

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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Poetry.

A WARNING CRY.
By MISS SHERIDAN CAREY.
Tolling from the morning gray—
Tolling, tolling through the day,
Till the spirit faints away,
Hear'd, in a trill from heaven,
By the taper's fluted light,
Tolling, tolling through the night,
Till the dim and aching sight,
Sees but shadows glancing round—
The Jew's warn him is gone,
Till the tower in scorn is seen,
Till the flying sun looks on
Gleaming slaves in stupor cast;
Tolling through the hours of pain,
Tasting hand and heart, and brain,
Rend, and severely bleed,—to gain
Blood, and shall this ever last?
Shall the spoiler seize thy wealth
Youth and hope, and strength, and health?
Name's 'Novey, man's wealth,
Shall they, shall they ever be,
Youth and hope, an April beam?
Strength, delusion! health a dream!
Blood, and shall this ever last?
Pain, and grief, and misery?
Thou who meant: Thou who meant!
Thou the mercant's heart who aghast!
Thou who, veiled in clouds, attend'st
Swift, and terrible, and strong?
Cuts thee with stony eye,
Blood, and shall this ever last?
Downed to toil, and toil—
Want, and shall this ever last?
Ye whose "confidence" is gold,
Fidre, rapacious, crafty, bold,
Who the laborer's life withhold,
Who the fruit of toil deny,
Who the starving poor destroy,
Who the weak, the old, oppress,
Treads: they shall be heard on high,
Let their ground be red with blood,
Foullest tyrants will ye go,
Tombless tread of a day,
Tampling on the Lord's bowels?
Blood, and shall this ever last?
Vengeance is the Lord's! He will
He will take the poor man's prey,
Raise the crushed, and chase despair!
Tyants, woe! THE WORLD IS JUST!

Miscellaneous.

The Grand Duke and the Jew.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
The following singular story, which was current among the English residents in St. Petersburg at the coronation of the present Emperor of Russia, has been narrated to us by a person newly arrived from that part of the continent.
In the early part of the year 1836, an English gentleman, from Amherst in the Crimea, having occasion to travel to France on business of importance, directed his course by way of Warsaw in Poland. About an hour after his arrival in that city, he quitted the tavern in which he had been taking refreshments, to take a walk through the streets. While strolling in front of one of the public buildings, he met an elderly gentleman of a grave aspect and courteous demeanor. After mutual exchange of civilities they got into conversation, during which, with the characteristic frankness of an Englishman, he told the stranger who he was, where from, and whether he was going. The other, in the most friendly manner, invited him to share the hospitalities of his house till such time as he found it convenient to resume his journey, adding with a smile that he was not improbable that he might visit the Crimea himself in the course of the year; but, perhaps, he might require a similar return; the invitation was accepted, and the Englishman was conducted to a splendid mansion, elegant without and commodious within.
Unbounded liberality on the part of the Pole, produced unlimited confidence on the part of the Englishman. The latter had a small box of jewels of great value, which he had carried with him from the time of his leaving England, and in conversation he casually mentioned his intention to deposit it in a place of security till he should be ready to go away. At the expiration of three days he prepared for his departure, and in asking for his box, how was he amazed when the old man, with a countenance exhibiting the utmost indignation, replied,
"What box?"

"Why, the box of Jew's which I gave you to keep for me."
"My dear sir, you must surely be mistaken; I never really saw or heard of such a box."

The Englishman was puzzled. After recovering himself a little, he requested he would call his wife, she having been present when he received it. She came, and on being questioned, in exact union with her husband, expressed the same surprise, and benevolently endeavored to persuade him that he was mistaken; that it was a mere hallucination. With mingled feelings of horror, astonishment, and despair, he walked out of the house and went to the tavern at which he had put up on his arrival at Warsaw. There he related his mysterious story, and learned that his inquisitive host was the richest Jew in Poland. He was advised not to delay to state his case to the Grand Duke, who, to his fortune, happened at that time to be in Warsaw.

He accordingly called upon him, and with little ceremony admitted to his audience. He briefly laid down his case, and Constantine, with a greedy ear devoured his discourse. Constantine expressed his astonishment, told him he knew the Jew, having had extensive money transactions with him—that he had always been respectable, and of an unblemished character. "However," he added, "I will use every legitimate means to unveil the mystery." So saying he called on some gentlemen who were to dine with him that day, and dispatched a messenger with a note to the Jew, requesting his presence. Aaron obeyed the summons.

"Have you no recollection of having received a box of Jew's from the hand of this gentleman?" said the Duke.

"Never, my lord," was the reply.
"Strange indeed! Are you perfectly conscious" (turning to the gentleman, "that you gave the box as stated?"

