better enabled to reduce wages at will. Paying nothing for these hours of labor, these products would have represented clear profit. The increased products would have been held as a club over would have been ascribed to over-production.

The subject of production and wages is one every workman who is mindful of the duty he owes to himself, his family and his trade should study. The manufacturer studies the cost of raw materials, the wages he must pay, cost of distribution and the various incidentals attendant to a manufactured product. His selling price he watches carefully to see that a certain profit is earned and when possible increased. When by combining with fellow manufacturers he can secure a clear field, we call it a "trust." A trust is formed, not for the public, but for the profits in it for each individual factory interested.

Knowledge is power. The powerful work-man, therefore—the worker who commands the best wages-under the present system is necessarily the one, who knowing the relations of cost of raw material, labor, selling price, etc), can intelligently show his employer that he understands just how much excess in labor hours he gives for the dollars he re-

I therefore consider it the first duty of a trades union to teach its membership by frequent lectures and reliable statistics just what each is doing-what each worker is giving for the wages paid him. Too much cannot be learned along this line. Employers, as a rule, are crafty when it comes to informing the employees on this subject.

WORK BUT DON'T THINK.

They are not paid to think but to work." This expresses the general sentiment of embetter, more skilled and more productive workers, the employers are pleased, but, when one of their number goes out of the beaten path and exercises his God-given right clusive privilege for the manufacturer. Of course, the farmer has the right to count up the cost of labor on a bale of cotton, a crib of corn, a bin of wheat and from this determine whether or not he will sell at the market But the workman must not count up what he produces and the selling price and the wages he receives lest he becomes dis-

Now candidly, do you my brother know or even have any idea of the amount of your product, what it sells for and the difference between the cost of the raw material plus the wage paid you and that selling price?

LEARN YOUR BUSINESS.

If you don't, you are simply ignorant of your own business for is it not your business and yours alone to know the value of your labor. If you do not study it out, who will plan will repay all the gains secured by pray? Do you suppose your employer is going to inform you? If you were about to sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the secure of the sell a house and let read the sell and the sell a house and let read the sell sell a house and lot would you not count up the cost and the price offered and compare them? You are selling your labor today. Do you know its real value?

Here then is the great mission of your trades union. Search out this information. If your local officers are not posted, write your international—it is their duty to advise you clearly and fully. Then give your fel-low workers the advantage of your knowledge. Help them to grasp the subject, for in helping them, you help yourself. Let nothing hinder you, but devote every leisure hour in gathering data. There are many sources for this information. Apply to all. Read every book you can buy-always on this one subject. When you can't buy, borrow. Once learned no man can take from you your knowledge The manufacturer knows the worth of his wares. Your labor is your wares. Know its value!

THE MACHINE QUESTION.

There has been a constant shifting in the tools, today, his employer owns the only manufacturing world since 1860. Machinery tools adapted for economical production—has replaced thousands of workers. Logically the machines. if a man and a machine in 1900 do the work that required 10 men in 1870, ought not the hats in 43 hours and was paid \$14.80; in worker get the wages of 10 men? Is he not 1900, he produces 12 hats in six hours and ten times as productive? If you argue from receives \$1.10. At retail one hat would cost ten times as productive? If you argue from the other side, ought not the selling price be one tenth in 1900 of what it was in 1870? But is it? Then who gets this product of these nine men, and why? The inventor of the manine men, and why? The inventor of the manine? The records show that the average inventor lives and dies a poor man. The machine is not a consumer. The owner of a machine, no matter how simple or how complete by virtue of possessing said machine in the wage is 1½ cents. The worker is 40 to borrow from him to make up the deficiencies of must accept the spage set for him. There are

on the "hog."

Herein lies the true solution of the labor question you hear so often paraded by cunning knaves whose wealth enables them to devise ways and means of stirring workmen to combatting with each other, while they, "the lords" (industrially speaking) look on with hypocritical sympathy and horror. The solution is simple, practicable and when a sufficient number of American workmen know the real value of their labor they will through their trades unions start the ball to rolling. When the city of Chicago wanted a drainage canal, private land was taken possession of in the name of the city, its owners recompensed equitably and this land used for the public good. When the trades unions fulfill also compete with child labor. their mission, by the same process, the nation will with equal justice condemn for its own use all machinery which in private hands enables its holders to levy unjust tribute upon the heads of the workmen and a fall in wages the worers by taking from them an excessive portion of the product they create.

WHAT IS A MACHINE?

Do not confound the real meaning of machinery with the counterfeit idea so widely preached by those interested in your being kept in ignorance -the owners of said machines. vate machine is a tool just as much as a ham mer, saw, trowel or pair of shears. The word machine has a peculiar double meaning. It is defined "means or expedient." Comes from the Greek, and also means "to deceive." Broadly speaking, anything used as a means for production is a machine. A tool is defined as "any instrument of use or service. The popular idea is that tools belong to the workman; machines-well, they are some thing beyond us-hence, belong to the employers. This counterfeit has been so incessantly preached to workmen until they have accepted it. From individual workers with tools, they have changed to tenders of machines, attached so to speak, viewed as a necessary evil in the eyes of the owner of the machine just as much as the belting and shafting. Virtually, they are human attachments and have been taught to nity the workman who tends no machine but works with hands and tools. And yet machine and tool are the same and mean the same.

