

ad people. But it is mostly the al to Reason kind which, taken towith the tapeworm organiza-esy have, will never accomplish as for the wage workers. e of living are increasing here, but are not. The Southern Pacific and men are talking of organizing w more about it in the future. Will let you (N. Y.) Co aty Vate

"Experienced velvet workers are wanted in South Manchester, Ct. High

Superintendent at Chiny Brothers verter mil in South Manchester, Ct. A strike took place there last summer on account of the two-loom system. Next Saturday two men are expected to arrive in New York to take the strikers' place. It is a Yerk to take the strikers' place. It is a case of contract and pauper labor. This matter should be promptly brought to the attention of the readers in Germany, and of the Commissioners of Im on. It is a case of luring work migr ingmen fro tences, and then utilizing their foreig m sbroad under false pre elplessness to lower wages here.

advertisement appears in a German paper that has just reached me from

always to be found on the side of cor porations. "The issue of 'Government by Injunction' is the one which gives laboring men wages. Easy and cheap opportunity to acquire your own home. Apply to Richard Mommers, Cologne, P. O. 5946." The said Richard Mommers is the Superintendent at Chiny Brothers' velvet the most concern in this campaign. Asked by Mr. William Hefti, District President

and exact facts. I return the lie to Mr. Rodenberg and say that he did say to me that he was in favor of government by injunction, and when he says that he did not make such a statement he deliberately and maliciously lies.

"Mr. Rodenberg declares in this campaign that he individually is opposed to the evil of government by injunction. I defy Mr. Rodenberg or any of his friends to show where his party either in national, state, congressional or county convention ever adopted a declaration against government by injunction any-where in the United States.

but they were expressions of regret and sorrow for the sake of the men who had left, and thus put themselves out of the movement, not for the party which pursued the even tenor of its way undisturbed by their defections. In short, I found a real revolutionary movement-a movement of fighters who in the eager rush forward to the conflict, have no time to waste a thought on the timid camp followers whom the whirl of the struggle had for a moment thrown out of their natural position and into the van of the fight. I met the tyrant De Leon whom a way exposed their treachery to the work-

about \$150, and though holding to the much despised "De Leon tactics" yet

gained votes. The Australian tax amendment was lost by a large vote, and its supporters will be blaming the Democrats for the defeat, so to get even they will go to H. O. Wolcott and his barrel.

Our friends and our enemies have alike been correct in their reasoning on the .The other amendments carried-disfranchisement and all. The "Socialist' paramount importance of the pre party failed to point out the disfranchise give force and direction to the hammer's ment movement to the workers and in this blows, to illumine the mists of bogus and visionary Socialism that seeks to becloud

mblem.

Our enemies, in their attempts to injure the movement, invariably seek to strike it in its vital spot-the press. And when the Party membership repelled those attacks upon the Party's life, they manifested an alertness to the importance of the press to the movement.

88. To

unsterdam, N. T., Nov. 13.—The of-al canvass of Montgomery county of De Leon 53 votes. Corregan, S. P. 1906, 48; Hanford, S. D. P., 1900, Hanford, S. D. P., 1902, 28.

is, Nov. 11.-The vote in inneapolis shows a good increase wer the vote of 1900 and the indica-ons are that we have a large wole in a Bints. We have been unable to get any definite account of the vote for an Lear, our candidate for governor, yet, but hope to in a few days. Harmond, our candidate for governor,

amond, our candidate for mayor ed 704 votes, this of course, is not cial. Our vote for mayor in 1900

tes of 30 Per cent. in Mess county, Celerado.

Junction, Col., Nov. 8. -Th on is over and our vote shows a increase. Last year the straight mease county was 102, this year 121, a gain of 30 per cent, and this to the counterfeit Socialist party a organized here last July to reap the genuine Socialist party-st Labor Party-had sown.

Utica Increases Vote. N. Y., Nov. 18.-The v as follows, from what can be learned to-day: For assembly, F. W. Temer, I. L. P., 127; George Bingelt, S. D. P., T. This means an increase of about for us, and a decrease of 10 for our forms street friends.

Lowell, Mass

Liste, Nov. 15.—The Social-sty vote here is: Governor, 185: lieutenant governor, 196: moretary of state, O'Fih-merer, Nagler, 215: audi-194: attorney general, 194: attorney general, 194: attorney general,

SWITCHMEN'S TROUBLE.

Chicago, Nov. 12.-The dispute be-tween the railroad managers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen over the question of wages for switchme Chicago yards has been settled

amicably. Agreements were made last night by all the rairoads in the city except the Rock Island, conceding an increase of three cents an hour for helpers and four of

three cents an hour for helpers and four cents an hour for foremen, which is one-half cent an hour over the St. Paul rate as proposed by the managers. The new rates, which will go into force November 15, are: Day foremen, 31 cents per hour; night foremen, 33 cents; day helpers, 28 cents; night helpers, 30 cents an hour. As Chicago sets the trandard for all the priminal marks in standard for all the principal yards in the West the new schedule affects over 10,000 men.

Extend Demands.

Denver, Col., Nov. 12.-Having re-ceived a telegram from Grand Master Morrissey announcing the advance in wages granted switchmen by Chicago railroads, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last night decided to demand a twenty per cent. increase from the Union Pacific and Colorado Southern

allways. A committee will leave Denver for Omaha to-day to confer with Union Pacific Officers. All the divisions of the Union Pacific and Colorado Southern will The lodge to which most of the Denver and Rio Grande switchmen belong will take action.

pread to starving men, and when John P. Morgan and Mother Jones, National Or-ganizers of United Mine Workers of America, were hurled into prison and locked up without being given a trial by

jury, for contempt of court; and when John P. Reese, State President of Iowa of United Mine Workers of America, was put in jail on a foolish contempt charge for exercising the right of free speech, guaranteed to us in the Constitution of our country.

"The national convention of United Mine Workers decided by resolution that the 10th day of last May should be called Injunction Day and that no organized laboring man should support any candidate for Congress who is not pledged to work and vote against Government by Injunction. Kern is pledged against Government by Injunction. Rodenberg is unpledged and has expressed himself is favoring it.

"We therefore ask every trades union ist to vote for Hon. Fred. J. Kern for reelection from a union standpoint." The circular from which these extracts

are taken was signed: "Peter Diamond. sident National Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association; Charles Neshit, District President; Thomas Powell, District Secretary.' This circular brought forth the following attack upon Hefti, by Rodenburg: "An Open Letter to Organized Labor. "My attention has been called to a currilous circular under the caption 'Rodenberg No Friend of Organized Labor,' signed by certain Democratic offi-cials of the National Mine Managers' and Assistants' Mutual Aid Asociation. was the intention of the authors of this piece of nefarious and contemptible work to distribute these circulars on the eve of

lection at a time when it would be im-

possible for me or my friends to reply

to the cowardly charges contained there-

"Fellow-miners, it is now a question

of veracity between Mr. Rodenberg and myself in this matter, and I want you to say by your votes next Tuesday whethe you believe Mr. Rodenberg or myself. "Wm. Hefti.

State of Illinois, St. Clair County .- 88. "William Hefti, being first duly sworn on oath, says that he has read the above statement, and knows the contents there of, and states that the contents thereof and all statements and averments there-in contained, are true in substance and

"Wm. Hefti. "State of Illinois, St. Clair County .- ss. "Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of November, A. D. 1902. "M. W. Borders, Notary Public."

The third act was the defeat of Kern by Rodenburg. We have just heard from St. Clair

county, returns as follows: 208 straight rotes in county for State ticket and 161 for Congressional candidate. From this you will see that the Kern Rodenberg fight cut some figure and that the work of the fakirs told. It was

fierce. Money and beer flowed freely.

The great increase of crime and suicide in London is noteworthy, in view of the fact that it happens simultane

ously with the decrease in wages and an increase in unemployment. For sometime past the conditions of the English working class has been such as to cause alarm among capitalist au-thorities. A London commercial newspaper of considerable prominence not so very long ago argued that the conditions of the working class pointed to a decline in the prosperity which England had been enjoying for the past few years. In view of these facts the capitalist explanation that the increase of crime and suicide in London is but the reaction attending the coronatio exercises is peurile indeed.

Kangaroo at Salt Lake City told me ing class. They also failed to accept the other day "had driven hundreds of thousands of men out of the party." was surprised to find that and struck me as a somewhat chirpy old class movement. gentleman, with an inordinately developed bump of family affection-a new sort of "Socialist of the Chair," who stated a politico-sociological proposilass.

tion, which scalps a traitor or reveals a corruption, with as little personal feeling as moves a mathematician or a surgeon in the dissecting room.

Permit me also to say that in one respect the S. L. P. is thoroughly American; it has its full share of the American national disease-Swellhead When the average S. L. P. man asks me now what I think of America I have got into the habit of replying that I don't think much of it, and it does me good to watch the dazed, mystified ex-

pression that creeps across his face. Then after a while his face clears up and I know then that he has said to "Well, Connolly is only himself: Irishman after all, and of course he nows no better."

I was once engaged in an agitation in Dublin against an increase of 12 cents per week in the rents of some cottage property in Bark street, and one of the speakers told the tenants that "the twenty millions of the Irish race in America, the Irish under the Southern Cross of Australia, and away upon the lonely veldt of South Africa." were watching them-watching to see if we would pay that 12 cents extra per week, and I thought to myself that that kind of heroics which makes one imagine that he and his are the center of the universe was confined to Ireland, but I do not think so now. Amer ica has robbed us of that, as she has

robbed us of Tammany Hall, saloon controlled politics, slave-driving politicians and other Irish products acclimatized in America.

One thing that I have noticed in count gives S. L. P. this y America is that despite all we Irish In 1900 we received 640.

the challenge of the S. L. P. regarding the two parties' position, thus proving that they are traitors to the working Smash the fakirs! The Weekly, Monthly and, after them The Daily People, will be a factor in bringing solidarity among the working

Speed the day!