"Quite certain, my lord."

Then addressing himself to the Jew—"This is a very singular case, and I feel it my duty to use singular means to ascertain the truth; is your wife at home?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Then," continued Constantine, "there is a sheet of paper, and here is a pen; proceed to write a note to your wife in such terms as I shall dictate."

Aaron lifted the pen.
"Now," said the second Solomon, "commence by saying—'All is discovered! There is no resource left but to deliver up the box.' I have owned the fact in the presence of the Grand Duke."

A tremor shook the frame of the Jew, and he fell prostrate on his knees; but instantly recovering himself, he exclaimed—
"That is impossible, my lord! That would be directly implicating myself."

"I give you my word and honor," said Constantine, "in the presence of every one in the room, that what you write shall never be used as an instrument against you further than the effect it produces upon you. If you are innocent, you will be nothing to fear—but if you still persist in not writing it, I will hold it as a proof of your guilt."

With a trembling hand, the terrified Jew wrote on the paper, folded it up, and gave it to Constantine, who, with his own signet, gave orders to two officers were dispatched with it to his house, and when Sarah glanced over its contents, she swooned and sunk to the ground. The box was delivered up and restored to its owner—and the Jew submitted the punishment so villainously deserved. He was sent to Siberia.

THE SPARTANS.—(AN EXTRACT).—When the Spartan band had formed themselves for battle, when they knew that some twenty thousand invaders, that it was their country, and their way was slow, firm, and solemn, and as they advanced, feeling the grindings of a fraternal bond on their country's soil, they mechanically quickened their notes and step, and soon, almost running, regular, undisturbed, and unflinching rushed on the enemy. And what was the consequence? Why, wherever the band, directed by the master spirit, turned, it cut with the impetuosity of a car wheel, with respect to its way through the trembling host, and marched and counter-marched in unending slaughter, till all were broken, scattered, put to flight. A conviction of their weakness in strength, their fewness in numbers gave them strength.

A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon it may be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, an honorable abhorrence of vice, in any other form these cannot be wrested from him, and he will be better than thousands of gold and silver.

It is calculated that out of the whole population of London and the suburbs, about forty thousand subsist by thieving.

From the Liberator. THE QUESTION OF SOCIAL REFORM. MONOPOLIZED MACHINERY. To Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Dear Sir—I have examined, in previous articles, several of the false institutions and arrangements of the present false system of society, and will continue the work of analysis and criticism by reviewing one more of the brood of abominations engendered by spurious civilization. Let me once more restate, and I do so because I would draw the attention of your readers most seriously to the subject,—that the great want of humanity, the fundamental problem which the age has to solve, is a Social Reform. No profound and universal improvement in the condition of Man, no essential, moral and social elevation of all classes, can be expected, as long as the present false, corrupt and degraded social organization is permitted to exist, and by its action and influence pervade and debase mankind.—With its vile and wretched institutions of society, hired labor, anarchical competition, fraudulent commerce, monopolized machinery, &c., it engenders universal discord, the conflict of interest, strife, envious rivalry, ever-reaching fraud, and unjust selfishness. Go through the streets of our cities, seek the haunts of men, mingle with them, and see the effects which a satanic system of society produces upon them. The common and ruling passion called out by this society is the greedy and all absorbing desire of wealth, or lust of gain; the worship of the 'almighty dollar' is the true religion of the day. See these pale and anxious faces, the keen distrustful eye, which seems to say, 'where is my prey?' and behind which, the soul, withdrawn with itself, is wrapped in utter selfishness; see the dissolute habits, and the grossness, the wranglings, the higgling and bargaining, the contempt of man for man, the universal distrust, the reciprocal hates and curses—see all this, see the whole and the real state of things; and then reflect what a universal conviction, and how many ideas of universal justice, philanthropy, the love of man, and the desire of his social salvation, can be instilled into the minds of men, who are acted upon by such influences, and what general improvement, what social elevation can be effected, so long as the present social condition, with its paralyzing and frightful influences, is permitted to exist, and school and train humanity from the cradle to the grave in all its abominations.

Yes, a SOCIAL REFORM, and the establishment of an entirely new System of Society on earth, is the condition, sine qua non, of the elevation of Human Race to justice, dignity and philanthropy, and the success of the various reforms and aspirations for which so many generous souls are laboring in the present age.

But, to return from this digression. Let us examine one more of the operations of Spurious Civilization, which has been put in place in these latest of times, and which has been most effectual in spoiling and degrading the Producing Classes, and of subjecting to the Industrial Feudalism that is now in process of organization in the present age, under the control of a few capitalists, and the consequent and inevitable result of a very small minority of capitalists, controlled by them, and made to work against the mass, instead of working for them.