WHERE THE CHANGE CAME.

In 1860, the workers generally owned their Said one manufacturer to me recently, "My, tools as the carpenter today owns his saw and men (note the possessive) have no right to hammer. In 1900, but a small per cent. know the selling price of my goods. I pay them fair wages and they should be satisfied. them until the nation protects them by taking possession. The change has been gradual but certain. The independent workman with ployers. They fear that their employees will his own tools has become the machine worker read, and reading, will learn to THINK. So dependent upon the machine owner whose long as they read and think how to become law is final; whose word determines if he shall have bread and meat once a day or once a month. Are the interests of the machine owner and the machine tender the same? How glibly the machine owner babbles the to study over his condition, then this fellow deceptive phrase, "the interest of capital and is to be discharged instanter. This is an ex- labor are mutual!" Can they be? Swap places and would they be? Now can you swap places? Can you EVER swap places?

BUT ONE WAY OUT.

But the state can protect you and the state WILL when you study the question and master the rudiments, then teach your neighbor worker and then-set your neighbor union to acting. When all the unions act, the change will come. It doesn't pay to starve-even a dog-too far. But strikes are too costlyeven to the workers. Far be it from my idea to advise against strikes. But spend one tenth of the amount used annually in relief funds; take one tenth portion of the "defense fund" and use it is showing your membership where the trouble lies and how it can be remedied and one year under a just and rational

trades unions. Anything short of this means that you are paying your union tax without

POINTERS TO PONDER OVER.

Here are a few items to ponder over. Pick out some in your own trade and compare notes with your neighbor whom you have induced to do the same in his trade. Make the rounds and you will learn the reason of the discontent in every trade, a discontent that always springs up when the man-made law of

might takes the place of right!

In 1865, a skilled shoemaker turned out one pair of fine shoes in 24 hours, receiving as wages \$5.56. In 1900, an ordinary shoe factory worker turns out one pair in 30 minutes for a wage of 121 cents, the product selling for \$4. Barring the cost of raw material he must work 16 hours to buy for personal wear the identical pair of shoes he has made in 30 minutes. In 1865, he owned his

A workman in 1865 produced 12 derby fur

and 7-10 of 1 cent is the wage. Simply 50 touch of earning ability is fairly and sincerely applied both by the union and the employing printer.

Envelope makers in 1860 received 25 cents in wages for making 1000 envelopes in five

In 1840, a type caster made one pound of nonpariel type in two hours and was paid 24 cents. One man now attends two machines and receives \$4 for turning out 300 pounds. The selling price of one day's product is \$150. Estimating cost of raw material at highest price today, he must work 30 days to buy the same quantity he turns out in one day.

A worker made 100 screws 1 by 4 inches in 24 hours in 1840 and was paid \$2.50. Today the cost is so small that it does not admit calculations in minutes nor in cents.

Here is an 1825 illustration: A cooper turned out a syrup barrel in 1 hour and 50 about 200 of the importation, thus decreasminutes for 56 cents. This was by hand. In ling the herd of the "Amaigamated Bosses. the same year, the same man turned out one barrel in 18 minutes and was paid 77 cents. Today he turns out a barrel in 10 minutes and the wage is about 5 cents. And he must

These are the United States Bureau of La. bor figures and are the only reliable statistics we can secure. They are certainly not made up to expose the system now in force and to show. American workmen to what point they are drifting-becoming human machines and nothing more. In the above, raw materials were not included, but every workman knows in his own trade what a small part of the selling price is represented by raw material.

By owning the tools, the employer has converted the workman into a wonderfully productive machine. In those trades where, the workman yet controls and owns his tools, this unequal proportion is not possible.

In this one point lies the success of that trades union which has for its aim a just and true When a union shows its members WHY they do not receive 40 times the pay when they become 40 times as productive, and now they can secure an equitable pay for the labor performed, it roster roll will swell by the hundreds until every journeyman in that line in all America is enrolled.

PRODUCTION AND LABOR,

That the workers, both organized and unorganized, do not understand the present capitalist system is quite plain, else they would at once abolish it.

In 1890 there were 355,401 manufacturing establishments in which were employed skilled and unskilled operative (men, women and children) to the number of 4,250,883. They received in wages \$1,890,908,747. The cost of raw material was \$5,158,868,353 and the value of the products was \$9,370, 107,624. The fact that the workers did not receive pay in the kind of products they produced, but did get paid in money, disguised the robber wage system.