CAPITALIST "GRATITUDE."

Labor Receives Nothing But a Printed Notice for Increased Output.

Special to The Daily People. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 16 .- The New York

Central Railroad car shops, located at West Albany, are the largest and most highly developed capitalistic industrial plant in Albany county. A bulletin recently posted in a number of conspicuous places about the concern shows the generosity of the managers to their wage slaves. A year ago the employees, in order to get out the required amount of work, had to work a reat deal of overtime. An employe inform ed the writer that nearly one-half of the

entire force worked from three to five hours every night, for which overtime they were paid at the rate of "time and a half" but to-day overtime is practically done away with, except in cases of extreme necessity. The bulletin referred to expresse the gratitude and thanks of the managers to the employes for "pulling out," and with the same number of men getting out the same

amout of work in the regular time, that one year ago required so much overtime wages, however, remain the same as The they did a year ago, ranging from fourteen

cents an hour for laborers up. Nine hours constitute a regular day's work, and is naid for by the hour.

"UP AND AT 'EM, FRANK" Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.-Official count gives S. L. P. this year 1.756 votes. the pathway of progress, no other agen can be relied upon but a straightforward fearless Party press.

Beyond, then, the fraternal mingling and festivity of the comrades in the bat tle, the Concert and Bazaar to be held in Grand Central Palace, has the main purpose of fortifying and extending the influence of the Daily People plant.

The importance of this work we hope is fully realized by the membership of the Party. And as the fountain beds of is fully realized by the membership mighty torrents are in themselves obscure, so the work done at this time to place the Party in a position to carry on a fearless and effective campaign, may be confidently relied upon at the present industrial and political juncture to expand to dimensions of force and power. It must not be forgotten that T. P. is no believer in half-hearted measured ures; we have entered upon the ments for this celebration with the intention of making it a delightful and pleasant occasion for comrades and sym-The booths and decorations pathizers. will delight the eye with their elegance and brightness; and, upon the maxim that the best is none too good, the famous Kaltenborn Orchestra has been secured, and will be a source of pure pleas ure to all who relish good music excel lently executed.

Comrades, make the festival a day of pleasure and good. Push the sale of tickets. Interest your friends.

All who wish to contribute presents are requested to forward them to L. Abelso 2-6 New Reade street, of whom also tickets are obtainable.



WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATUR DAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1902.

"UNION WRECKERS"

rty denounced as a "wrecker" of ade unions. This cry, like so many others raised against the Socialist La-por Party, is a "stop thief!" cry, and It is raised for the purpose of taking attention away from those who utter it. The attitude of the S. L. P. towards unionism is openly declared and consistently maintained, like every ther declaration of the Party.

The trouble with the average trade unionist who inveighs against the S. L. P. is that he does not comprehend the significance of his own organiza-tion. He declares that the interests of the capitalist and the worker are iden-tical, which, if true, would mean that a harmonious relationship between the two were possible, and yet he finds it necessary to organize a union because there is no harmony between the interests which he has pronounced iden-

In the early days of capitalism in England, the country where it first de-weloped, the workers, as the exactions of the capitalists grew and reduction of wages followed, joined together to resist their fleecers. The English workingmen did not possess the ballot. The strike and boycott were the only apons at their command, and on se all effort was concentrated. At that time these weapons were fairly effective, and they were so for the reason that capitalism then was not the giant it is to-day. Then the capitalists vere competing with each other, and ne to have a strike take place in his factory or other place of producmeant that his rivals would gob ble up his business. At that time suspension of business meant ruin. Ma-hinery, too, was in its infancy, and the army of unemployed displaced by the machine was not great enough to beat down the rate of wages. Labor was in demand, and the capitalist had to make peace with the union if he hoped to continue in business. As capitalism developed in this country the need for an organization of the workers became apparent and the Brit-

day.

ish style of trades unionism was im ported. The American workingman had the ballot, but finding no provision in the British style of unionism as to the use of it, a thing the British workan did not have, the American work-s concluded that politics, like relig-, had no place in the union, so they owed the British model closely.

Meanwhile, capitalist competition and led to capitalist concentration. The development of the machine has laced great armies of workmen these, in fierce competition with ch other for the chance to work, we hammered down wages. The rkers have tried to oppose this state affairs with the old weapons, the

One often hears the Socialist Labor | strike and the boycott; but they are as | from their interests in the public doeffective against trustified capital as was the Indian's bow and arrow against the white man's rifie.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party recand teaches that under the capitalist system there can be no such thing as harmony between the capi-talist and the worker. Instead, there is a struggle between the two: a struggle for the wealth produced by but one -the worker. The S. L. P shows that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant. And in proof of the existence of this class struggle the Party points to the trades unions which endeavor to defend the daily pittance of the worker from further onslaughts by the capitalist. But the trades unions cannot curb the power of the capitalist or procure tolerable conditions for the work-

ers while capitalism is left in full possession of the industrial and political powers by which its sovereignty is se-

Under the capitalist system the laor-power of the worker-his muscle, his skill, his time, his very life-is a merchandise which he must sell from day to day to some capitalist (that is, some owner of the means of production) in order to obtain his daily means absistence. He cannot, like the of su capitalist, put his merchandise on the shelf until a better price is offered; sell he must, every morning, his day's labor-power, or starve the following

The foundation of the capitalist is private property in the means of production - including land, buildings, railroads, and all products in the state of merchandise. To protect, strengthen and enlarge this foundation, the capitalist uses every function of government, and so long as the workers vote the political powers into his hands, the capitalist may feel secure. For fear that in discussion in union

meetings the organized workers would find out that the cause of their misery and the reason for the inefficiency of their battlings were due to the fact that they ignored the greatest and most effective weapon at their com-mand-the ballot-the capitalists have done all that they could to foster the "no politics in the union" idea.

But let us see how trades unions are affected by politics. When workingmen go on strike the police, the militia and the courts, all of which are political weapons, are turned against the strik-

Any attempt on the part of the workers to wring, by strike or boycott. better conditions from the capitalists is a "menace to society" and must be put down at all hazards. But not only this. In order to entrench and enrich the property-holding class, the gov-ernment is used to destroy all claims which the people as a whole may have, ham string labor in its use of even the

main down to village franchises. The result of which is a property-holding class, upon which the propertiless class must absolutely depend for the chance

to obtain a living. Instead of looking into these things the old style trade union ignores them, and it undertakes to curb the effects of them. The trades unionists told the workers they can secure better conditions, and permanently, without wait-ing or bothering about social or political changes if they would only organize. The workers organized again and again, but could not dictate the price of their labor power for the reason that while holding out for their price they were likely to die of starvation.

The Socialist Labor Party calls the attention of the organized workers to these things and declares that the old style unionism, no matter how good it may once have been, is to-day utterly worthless as a means to benefit the worker as a class. Against the tremendous forces of concentrated capital, the strike and boycott, in the hands of the old style union, are no more effective than putty balls against a modern ironclad. But as schools for the education of the worker the unions might become a great good. With politics in the union-working class politics-teaching that to capture the government and turn it into a weapon of the working class against their cap-

italist oppressors-were this their aim, then no fault could be found with the trade unions. But founded as they are on wrong principles, ignorant of the right and might of the working class, the old style union must necessarily breed re-

action and corruption. The labor eaders, under the pretence of no politics in the union, have kept the blinders on the eyes of the workingmen and have helped wheel them into line as supporters of the system which ex-ploits them. Through the agency of such labor leaders' the workers give sanction to the crushing they receive at the hands of the capitalists. The capitalist recognizes this service by rewarding the leaders with political jobs. To-day it is a Powderly, to-morrow it is a Sargent that gets his reward. Hoping and working for such rewards the labor leader does his best to pre-

vent the workers from using the one irresistible weapon at their commandthe S. L. P. ballot. But it is not only thus that the labor leader acts as a capitalist agent. We find a Mitchell leading a strike of the hard coal miners, in the interest of the Hanna soft coal barons; and we find this same Mitchell with Gompers and other labor leaders in Hanna's Civic Federation-a body organized to

weapons, by arbitration. agreement and kindred schemes. The Socialist Labor Party in pointing out to the rank and file of the trades unions these facts is not a wrecker of unions any more than he who flags a train approaching disaster is a train wrecker. The Socialist Labor Party points out that whenever the workers re ready they can, by the S. L. P. ballot, grasp the whole loaf more easily than they can through their old style union get a few crumbs. In the political field where men and not dollars count, the working class is omnipotent. The workers can elect every official from president down to constable. They can begin it next election if they

choose. Once in control of the public powers they can put an end to the capitalist system, and give over to the collective ownership and operation by the people, all the means of production. This, the only possible, feasible and practical solution of the problem can be put into effect whenever the work-

ers will it. Compare it with the vain efforts of the trades unions which try by puny efforts to wrest from the capitalist a little of the plunder to which they recognize his right.

The Socialist Labor Party at one time tried to instill these truths into the old style unions, but it was in vain. Founded on error the labor organizations could not proceed on correct prin ciples. Only a revolution in trades unionism could accomplish that and such a revolution has started. Nen trades unionism is already in the field. It is sure to make headway over the decrepit old style unionism. Thousands of workers are watching the progress of the new organization and longing for the day when they can break away from the old organizations to swell its ranks. This new trades union is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which the National Conven tions of the Socialist Labor Party have fully endorsed. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-

ince of the United States and Canada was formed to show to the American working class the light which they must follow, and to restore to them a new hope for their emancipation and a new faith in the ability of their class, to help itself by organization.

It stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, it aims to use the economic organization to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalist class as conditions will allow. It does not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. It knows that often

workers to despair. It knows that sometimes the capitalists are so situ-ated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions it will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old style organiza-tions ever could, because its ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upor economic conditions which cannot be controlled; it makes no promise as to that. Defeats will not disconcert it because these contests will be considered merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this it can safely promise, that the warfard will not only be more effective than that of the old style labor organization but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results.