The question is one of rather an intricate nature—at least it seems so, as our politicians appear to understand nothing about it—and it is worthy of a careful analysis, particularly as it furnishes a true solution for the Tariff Question, which is now revived only in one aspect—namely, of protection to the master manufacturer, and not to the laborer, who also should be protected, but who is not by our one-sided tariffs, for monopolized machinery, which works against the operatives, and free competition among them, cut down the price of wages, and thus take from them their only property, which is their Labor. The present system of Tariffs is evidently one sided as they protect the property of the Capitalists only, and not that of the poor man.

Monopolized Machinery works more inventively against the laborer, than the national debt and the draining of Britocracy united.—Its influence can be exercised in a republic as in a monarchy, and what a prognostication for the future condition and welfare of the working classes in our own country, where the rapidity of gain is perhaps greater than in England, and the cunning of money-making more inventively!

Machinery began to be introduced upon an extensive scale in England about 1788. The inventions of Watt and Arkwright gave the decided impetus. At that period, there was machinery equal to the labor of twelve millions of men; at the present time, it is estimated that the machinery of Great Britain can do the work of six hundred millions of men.—

With such gigantic increased means of production, would it not be supposed that the Laboring Classes would be rendered more comfortable as a great deal more is produced? Certainly, but directly the reverse is the case; these classes are reduced to the most dire poverty, to the most hopeless dependence and servitude. Wages or the price of labor, and, as a consequence, this means of subsistence and comfort, are reduced at least one-third what they were in 1788, and the most brutalizing toil and semi-starvation are the lot of the poor 'sons of industry.'

Let us explain the operation of monopolized machinery by a simple practical illustration which will easily be understood, and which makes it clear that in the operation of this principle lies the secret of the increasing misery of the Working Classes in modern times. We will suppose that a hundred weavers, working with hand looms, can weave a hundred yards of cloth in a day. Perfect machinery has not been invented, and the master manufacturer, in order to conduct his business must employ these one hundred men, with whose labor he cannot dispense, and pay them fair wages—that is, enough to place them and their families above want. It is not easy to obtain laborers in sufficient numbers when there is no laboring machinery, and this produces some slight competition among the masters manufacturers, which keeps up the price of labor. But soon machinery is perfected, power-looms are invented. With these new looms, the laborers can produce five times as much, say 500 yards of cloth per day. The laborers have not the means of buying the machinery; the manufacturer alone can purchase it, and he does so, and introduces it into his establishment. The product of the operatives is now five times as great as it was; they receive five times as much wages as they did. Or suppose that the mark value of the 500 yards of cloth is not five times as great as the 100 yards manufactured by hand looms, will the 100 men receive an increase of wages in proportion to the increase in the value of the product? No. Will they get any higher wages than they did when their product was only one hundred yards per day? No. The manufacturer will say to the laborers—"These 500 yards of cloth are my property; the machinery which produced it is my machinery; and the profits of it are mine. Give you to work for me, and I give you fair wages, as much as you can get anywhere else, and I can give you no more."

This is the decision of the master-manufacturer, from which there is no appeal. If the laborers could have bought the machinery and owned the profits of their labor, and the increased product of the additional 500 yards. In this case, the machinery would have worked for them, but being owned by the capitalist who was able to purchase it, it works for him.

Let us suppose again, that in addition to the five-fold income of productive power, new improvements are made, which the master-manufacturer introduces, so that the field of production are increased another five-fold,—enabling the 100 men to produce 25 times as much as they did, or 12500 yards, say 25 times as much as they did. Now, with this immense increase of product, will there be a corresponding increase in the price of wages, or the pay for labor? Not at all. The machinery is owned as before by the capitalist, and not by those who work it: he hires the laborers as before, and pays them 'fair wages,' that is, the lowest price to which a free competition cuts down the price of work.

But now comes the crisis for the working classes; for at this point—that is, of an overstocked market—commence the uncertainties of finding employment, the decrease of wages and the appalling competition of iron and steam with human nerve and sinew.

The immensely increased product exceeds the demand, the market is glutted, and the cloth cannot be sold as fast as it is manufactured. What does the master-manufacturer or rather, under the circumstances, what is he forced to do? The 100 men he employs make more cloth than can be sold; as a consequence, he must either destroy or put aside his machinery, or else must turn off his laborers. Iron and steam work for him, and he has iron and muscle, and interest, which is the only guide in all business affairs, decides of course that the machinery shall be kept, and the laborer turned away. If but one half of the cloth can be sold then one half of the laborers are discharged, and so in proportion to a greater or lesser demand in the market. The half the laborers who remain are glad to work for their former wages, though they produce 25 times as much as before, but this boon is not granted them, and the monstrous anomaly is presented, that just in proportion as the labor of the working classes is rendered productive, just in proportion is the uncertainty of regular employment in-

creased, and a wages cut down. Let us see how these opposites are produced.