The total production named above represents the factory price. The consumers price is increased at least 50 per cent. or \$14,055, 101,436. Subtracting the price of the raw material and wages paid we find that, measured by the ability of the wage crank to buy back the product of his labor, these 4,250,-783 men, women and children, produced over seven thousand millions of dollars (7,000,-000,000) for which they received not one cent. This is the wage system, this is the giant robber

Labor produces 100 cents and receives less than 20 cents. Labor is not going to vote to continue such a system when it once finds out how it is being robbed.

If the shoe worker on Saturday night re ceived on an average 35 pairs of shoes for his week's labor, he would know that he had received nearly the full product of his labor. But as he receives money on Saturday night he never thinks of it. The shoe worker produces by his labor alone at least 35 pairs of shoes in a week and receives pay for less than seven pairs.

If we reckon that the factory price of goods is increased only 50 per cent. we' find that in the manufacturing industry the product is divided as follows taking \$150 as the

To the merchants..... 50.00

The per cent! thus shown by the above which the worker receives is only a little over receiving full value-education in your calling 14 per cent. If then we had a system that would give to us the full product of our toil cept charity or starve, think of the magnificent luxury we might en. And the Cigar Mal joy. That system is socialism and the trade unionist should lose no time in joining that movement represented by the Social Democratic party all over the civilized world.

F. G. R. GORDON.

# The Sliding Scale Scheme

In the February number of the Inland Printer, evidently an "undercover" organ of the United Typothetae, in discussing the solution of the mysterious labor problem that has turned the head of many a down-trodden master of the "white slave" to snowy white, under the caption of "A Sliding Scale of Wages," the editor says in part:

It is notorious that the typographical union continues to accept as members men who are not competent to earn the wages set by the union. Explain it or excuse it as we may, the fact re-mains that in accepting such men and thus plac-

Ye gods and little fishes! Has the solution of the "wage slave problem" been left to this hours. Today same quantity is made in 21 all-wise head of editorial art? .-The typo-minutes and the wage is 4 cents. bers men who are not competent to earn the wages set by the union." Does the Inland Printer employ men of the incompetent brand? I say no. And no other well regulated shop. In Kansas City, during the late trouble with the "Hudson-Kimberly Amalgamation of Bosses" non-unionists were imported from all over the country to take the places of strikers. These "recruits" were advertised by the white-slave proprietors as fully competent and gave as good satisfaction as the union help. Taking this for granted, the Kansas City printers promptly initiated Now comes their Chicago organ and cunningly suggests the "sliding scale" proposition, claiming that the masters have to "borrow from the competent to pay the incompetent. (I presume "borrow" is substituted as only a polite form for "rob," as it sounds better; but we are not to consider the master in debt for the loan ) Can the Inland Printer point to a case where a man's services are indispensable to a firm who does not receive sufficient remuneration to remain in their employ, regardless of union scales? Can the Inland Printer point to a case of dissatisfaction. jealousy or discontent among printers where their scale is paid? Does it mean to say that any union man, as such, even though a "specialist," seeks to lower the wages of his fellow workman to feather his own nest? Does it mean to make the wild assertion that to reduce the wages in an office employing 15 men (one expert artist included) \$1 per week per capita, the master would add \$14 per week to the wages of the expert? Not among your good things-nit. We are all familiar, however, with a com-

petitive wage, and no one will spring that as an argument in favor of the "sliding scale" but a fatted glutton of the daily associated press prosperity menues.

On the other hand, do we find the I. P.

censuring the trust on the enormous rise in the price of paper? Oh, no. Wages are too high-the workers must pay it. Again, do we find the oppressed and much-robbed proprietors going into bankruptcy, or do we find the stockholders realizing large dividends on investments and holding fat salaried jobs, producing nothing but strife for a living wage among their benefactors—their slaves in the back room? I say, let one of these great "labor mathematicians" reduce himself to a union wage for one year and then we may listen to his tale of woe with some sympathy and seek to better his business conditions. I have often wondered if Aguinaldo really understood the true plight of a trustgoverned country when he uttered these words to his people: "Repel the invaders who would deprive us of our liberty and national honor. Drive out the foreigner who would exterminate us, who would make prostitutes of our wives and slaves of our children." Omaha, Neb. W. E. SILVER.

Member Typographical Union, No. 190.

## Labor in Paragraphs.

Colorado unions have decided to go into politics. Exstern granite cutters on a strike for an

hour work day. South Omaha union labor ticket polled 945

votes out of 3700 membership. Patterson, N. J., painters secured 8 hour

day for striking. Ask not-receive not. Bridgeport, Conn., building council de-

nands 8 hour day. Master builders refuse. On St. Louis exposition buildings only union labor employed. Labor a wee bit powerful.

Since January 1899, in Georgia, number of local unions has increased 300 % and mem-

There are 101 farmers and sever chanics in the lower house of the Connecticut legislature.

In New York city forty thousand working women are so poorly paid that they must ac-

And the Cigar Makers who have struck in a non-union factory in New York City now face another such court order.

Fort Wayne, Ind.; requires union label printing. Why not union lal on other goods purchased for municipal use?

Miners in Western Kentucky are on a strike. In all, 5,000. Non-union men lined up with the union. It is coming!