REASONS WHY THIS EPITHET IS APPLIED TO THE S. L. P.

While the old style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weak-ened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind con-

flicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalism (its control of the industrial and political machin-ery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear, if not with respect. While the old style organizations, weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, trained for a fight to the finish, and drawing from growing success at ballot box ever new assurance of t triumph, will be ever ready for tim aggression and necessary defe While the old style organizations, graded to the functions of herd-can for the drovers of voting cattle for capitalist parties, gain nothing but be kicked with injunctions, clubs bayonets into greater helplessn New Trade Unionism will derive fr every advance made in the polit class struggle material assistance the economic efforts, following the ample of our fellow workers in Fran whose Socialist representatives large contributions in the munic councils, plead the cause of labor in halls of parliament and support it w their prestige on the field of ba whenever a strike occurs. The very reasons that explain the failure of the old style organization demonstrate the efficiency of organization on the lines the brutality of capital drives the of Socialism.

n Fifty Thousand! Nothing short of Fifty Thousand Readers for The

Monthly People will satisfy the comrades who have charge of the work of promoting its circulation. This Fifty Thousand should be secured before the new publication is a year old. Over Five Thousand subscribers have already been received for the first number. We should receive One Thousand New Subscribers each week. This average can easily be maintained if our workers will roll up their sleeves. Few workingmen will refuse to subscribe for a paper that costs them

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With The Monthly people in the hands of Fifty Thousand Workingmen, it will be only a matter of a short time until a good proportion of them will be readers of The Weekly People, and, eventually comrades in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Monthly People is a Big Propaganda proposition. It will remove many prejudices against our cause and prepare the way for constructive agitation. We call on the Party Militants to gather readers for The Monthly, and we want them sent

IN BLOCKS OF TENI

Each week we shall publish the names of those who send in lists of ten or more, so that The Monthly's progress may be noted and that due credit may be given to the comrades who do the work.

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	********	***********************	******					NAME
THE	GR	OWTH	OF	SOCIA	LISM	IN	AMERICA	
The New York World , contains the following Daniel De Leon, the Party candidate for G	CREELMAN. of Sunday, Nov. g interview with Socialist Labor overnor in New		akers s are by do "To the	Kinds of Competition. competition that degrades and d kills, but not to the compe-	officers of the Government Government "The Government and the laws made h by the various trades. "A government of x	by Trades. would be chosen by delegates elected	hard for a mechanic who is more than forty years old and who is out of work to find employment." "What would you do?"	

the famous interviewer and iel De Leon tells of the rapid

of Socialism in America. evidence that Socialist thought is in this country can be found ere," he said yesterday. "It is the increased Socialist vote that the change, but the demand for g in this literature is growing at an exnk of in that connection are ask-

for light on our programmic. There are now five million persons the United States who accept the Solist name. Of these probably not more an five hundred thousand are real Sobut the acceptance of the name, the name, the implied repudiation of the ideas advocated by the old /parties, is a great step. The vote of the Socialist, Labor Party in this State alone was m Gov. Odell's plurality.

do not favor a system that is crushing the prosperity of the masses?" tition that elevates." "That is a mere generalization, Mr. De Leon."

Socialists Favor Trusts.

"Is it any more a generalization than "We favor the development of trusts the scientific conclusions of Columbus from the standpoint that they are imthat if he moved westward far enough proved tools. They are solving the queshe was bound to reach land?" tion of greater production with less ef-fort. The more effort a man uses in "But how is competition possible in a Socialist nation?" producing a given result the nearer his mose is to the grindstone. The trust is "By changing the conditions so that

men would desire to compete on other than barbarous lines. Put an armed cowboy in the streets of New York and his pistol becomes uscless. The social conditions make it unnecessary for him to shoot.'

"Yes, but inscrutable are the ways of Providence. We might preach forever, "Mr. De Leon, if you had the power to change the United States into a Sote change the United States into a So-ciakist republic to-morrow, could you, knowing the probable results, bring your-sions of George III. They took them under their own rule of right. The but we could not convince the American that even this stage could be tempt the task. Before we can have co-operative Socialist common wealth the we must have, not a change of human nature, but a period of education. The country is not yet prepared for the change. But men like Morgan are advancing the work greatly." "And understanding the temperament of the American people and their love of individual freedom," I said, "how can He you ever expect them to adopt a system in which the individual would perish in

"Yes, if you choose to put it in that jesting phrase." "And how would you get possession of

the factories, mines and other instrumentalities of production now in private hands? "The State-that is, the people-would

take them." "Would you pay for them?"

"Not a penny." "That would be confiscation." "No; confiscation means to take under existing laws. A revolution takes its own laws, its own equity with it, We hold that all this property belongs to

the people who produced it. No capi-talist produced it. Benjamin Franklin said very truly that property is the

en and the

Socialist plan. We cannot go back to the old competitive industrial system, which has been displaced by the trusts 'Ine human race cannot produce enough in that way to support itself. Industrial competition means inevitable pauperism.

the want to organize human labor to the last degree, and the race need only work a few hours a day to keep itself in comfort and luxury. It is a demonstrable fact that if all the adult males capable of performing work were actually at work, each in his own trade, with the best labor-saving appliances, the amount of work necessary to supply the world with an abundance of food, clothing and

all that makes up civilization would occupy about four hours a day. "Think of reducing the daily toil of men to four hours a day, leaving women,

Amount enclosed, \$ ADDRESS 4.

.....

greater than Gov. Odell's plurality." Mr. De Leon sprawled comfortably in his chair and cocked one leg over the other, speaking with the positive man-ner of the scholar bred in polemics. Magnates Ploughing the Ground. "It is the Morgans and the Rockefel-lers who are ploughing the ground in America. We are sowing the seed in the furrows made by the trusts. The question is, Can the Quays and Hannas, and Platta and Crokers, the political birds question 18, Can the stars the political birds and Platts and Crokers, the political birds of prev, pick the seeds out faster than we can plant them? I think not.

we can plant them? I think hot. "Our votes are being counted out wholesale in some of the States, but, still, the rising power of Socialism cannot be hidden any longer. The political birds of prey are more highly developed than the industrial birds of prey. "The Quays and Hannas are infinitely more intelligent in behalf of the capital-

nore intelligent in behalf of the capital-stic system than the Morgans and Rockeellers. The politicians are intellectual fants compared to the organizers and managers of the trusts. Men like Quay and Hanna, and Platt, and Croker know nd Hanna, and Platt, and Croker know ow to manipulate human forces, to at-ract, to avert, to unite, to divide them. hey study men. Men like Morgan and lockefeller study things. They know othing about the forces with which they ral. They imagine they are pushing hen they are really being pushed. To attress one million they must get an-



reached without the Morgan bridge, that humanity would not have to suffer through every separate step of a normal evolution toward socialism.

not an illustration of socialism. Like a

team engine, it is simply a necessary

"Then, from that point of view you

development from barbarous conditions."

Providence.

"Morgan has sat up at night; he has self out in his effort to con worn centrate the means of production and to eliminate waste, and in that way create the most highly concentrated in m yet known. aents of productio has proved, without knowing it, what

"Then you find that the trusts have strengthened the socialist movement in the United States?"

Trusts Have Aided Socialism.

"Tremendously. Without them we could make little progress. Morgan and Rockefeller will take their places in history as involuntary benefactors of the human race, as the first tyrants who sharpened the knife for their own throats. Their greatest service, next to the deve

opment of concentrated tools for pro uction, is that they have placed squa before us this alternative: 'Either leave everything in our hands and become coolies, or rise to your feet and show yourselves to be worthy men by taking

"The clear hazel eyes seemed to turn inward upon themselves. Mr. De Leon pressed his hand across his brow with a gentle smile. "I remember the day in 1886, in the

Henry George campaign, when I was speaking to a crowd in the open air and a man asked me what I meant by trusts -whether I meant institutions which receive moneys on deposit. I don't have to answer such questions to-day. The trust has at last defined itself. Every

"And you find no objection to trusts?" "And you find no objection to trusts?" "The real objection to trusts is the im-possibility of finding tools with which to competa."

the mass? How can you ever look for-ward to a time when Americans will consent to give up their individual rights and opportunities, even though the struggle to compete is hard, and to live together in level masses?"

Curious wrinkles set in around the eyes and the upper lip lifted cynically as Mr. De Leon pondered the question.

Would Work Together.

"We propose to work together. In all else we propose to be as separate and individual as possible."

"You forget the fate of Mr. Ruskin's "You forget the fate of Mr. Russill's colony in England, of the Brook Farm experiment," I suggested. "You seem to overlook the debasing results of the Oneida Community and the other co-operative schemes." "We propose nothing of the kind. No one is more ennoted to living in com-

one is more opposed to living in com-mon than I. It is a disgusting thought to me. We are presenting a practical working plan for the abolition of the wage system, which is barbarous and

"What is your plan of government?" "Roughly stated it is a republic owning all the means of production as public property. The products would be owned by individuals according as their ability

and industry would give them the wherewithal to buy. Everything would be produced by the State and sold by state."

under their own rule of right. The feudal system did not confiscate the property of the system that preceded. It took it. So the delegates elected by

the miners, shoemakers, weavers, hat-ters, builders, railroaders, and all other cers will simply take for the people

"But with the present incentive to effort which great individual wealth offers how can you hope to have great organizers like Mr. Morgan, for instance?

"We shall have Morgans and Rockefellers of a higher type, men who will compete in thought rather than in wealth. The Morgans and Rockefellers of to-day are creatures of present conditions, like the antediluvian monsters who walked and swam and flew. Like those monsters, they will disappear with the conditions that made them."

The scholar locked his arms across hi breast and tilted himself back in his chair.