The laborers, who are thrown out of employment from over production, are reduced to their families to utter destitution. Then they beg the way of free competition—the dread of the poor law, men forced by starvation to sell their labor, the discharged laborers obtain work. The discharged laborers, to the master manufacturer, and offer to work for less wages than those retained, which places they endeavor to fill, or they go to some other manufactory, and strive to drive their fellow-workmen there from their posts, by undebating them in the labor market.

Self interest and the opposition of rival manufacturers in business, induce or force them to accept the lowest offer of the laborers, and endeavor to employ those who seek work or relief, those in their employ to the rate that others are willing to take. Every additional improvement in labor saving machinery renders fewer hands necessary to the capitalists, and increase the competition among the laborers for employment, until finally they sink into the lowest depths of poverty and helpless servitude.

This begins and is prosecuted, in the field of industry, a War, whose weapons are want and starvation, and whose fruits are the subjection of Labor to Capital, and the filling up of a few fortunes upon the misery and degradation of the multitude. And this war is taking the place of the older war of the bayonet and the cannon on the bloody battle-field, and is destined to end in a grand system of industrial tyranny and Feudalism, as the latter has always ended in a military tyranny and Feudalism.

This brief sketch shows us the operation of monopolized machinery, or machinery in the hands of the few, which works against instead of for the many.

In Association, or the Combined Order, an entirely different system prevails. The tools, fixtures, manufactories, machinery, are represented by stock, divided into shares, like our railroads. This stock is owned by those who by their capital or labor have made the improvements. A fair and just interest is paid on the same, and the balance of the product goes to those who perform the labor. Those who found the Association will generally furnish the capital which to do so, or will soon be able to purchase the stock, so that the soil and machinery will belong to those who cultivate and work them.

The choice of occupations, the right of labor, and the entire profits of labor, (except the interest paid on the stock) are guaranteed to every person—man, woman and child—and the wages system or the custom of one person being hired to another, is entirely obsolete. Supposing under this system the members of the Association, who are associated persons, introduce machinery as did the Capitalist, let us suppose that power looms (to continue the illustration) are introduced, and that those who work them can produce five times as much, that is, five yards, or the value thereof. There is no capitalist, or master-manufacturer, to say—"This cloth is my property—I hire you to work for me, and I give you fair wages for your labor." No—the workmen who produce the cloth own it, because they own the machinery, and they divide it equally among themselves. They are consequently five times richer than before, collectively and individually. They pay interest upon the cost of machinery introduced, which is added to the stock of the Association, and the agent is fairly remunerated for his improvements or discovery.

Let us suppose a further increase of machinery, power, say, before fire-wood, so that the workmen can weave twenty-five times as much as at first. Will they receive a corresponding remuneration for their labor? Certainly. The product being twenty-five times greater than it was before machinery was introduced, the producers will receive twenty-five times as much real value.

Under such a system, the property and welfare of the producer will be increased in proportion to new inventions that improve the machinery, but under the present system, they decrease in about the same ratio. Universal prosperity, with its blessings of education and refinement, will be the result of the first, as general poverty, with its sources of ignorance and disorder, is of the latter.

I spoke of Tariffs in the beginning of the article; the present system protects the master-manufacturer or capitalist of our country against the overwhelming competition foreign manufacturers, backed up by large capital and low wages. This is proper, because manufacturing industry ought to be developed in every country. But now we should discover the means of rendering the Tariff compound in its action—so that it should protect the laborer, the laborer, as well as the master, against the capitalist. If the latter should be shielded against the war of foreign competition, the former, the laborer, should also be protected against some competition, or competition

among the laboring classes themselves, and of monopolized machinery against them. But, alas! the poor laborer has no voice in the public press; without wealth or influence, he has none in our statements and leading policies, who can work for those only who wield influence and can work for them.

Very truly yours, A. BARNES.

Labor in New-York.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES, CONDITIONS AND REWARDS.

No. XII.—THE JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.

The Printing business is one of the most important and interesting in the world. It is a noble art, and disseminates far and wide, intelligence of interest to individuals, communities and States.—highly beneficial to every other branch of labor, and of the utmost utility in all civilized organizations of men. It is the great vehicle through which we survey the vast Universe of knowledge, and the grand impetus by which the mind is cultivated and enlarged.

