# UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices of the OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY Address all Communications to W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor. 375 Twenty-fourth Street.

### OPPORTUNITIES.

The time comes in every mn's life when he stands at the "parting of he roads," as it were; when he must recessarily make the choice of what he intends and expects to do and be. The time comes also, when the thing hat we are best fitted to do and be, tnocks at our door, seeking admisdon; or in other words, the oppor unity presents itself, which if grasped with a determined effort, will make of each of us something grand and noble—an indispensable cog in the world's wheels. The great number of ailures in life are not so much due to nability, as to the fact that too many try to do things for which they are unfitted. It too often happens that because one sees someone else uccessful in his undertakings, he imigines that he would be just as suc-There is essful in the same thing.

place for each of us to fill. There is some work at which we an excell. The great trouble with all of us is, we feel jealous of some one who has risen to the seemingly higher position than we occupy, and are imelled by that absurdedly false idea of the fitness of things to try to "sit pon his throne." When we sift this down to its last analysis, we find there is no high, no low; but that we are upon one common level-that everyone in his sphere is just as imverse as every one else is in his The teamster, the hodearier, the bricklayer and the carpener are each just as important in the construction of a building as is the trchitect. The street-cleaner is just is important to the public health as the man who laid the pavement. The section hand is just as important in the successful operation of a railroad as is the superintendent.

Therefore, the man who does the so-called small things, and does them perfectly, is just as important a facor in the development of our civilizaion, as is the man who has the capac ty and ability to do the so-called higher, or greater things.

s quite believeable that the In-Wisdom who planned this unierse, laid his plans along these lines, fiving to some more abundant gifts ability than to others, for the purose that all things might be done they should be; but, certainly ataching no greater importance to one han to the other. So, my brother, lon't worry and freat because you are not occupying the position held by another because of its seeming greater mportance, for possibly you could not ill it if you were in it; but get into our own place, where you know you an succeed, and keep your eyes open or opportunities, and when they come elze them and make the best of them. ind you will soon be convinced that ou are a greater success than you wer thought it possible to be.

#### THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR PROSPERITY

"Let us concerve the foundations of our prosperity." This is the shibbo-eth of the Conservation league of America, of which Mr. Roosevelt onorary president, Mr. Bryan and Mr. faft honorary vice-presidents, and Walter L. Fisher of Chicago the acive president. Although the immeliate purposes of the league relate nore to the preservation of our great natural resources from destruction han to the consevation of their beneits for the whole people, the latter surpose is within the scope and even the terms of the scheme. In its statenent of principles, the league distinct. declares that the natural "sources of national wealth exist for the bene of the people, and that monopoly hereof should not be tolerated.

The importance of this declaration ias become quite manifest in quence of the monopoly of irrigation penefits that has already set in brough absolute ownership of arid ands which public irrigation has nade valuable, and the history of our national development is full of anilogous instances. Had common rights in connection with public improvements been conserved in the past, we should have a far more prosperous people now than our most enoptimist describe them to This basis of prosperity is not vet out of reach; but whenever it is proposed to restore to public ownerthip the benefits of former improvements, conservatives cry out that it is too late. It is clearly not too ate, however, to guard those of the uture that will attach to the conservation of such of our public resources is the Roosevelt-Taft-Bryan-Fisher eague has undertaken, and there is encouragement in its declaration lgainst the monopoly of natural retources. What the league proposes in he way of conservation of these resources is of great importance; but iny such conservation, without conturrent steps for the security to all people of their interest in the re tulting financial benefits, would only strengthen the present tendency in our country toward class stratifica-This league should be encouriged in every reasonable way, so long is its efforts at securing equitable dis ribution of common benefits from natiral resources keeps pace with its work of physical conservation of the resources themselves.