Trades-unionism is the class struggle in the economic field, trades union politics, the nad nothing to lose, and it may be that they class struggle in the political field

St. Louis street car employes struck against various abuses. Bad service aroused public opinion and partial victory won. Southern Railroad (the Eastern Octopus)

than \$40¢ and work day 12 to 16 hours. Newark silk mill strike lasted 4 weeks. Workers secured average increase \$80 to

\$100 each annually. Union recognized. Charles H. Coulter (socialist) mayor of

their respective sides. The machinists strike in Chicago in March

was an eye-opener. Manufacturers are organized everywhere. Over 200,000 men would have walked out in every part of America. Several thousand came out in Chicago and Cleveland. Employers weakened and topics of interest.

"an agreement" was reached, Union recognized and arbitration adopted. Also 9 hour day. Non-union men lined up to back the

union demands. N. Y. City strike among laborers. Troops ordered to the water dam lest city supply be cut off. Contractors at the bottom of the

trouble. Result of private contracts. The man on the street fixes the wage of the man on the house. See! When all are employed, "the man on the street" will be no

longer the employer's able lieutenant. Two cities down in Georgia refuse printing not bearing union label, but Georgia cannot operate its own printery. Owns railroads and recently operated one successfully.

Last fall Connecticut plumbers secured an agreement for an 8 hour day. Went into effect March 1st, but plumbers and gas-fitter work 9 and 10 hours in R. I. Organization

And vet Kansas City has had a printers strike for three months and the employing printers all over America are contributing to the Kansas City employers to aid them in the fight.

Louisville, Ky., has workmen in council who wont shut up but who are waging war on the poor street car company to compel it to put vestibules on cars and man each with a conductor. Over 300 women in one French cigarette

factory struck against a reduction. Were getting for 11 hours work 25 cents. And this in the Paris exposition year of prosperity. In Colorado's legislature there are 17 union men, and the lieutenant-governor is a trade-

unionist. And Colorado sent a representative to New Zealand to study the difference in methods. Montana requires union label printing. What else? Utica, N. Y. forbids use of any iron molding other than union made.

Thirty city councils require union label printing. But why stop there? No state in the union has a court of arbitration. Canada will have one first and we lock upon Canada as royalty-ridden. New Zealand has one but we can't each for him-

self go there and see its workings. New York Court of Appeals decided in Binghamton strike in 1800-1891, labor, can organize, strike and use collectively legal means to improve the condition of the workmen involved.

Pat Cudahy, a meat packing millionaire says he is going to "break" butchers' union. Discharged employees because of being members. Doesn't think it best for his (?) men. Of course public ownership is paternalism, Cudahyism non-paternalism.

A federal judge in Kansas sent a mine worker organizer to jail. No trial, no jury. And said federal judge is beyond the reach of the state. His word is law. Therefore said judge is a king, for a king can do no more.

In 1854, Nashville tried convict labor on state house. Stone cutters struck. Free labor became necessary. Ten hour day secured and better wages. Some of the mem-bers of that union are living and prize their 1854 union card above gold or silver.

And yet a U.S. judge enjoined New York City printers forever from doing anything against the New York Sun, a newspaper which has used and is using every effort to crush the Typographical Union. Injunction was termed a "blanket" order and enjoined everyone everywhere, from doing anything.

And this is law as it is accepted. Who made this law? For what purpose, and for whom? Who gave a judge the authority to enjoin anybody anywhere-from doing anything? Did you? Yet you sustain that law and that power by sustaining those who ap-point him and define his powers and duties.

Prison contractors in Georgia make brick and no union can exist among brick workers in that state. State prisons at Columbus, Ind., Chester, Ill., and Salem, Ore., make kettles, reservoirs, pots, etc., and the molders in that branch are driven out of their trade. Columbus prison turns out 11,000 stoves annually. Kansas prison makes twine. Other state prisons are equally productive (?) What does the product mean?

That Labor Report.

The United States Labor Department has issued its annual cyclopedia of figures. It reports that 230,000 men lost 10,000,000 working days last year on account of strikes. The strikers won in one case out of five. In the last five years 60,000,000 working days have been lost and wages amounting to one hundred million dollars. These figures are significant in many respects. First, they indicate that the capitalists, receiving threefourths or more of the wealth produced by labor, lost the greatest portion. Secondly, the workers really "lost" nothing, for they saved some energy and thus gained in longevity. Thirdly, the figures expose the injustice and infamy of an industrial system in which a few employers are enabled to lock up opportunities and debar 230,000 or more telegraphers on strike. Average wage less men from working when they choose. Smash the slavery of capitalism and institute the freedom of socialism!-Cleveland Citizen.

### NEW ZEALAND IN A NUT SHELL.

New Zealand has solved more problems in Brockton, Mass., says: "I urge employment the labor world than any nation on earth. of union labor on city work, union label on is today the workingman's paradise. I Brockton, Mass., says: "I urge employment the labor world than any nation on earth. It is followed by printing."