There are in this City about two hundred and fifty Printing establishments, or Printing Offices as they are more usually termed, from the great Mammoth concerns with an investment of half a million, to the Lilliputian garret offices, whose type, press, &c., would not bring fifty dollars at auction. Printing is usually divided into three branches—Book-Printing and Publishing, Newspaper and Periodical Printing, Card and Job Printing. These united departments of the art employ not less than sixteen hundred persons, including regular journeymen, apprentices, &c. Of these by far the larger portion are engaged in the Book and Newspaper offices; and of the mass, one-third are foreigners from the British Islands and Canada, with a sprinkling of French and German; one-third are from the surrounding States and country, and one-third are native-bred New-Yorkers.

Type-setting, termed composition among Printers, in all Book offices and most of the Newspapers and Periodicals is paid for by the piece. On Book-work and Periodicals the average rate is about 10 cents for a line, and twenty-seven cents for manuscript, per thousand ems. On Daily Papers—Evening, twenty-eight cents; Morning, thirty-two cents.—These rates enable a competent workman, steadily employed, to realize nine, twelve and fifteen dollars per week, according as he labors on Book-work, an Evening or a Morning paper. Some offices employ their workmen, for a portion of them, by the week, of which we shall speak by and by.

Press-work on the hand-press—and by which the majority of the books are executed—is a branch distinct from composition, and so retained in Book Offices; but in Jobbing Offices it is common for Workmen to understand and perform both branches.

In Jobbing Offices men employed by the piece earn variously six, seven, nine and twelve dollars weekly, fully employed. In Card and Jobbing Offices where the finer specimens of work are executed good workmen will make twelve and fifteen dollars—but the business is not so free from steadiness, and the average yearly earnings among the best workmen do not exceed six dollars per week.

Xylographic Printing, or printing in colors, has not here attained the perfection to which it has arrived in the Old World; and although we have seen some very respectable specimens of the art executed in this city, yet they are deficient in richness, delicacy and finish. In every instance, save American, the xylographic printing affords excellent wages; a competent workman being able to earn his fifteen or eighteen dollars per week.

Although there is very little, if any, regular apprenticeship to the business now, every Printing Office has its quota of boys, ranging in number from ten to twenty, or more, according to the method and extent of its operations. These boys receive from 10 to 15 cents per week, for one or two years—when, if they have become at all skillful in the art of typesetting, they are permitted to work on their own book—as two-thirds, at 18 3/4 and 30 cents per thousand, and thus out of their legitimate places regular journeymen. If the boy has become remarkably quick and correct in composition, he can readily obtain a situation at from five to seven dollars per week in every instance, during the place of another, and not unfrequently that of a man of family. This is an evil with which the journeymen are forced to contend at odds, as this class of interlopers is constantly accumulating from the surrounding country and by foreign influx.

One tenth of the whole body of Printers is employed on the Daily Papers; seven-tenths on Book-work and Periodicals, and the remainder on Xylographic and other Job-printing. The following estimate of the proportions of their various earnings, and stability of employment, is believed to be very nearly correct:—One-tenth earn ten, twelve, fourteen and eighteen dollars per week, with constant employment; one tenth earn eight, nine, ten and twelve dollars per week, with constant employment; one and two tenths of the year; four-tenths earn six, seven, eight, nine and ten dollars per week, two-thirds being unemployed from four to ten weeks; and a majority of the balance three months out of the twelve. The remaining four-tenths are paid from 25 to 30, three, four

and five dollars per week, and with a very few exceptions have steady employment.

This is a Typographical Society in this City, chartered by the Legislature we believe in 1818.—It is a benevolent Institution, but powerless to fix and support a uniform scale of prices, having acquiesced in the insertion of a clause in their charter, which action is effectually controlled. Its numbers, about 250 members, but is not popular with the majority of workmen.

Very soon after the incorporation of this society the employers generally took advantage of the clause spoken of, and gradually so reduced the wages and enlarged the number of boys, that the majority of the journeymen were forced to work for 20 cents per thousand of setting the field. Being members of the Society, they departed from acting as a body, and individuals, preferring the latter alternative, betook themselves to other modes of gaining a livelihood. From that time to this the Journeymen have made many attempts to improve their condition, with only partial success, until in the Spring of 1836 a successful effort was made, and the Typographical Association, organized a few years previous, then a general strike was proclaimed, and a strike of considerable success; so much so as to warrant a belief that the remuneration of the workmen would be permanently improved. A happy influence was immediately felt, in the elevation of the character and the improvement of the circumstances of its members, which had not previously been remarked.—Through inactivity and neglect, as well as the competition among Employers and the ruinous system of two-thirds, which the Association has since broken down, it ultimately crumbled to pieces, and the strike fell to the present standard,—but one Book Establishment and eight or nine of the Daily papers paying what are considered full prices.