## FEDERATION.

Much has been said on the subfeet of federation, and there remains much more to be said, I fear, before some can be persuaded to lay aside or overcome some illy-conceived prejudices and jealousles, and bring together into a more harmonious body those crafts following the same gen eral calling. For instance, the crafts following the general calling of the building trades have formed what is as the "building trades section" of the A. F. of L., and while by no perfect as yet, still they are accomplishing things never heard of. What they are doing, others shullarly situated may accomplish. Christian Fellowship dwells on the The Switchmen are now on strike in Golden Rule and its members identinorthwest, and there is the northwest, and there is a possibility that other sections of the couning try may become affected before a set the postoffice as a demonstration of the kind of socialists that point to the kind of socialists that point to the third of socialists that point to the post of the couning that the party name and the party press. The other factions finally met in condemanding universal suffrage and the party name and the party press. disputes have a depressing effect up socialism, which it is not. Their

on business in general, and when the

reach the point of open warfare, they become not much less than a calamity for the general public as well as those most directly interested. The time has come when our interests are almost as inseparable as the links of a chain. When there is a break in one department of industry all are more or less affected. most sensible thing to do, then, would be t odevise some means whereby industrial wars could be pre vented. This, in my opinion, can be have often pointed out the fact that it is one of the missions of the trades unions to settle industrial disputes without resorting to strikes; for they are deplorable and injurious, the bes that can be made of them. In this case, the Switchmen's union is fight ing not alone for justice, but for its existence as well, and thus far, it is fighting alone—without the assist ance of the other railroad organizations. There is a way in which the men engaged in the various departments of railroad work throughout the United States could make strikes and lockouts absolutely a thing of the past; and I believe they owe it to themselves and to the general public to lay aside and overcome the petty alousies and prejudices and form a federation of ten or twelve unions engaged in railroad work, and the business could be placed in the hands of an arbitration committee of, say, two members from each union. When a grievance was presented by any union, this committee would investigate the merits of the case, and if found just, the demands would be presented to the company, and it is not reasonable | Moulders' Journal. 

to suppose that any company would be Is known as the "Unity Convention," so foolish as to try to fight all of them at once. It might be claimed by some that the unions would become arm trary, and make demands that, granted, would mean bankruptcy for That argument is far fetched, for there is no class of people on earth more just than the working people: besides, that would mean in dustrial suicide for the men, as well as bankruptcy for the company. As I said before, I believe those men owe t to society and to our country's in dustries to make every effort to prevent these ever-recuring troubles, and they will have the greater respect of society for their paints.

## GIVING WORK.

"The man out of a job," says an un known writer, with brevity and truth, does not want any one to give him work; on the contrary, he has work to sell." Upon this observation, Bolton Hall comments: "If opportunity were left to him, he could use his work himself.'

### NOTES.

When you drop your union card, no matter what you make yourself be-lieve, or what excuse you give to some one else, you have "sold out" to the

Union halls are the high schools of union men; there they study and digest the practical problems of life.

Every member the union man gets into the organization of his craft helps strengthen the bulwark of unionism.

Trades unions are based on business principles, and are usually managed by business methods. The more com plete the mastery of these principles the greater the success attained.
There are labor organizations in this country that do a larger business than some metropolitan banks, and much more cheaply and safely. once obtained that their existence pro-moted disorder and strife, but this opinion has been dispelled, for statistics prove not only that organized branches of industry experience les disturbance than the unorganized, but also that in proportion to the completeness of organization is the dedisturbance manifest.-

# Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all com 436 Herrick Avenue.

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### WORKING CLASS POLITICAL TACTICS.