"And now," he said, "look at the conditions which are turning the working-men of America irresistibly to Socialism. We say that labor-saving machinery is really labor displacing machinery. don't object to it; we welcome it. But we insist on defining it correctly. "In the year 1900 the wealth produced

by individual labor in this country amount to \$2,400. In other words, th productive power of the average American workingman has increased \$210 a year. Yet the earnings of these workingmen, based on the purchasing power of their wages, have decreased 33 per cent. The facts are undenjable. No one can tell me in sight of these figures that the country is happy.

"What Socialism seeks to do is to convert labor-saving machinery and organ-ization into a blessing rather than have it become a means of lowering the hu-man race to the level of Asiatic coolies. So greatly have labor-displacing devices

and the second second second

aged and infirm free from the struggle! That is the aim of Socialism. It is a practical thing, not a mere theory.

"Suppose men should refuse to work in the coal mines because they preferred to be weavers or hatters."

"The State would draft men for the mines in such an emergency. Just as the State drafts men for the army or navy now in time of danger."

"How would you arrange the rates of pay for work?"

"If there were only 4,000 men who wanted to work in the mines, and 8,000 men who wanted to be weavers, it would show that one hour's work in the mines was worth two hours' work in a weav ing mill. That question would regulate itself automatically."

"You don't seem to favor the trades mions of to-day?"

"Bah! Any man, like John Mitchell, who declares that there is any harmony possible between capital and labor except on the basis of labor slavery, is a fraud."

"I really don't quite see, Mr. De Leon, how you expect to produce great indi-vidual effort, to draw out the strong qualities of individuals, without the incentive which the present proprietary system of fers."

The Incentive to Effort

"Well, some time ago I read a state-ment by J. J. Hill, the millionaire railway president, that, after he had se cured enough money to enable him to live comfortably, the making of money ceased to be an object, and became mere incident of his enterprises. He declared that he got his real reward, hi real satisfaction, in seeing his ideas work out successfully along useful lines.

"I believe that. Human nature is all right. When the competitive system which compels men to fight to keep what they have, disappears, the incentive waich Mr. hill says inspires his r



usefu. work, will be the incentive of all strong men.'

"The adoption by the Democratic State Convention of the plank favoring national ownership of coal mines must have ncouraged you?"

"Only as a sign that the number of Socialists is increasing, and that the men who trade in votes recognize the fact. That coal plank was a piece of pure demagogy. The men who wrote it posed to nationalize the coal mines, which are in another State, while they did not propose to nationalize the New York Cen-

tral Railway, which is in their own State, and treats its employees even worse than the mine-owners treat theirs."

HOLYOKE LABOR ITEMS.

Meat Cutter's Low Wages-Debate on Strikes and Boycotts-Suicide

Holvoke, Mass., Nov. 12 .--- Upon inrestigation of the Holyoke Central Labor Union it was found that the highest paid meat cutters (200) who are now on strike in Brightwood, Mass., employees of the Springfield Provision

Co., received \$10.50 per week, while many got as low as \$3.50 per week...

The Cigarmakers' International Union is now voting upon an apeal ra a

general vote, by the St. Louis union. which donated \$10 to the support of the St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung. The president decided that such suport is unconstitutional. Oh, Kangaroo; Oh, Kangaroo, they are pretty rough or you.

On Tuesday night, November 18, there will be held a debate at the Firemen's meeting between T. J. O'Connor and Henry St. Cyr, on the subject: "Are Strikes and Boycotts Sufficient for Labor Organizations to Emancipate The firemen will meet Chemselves." at the Hibernian hall, corner of Front and John sreets.

The body of Frank Kloeck of 43 Newton street, Holyoke, was found at 6.30 yesteray morning in the first level anal near the Linden paper mill. Kloeck disappeared last Monday and as he had previously been despondent suicide was feared.

Kloeck was 63 years old, and his age acted adversely on his earning capacity (\$4.50 per week) at the National Blank Book company's works. He leaves a widow and other relatives in New York There are relatives in Holyoke and Germany.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1902

TERMINATED OWING TO FUN-DAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

The cold northern dominion of Uncle m has three distinct races of natives-Eskimos, inhabiting the shores of ring Sea and the Polar Sea; the s, occupying the Aleutian Islands and scattered places on Cook's Inlet and Prince William Sound, and the Indians, spread over the interior and along the to from Prince William Sound, west ward and southward, connecting with the tribes of British Columbia.

Their number is rapidly dwindling own, being at present only about 11,000, all told, while in 1890 they numbered about 30,000. From all appearances cle Sam will have no native question to deal with in Alaska, and the said genis at present conscientiously abstaining from trying to check any of the many causes which tend to bring about the extinction of the native races.

ption and smallpox are reaping golden harvest among them, the natives ar allowed to die without doctor's as stance: lostbsome diseases, introduced by the white man, check the propagation their kind, and white men claim as rives a large number of squaws, makthe native "bucks" involuntary bach-

new order of things is dropping upor a new order of things is dropping upon ber, suddenly, as if from the skies. Buy find themselves, without prepara-on, face fo face with conditions which ay are not able to understand, much a able to cope with. They are in the ime condition as the vegetation at the out of a volcano which has covered the out of a volcano which has covered the s with ashes. Some are outright hilated, while others pine away slow-

and then also disappear. They were used to live by fishing and ming, using the fish and the game for od, and the skins for clothing and canc) and the skins for coming such that Part of the skins they sold to trad-to satisfy their other wants and de-s, wants and desires largely awak-d by the contact with the white man, less demanding satisfaction. ar of gaining a livelihood retially the same to-day, only it nore precarious, not enabling they their wants. The sudden means and settlers has literally aread from their mouths. On ay are cornered by the invadand they always are in somebody's , these one-time lords of all they sur-ed. The pelt animals are no longer mersons enough to enable them to hunt tably; the moose, the deer, the cari-are becoming more scarce every ; the salmon does no longer ascend as in such enormo canneries were established ortant stream; the birds are id and more scarce as a result oisy activity of the white m ources of their material well-

are shriveling up, and no new ones dered in their place. The unthink-white man sneers at the barbarian ng are shri

THEY ARE RAPIDLY BEING EX- for being dull and lasy, for not earning er red, brown or white, we are the prod-uct of the material conditions in which we and our ancestors were reared. It is impossible for the red man to make the jump from barbarism directly into an advanced stage of modern capitalism. He may partly, but only under absolute eco-nomic compulsion, adapt himself to the new conditions; essentially he adheres to the old mode of production-the barba-

rian But while their manner of making living is thus fundamentally unchanged all the social institutions, primitive, to be true, which corresponded to this system of production which had their root and origin therein, which served as vehicles for the economic processes taking place in their society, and therefore truly re-flected it—all those institutions have been hopelessly wrecked and shattered, and in their place the white man, generally as ignorant of social forces as the red man

imself, has imposed his own institutions, or parodies of them, consciously or unciously, forcibly or peacefully. Respect for the system of private property in the natural sources of production especially the land and the fur-seal, was shot into the natives, and when they re-fused to understand and submit to the

system of justice springing from capitalism, their villages were bombarded and ed with the ground. The savage atrocities committed by

the Indians, perhaps only an execution of their own laws and customs, were least with as crim In the conflict between two different

systems of "right" and "wrong," the in-wader, being the stronger, conquered. The victor was exultant over a successful in-troduction of "law and order." The vanquished failed to understand, but they

feared. Next the paleface became solicitous for

the eternal welfare of the barbarian's soul, and he undertook to tell him that his religion was all wrong, and imposed up-on him a creed, springing from and reflecting the economic conditions existing around the Mediterranean some 1,900 years ago. And thus the barbarian learnt that it was not a great spirit em And thus the barbanian bodied in the Crow that was the origin of itself and the world, but that it was made by the white man's God; that the first couple of human beings had not sprung from two blades of grass on the river bank, but was made of clay and had life blown in through the nostrils; that when the food came, it was not to Mount Edgecumbe on Baranoff Island that the survivors took refuge, but to Mount Ararat in Armenia. (Does not the Indian version of this tale point the Asiatic origin of their race?) They were taught that it was pagan superst tion to believe that once a man of their race stole the sun and hid it in a b Japonski Island, until the Crow finally found it and put it so high that nobody maki Island, until the Crow finally could reach . it .. and were in the same breath requested to believe that a leader of the children of Israel could stop the course of the sun at ausp And the heathen drops his pagan error and accepts the christian truth. The bes of christian morality is not foreign to him, but he is puzzled when he sees the drunken, gambling, cursing frontiersman, the loose mannered white woman of the

William Sound, a man who wears marks of the Rusian knout, since the time Russian officials used him as beast of burden, says: "I think Indian big fool. Pay priest 10 cents for four-inch blessed candle. Buy eight-inch candle in store for 5 cents." But he is a medicine man, and ees in the priest a successful rival. His tribesmen agree to this, however, and the trade in blessed candles is not what it used to be. Purgatory and eternal damnation have to be mentioned in order o stimulate the demand.

With difficulty can the native repre-sentative of the priest, in the latter's abence, gather his flock to church on Sunday morning. He goes up to the company store, where his sheep gather, to loiter and feast their eyes on white cotton cloth. He cusses and curses like a stevedore boss before he can finally get them with him to listen to a mass which neither he nor they can understand. "Are you the priest here?" the same

man was asked. "You bet your damned life," was the inswer.

So much for the effort to save the native's heathen soul, and the attempt to plant an antique oriental weed in Arctic

Having thus prepared the natives for adoption into civilization, the white man ceeded to make them acquainted with the form of life, almost exclusively prerailing in countries like Alaska, i. e., prostitution. This institution, inseparahle from capitalism, was new to the natives; but, driven by economic necessity, in some cases chronic starvation, as among Eskimos, the native women took with avidity to this new method of earn-ing a living, until, at the present time, virtue is an almost unknown quantity among them:

Furthermore the white men carry off the squaws as brides, leaving the old women to the native men. In that man-ner, family life, such as it had grown out of the barbarian system of production, was entirely wrecked in a few years. In its stead capitalism left them prostitution, polyandry and promiscuity. Granting that the family is a social institution reflecting the economic system from

which it has sprung, what a system must capitalism be! Traveling on steamers along the Alaskan coast, anybody can for himself verify these statements. There you see the men standing on the wharf, in the white man's cast-off overalls, or in a Prince Albert that was originally made for a man of twice their size, stupidly gazing and waiting-for nothing.