The Journeymen Printers are many of them behind no other class of Mechanics in industry intelligence and respectability. As a body they pride themselves on personal appearance and are not unfrequently "sleek" in their associations—many preferring to pay from three to five dollars per week for stock, for gentler accommodations, (settling in home) by whose cost according to their cloth. As a consequence, this class is seldom overstocked with money. Others, however, studying economy, hire permanent lodgings at from 75 cents to \$1 per week, and supply the wants of the inner man from the cheap tables of the various Eating Houses. Among this portion are found most of those who have no permanent situations—who live by sabbag, as it is termed, on the Daily Papers, and rushing out their contributions on the arrival of a steamer, to the Custom office, where they are sold for the price of Dickens's or Sue's latest literary wonder. In flourishing times these men earn from seven to ten dollars per week.

Journeymen who have families live well or ill, according as they have or have not permanent situations. The condition of that man who is compelled to run from office to office, obtaining a week's work here and a few days' employment there, is not one to be envied. It is only those who have steady situations, living comfortably, and in not a few instances in a certain state of gentility. These latter are almost invariably Americans.

Not more than one in twenty among the Journeymen ever become proprietor of establishments; and these are usually the result of two or more, who have accumulated a few hundred dollars, by saving together, and then starting a new office, where they work hard, as they have done before. But even among these, though their circumstances may be in the course of years materially improved, very few ultimately acquire wealth.

Some Newspaper Establishments retain their hands by the week, of which we promised to speak, and while many employ only by the piece, there is an established rate of weekly wages calculated by nearly all, viz: ten dollars in the Evening, and fourteen dollars on Morning papers. A few of these offices, however, hire their hands at a considerably lower stipend; and this is effected by the cupidity of the employer and the desire of strangers to secure permanent employment. Most of the hands working in those offices are foreigners, and two-thirds from the country, and the wages given are five, seven, and nine dollars.

Many of the city journeymen are of a locomotive temper, and in the habit of seeking their bread and salt at particular seasons, to meet (more or less) the City Legislatures of the South and West. They return late in the Spring from the various fields of their Winter campaign, and generally with well-filled purses, which they expend at their leisure during the summer.

Many of our office boys, who are taken from the fields of passage, to procure a fresh supply. These not familiar with the Printing business would very naturally suppose that the journeymen employed in the great mammoth establishments were particularly fortunate about their brethren—occupying the Printer's only 21 Dollars, the Ten Cents, the Four Dollars and the Pound. But the men who control and enjoy the vast pecuniary revenues of some at least of these great concerns have never yet been taken with any unwise nepotism concessions to their workmen, which might betray profusion or weakness of feeling. And while the earnings of men employed other Book offices do not

less than 1/4 fourth of the business, average eight dollars per week, the average earnings of their compositors do not exceed one dollar per diem. We feel bound to state here that the immense establishment of the Methodist Book Concern uniformly pays full prices.

As a general rule, the largest wages are made on the daily papers, but the toil is also in proportion; and on Morning papers peculiarly laborious—the men working nightly to one and two o'clock in the morning. This severely taxes the constitution, as the palid features of a majority of the workman bear witness. The earnings of Journeymen Printers, as has been shown, are very unequal—and will some, perhaps a fourth of those above twenty-one years, are in the receipt of five, six and seven hundred dollars per annum, the remainder, or three-fourths, live upon three hundred, three hundred and fifty, four hundred, and four hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. E. J. You—You solicit facts in regard to Journeymen Printers. Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that in some of the largest stereotype offices in the city, the employers are in the habit of withholding a part of the wages of Journeymen—in some instances one-third—as a fund upon which to do business. Of course, journeymen, who are not understood that no one must demur, or his situation is lost. Independently of the direct inconvenience to the employed, this system begets a species of favoritism most unjust and outrageous. Thus, if a man has a balance due him of a hundred dollars, he will receive the full work; while a man whose circumstances may oblige him to be urgent for his money, will be kicked out, or put off with the least work.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor for.—The abolition of idleness, want and oppression; the prevalence of industry, virtue and peace.

LOVELL, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

Factory Operatives.

We regret that a certain class in our community who profess to cherish a great regard for the working people of our country, should be so ready to denounce and misrepresent every movement which has for its object the benefit of the factory operatives.