Epringfield, Mass., master carpenters and master masons are at outs. Now trying to get journeymen masons and carpenters on their respective sides.

I urge employment the labor world had any nation on earth. It is today the workingman's paradise. It is the most interesting chapter in the history of tabor and capital. You can see the laws that have effected this change, together with the way it has worked, in Wayland's Monthly for May. The whole number is devoted to this subject. Sample copy for 5 cents. Address Wayland's Monthly, Girard, Kansas.

-Wayland's Monthly will publish special is

### New Zealand--the Product of Unionism.

GEO. H. HARRISON.

New Zealand stands today as an example of what the workers of a country can do. In New Zealand every wage-worker is employed and he has prosperity. Government in that country is expanded unionism. The common people got together and wiped away the land monopolists, and prosperity there is prosperity for everybody.

What New Zealand has done is therefore

of interest to the wage workers in this coun-

In New Zealand, the plain people—the farmers and wage-earners-are represented in the government; bankers and lawyers do not form the majority of the legislators. There is no spoils system. Candidates are compelled to do all they promise. There are no rings, cliques or bosses to control.

In New Zealand the land system enables every worker to have a home without becoming a prey for the speculator. There are no tramps there. The tramp has been abolished by wiping out the cause, not by starving him out as is sometimes suggested in the United States.

In New Zealand the railways are owned by the government and are used for the public good. Struggling industries and the back country are developed instead of being ig-There are no rebates, no pulls, no pass discriminations. The government also owns that elegraph and telephone lines and operates them at a profit for rates about 500 per cent lower than in this country.

In New Zealand there are no bank failures. A government owned bank system protects the depositor. There are no panies. savings banks of the country have on deposit \$45 for every man, woman, and child in New Zealand.

In New Zealand, the public school system is highly developed; they are not too busy to encourage education. All children living at a distance from school are furnished transportation.

In New Zealand the aged are taken care Those who have worked out their lives are relieved of the fear of poverty, yet the system does not in any way encourage paupersm or humiliate by charity.

The incentive in New Zealand is to go forward to a still better system. There the people really govern. This is the product of trade unionism. It is as possible in the United States (See extracts from "New Zealand in a Nutshell" in Wayland's Monthly

## ,eeeeeeeeeee Uncle Sam's Paternalism }

Gro H. Hannes. \*

Every once in a while some orator breaks out against the paternalism that would be so dangerous under socialism, and how dan-gerous it would be. He has an object in being afraid of it, but did you ever notice how far from being afraid he is when a government job lights on his ear? There are, by late estimates, half a million persons in the direct employment of Uncle Sam, with perthaps ten persons ready and anxiousto take each job should a vacancy occur. How many of them are kicking about the dangerous paternalism that comes from government employment?

The force of government workers is large enough to make very real the dangers that those who decry socialism as paternalism point out, if these dangers were possible. Yet the government employes are not organizing to tyrannize over other citizens; they are not living without working; they are not all reduced to one common monotonous level.

You see that it is fraternalism, not paternalism, that the shouters are attacking, though they dare not say so. They are paid to deceive, and they know they are deceiving: They want to make government a private snap, and the arguments they advance are as

### WAGE EARNERS, BEWARE!

BY SANUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor

A word at this time to our fellow-unionists is not only appropriate but necessary. During the past two years, and particularly with in the past eight months, the trade union movement has experienced a growth unprecedented in the history of the movement on this continent. This great growth is of a most advantageous character, and if intelligently directed, fostered and encouraged, the trades union movement will receive an extention and momentum that will carry if to the highest pinnacle of success.

With this marvelous growth of the trades union movement, a few persons here and there have endeavored to foist themselves upon our organizations; and, without using harsher terms, the purpose sought by them Is not calculated to promote the welfare of the cause for which the organized movement stands. Self-seekers, political hucksters, and financial charlatans, each has sought to fasten his fangs upon some organization, and particularly upon those newly formed.

In the interests of our fellow-workers, and for the safety of our movement, for which so many struggles have been made and sacrifices borne, we urge upon our fellow-unionists everywhere to be on guard; and, while endeavoring to organize every wage worker into the union of his trade or calling, yet to be careful that none others than those whose claim to be considered "wage-workers" will bear the strictest investigation, are admitted into membership in the unions

New York City Typographical society is 182 years old, probably oldest in the world.

### DANGERS THAT NOW THREATEN TRADES UNIONS. GEO. B. HARRISON.

A GREAT danger that now threatens unionism is that the general public may misunderstand its scope and purpose. Unions are apt to be confused with trusts and classed as wholly bad by a great many persons who know little about the real nature of either trusts or unions. The labor unions are an example of combination-in this they bear a resemblance to the trusts. But they are combinations for for oppression but for defense; without the the contractors of foreign workingmen, who wage. The union idea might be applied generally to the nation without an elimination; the trust can not.