The following address was given by Mrs. Kate S. Hilliard before the Social Science club of Salt Lake City on Thursday evening, December

The subject for discussion this evening is the different methods employ-ed by the organizations which are making for socialism. Therefore, would be well to agree upon a definition for socialism, its aim, and its method for gaining the end. The accepted definition of socialism is: The collective ownership by the people of he land and of all the means of production, distribution and transportation; its aim-the abolition of the wage system, which results in wage slavery. The power for its accom-plishment, the economic solidarity of the working class and political ac-tion. Everyone will agree that this is the recognized formula

Socialism is a working class move ment. To be correctly understood it must be looked at from the econominterests of the working class. is a world-wide movement and cannot be confined to, or represented by, any one organization or set of people Many people confuse the reform movements and reformers with the socialist movement, and this confusion must be avoided, for these cloud the real issue and do more to retard the growth of socialism than its outspoken ene mies. Juvenile courts, reformatories associations with their long train of relations, serve to bolster up the system which the socialist would remove to replace with a co-operative commonwealth. The foundation for the new structure is in course of construction, for socialism is not destrucbut it is constructive. Reformatories are ostensibly built to help delinquents, but they are really a protection for a society which furnishes a breeding ground for criminality, and those who work on these lines are more culpable than the unfortunates se lives tend to make them crim-

inal. Any organization which admits that the capitalist system must be succeeded by the socialist system, and which recognizes the class struggle, is recognized as a factor in the socialist ovement. Whether they are strong factors or weak factors is an open There are four known organized bodies in the United States which take this stand, and the methods adopted by each is the subject matter of this paper. First, there Is the Christian fellowship association; second, the Industrial Workers of the World; third, the Socialist party; fourth, the Socialist Labor party

Factors in the Movement. The Christian Fellowship association is not a political body; many of its members, however, are associated with the Socialist party. It recthe class struggle, and the inevitability of the necessity for the Socialist republic. Its membership is one thing on which they are a unit, are identical. The socialist said change of heart in the individuals is and wage slavery comes from the improved machinery which is owned and controlled by a few men who, as a result, own and control the labor power of the people. Christ was a revolutionist of his times, and a Communits; but it is folly to say that he was a Socialist. The fy themselves with reform ' move-

meetings are opened with prayer, and the majority of the members call themselves Christian Socialists, a fallacy which is beyond the comprehension of a logical mind. One is a so cialist, or one is not a socialist. Socialism can not be modified by adjective, nor a socialist qualified by one. It would be as sensible to speak of a professor of mathematics as a "Christian mathematician" as to speak of a socialist as one. One may be a Christian and be a socialist, or an atheist and a socialist, a spiritualist a theosophist, or a Unitarian, or any thing else to which he chooses to be long and be a socialist. Socialism is purely an economic proposition. will be plain then that the Christian Fellowship is rather a weak factor in the socialist movement. Its chief strength lies in agitation and publicity. The three other organizations are political and are associated with the International Socialist congress, which meets every two years in one of the principal cities of Europe. Ev ery recognized political socialist ganization in the world sends a delegate to this congress, where reports of the movements are given, and ways and means are discussed for the advancement of socialism. Resolutions are introduced and discussed, and those which meet the approval of the congress are adopted. The congress sets the pace for all the socialist organizations. The Industrial Workers of the World was necessarily a socialist organization, and sent a delegate in the interests of industrial unionism, when the congress met Stuttgart two years ago. The socialist party, and the socialist labor par-Stuttgart congress there were resolutions which the International considered favorable, two of which were voted on as measures to be adopted by the socialists; the other two were recommended. The two resolutions adopted were on anti-immigration and anti-militarism; those recommended for the socialists in America to work for were: Industrial unionism and to devise some common ground for the unity of the two parties in the United States. You will please keep these four resolutions mind as they will red to later. At this referred

## juncture a slight digression is impera-One Political Party.

tive.