Occasionally they will sell their labor power, loading coal or ore, or doing some other odd job. As a rule they hang around, hands in their pockets or they sit on the wharf, wasting ammunition on seagulls, or trying to make mastershots at far-off ducks which are not fit to eat. While the "bucks" are leading this use ful existence, the squaws, their "wives," are working in ridiculous hats and velvet capes, paid for at high prices with the wage of shame in the "pluck-me-store" of the salmon trust, or its so-called competitors, under the cannery wharf, suckmarrow out of decaying salmon ing the heads which seems to be a "gefundenes Fressen." If otherwise engaged, they are most likely forming a more than close acquaintance with white men on an oc-

only in case of emergency, explode a pyrotechnical display of foul-mouthed pro-fanity, impossible to produce in print. But why should we blame them? They are simply holding up a mirror to us, in which we see ourselves; for surely these women did not of themselves invent the vulgarities which they hurl at clumsy admirers with so much precision; nor is it possible that they realize, to its full extent, to what a low-down level they -or we-have dragged womanly modesty and virtue.

At various stopping places the steam ers are met by a flotilla of canoes whisked alongside the ship with wonder ful dexterity. One white man could scarcely keep afloat in these dug-out and flared, graceful pine or cedar boats; but there seems to be room to spare in them even when two or three squaws are squatting on their bottoms besides the bucks who paddle them. As they scramble up, the accommodation ladder wreathed in smiles, which indicate they look upon steamer days as some sort of matinees, the squaws display a multi-

plicity of shrill head clothes and shawls that is just as dazzling as their croaking, spitting, gurgling, languid conversation is grotesque. In sacks and rags which

would look better after an acquaintance with the washtub, they bring innumerable kinds of curios, silver rings and brace lets, cleverly hammered and engraved out of quarter and half-dollar pieces, mocklocks (slippers) of sealskin, trimmed with swan or hare skin, and embroidered in savage patterns with glass beads; pockets for unknown purposes, made of flannel and deer's hoofs or bear's paws wicker baskets, which have required much labor, and can serve the tourist only as cumbrous decorations; miniature anoes, horus of mountain sheep, fantas tic totem poles, etc. In some places the latives manufacture these things themselves for the curio market; in other places they are selling them on commis sion for "thrifty" and "enterprising" manufacturers in New England, who can "make" them cheaper than the Indians. Probably some factory girl at \$3 a week can furnish you detailed informa-

tion on this subject. These curio vendors exemplify "the survival of the fittest." Although many

of them are suffering from clandesting consumption, they all appear young and strong. The bucks are husky and broadshouldered, though bowlegged and pigcon-toed from much sitting in the canoe The women are soft under the eyes round and robust, and with a hue of through the roses stealthily peeping dusky Indian skin of their broad, flat, coarse features. These men and women represent the future of their race. Two thirds of their kin went over the last divide in the last ten winters, died like mosquitoes on the first frosty days.

A few of them travel on the steamen from and to Sitka, the Mecca and the Medina of the Alaskan Indians.

If you watch them, you may see the roung father, in some corner where he is in nobody's way, fondling a hip-diseased boy, as many Indians are, while the girl-mother is tenderly hugging her last born, all the while talking to it in a goo-goo language which would almost scare a polar bear out of his wits; but it seems to have a soothing influence on the baby, for it croaks back like a young raven.

town, the cheating, greedy trader. Old Nicolai, shaman or medicine man, among the Athabascan Indians of Prince squaws, who choose to speak English Why, they are almost human! Why are are they so shy? Why do they not get out of the rough wind and gather their

children in the pleasant heat round the smokestack, where all the other passengers seek shelter?

Renowned American explorers, like Professor Davidson, the illustrious sage of the Pacific Coast, and Professor Muir, after whom the Muir Glacier is named, who visited this country many years ago, before modern capitalism had invaded it, testify that the natives were a spleudid. chivalric people, something of "the noble red man. But if these renowned men were to return to-day, alas, how sad their hearts would be!

Capitalism could not extricate the natives out of their misery, even if it wished to. The proofs are in the mission These so-called humanitarian schools. institutions accomplish nothing, except to make the natives half-conscious of their degradation, while plunging them still deeper into it. (For fear of accused of wilful exaggeration, although these are plain facts which anybody can ascertain even at a casual glance, the writer invites the sceptic reader to con sult the reports of the United States Coast and Geodetreal Survey officials, who have rendered acocunt of the couditiono f the natives.)

The squawmen send their children to the free schools in order to have fewer moths in their two-by-four cabin, hoping they will never come back. That is the rule. Few of the full-blooded In-dians from outside places have the means to send their children to school, if any, Thus only a part of the nearby native residents have the "benefit" of the gospel schools. And what a benefit! The oung boys and girls are made acquaint ed with the wants and desires of modern civilization, a yearning for its comforts is created, new passions and sentiments are excited, but they are left without means of satisfying them.

The girl from the Indian schools knows too much, feels too much, to marry a na tive buck, and go back to the life of the squalid shack. She does not always possess accomplishments enough to become a white man's wife, and even if she has such a marriage is a parody on the real thing. She is not acceptable or in de mand as a servant girl, and she becomes of necessity a prostitute.

The buck in the meantime leads a use less, ephemeral existence at his pative mode of gaining a living, and feels out-cast and miserable. Capitalism has no room for him.

That earnest effort can do something for them is proven by the cooperative settlement of Matlakathla, "Father" Duncan's creation, a small piece of charitable capitalism by itself, which has endured in spite of the efforts of bigoted church people to wreek it. But the Indians have small cause to expect relief from this modified form of capitalism.

However, no matter how great the guilt is which we can roll on the shoulder of capitalism for annihilating or corrupting native races, the class-conscious workingman has no time to worry about the revolting tragedy in the last scenes of the history of a disappearing people, once the masters of this country. The few of them who are not crushed by the juggernaut of capitalism, who survive that infernal system and see the estab lishment of the Socialist Republic, will share its blessings with the rest of hu-That is the only bright ray of manity. sunshine which still lingers over their JOHN SANDGREN. misery. Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19, 1902.



ish market still sets the value for the principal products of the farmer, and the labor market is as low relatively in Canada as in most industrial countries. Conequently there is a conflict over this patriotic policy of this dead patriot, be-tween the farmers of the Great Northwest, who have their market 3,000 miles away, and the manufacturing interests of the East, who are plundering them under this patriotic'law.

There is also a conflict between the workers and the supporters of this policy which continually keeps the labor unions of the Dominion knocking at the doors of Parliament for legislation which will protect their interests against the imported article. But this protection they are told might incur the displeasure of the ruler of Japan, or some other equally formidable and ferocious foe.

This patriotic policy has, however, jus-tified its claim to being considered the proper brand. For it has created capitalist prosperity; it has fostered capitalist industry; it has built up rich corpo rations which estimate their capital in tens of millions of dollars. In the face of such tangible evidence as that, it must be patriotic, and could be brought into being by none but a patriot.

Let us now for a few moments contemplate a group of patriots, as found under the name of "British Empire League." Those patriots are of a broader type. True sous of the empire, with hearts affame for the glory and renown of that Greater Britain upon which the sun never sets. Theirs is the task to found the new imperial empire, of which the world shall stand in awe. And chief among this illustrious band we find the name of Mr. Mulock, who, in March, 1900, at a meeting of the Bditish Empire League, seconded the adoption of the annual report of that body, moved by Lieut.-Colonel

Denison of Toronto. On that occasion he delivered himself of a speech full of loyalty and patriotism, stating that imperial federation henceforth would be no idle dream. The brave conduct of Canadian soldiers in South Africa has brought within the realm of practical possibility British supremacy in the most distant parts of the earth. But since that roseate morning, so full in its dawn of imperial promise, there have been many clouds of doubt and fear

which, as time passes by, obscures the glory of this imperial day. The late colonial conference held in England has been a source of much sadness to those patriotic imperial enthusiasts. Yet the human heart can love more

than one thing at a time, however dear it may be. William Mulock is not alone an imperialist at heart, but also a patriotic lover of Canadian workingmen. So from his seat on the treasury benches of the House of Parliament at Ottawa he relieved the burden of his heart by proposing a bill for the "Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes." It was a proper and partiotic thing to do in the interest of labor, for had it not been for years the thirteenth plank in the platform of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada? (Unlucky thirteen!) Had

capitalist, at the same time, to devise the means of enslavement for the mass of workers at home, while he lauds the bravery of their class on distant battlefields where they fight for freedom and empire. Truly the ways of capitalism are mysterious and past finding out! There is, however, consistency in all

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this inconsistency, and that is the con sistency of capitalist interest against all other interests.

Thus we find a rift in the lute that hitherto had played so sweetly the harmony between capital and labor, and tha probability points to its increase. That a resolution passed by the last Trades and Labor Congress at Berlin calling upon trades unionists to abstain from joining the militia, betrays at least a ray of consciousness. It is an open secret that during the last street railway strike in Toronto, the militia was in sympathy with the strikers, which is another warning to the capitalists that a storm is

brewing. The efforts of the capitalists of this Dominion to keep the workers in line through appealing to their patriotism have been very strenuous, and up to this time moderately successful. But there is apparently a falling away from the past orthodox faith along the line of loyalty and patriotism. The "Old Flag will no longer rally the proletariat to the support of capitalism on Election Day: it has to have a full dinner pail attached to it, or the cause is lost. This is a significant fact, for if it should happen that the dinner pail ever become empty, or not adequately large, at such electoral con-tests there would be serious desertions from the ranks.