The great reformatory influences which are at work in this age—scrutinizing all their institutions and protesting against their errors, have led the philanthropist and christian to turn their attention to the effects of the manufacturing enterprise upon the prosperity of the country, and the result of their investigation has proved unfavorable to the system as it now exists, and consequently they are laboring to show the world the futility of perpetuating an evil so vast and big with the seeds of vice, crime and poverty, and individual and national degradation. In the face of these great and vital trials, a portion of the people, stimulated by self aggrandizement and a spirit of commercial competition, are endeavoring to put forth with their power, to stifle the advances of light and knowledge upon this important subject. A portion of the press are very active in their warfare against the humane spirit of reform, which is agitating the social, political and religious world and urging the practical adoption of those great principles of "equal rights, and christian justice, under the same of which the people have long suffered degraded and religion become a mockery, ready to sanction the popular frauds, wrongs and oppressions of society. To us it is surprising, that conductors of public journals, calling themselves friends of the operatives, should in the face of their boasting declarations have the hardihood to defend the very causes which are so loudly assailing their own labors and principles. We do not know but they will continue thus to insult the good sense of the New England Workmen and Women, and this liberal humanism and philanthropy, eye christianity; but if we may be allowed to judge anything from the "signs of the times" the day is not far distant, when their real designs and motives will be fully known and appreciated by the very class they are so active in deluding.

Many of our friends are endeavoring to find such individuals, through their organs appealing to the wants and prejudices of a hard working mechanic and operative with all the zeal of philanthropy, to resist with indignation, every effort of labor reform, because it exposes the true condition of labor as it now exists, and seeks to benefit and elevate the laborer by showing the true evils and their causes, under which he is so long suffering. We have seen men and women, within the hearing of our Voice, to beware of the wily stratagems of such disguised impostors of misused power and oppression. We ask every independent and free minded operative, who it is that can be considered "free industry's" true friends? Is it he who aids over the wrongs and errors of society, and who is so ready to denounce the man and woman, within the hearing of our Voice, to beware of the wily stratagems of such disguised impostors of misused power and oppression. We ask every independent and free minded operative, who it is that can be considered "free industry's" true friends? Is it he who aids over the wrongs and errors of society, and who is so ready to denounce the man and woman, within the hearing of our Voice, to beware of the wily stratagems of such disguised impostors of misused power and oppression. We ask every independent and free minded operative, who it is that can be considered "free industry's" true friends? Is it he who aids over the wrongs and errors of society, and who is so ready to denounce the man and woman, within the hearing of our Voice, to beware of the wily stratagems of such disguised impostors of misused power and oppression.

Mr. J. C. GLENN.—We call the attention of the Friends of Reform, to this able advocate of the people's rights, who is ready and willing to serve them as a lecturer on the various subjects which agitate and interest the laboring community. We are authorized to state that his removal to Lowell is beyond a doubt; and any persons or Associations can procure his services by addressing a letter to this office. Duxbury, on Merrimack Street, has just published a beautiful little volume, entitled "The Birthday Girl," compiled from some of the sweetest poems that ever graced the literary world; by Mrs. J. S. F. Lunt. Our worthy friends in this little work, is the union of a considerable degree of sentiment and sense.

may administer a quietus proit shall anger "our glorious institutions" and disturb the swarms of apostolic hunters and patriotic plunderers, who have legitimately descended from the old ancestry of divine rulers and natural born sovereigns, and who have ever trampled upon the industry, natural rights, and consciences of those whom error and tyranny have placed within their control, and whose lessons have ever been, "obedience to the powers that be?" Can such be friendly to the interests of the laboring classes, and be extolled as philanthropists and christians while the sound and human philosophy of the labor reformers, who are just entering the neglected field, is scorned and despised? Is it why some die a fearful death, who watches the rising sun, and in view of perils, urges his colleagues to action and vigilance; that is entitled to the appellation of a true and faithful man.

The true friend to the working people of our country, is he who points out the many seductive influences which are robbing labor of its just reward, and filling the land with poverty and crime, and who, by every opportunity, presses the onward strides of capital against unprotected labor, and he who lends a cheerful cooperation to every reform which is calculated to bless mankind, by bringing about the only state of society, in which labor will be respected, honored and dignified and the laborer made happy—that in which capital and labor shall be united in the bonds of mutual interests.

Labor Reform Meetings at the City Hall.

On Sunday last the City Hall was well filled to hear the remarks of John Clure, on practical christianity. The services are spoken of by those present, as well worthy the noble and christian object, of elevating humanity by dealing justly with all men and ceasing to oppress the unfortunate.