Until 1899 there was just one po litical party for socialism in United States, namely, the Socialist Labor party. For three years or more previous to '99 there had been dissension in the party ranks about the attitude the party should take on the trade union question. As an auxiliary the the Socialist Labor party had an organization known as Socialist Trade and Labor alliance. The principles were on the order of the Industrial Workers of the World, The mem bers of the S. T. & L. A. were op posed to the American Federation of quite large, and includes clergymen, Labor, not only because of the craft church-going people and people of unionism which it taught and upheld many fads. The main work of the to its members, but also because it organization is to get the subject of did not recognize the class struggle socialism before the congregations of and believed then as now that the in various churches. This is the terests of the employer and employer But some of the members think a the American Federation of Labor was a tool of capitalism and would necessary before socialism can be lead the workers into a mire (subsemade possible. They claim that quent events have proven this to be Christ was a Socialist, a claim that true). The more conservative Social is a pure fallacy. Socialism is born ists said they must join the American of capitalism; its inevitability and Federation of Labor, and as it is exnecessity come from wage slavery, pressed, "bore from within," a policy which is most fallacious. If there is any effective boring, it must be done from without. Over this question, the parties fumed and fussed and quarreled; there were minor questions, of course, but the union question was the rock on which they finally split, which happened at the general convention 1899 when the party divided. Those who upheld the Socialist Trade

italism, which the capitalists, true to their class interests, recognized, and the kidnaping and persecution of Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone was because of the art they took in the organization of the L. W. W. The charge of complicity in the tunnen-berg murder case was a conspiracy; theri arrest was a blow struck at in dustrial unionism. At the Stuttgart nternational Congress a delegate was sent from this then live organiza-ion of the I. W. W. The organization has had many vicissitudes. rision took place within a year of its Inception and about a year and a half ago one branch of the organization de clared aginst politicol ction, which caused another disruption. The members of the organization who are having such a merry time in Spokane represent those who repudiate political action. Those who hold to the true principlase of industrialism are ing propaganda work, knowing that when they reach the majority of the intelligent working men and women their time will come. So their part in the socialist movement is agitation and education. Until the time comes when the whole body of the working class will see that whether they may e black or white, Japanese or Chinese, Huns of Fins, Germans or Amer cans, ther interests as workers are identical. Foreigners recognize this fact, as for instance at McKees Rocks. when the foreigners stood together as one man, but to their shame be said, the Americans went back to work, scabbing on their fellow-work-In spite of this the strike was

locals of te Socialist Labor party re

sisent-that of pronouncing the

cialist Labor party to be dead.

state, but it is alive and slowly work

ing out its own salvation. A word

of retrospect will be in order, for i

or later, as its principles are slowly

permeating the organized as well as

he unorganized members of the work

ing class. Four years ago last June

the convention was held in Chicago by representatives of twenty-two un-ons and 150 individuals, the voting

strength of the unions being 49,585

with 150 voters from the individuals.

They organized, calling the organiza

tion the Industrial Workers of the

the following preamble:

party

World, adopted a constitution with

"The working class and the employ-

ng class have nothing in common

There can be no peace so long as

hunger and want are found among mil-

ions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class

truggle must go on until all the toil-

ers come together on the political

s well as on the industrial field, and

take and hold that which they produce

y the labor through an economic or

ganization of the working class with-out affiliation with any political

And as their slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all." An organiz-

ation of this kind was a menace to cap

have all the good of life.
"Between these two classes,

will have to be reckoned with soone

ing the efficacy of a general strike in industrial unionism International Socialism. national socialist congress at Stuttgart were the anti-immigration and the anti-militarism resolutions. This last s not of so much moment in the United States as in Europe. It was n keeping with the anti-military resolution which caused the uprising in Spain and indirectly the assassination Ferrer. In Europe the working class are socialists, and when the workers were ordered to take arms for the mine owners and capitalists, they refused, hence the uprising and its outcome which aroused the indignation power of the church and state over the people.

won, for a time at least. It is yet to

be seen what the capitalist has up his

The strige in Sweden is prov-

The immigration question is of inist party, and the socialist labor party have always sent delegates. At the against immigration by any socialist organization is in direct opposition to the principles of socialism and makes mockery of the socialist motto: have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

The workingmen of Europe sound on the question of industrial unionism, and if they had the ballot, as we have, they would hake things hum. They tink Americans are very stupid to believe in craft unionism and to eliminate politics from the unions.