The Canadian Socialist Labor Party has incurred the wrath of all the powers that be on account of their attitude on this question of patriotism. Individual members of the Party have been openly threatened with violent death; others have been removed from their employment for exposing the chpitalist game of patriotism. But still the Socialist Labor Party pursues the even tenor of its way proclaiming the doctrine of emancipation through the ballot box as it goes. And evidently the seed has not all been levoured by the fowls of the air, for some have found root and borne fruit as

we have seen. There devolves now upon the Canadian Socialist Labor Party the duty of still more aggressive action along these lines, heedless of the anathemas of the Church or threats of the less saintly powers that

be, until the light of truth and reason dawns upon the proletarian mind. Then patriotism will not prompt men to value life less than property, or liberty than heartless laws. At present, when men are called to

arms during labor troubles, what does it mean to the workingman? It shows that property must be preserved even if life has to perish. And, alas, too often it does! When workingmen shall be called to arms in defense of their country, it is possible that misgivings may arise in their minds in the near future as to



FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE | one class his action is highly commen OCIALIST LABOR PARTY. ONDON ONTARIO.

ality and races rigidly observed suits the | fesors and preachers, accompanied by the | not be exhibited than when they become able, while to another class no condemi-nation is considered too strong. This is accounted for by the interested view-points of the different classes. It also indicates that while classes exist and students of colleges and universities, with Bibles, and that business was suspended to do them honor is little to be wondered at, for they did their work so well; and that upon their return they received mementos in watches of gold and precious things innumerable; that catherests. dral doors were swung wide to receive them, with the blood of their fellow men still staining the deadly weapons which they proudly bore. That they should be welcomed with music and song and blessing within the consecrated walls of those buildings dedicated to the Prince of Peace is most fitting from a capitalist point of view. How elevating, ennobling and enlightening are institutions under the sway of capitalism! How would it be possible under Socialism to rear heroic characters such as those who are bred amid the stern usages of war? Those who with stoical indifference can into the character of some of the legislation enacted by some of Canada's great parties, so-called. To begin with, no palook upon the misery of young widow-hood, and be unmoved by the tears of fatriot's name fills a greater space in the therless children, both bereft of hope and public estimation than that of the late support in the twinkling of an eye, by Sir John A. MacDonald, who was for he unerring bullet from the rifle held in many years leader of the great Conserva-tive party. He it was to whom primarthe cool, determined, steady hand of the the cool, determined, steady hand of the calm-hearted soldier! Glorious war, it we party. He it was to whom primar-tive party. He it was to whom primar-ily was ascribed the glory and honor of having formulated the immortal "na-toral policy." This patriotic policy was tional policy." This patriotic policy was and is intended to be a system which will fluences of the conversation around the night!" campfires, where the sacred lore preserve to the Canadian manufacturer the whole benefit of the home market. of Tommy Atkins beams forth in its soulenriching brightness! It would be irrep-arable loss to the race if this sacred capi-In other words, the right by appointment of law for manufacturers up point to plunder the Canadian consumers. talist institution of war be abolished! And the Socialist Labor Party of Cana-The arguments used to reconcile the Canadian electorate to this policy were da was foolish enough to evoke the rightplausible and seductive. The farmers were to have a home market for their yous wrath of Church and State by saying that capitalism was at the bottom of

enthused with what is known as patriotic sentiment. The ridiculousness of a disinherited

proletariat wildly cheering a capitalist policy is the most discouraging sight that can be witnessed by a class-conscious

it has been said that "Patriotism is the ast refuge of the scoundrel." It would re poignant in the light of current to say patriotism (as now sht and practiced) is the first and last are of capitalist scoundrelism, and iss for advancing the interests of capi-m among all nations.

among all nations. purpose of this article will be to the blighting influence of the d teachings of capitalism on this t, and to show how the unguard-rizers of this Dominion fall such ictims to the delusive doctrines so

spitalism, the press, the pulpit, platform are debauched into s such erroneous teachings ou on that it is small wonder if a total misconception of true am in the minds of the working a Canada. The infallibility of in Canada. The infallibility of deliverances on the subject has yet been questioned by the maced, ercept that which emanates have interested sources, it is imme-atacked as being treasonable and intic. However, we shall endeavor forth as briefly as possible patriot-rue and false, and its place and is the labor movement. Also wains of their true patriotism in nks of Canadian workers, which at most in coupling the caning some un-stances in the cupitalist class. aver an adequate conception of the an adequate conception of the as to the true meaning of patriot-be the first duty which demands intion. Patriotism, as defined by matrices in common use gives the mating meaning, "Love of one's To the general mass of man-converse but a very indefinite as patriotism means. Patriotic the patriotism means, in rela-tion patriotic of a citizen, in rela-patric affairs of his country, patrice affairs of his country.

have different interests to serve, this dif-

have an even interests to serve, this one ference of opiniou must remain. Patriotism, to commend itself to a whole nation, should serve equally the interests of all its subjects, not as how, erving only the best interest of the capitalist class.

. This, then, reveals the unavoidable conclusion that equal value cannot at pres-ent be attached to serving all classes alike from a patriotic standpoint. It also points out that much of what has passed current as laudable patriotism in the past is new to be questioned, and will continue to be questioned, until a more correct unerstanding of patriotism is arrived at. We take it that the spirit which ani-

mated the patriot fathers of the American republic was not a spirit that ap-pealed to those who desired to maintain the institutions which existed on this conent at that time. But their action is nevertheless considered as having been truly patriotic, and because of its devotion to the cause of liberty is still considered a higher type of patriotism than a slavish acquiescence in the tyrannical government of the country could ever be considered. So, from the day of the government of the country could ever be considered. So, from the day of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the world has been enriched with a higher view of patriotism, though it yet falls short of a thorough appreciation of what correct patriotism should be. It is a portion of the duty devolving upon the Socialist Labor Party that it hell tends a matication creat that will de-

upon the Socialist Labor Party that it shall teach a patriotic creed that will de-fine correct principles to govern this great and powerful human sentiment. Patriotism, like other human senti-

nents, is interwoven in the fibre of the signation in the strength of t ittle short of the chirt curses aniccung the nations. This misconception is ow-ing to the teachings of capitalism, which seeks to keep the great mass of men in a continual state of suspicion and hatred of one another. To have lines of nation-

and purpose the whole human family No better illustrations can be found among any people than Canadians can supply of misconception on this matter patriotism. To be patriotic and loya in Canada is to sing "God save the king" of Girat Britain and Ireland, with rever nce and devotion, and with hand and heart be ready to smite as many foes as he or his ministers choose to make, even though it be necessary to go to the ends of the earth to do so. This has been es-pecially evident of late, on account of the entiment evoked in connection with the South African war. Instances of vio ence toward any person who possessed the temerity to differ with the war enthu siasts in the early days of this conflict were common. Patriotic songs were nuch in vogue, and the patriotism and loyalty of Canadian volunteers were the theme upon the lips of the people.

And now since this war is over and the instigators are satisfied with the bloodshed, misery and ruin accomplished, peace has been proclaimed. And the no ie and heroic conduct of Canada's sous in the strife has entitled her to a place among the great nations of the earth. they were patriotic because they readily responded to the call to join in the bloody carpage, and were successful in their efforts in making the peaceful Af-rican veldt "run red with blood of the dead, till it blushed like the waves of

hell. Truly it is little wonder that schools were closed in honor of their departure, and that little lads, with wooden guns, accompanied them when they marched away; that mayors and aldermen, pro-



AP SHARE

produce, which would be much superior to that of any market abroad. Canadian whole trouble! Strange that, as the days go by, their labor would be paid so much more under this policy that Canada would be a heavview seems to be justified! It seems that much of the cause which retards the emancipation of the workers to-day can en for the working man. Those prophecies were made at the time this system be attributed to misconceptions on this was put in operation in 1879, but as yet very matter of patriotism. Greater lack of intelligent comprehension of their they have materialized neither for the whole surroundings by workingmen can farmer nor the workingman. The Brit-

William Mulock in the goodness of his worker. This ignorance on the part of the great mass of the workers forms the basic strength upon which the whole superstructure of capitalist misgovernment "It is easy to govern a country at war" is no fable, for all other considerations sink into nothingness before this blind passion aroused by war and militarism. Thus, Atlas-like upon the patient shoulders, do the workers ever carry this eternal burden of capitalist toil and strife. If, like the fabled son of Iapetus, the monotony of their toil is ever varied, it is to journey to some garden of Hesperides, there, bearding the dragon of war, to bring back to the cunning, heartless Hercules of capital the golden apples of conquest which he seeks. Let us now enquire more specifically

heart never formulated such a purpose, he would not to-day be mourning over the wound he received in the house of his friends. For at the last congress, plank 13 disappeared forever from the place which once knew it amid much noise and smoke, and with it the labor friendship of this member of the government.

In the words of the members of that congress the independent workingmen of the Dominion will not consent to be degraded to the level of "absolute slavery. worse than black slavery." Or as another put it, employees would fare worse under the bill than "poor coolies."

The incomprehensible composition of capitalist patriots is very puzzling to the ordinary mind. It is only possible to the ers of all countries, unite!"

whether the interest of their class in the country should reasonably demand such a risk of life.