It is quite possible that the greater neces. sity for unionism because of the greater prevalence of organization in all lines of industry as represented by the employers may not be realized by wage-workers, and thus necessary preliminary work be begun too

As unionism grows the greater power placed in its hands may be misunderstood and diverted to purposes of private profit, thus forming a veritable labor trust. This will not be possible, however, as long as leaders of the labor movement see fully the needs of wage-workers and remain true to their responsibilities.

A great dauger that threatens the unions, especially at this time, is that union men may not see their opportunities, that they may not remember that "the emancipation of the workingmen must be achieved by the workingmen themselves." If the labor unions want anything they must go after it themselves, stand by their friends and never forget their enemies. Remember the advice of Wendell Phillips, who said:

"My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have, if you don't want to wait yourselves, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, 'We never forget.' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave, NEVER'.'" NEVER.

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### POINTS OF THE HOUR.

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A sub-committee of the National Industrial commissión in its-Chicago session heard some frank admissions from corporation lawyers. Said one "a ball and chain should be put on organized labor's aspirations." Suggested a uniform foderal indictment. And yet this if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, same slick-tongued parasite will wax eloquept next October in his addresses to labor in behalf of the capitalists.

Don't endorse a candidate-vote for him Be sure he is all right before you vote. En-

dorsements are prospective, votes real. Newburg, N. Y., a city of 25,000, has unions and 3000 union men. Employers and city officials alike in that town respect the

Ohio's mine inspectors report half the ceal is mined by machinery. Hand labor being it all happened. supplanted. More miners on the "hog."

Books on Tead.

New York state has workingmen's federation with 245,000 members. Will hold convention in Utica, September 19, will demand nominees from their own ranks in both parties, and propose to call a halt on the legislation favoring capitalism. Now hold balance of power and can carry their point.

Actor's Protective Union entertained Metal Polishers and Brass Workers Union the other night in New York city. It is coming

next unless you are prepared to resist.

on canal tunnel at \$75 to \$90 per foot. City took charge, paid better wages and with day labor completed it for \$25 per foot. Next! If you favor the anti-injunction bill by which labor will be protected from court injunctions in case of disputes you should in dividually write your representative in congress urging him to support H. R. No. 8917 Anti-injunction Bill. Ask all your friends to do the same. Write your senator also and urge him to support this bill when it comes Introduced by Representative E. R. Ridgely of Kansas, at request of A. F. of L.

## IN OTHER LANDS.

The April issue of the consular reports. sued by the state department, contain the following statements of industrial tendencies

Austria .- Rapid growth of trusts; hat makers, paper factories, sugar factories, shoe factories, makers of knit goods, gas plants, all having formed trusts in their respective lines in the past year. "It is worthy of note," says the consul, "that Austria has no protective tartf.

BELGIUM - High prices of raw material are compromising "prosperity" of industries. Girls who have heretofore made lace at home have been compelled to work in the large

MILLIAND Denefits the "better" classes, but makes them an almost unknown luxury to the middle and working classes. The vice-consul-general at Frankfort says that lowering the present duty by one-half "would be hailed with delight by the middle class and the working class of Germany's population, to whom our canned fruits, vegetables, sauces and bivalves would be a welcome luxury."

BRAZIL. - Another refutation of the statement that work to be done in tropical countries affords an outlet for workers in this and other northesn countries is furnished by the consul at Para, who says that the failure to build an important railroad in Brazil "seems a different purpose. They are not organized to be due to the exclusive employment by union the worker can not be sure of a living cannot stand the climate. If the contractor would engage natives to do the unskilled labor, he would succeed."

### Nanesaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa CONCENTRATED CAPITAL-TRUSTS.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries," and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power, there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development, or destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who know little of statecraft, and less of economics, urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce, and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts; and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our own part, we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development, or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observations. Room for 25,000 more when all can secure would, beyond doubt, react with greater force the highest sum now paid. Organization or and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the state has always been the representative of the wealth possessors, we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree that they shall know that the state is by right theirs, and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their conditions.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paving function; there is no power on earth other than the trade unions which wields labels. Also has a cracker label. however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur; for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that governed by I. and R. Work nine hours, material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interests of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how

Books on Trades Unionism Worth Reading. Here are some books on the Labor Union move ment and allied thoughts which are worth perusal. Any of them sent postpaid for the

Trant. M. A.; with sketch of the National and International Unions of America, by P. J. Ma-THE EIGHT HOUR PRIMER, the Fact. The-ory and the Argument; by George E. McNelll. NEW ZEALAND IN A NUT SHELL, by

Paper mill operatives work long hours CONDITION OF WOMEN WORKERS, by Ida very day, Sunday too, at Corinth N V

Lawrence Gronland. 50 cents.

LABOR COPARTNERSHIP, by Henry D. year \$96,550.