This brings us to the third factor, the Socialist party, which was organ-Its platform is revolutionary and claims allegiance to the principles of international socialism. The emblem is the world with clasped hands across it, and the moto, "Workers of the world unite. has organizations in nearly if not every state in the Union, with locals in many of the cities and towns which principles of international socialism. propaganda work is solely along political lines, and they teach and political action alone. claims to be neutral on the trade union question, saying that the party is ready to receive the union men when they see that their interests lie with the socialists. Its national committee is composed of members from the different state organizations, and not a working man is on this commit-Its constitution says that a person must have been a member of the party for a year in good standing to e allowed to be nominated on any t admits to membership any one who igns its application card, and asks no questions as to whether they know anything of the principles of socialism, saying he will learn all about it after he is in the local. But I am here to state that the basic principle of socialism is never taught in the ocals, for they bar discussion and call wranging, and the words class conscious and economic solidarity are parred. Every state organization and local has the "immediate demand" ap The reason for this is that pendage. the socialist party of Germany and France have them. Conditions are different in the foreign countries; there the working classes do not have and Labor Alliance principles stayed the right of suffrage, and they know in the Socialist Labor party and held that economic freedom must come demanding universal suffrage and

this country we have the right of suf- alone. It allows of no appendage which the New York and Brooklyn diate demands: tee is only one fused t osend delegates. Ath tis connand, and that is the unconditional vention the many difficulties were surrender of the capitalist class. To smoothed over, and a party was or satisfy everybody's demand for imme ganized to be known as the Socialist diate demands, the Socialist party sent out at one time document party. It adopted a revolutionary platform, with an appendage known as "immediate demands," and stoodfor two feet long and five inches wide of two columns of immediate demands political action alone as its propa-ganda. The Socialist party refuses demanding everything from free baths o cheap gas-to be voted on by all the party locals. Some one called i o recognize the Socialist party, and in one thing it is persistent and con-'blanket injunction" of the Sc cialist party, and it certainly held its own for opportunism. The state or this demise we shall speak later.

The I. W. W. as an organization is just at present in an unsettled ganizations are allowed the greatest latitude by the national, even allow g state autonomy, as instanced by Wisconsin.

> It has a press called the S. P. press. would be impossible to enumerate all the papers called socialist, but here are a few: The Appeal to Reason, The Chicago Dally Socialist, the nternational Review of Chicago, The Call of New York, a daily; The Social Democratic Herald and Wilshire's. These papers are owned and con-trolled by a few people. They are wned by some Socialist party mem ers who are stockholders, and edited by some one who has an conomic interest in them. Some of party members fondly believe that the Appeal to Reason is owned by the party, but the answer of a Socialist who knew, when asked if it were not owned by the party, covered the ground: "Yes, it is owned by a party named Wayland." Such a press cannot be official, for there is no direct means of communication between the locals and organizations; no one ha anything to say about the policy of papers; no one has a right to criticise. The editor is the chief, and if you don't like it, you know what you can do. To keep the papers alive all kinds of advertisements are allowed, and at one time the Appeal had an advertisement of a co-operative Chicago urging cialists to buy stock and get their goods at cost the Appeal went Appeal went so far as to uphold the concern in its columns. The concern failed; the people lost out, and in the face of this known fact the Socialist party members BOOM the Appeal which has never led, it always follows, it This is a sample of feels its way. all of them. Another danger from such a press is that at a critical moment the editor may sell out or become convinced that some other policy was better and throw the paper to another cause. That it can be done and has been done, I will recall an instance that happened in Utah. At one time there was a paper started called the Crisis. Some of you may remember that it was owned by a few stockholders and kept alive by ing. At one election, where-by the way-the party, ignoring the consti tution, had men on the ticket who were not members of the party, the editor became convinced that the American party, which had just been born, meant more for the good of Utah than did the Socialist party, so he turned the paper over to the support that ticket with large letters around the margin "Support the American the terms "class conscious" and "e-Socialist party was Party." and the waste-paper basket. Is there any trust motion or treachery. Otherwise at a