TUESDAY EVENING, the Hall was thronged at an early hour, to consider the "ten hour system" and respond to the Manchester meetings.—The proceedings were of a most interesting and interesting nature, and were presided over by the Manchester meeting, which is the calling of a convention of manufacturers and operatives from all parts of the manufacturing country, to mutually agree upon a plan of reduction in the hours of labor. If the manufacturers will take no notice of this just proposition, the next step will be petition for Legislative interference, and if this is ineffective, the last resort will be a general organ of the country, and its natural resources which monopoly has not been able to fish from the people. No person can show us a single feature in the American system of manufacturing that is more republican than England, and should it be suffered to continue, as our population increases, the same results will inevitably follow.

We occasionally receive papers returned from subscribers with something like the following note upon the margin, "Please discontinue and I will pay when your agent comes round." We do not know but this may seem right to some people, and that they possess benevolent souls; but to our idea of justice, it is a very different matter. We do not know but this may seem right to some people, and that they possess benevolent souls; but to our idea of justice, it is a very different matter. We do not know but this may seem right to some people, and that they possess benevolent souls; but to our idea of justice, it is a very different matter.

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Boston, Dec. 1.

For the Week.

FAIRLY YOUNG.—Will ask the indulgence of yourself and readers, while I occupy a few moments of their attention with some remarks upon the progress of that cause which, I trust, mutually interests us. It may be cheering to know that such the timely aid of a growing city, surrounded by the ever-present necessity to toil on or starve, there is a brave handful of working reformers who could do something for the happiness and improvement of the laboring portion of their country, who can find a little time from their daily avocations to consult together, to consider and devise means by which they might oppress may find some relief.

In Boston we have heard your Voice, and we rejoice at the sound thereof. We are glad to know that you are placed upon an eminence, where we ever have confidence in your stability, and we shall do what we can to keep you there.

In order that I may not trouble you with a long article, I will bend my remarks to one of your articles in which we are enlisted, and with your leave, I will take every opportunity to consider other features of our movement.

In all the meetings and Conventions which the Working Men have held, it has been admitted generally that there is a great want of votes among those whose condition we desire to see improved; this fact has been sincerely deprecated by all hands. There can be no concert of action, or agreement upon modes of action, for want of a voice of confidence among the producers, manifested in regard to a proposal for any general movement designed to secure justice to the mass. The want of union has stared us in the face and met us at every turn which we have sought to fix upon any practicable method to accomplish our purpose. We have seen that the great mass of the Working people have been more disposed and better prepared to devour each other, rather than to lend a helping hand. There has been a total want of brotherhood among them, no connecting link between one and another to make them realize the fact that "we are all brethren." This want of union has stood before us like an insurmountable barrier, to oppose all progress. How to overcome it is now the question. It is a question well worthy the serious and candid consideration of every friend of the Working Men's reform. It is a question which has occupied the thoughts and been the subject of investigation of a few friends in this city for some time past. We have endeavored to discover some plan, practicable and feasible—which would create the desired union, we have been ready to despair of ever accomplishing anything for the permanent benefit of the Working Man.

We believe we have at length matured a plan—discovered the secret which reveals to us how, by a very simple process; with patience and perseverance, the Working men of woman too, if you please, may be so perfectly organized into a union, that in a few years their name shall be "legion" and their power "Protective."

We would establish a "Working Men's Protective Union," composed of as many divisions as the Workingmen please to organize, to be numbered according to the date of their organization. A Constitution for this Union has been prepared. The first Division has been organized in Boston, and the Constitution and is making encouraging progress. We already observe among its members a union of feeling and friendship growing up, which it has not been our fortune to observe among Workingmen before; we feel encouraged—and are anxiously waiting for the knowledge of our organization to be extended to every town, where we have a friend to bring up in every town where an interest is felt for our reform. The Constitution of the Union will best explain the details of this plan. I wish you might find room for it in your paper. We have copies of it printed in a complete form, which we should be happy to furnish to those who desire to study or use it. We do not pretend that it is absolutely perfect in all its details, and yet we firmly believe it is the best plan for a Union that has yet been devised.

We see by the proceedings of the industrial Congress assembled recently in New York that they have adopted many of the main features of our Constitution in the plan they propose for organizing the Workingmen of the country. This plan we propose for as a test; and we believe it will command the respect and understanding of every considerate friend of the Workingman as a plain, practical, commonsense method of uniting in bonds of brotherhood those who are now struggling single handed against wealth and powerful combinations.

As I said before, I may find occasion to say more through your paper, and I shall have concerning this plan and the provisions of the Constitution of the "Working Men's Protective Union." What I have now said may suffice to call the attention of your readers to the subject. Let the thoughtful, the benevolent, the philanthropic, the self-denying, the zealous working man and working woman of New England, who have been engaged in