"Our Country" may suit the possessing capitalist class, but to-day it is far from being a suitable expression in the mouths of the disinherited workers of great in-dustrial countries. "Nationalism has dustrial countries. been the great curse of humanity," says Dr. Osler. And history coufirms that

view. Then what is left for the toilers to strive and labor for? A far better aim and grander purpose which shall bring peace in place of national strifes, A brotherhood of man in place of eternal class hatred. The ideal state which has prompted the noblest efforts of the

human race. Toilers, hear the trumpet call of the Socialist Labor Party, "Work-



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Bundle rates : Less than 100 copies, int a copy : 100 to 500 copies, % cent of the state of the second sta tar as possible, rejected communica will be returned if so desired and

Tork Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE	UNITED STATES.
SOCIALIST YOTE IN THE I In 1888 In 1899 In 1896 In 1896 In 1900	2,068
In 1892	
le 1900	

FIRST MOAN OF THE LASSOED. The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" of the 8th inst., come out with an article entitled "Roosevelt's "Labor Representative' Clark," in the course of which occur the following passages: Heaters W.

"Who is Clark? 'A flood of light mee' to us from Denver, where the witchmen's Union is on strike. Thirty-r men quit their work. Now, note aix men quit their work. Now, note what happened according to the Denver newspapers: The places of the men have been

taken by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, and it is asserte Bailway Superintendent Egan that business is being handled easy'.... More than this, Clark is proved to

have a standing agreement with the offi-cials of the Denver and Rio Grande Road whereby a strike of the switchmen

sure to fail "And let's look a little further. What Olark doing in 1894, at the time of Pullman strike? He was in session as Oh with the General Managers' As

was the General Managers' Association during the strike, and actively aided them in filling strikers' places. "A great Labor man is Clark! Roose-velt's man Clark, through whom Teddy expects to command Labor votes when he is up for election in 1904!"

What may all this music mean? It is the first moan and contortion of agony of the lassoed.

1, It is not true that E. E. Clark in sevelt's man": he is Mitchell's man

Mitchell has boasted of having secured Clark on the Arbitration Con and thereby securing "Labor a Rep mtative." In his letter to Roosevelt ing the arbitrators, he speaks of ion, originally proposed by the operators, as not a "thoroughly impartial tribunal," while now, with Clark on, the objections have been removed by securing from the operators assen to a broadening and strengthening of nission." [See "United Mine the Com Workers' Journal," October 23, 1902.]

2. Mitchell, and all other officers of the United Mine Workers' Union, have never objected, not even during the Pullman strike, to their men furnishing coal to trains operated by scabs. He sizes the point by still declaring that he aims to establish "sound and nonions business celations" between his men and their employers,-just as Clark is doing.

3. The Social Democratic party every where, during and after the strike, praised Mitchell to the skies as a "Champion of Labor."

4. The manipulation of both the strike and the Arbitration Commission was merely a political duel between capitalist liticians. The Social Democracy allowed itself to be played upon at each

road Concentration," in the course of those up in arms against social wrong which it declares that "there is no longer any fear of a general combination of railroad interests," and immediately thereupon, and without even the space of a quad, behind which to shelter one's surprise, it calmly proceeds to enumerate the facts that go to demonstrate the contrary.

Quoting from "Poor's Manual," which shows that in the years ending 1901 the railroads in the United States, while exhibiting an increase of about \$174,-000.000 in their aggregate stock capi talization, showed an increase of \$1,-276.000.000 in their bonded debt,' "Bradstreet's" proceeds to explain:

"This enormous and somewhat anomlous increase in the total bond issues of the railroads seems to be due o the fact that a number of large sys tems have acquired the stocks of various auxiliary corporations and have ssued against the same collateral trust Issued against the same construct that bonds secured by the stocks of the acquired road. • • • Operations of this character, • • • really mean that the capital stock of the small roads absorbed • • • have been practically retired."

And again:

"Week after week brings the news we have given them credit for. In the that one or another of the smaller railabsence of positive proof of happiness roads of the country has been absorbed by some one of the larger systems." on their part we shall conclude that the election results rather trouble than

1 (DAIL ... And again: "Within another decade or so a score or upward of large corporations will control and own practically the entire railroad mileage of the United States, Evidently, it is not in the retail of

merely that the sham is practiced; not yet on the political field only, where the "voters must be jollied." Here we have a sober paper, a paper for business men, a paper of standing, resorting to the same trick. After giving facts, from which no conclusions can be drawn other than that trustification in railroads is well under way, such a paper has to say a thing or two to sugar-coat the pill, in other words, pull with a sham the wool over the eyes of those whose blindness is needed for the smooth working of the capitalist

The Sham has become the smybol of the day. Never was there a time that craved warler walking.

guillotine knife.

PITY OF THE ENERGY!

A new publication, "The Cry for Justice," has made its appearance in this city. It is a weekly, it is illustrated. Neither in point of quality of paper non of typographical appearance, does it leave anything to be wished for. That much for its external qualities. As to the internal qualities, these must, in this as in all cases, be divided into two-the, abstract and the concrete. In the former also the new publication leaves nothing to be wished for. The abstract quality of its contents is up to the mark of its title and program, and of its beautiful pictorial efforts: each and all denote energy, volumes of energy. That much for the abstract qualities of its contents. Its concrete qualities, however, are so woefully deficient, that the exclamation escapes involuntarily, Pity of the en-

ergy! into the mining districts of Pennsyl-Take, for instance, its article on "Why vania to boom things for the Social Down the Trusts?" That the Trusts are Democrats, alias "Socialist" party, But doing some good this article admits, and there is a certain degree of bother, it also correctly decrits the idea of and tail expense accompanied with smashing them, pointing out that, by such tactics. With a thoroughpaced smashing the Trusts, the benefits that charlatan Democratic party in the field, the Trust is instinct with to society would the Republican chieftains can leave all likewise, be smashed. But the Trust the bother to the Democratic politialso do harm, the article justly declares clans, and can save a good deal of cam-Harm in what way? The answer to as to aid the cruel farce. It that question is a test of the understandpaign funds for their own understrap-Ders. g, or lack of understanding of the The crushing defeat of Bryan in Necial causes that produce "Greed," "Bribbraska and Tom Johnson in Ohio may ery," "Avarice," "Coercion," "Extorbe, it certainly will be a godsend to tion," "Cruelty,"-the evils that "The Cry for Justice" leaps into the arena to combat. The proper answer, denoting the correct apprehension of the subject, is an earnest that the energy expended will not be wasted: the incorrect answer tells that such energy will be lost. The answer given by "The Cry for Justice" is: "the Trusts are robbing the public; they are asking extortionate prices for

in its removal to be wasted.

The issue is production, not const

rest.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1902. elected on the capitalist programme

must be directed towards securing to the

workers the fruit of their labor. This

goal is unattainable without the workers

have secured the ownership of the land

on and the tools with which they must

work. The Socialist Republic alone se-

THE REPUBLICAN FIX.

that the Republican party managers

are happy. If they are, then they are

not the longheaded political strategists

please their minds. The results were

too good. The Republican party .can

stand any amount of Democratic de-

feats. It may carry, not merely all the

Northern, but all the Southern States

to boot, and feel jubilant. But then the

defeated party must be but a weaker

political manifestation of capitalism.

So long as the Democratic notabilities

set up by Democrats and bowled down

by Republicans, are all capitalists out

and out, Republican victories are juicy

plums for Republicans and, of course,

for modern capitalism. But when the

Democratic notabilities, set up by

Democrats, are charlatans and circus

riders like Bryan and Tom Johnson,

and these receive crushing defeats,

such as they suffered this election,

The Republican party, as the party

of outspoken capitalism, needs in the

field a party, that, while being ground-

ed on the capitalist system, is silly

enough to object to the fruits of capi-

talism. Such a party will "draw to

itself the discontented vote." It never

could win. The Republican chieftains

are clear upon that. But such a party

would answer for capitalism the ex-

cellent purpose of keeping votes away

from the Socialist Labor Party. To

accomplish such a purpose such a

party must have "catchy" candidates.

If the candidates are not "catchy" they

could not answer their purpose. It is

for this reason that we are of the opin-

ion that the recent Republican victory,

with its smash-up of Bryan and John-

son, was too good to be pleasing to the

Of course, the Republican party can

set up decoy-duck parties enough to

Republican party.

then the matter is less pleasant.

Superficially observed, one may think

cures the boon:

system.

head.

could not if they would and would not if they could, remedy the evil. The evil is fruit after the kind of the seed of capitalism, consequently capitalist legislatures can bring no relief. In view of this. Socialism has been urging as

the only remedy, not plasters and not steps backward, but a long step for-The evil in the Trust is that it enables ward. Railroad consolidation. Socialits owners to highway-rob their emism proved, was not an evil in itself. ployees of the bulk of their product. No Socialism proved such consolidations to 'controlling" could check that. The be instinct with blessings: they are leopard ceases not to be a leopard if his based on the most effective tool of spots are painted over. The evil feature locomotion and to that they join the of the Trust is not a cutaneous, it is a advantage of economy: consolidation constitutional social disease. The remedy and economy in labor are landmarks in cannot be the salve and plaster of legissocial progress. Hence Socialism delative control, it must be radical treatclared and declares: the solution of the ment,-the overthrow of the capitalist problem is the abolition of the capitalist system, the public ownership, oper-Pity of the energy "xpended in seeking ation and enjoyment of the railroads to hold a runaway horse by the tail! The Such is the reasoning and also the horse must be mastered by mastering his stand taken by the advanced thought

of the age. What now says Mr. Cunneen, the joint exponent of Democratic and Prohibitionist thought? We shall let him speak for himself. In his Buffalo speech the gentleman, wrestling with this very question, said:

"The Erie Canal, owned and operated by the people of the State, is the only check upon monopoly by the railroads of transportation. business Legislation in this direction is a failure. We have tried to prevent railway monopoly by making it an offense. Can any person recall the conviction of any railway or its officers under this law Yet the combination exists just the same. It is only by a complete free public water route from Duluth to the seaboard that the independence of commerce can be established and maintained. And what is the attitude of the two parties in this connection The Republican party prides itself upon its devotion to monopolistic interests, not only in this State, but in the entire United States."