Chicago contractors threw up city contract | Lloyd. Cloth, \$1. WHAT, LABOR COULD DO, by John Swinton 5 cents.
THE SAFETY OF THE FUTURE LIES IN ORGANIZED LABOR, by Henry D. Lloyd

(English or German, 5 cents.)
MISSION CF THE WORKING CLASS, by
Rev. Charles H. Vail. 5 cents.
WHAT TITLE BEEDS TO LAND MEAN, by Herbert Spencer. 5 cants

## The Agitator.

Ot all men the labor agitator is hated most by the bosses. They have striven long and hard, early and late, to bring him into disrepute, make his name a by-word and his work despised. Why? Because they realize the fact, which many union men do not, that if silenced, the union would die a natural death from stagnation. He is the man who sees something for his union to do, and furges that it be done. He is the one who dares come out in open and hammer at his chains, and who refuses to be gagged. I have had where 16 men are employed, and I have been meat packers' trust. blacklisted for organizing the shop. RUD. SCHIRRA

Member of Local No. 6, Philadelphia, Pa.

## and the first and the back of the first and the first of Labor and Socialism

Resolutions of American Federation of Labor.

E heartily recommend the cordial acceptance of all assistance that may be given the trade union movement by all reform forces, the socialist political party included. The hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the socialist; that the burden of toil may be made lighter, that men shall possess larger liberty, that the future shall be better than the past; may properly be the ideals of those of all movements who really desire labor emancipation.

We affirm the trade union movement to be the legitimate channel through which the wage-garders of America should seek present amelioration and future

We affirm the trade union movement to be the legitimate changer through which the wage-earners of America should seek present amelioration and future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions of America, as comprised in the American Federation of Labor, do not now and never have declared against the discussion of economic and political questions in the meetings of their respective unions.—Adopted Kansas City A. F. of L. Convention.

### (Continued From First Page.)

Feeders and Wetters.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes Int. Alliance and Bartenders Int. League of America are united with 3,500 in 90 locals, govby the initiative and referendum and favor public ownership. With wage \$8 per week including board.

The Chain Lightning Men.

Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were 2000 on January 1, now 6,000; majority favor public ownership and work half on 9 hour and half for 8 hour basis, with average daily wage of \$2.50. Have 75 locals and instruct their members.

Few Numerically but Strong.

The Amalgamated Association of Elastic Goring Weavers of U. S. have little chance for growth. There are 270 members in 10 locals, working on a 9 hour basis, 95% of the trade are union men and only one nonunion shop in America.

Carpenters are Winning.

The United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America has 428 locals, 60,000 members and has established an 8 hour work day in 105 cities and 9 hour in 427 cities; Gained 15,000 in 1899 and 3000 since January in 200 new focals.

Working the Clickers.

There are 15,000 telegraphers in the O. R. T. who earn from \$18 to \$100 per month. starvation in this line. Great gains in 1899, exceeded since Jan. 1900; wages increased

Core Makers.

International Union Core Makers have 59 locals, 3200 members, 200 since Jan 1, and governed by I. and R. Favor public ownership and have secured average wage on nine hour basis of \$2.45.

Bread and Cakes.

The Bakers and Confectioners International Union are warm people. Organizing, edu-cating, agitating for less hours and no night Elect by referendum; 110 locals and 5872 members, 500 since Jan. 1, in 10 new locals. Used since Jan. 1, 96,000,000 bread

National Alliance 1500 men in 39 locals, 200 new since Jan. 1. Favor public ownership, average wage \$1.75.

The Wheelers

International Union Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics, cover bicycle trade, sewing machine, typewriter and small fire arms. Gained 350 members in 1900, growing rapidly; unusually successful in settling dis-

The Shears and Goose People.

With 143 unions, 25,000 determined men and women under the name "United Garment Workers of America," will drive sweat-shops out by working only for firms owning their shops. They are anti-contract and average \$2 for tailors on 10 hours and cutters \$3.50 on 8 to 9 hours. The change of methods in this body whereby the stronger are aiding the weaker gives it a power never before possessed. Union label used by 70 large firms. Overalls and pants factory girls organized in Paper mill operatives work long hours every day. Sunday too, at Corinth, N. Y. Seem helpless to resist. Strikes, but lack organization. Day shift 12 hours, night 13, and profits go to the "trust." What are you Marx. 5 cents. and profits go to the "trust." What are you going to do about it? Your turn will come

Marx. 5 cents

Marx. 5 cents

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, by 4371 and gain in average wages for one

The list You Wear.

Within 100 miles radius of New York city. is concentrated nearly all the 7000 makers of fur or felt hats who belong to the United Hatters of N. A. The union label is familar; 116,000,000 used since 1885. Workers in silk, wool, cloth or straw hats not organized. Cheap, trashy goods not made by un-

Journeyman Tailors

These are the workers of custom tailor trade and hold a strong position among labor unions with 20,000 members with a gain of 1558 members during 1899 in 39 locals and they are rid of the agitator and his voice is rapid increase since. Organization is an old one and members have secured shorter work days and better pay. The Butcher Man

And the cutter unite in Amal Meat Cutters and Butchers Assn. Young but growing. In 81 locals 12 since Jan. There are the honor of being called an agitator and I 7,000. Have secured early closing, also pride in the title. It means that I have done closing of Sundays. Their employers are closing of Sundays. Their employers comsomething. I am working in a bakeshop bine in one of the great monopolies, "the

Street Car Workers.

