

BROTHERHOOD OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Illustrated by the Capitalistic Seamen's Union of the Pacific Coast

The craft unions of the Brotherhood of Capital and Labor, generally known as the American Federation of Labor, have about completed their mission on the Pacific coast.

member who through bad conduct on board ship brings this union into ill repute, or through drink may cause the delay of any vessel, shall be fined \$5 for the first offence, and liable to be expelled for the second offence.

The main part of good conduct on board ship is to work hard and obediently, and by so coming with the same will soon gain the reputation of being called a good union man by the employer.

branches are excluded from all forms of initiative of the general organization, except nomination of officers for general election. The quorum of head-quarter meetings is packed with expressmen, saloon men, clerks, cigar-stand keepers and other similar elements.

The main object of the members has received is to keep their mouths shut outside of the meetings and let the home guards have it all their own way in the meetings.

for all of it. They are the ones that have and still control the Sailors' Union administration. They are capitalist mouthpieces that openly proclaimed that they would sooner have seen Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone hang than the end of a rope than see the constitution of the A. F. of L. change one iota.

peculiar commodity which is embodied only in flesh and blood—in the worker. Wages, therefore, are not the workers' share of the commodities they produce. Wages—the price of labor power—are the share of commodities previously produced, with which the employer purchases a certain amount of productive labor power.

engaged in handicraft production owned his tools, and the product was his. The farmer could own his land, and his yield was his. Products were for use. The worker had a measure of economic freedom. Up to 1867 the word "tramp" had not been coined.

The last half century has wrought vast changes. The inventive genius of the working class has harnessed the powers of nature, and the tool has developed into the complex machine, utilized in mine, field and factory.

Through the processes involved in capitalist evolution the social means of production have changed ownership. The workers no longer own the tools necessary for production. That ownership has become vested in the hands of a class that does not use them except as a means of exploitation.

(Continued next week.)

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

CHAPTER XV. The foregoing statement of what constitutes slavery defines it only in general terms. Something more is needed to demonstrate the underlying reason for the slavery inherent in the wages system.

duced false preconceptions of economics. This wrong conception has been fostered and accentuated by the pseudo-economic principles upon which are based the text books on political economy written by the "vulgar economists."

The secretary of the Sailors' Union, Andrew Furuseth, who has been idolized by many wage-slaves of the coast since year 1891, has rendered faithful service in promoting friendly relations between the exploited and the exploiter, and deserves more credit in the giving of possible assistance to the employer than any other labor leader of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The Sailors' Union worked in conjunction with strike-breakers in every strike that has taken place with the longshoremen and in the lumber mills of the coast within the last seven years. It has also set forth similar examples previously to this, especially in 1895 in San Francisco. It has gone so far as transporting strike-breakers to lumber camps. During all these past events Mr. Furuseth and the editor of the "Journal," Walter McArthur, have kept themselves busy in propagating that the Sailors' Union had done enough for others and it was about time that the sailors should do something for themselves.

Through the means of the method employed in the perpetration of the robbery of the workers. In chattel slavery the worker was the actual property of his exploiter. He was a chattel. That is, he was valued by his possessor as the labor power that resided in his physical body. The product of that labor power belonged to his owner, all of it. But it was to the owner's interest to keep that potentiality, and to say, in children born in the estate of chattel servitude. This required a part of the worker's product; the surplus the master appropriated as the vassal of the owner of a seigniorial estate.

The value of labor power is determined, as in the case of every commodity, by the time necessary for its production, and consequently the reproduction of a special article. Labor power itself represents as a commodity the capacity to labor of the individual already existed, and the surplus labor, the production of labor power consists in his reproduction of himself or his maintenance. Therefore the labor time requisite for the production of labor power reduces itself to that necessary for the production of his means of subsistence. In other words, the words of Marx, "the value of labor power is the value of the means of subsistence necessary for the maintenance of the worker that gives value to that product. In any given locality, at a given period, the average quantity of the means of subsistence necessary for the maintenance of the laborer is practically known."

price of a commodity, labor power included, is the amount agreed upon between buyer and seller, which his labor power for money. For so long a use of labor power so much money. But what does this transaction really signify? This: that in the money exchange for his labor power so much commodity is exchanged as much clothing, so much light, and so on.

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