be no law against immigration. At methods in the the socialist propaganda by the inter- the last congress a S. P. delegate introduced a resolution against what he races, and at the S. P. convention was inserted in their platform and carried by a large majority because immigration was detrimental to the American workers. Neutral on the union question, and yet its members are members of the A. F. of L. All their papers and publications have the union label. Delegates go to every A. F. of L. convention and introduce an nually a socialist resolution which is of the thire world, nd has weakened annually voted down; this has been done for nine years. It is the "bor ig from within" process. Members say they believe in economic solidaris the mission of all socialists to preach it from the housetops and in a mockery of the socialist motto: the highways and byways of the Workers of the world unite; you world. The S. P. says, "Vote eave nothing to lose but your chains, the ticket; let us have votes." How do they expect to bring in the socialare ist republic with votes and no solid economic backing? The government owns everything, all the forces, and carries off the chaff. The example set by Colorado gives the lie to the efficacy of the vote alone. You will recall that in Colorado at one time an amendment to the constitution put before the state to be voted on The amendment was whether eight hours should constitute a legal day's work in the mines. It carried in favor by a large majority. It came be fore the legislature and was ratified by both houses and signed by the gov ernor; in ninety days it became and the miners demanded the eight-hour day. The mine operators efused to comply; the minera and the case was carried to the supreme court of Colora to, by whom It was declared unconstitutional. If that can be done in a state, it can be done by a nation. The capitalists hold every power of the government, even to the industries. THEY are class conscious and the slogan Af the injury to all"-is exemplified by them. then can an unorganized craf unionized body of worker, take the government from the capitalists?

A Party For Socialism. We left the sourth factor of which shall speak tonight in 1901, deplet in numbers, but in pos

the party The Socialist Labor party, its auxiliary, the S. T. and L. A., and the party press, which, by the way, the new party claimed as well as party name, but as the S. L. P. was still an organization and those in possession of the press had refuse to acknowledge the convention. The courts decided that the name and press belonged legally to them, so nothing daunted they kept right on in the straight line for socialism. And as I have read of the many struggles of the S. L. P. with the Knights of Labor, and anarchists, the single ers, the trade unions and the S. P., it the straight class conscious line and has kept its head above water. The other factions finally met in con-demanding universal suffrage and S. L. P. also has its revolutionary within ten mile ventions in 1901 at Indianapolis. This there is a basic principle involved. In platform and is content with that being enforced.

g that it is not the province of ialists to seek to better the conditions under capitalism. It simply proongs the agony and retards the coming of the better day. To become a nember one must be class conscious

not necessarily a bona fide member of working class; as long as one recognizes that there are only two lasses, the capitalist class and the working class, that person is eligible to membership. No S. L. P. is allow ed to accept a government position or accept office in an A. F. of L. union. It says, "No compromise, no po-litical trading, no side-stepping is allowed." It hews to the line of economic and political solidarity. The S. T. and L. A. was merged into the Industrial Workers organization in 1905, and the members are working in the S. L. P. and also educating the members in industrial unionism.