In S2 locals the Amal. Assn. St. Ry. Emploves of America have a working member-

#### Boot and Shoe Workers.

Represented in "Boot and Shoe Workers" Union" are all the local divisions of that trade. Issued 24 charters in 1899 and making steady growth in 1900. Revolutionized methods at Rochester convention and added various benefits. Pushing the shield label in every nook in America.

The Smoker Crowd.

Cigar-makers are agitating for industrial freedom under the name, "Cigar-makers Int. Union of America." Credited with 30,000, (nearly all the trade). Last year's gain 960 and large gains since.

Among the Prints. Always agitating, from a craft society to

the present International Typographical union was the result. With 50,000 enrolled; gaining 3492 in 61 new locals in 1899 and 20 since January with 500 new members, this branch is well handled. Int. Pressmen's union gained 1217 in 40 new locals last year, while United Brotherhood of Book Binders added 202. All three combined in "Allied Printing Trades Council." Stereotypers, mailers and newspaper writers are enrolled as divisions of I. T. U. Nine hours is maximum, eight hours general work day. Machines manned by union printers and scale maintained even in compelition with machines. Governed by the I. and R.

The Mine Workers.

Issued new charter every day in 1899, and added 26,000 men to the roll. Now number 40,000, and since January wholesale gain. Have secured state laws, inspectors and many rights. Work by "annual agreements" and are poorly paid considering dangers attached. "United Mine Workers of North America" is the name of the loyal band who have fought hard for a living wage. "Western Federation of Miners" not yet enrolled with A. F. of L. has large membership. Members suffered in the "bull-pen" outrage. Outlook for separate national bodies for mineral miners and coal miners.

Painters and Decorators

Added 1,500 with 60 locals last year and resent a united front under name "Bro. Painters and Decorators of America." All their unions are discussing economic questions. Two locals (1200) in Chicago subscribe for this paper in a body. Securing shorter work days and increased wages.

The Machinists

In all trades combine in "Int. Assn. of Machinists" and 40,000 men or 60% of the machinists of America are enrolled. Growth last year 5,000 in 59 locals. Since January 2,500. Won in recent large strike which threatened to call out 122,000 men. Nonunion men will line up. Nine hour day won with arbitration board.

Among the Clerks. A badge of the Retail Clerks' Int. Prot. Assn. means a union worker. Last month 14 new charters, 63 new locals in 1899 and 5000 increase. Demanding shorter work-days and Sunday closing. Total strength nearly 8,000.

They Meet the Trust.

The Int. Tobacco Workers Union has 3,000 members, gaining 983 in 1809 and 500 since Jan. The "trust" uses no union workers. They will work for the greatest of all trusts--the ideal -that of the people.

Wood Carvers United.

ternational Wood Carvers' Association of North America with its 26 locals and 1708 members has been 17 years of strikes and struggles. Work from 44 to 60 hours per week, journeymen paid from \$1.50 to \$5 per day and modelers \$4 to \$6. Various benefits, sick, death, loss of tools, etc. Own their tools, yet lacking perfect organization, were constantly forced to strike to maintain rights. In 17 years won 49 strikes, lost 35 and compromised 5. Has quagropled membership and yet spent \$40,000 for strike funds.

Iron, Tin, and Steel.

The "Sons of Vulcan," boilers and puddlers; "Ass. Bro. of Iron and Steel Rail Heaters of U. S.;" "Iron and Steel Roll Hands" Union," and "United Nailers" were the unions of the iron, tin and steel workers. Federated as "Amal. Assn. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers of U. S." and now are in the front ranks of organized labor with 45,000 enrolled.

Stationary Firemen.

Enroll under "Int. Bro. Stationary Fire-Are 4,000 strong in 36 locals and men." have an 8 hour work day with 30c per hour average wage. Growth since Jan is won-derful, 217 in March.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

In times past employers have, with much pomposity, refused to recognize labor unions, and with many a self-satisfied smile have de clared they had "nothing to arbitrate." is now the employers' turn to know how it seems to be refused recognition. The union of contractors is seeking recognition by the The Wood-workers

Work in 101 locals under "Amsl. Wood-Workers int Union of America," with 11,500 gained increase wages \$250,000. Gain since members, of which 1,500 have joined since January 1900 of 4,000. Favor municipal establishments instead; because the latter have decreased the amount earned.

Jan. Governed by I. and R. and favor public ownership and operation as means of freeing the employe and giving the public adequate service.

Jan. Governed by I. and R. and favor public ownership and operation as means of freeing the employe and giving the public adequate service.

There may be lanes without a turn, but they are longer ones than are generally seen on this planet.—St. Louis Labor Compendium. are longer ones than are generally seen on this planet.—St. Louis Labor Compendium