Party Owned Press.
The S. L. P. believes in the party's owning and controlling its own presit publishes a daily paper of forpages, and a weekly paper of s pages known as the Weekly People It also has a Swedish, a Jewish, German weekly paper; a Hungarian semi-monthly and an Italian monthly It has a publishing house known at the New York Labor News Co., and prints and publishes all the standard books on socialism, all its propaganda literature and everything that pertain to economic and historical co This plant is owned BY THE PARTY The party elects the editors of the papers and he is paid a salary. If h did not comply with the party's de mands, he would lose his position. The papers give the news of every local in the country; it publishes the pro eedings of its committees; it has department for correspondence and letters from members and non-mem bers which appear in the department It also has a question box where all questions pertaining to the socialist movement are answered. The papers go to every S. L. P. organization in the country and to the members at in close touch with one another. And each and every organization know just what is being done and the part work is carried on as one movemen Alaways the press keeps posted on the movements of the S. P., the  $\Lambda$ F. of L. and the I. W. W. whether i be the "fake" I. W. W. or the true one. It has commented on the S.F. press and its immediate demands, its political trading in critical times in derision and ridicule, and the statements made are never answered because they are true. The S. P. ignores the S. L. P. unless the direct question is asked about it and then the answer is. "The S. L. P. is dead. So it is sometimes quite a shock to ads and subscriptions, and many of the S. P. members to find out what us worked like beavers to keep it go- a lively corpse it is. The Watch Dog. The S. L. P. is now and always

as been the watchdog of the social-

ist movement. It hews close to the

line and never cuts to the right or

a solid wall between the conflicting

political parties. It has been the hab-it of many S. P. members to criticise and deride the adherence of S. L. P. to

left, but straight ahead. It stands a

onomic solidarity. But that makes helpless; they had not been consult-ed; their protests were thrown in the must be conscious of the working class interests. The capitalists do noe us to be put in such a press? A party the terms, but they are class commust have an organ that keeps each scious. Just touch any business insection in close touch with each other terests of the country or or the world section, and it must be controlled by and they close together as one man the whole party and each member in defense of their interests. The must be on the alert for any false working class should do the same. It is by repeating and hammering on critical moment everything will be these two truths that the working class will be awakened. The emblem The party, as we have seen, gives of the S. L. P. is an uplifted arm its allegiance to international social- holding a hammer ready to strike ism, which claimes that there should and the piercing expose of all fals hammer blows by the party. L. P. has always fought for imm was pleased to call the backward gration because the interests of every worker in the world over are the same last year an anti-immigration plank It did not need the request of the in ternational to teach industrial union ism as it has always taught it. recommendation for socialist gate's return he reported the work of the congress and the S. L. P. took ac tion and unanimously agreed to set aside all differences and ask for con ference with the S. L. P. to decide or a common ground of unity. This was sent in the form of resolutions to the national executive committee of the S L. P. It was turned down by them and it was not even mentioned in their ity, but it isn't time yet—when the time is more than ripe for it and it socialled press. But some of the members knew of it and they demanded a hearing, so at the convention last year it was brought before it and vot ed against by two-thirds majority The sentiment was expressed this members car come in as individuals if they wish to That such action on the part S. L. P. is folly and is harmful to the movement will be apparent to every For the benefit of the discussion it will be well to give a concise sun mary of the different methods of the two parties:

> The S. P. stands for political action only; the S. L. P. stands for in dustrial unionism as well as politica The S. P. stands for a privately owned press; the S. L. P. stands for

A Summary.

a press owned and controlled by the party members. The S. P. has a constitution which is complied with by all its organiza

The S. P. does not instruct its mem bers in the basic principles of social ism; the S. L. P. does instruct its members, otherwise they would not The S. P. claims adherence to the

principlase of international socialism

as exemplified by the international socialist congress, yet it ignores the resolutions and recommendatoins of The S. L. P. claims adherence to the principles of international socialism as exemplified by the internation al congress and puts them into pracice; the S. P. is divided on the ques

country should be bought or taken

from the capitalists. The S. L. P. says, "When the workers organize as a unit, they will take possession of everything. The uiversal slogan of the Socialists eems to be meaningless to many so But, friends and members of the Social Science club, remember that the fulfillment of socialism is embodied in it and your interpretation of social economics must be from the standpoint of these words. "Working nen of all countries unite, "You have

tion whether the industries of

world to gain. As nothing has befallen the czar ately, we presume that his order forbidding airships from approaching within ten miles of St. Petersburg is

othing to lose but your chains and



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