What intellectual bankruptcy! The only means visible to Mr. Cunneen to secure the independence of the people is to return to primitive ways of transportation! Nay, worse even than that! It is to resort to a course equivalent to leaving the robber barons of old in possession of their burghs, from which they could swoop down upon the people, and recommend to the people that they themselves throw away whatever improved weapons of warfare they had acquired!

Full is the front light, and full the side light that Mr. Cunneen throws upon our modern intellectual leaders It is a commentary on the brain-power of the whiskeyous and the aqueous political pillars alike of capitalism.

Who would choose among them?

There are some Socialists, Belfor Bax, for instance, who believe that opposition should be offered to territorial expansion on the ground that it opens up new fields of exploitation and gives to capitalism a new lease of life. These Socialists would restrict the territorial confines of capitalism and bring about its speedy collapse in this way, if pos-

answer the purpose of the old Demosible. cratic party. It is known, for instance, This idea, at first glance, seems quite that in this campaign Quay turned plausible; but upon reflection it apwhole brigades of "Socialist" speakers pears absurd. Territorial expansion accelerates the processes of capitalism and hastens its doom; besides Socialists must reckon with the forces of. capitalism as they develop and not as they would like to make them develop.

That territorial expansion accelerates the processes of capitalism is evident from the following facts: the country that embarks in it is generally organized and equipped in the most approved capitalist manner. Its mechanism is of the best, its production of the greatest. In its career of expansion, it comes in contact with nations like, or somewhat nterior if in capitalist orga tion. The international competition mong these countries reacts upon all of them, compelling them to ever improve upon their forms of production compelling them to advance in capitalist evolution. The territorial expansion of this country, for instance, which was only possible after its capitalism was trustified to an extent heretofor unknown, has reacted upon European industrial nations, Germany and Eng-land especially, with the result that they are now organizing on the same basis, with such improvements as can be added. Territorial expansion has, further accelerated the development of international capitalism, as witness the international capitalist financial corporations engaged with Russia in the exploitation of China. It has given birth to the international trust, the international commercial union and many other forms of the international capitalism that must precede the development of international Socialism. Finally territorial expansion has hastened the development of backward nations. It has given a great impetus to the industrial evolution of semibarbarous nations and made their advance more rapid than if left to themselves. This is apparent in India Africa, Manchuria, and other parts of the world that have been seized by and attached to the territory of capitalism. tion. Viewing the matter broadly, terri-E. T. N., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The idea of taking warning.from a rote is one that lies quite away from the track of a ruling class' thoughts. There is nothing for a ruling class, that has outlived its usefulness, but to be abolished. torial expansion forces a higher development of capitalism, both at home and abroad, internally and internationally. To restrict the territorial con-fines of capitalism is to thwart and delay this development, to force it back on itself and to restraint until such times as it could gather force to free itself and bound outward and upward. Let capitalism expand territorially and otherwise, on the principle of giv-ing it enough rope and it will hang

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considerer- that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. S. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.-"Two Pages from Roman History" have yet been published in pamphlet form." will be. They

S. M. C. NEW YORK.—1. Karl Kautsky is an excellent theoricker and good author-ity on Marx' economics. But Kautsky is valueless on Marx' practical writings, wit-ness his resolution considering possible im-partiality on the part of a capitalist Govern-ment in the disputes between capital and labor. 2. Similarly with the Partice C. With

2. Similarly with the Russian G. Plecha-off. Kautsky throws upon Plechanoff the blame for the resolution above mentioned.

T. F., OAKLAND, CAL .- Did you ever There are the "Selecter"? Well, that is the spectre that is smashing up the California wing of the Social Democracy. A Socialist party can't line up with the fakirs without becoming subservient to them. Wrong must either be dominated, or it dominates. There is no middle way.

J. M. B., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Your complaint has no standing for nonesty in court. He who cannot find his voice to raiss it against the ribaldry of Social Democratic attacks on the S. L. P. is not a gentleman from whom the S. L. P. can learn "better manners." manners.

S. R., CINCINNATI, O.—Man alive, it is the merest moonshine. Do you imagine a revolution can be carried out by drift sand? Your very comparison defeats your conclu-sions. The sand that a gust of wind from one direction blows into a heap, a gust of wind from another direction will scatter again. ngaln

C. S. C., BOSTON, MASS.—It may have been boldness on the part of Jean Bart in the story that he smoked his cigar over a barrel of powder. It is not boldness when our American capitalists do the same tbing. It is not even foolhardiness. It is plain stupidity.

I. P. C., LONDON, ONT.—The Arm and fammer became the emblem of the S. L. P. t and since the Troy, N. Y., State Conven-ion of the Party in 1895. It is symbolic of he proceeding of the symbolic of the wage

M. F., DETROIT, MICH.—The S. L. P. will not be crushed out unless its principles and practices are demolished. Now, these cannot be demolished. The S. L. P. has builded soundly. All else is foolery. If takes time to recognize the fact. But recognized it will be. The S. L. P. is as bound to pre-vail as the Mountain was in the French Revolution. It is bound to because it is the logic of the situation. Push The Monthly.

J. Y., ERIE, PA .- The S. L. P. can a count for the source of every penny that went into the campaign. Not so with the Social Democracy. Their contribution lists contain two and three hundred dollars at a clip from INITIALS only. To those people, money, even though spotted with blood or mud, betrays nothing and represents every-thing. hing.

H. B., BARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Social Democratic party had more votes in this election than the Socialist Labor Party, and so did the regular Democratic and the Re-publican parties.

S. P. N., CLEVELAND, O.-It isn't the first time that your charming Mamle has been in a majority against the S. L. P. Wasn't it so when she was a Populist? And didn't she cackle, and throw fits, and majority melt away leaving stranded?

G. H. B., DENVER, COLO.—Not in the slightest. The poisoned arrows shot at the officers of the S. L. P. by no means distress them. Those arrows are but the thorns to the rose. The rose is the exquisite satis-faction, the exhibit arting joy of standing firm faction, the exhibit a tig joy of standing form for a great cause whose success depends upon just such firmness. There is still an-other rose to those thorns : the strong honds of comradeship that fortitude in such strug-gies binds the veterans together with.

E. W. G., BINGHAM, UTAH.-1. The Daily People of last October 20 containing Dally People of last October 30, containing the report of the S. L. P. meeting addressed by De Leon in Buffalo covered your point

by De Leon in Buffalo covered your point. The following passage occurred therein in which De Leon is quoted literally: "The second link in this chain that proves the strictural and constitutional turpitude of the Social Democracy is this: I have here in my hand the Milwaukee 'Social Democratic Herald' of the 18th of this month. Its first editorial is devoted to call-ing me a liar in various moods and tenses. It pretends to refute a statement I made in The People. Now listen to its refutation: The People. Now listen to its return "Debs was never in a Milwauke hotel

fire.' "Debs was never in any kind of a fire at Milwauke

where." "Debs was never in any kind of a fire

"Debs was never in any kind of a nre "Must not he who reads this 'denial' imagine that what I said of Debs was that he committed ARSO..? Well, I didn't. I didn't charge him with arson, at all. The charge was an infinitely graver one. It was that he, who claimed to be against the capi-talist class had been traveling over the

capitalist class, together with the chieftains of the Social Democratic party, hate us with a hate that passeth all understanding. And we are also ready to concede that these our haters are not necessarily people of unkind nature. But don't you know the great prin-ciple of human action that George Eliot established when she said: "The yoke a man creates for himself by wrong-doing will breed hate in the kindliest nature,"-haven't you found that out?

STATE COMMITTEES .- Fail not to cure, as soon as you can, the official of the S. L. P. vote, and send it in. cial returns

under date of August 15. In that letter De Leon said: "Make the positive statement to Sanlal In my name that I am willing to abide by Dis decision if, upon investigation, a single charge against me of any importance is sus-tained.... You can tell him for me that, if I am in the way of peace, I am ready to migrate to Kokomo."

if I am in the way of peace, I am track to migrate to Kokomo." That letter, post-marked envelope and all, is in the archives of the N. E. C. Now, be honest, and admit that your "point" has been knocked out of sight.

J. A., NEW YORK .-- The highest S. L. P. ote polled in this State was 22,301, in vote 1898.

D. P., NEW YORK.—Have no idea what are to be the "issues" of the Reformers In next year's municipal campaign. It is safe to say that those gentlemen will again be as to say that those gentlemen wi fantastic as a goat at liberty.

J. J. Y., NEW YORK.---If you can "bore from within" a Mitchell, why not "bore from within" a Schmitz? F. F., CHICAGO, ILL .- You don't seem F. F., CHICAGO, ILL.-You don't seem to know what the fountain-head of opposi-tion to the Alliance is. You seem to think it is the Alliance itself. No such thing. The oppositionists to the Alliance, that is, the Social Democratic oppositionists, found fault with the S. L. P. attacks on the labor fakirs. They wanted the S. L. P. to do what they did this year with Mitchell, boom them and lie low regarding their positively perverse economics. It is out of the conflict of these two opposed principles that the Alliance was born. Were they right? Look-out for commune disasters.

⁶ W., ALBANY, N. Y.—It turns out to have been even funnier. Not only did the "Volkszeitung" have a special edition ready to announce the smash-up of the S. L. P., it also had a brass band in readiness, to give us the Dead March. You can imagine of what importance to its "peesiness" is the death of the S. L. P.

W. C., COLLINSVILLE, ILL, -- Can't comply with your request. The campaign material that you desire returned was used up in the article "The Mine-Workers." Enleavor to secure copies from friends.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS.—The Davis cigar factory was an open shop. Alliance-men, International-men, and non-union men worked there. The International men were a small minority. Two fakirs of the In-correctional Union, anylous for strike commen, international-men, and non-union men worked there. The International men were a small minority. Two fakirs of the In-ternational Union, anxious for strike com-mittee fees, etc., called all the men to a meeting and submitted to them the ques-tion whether or not to strike. By an over-whelming majority, the men voted "No." As a Union man you understand the effect of that. The men, being on to the fakirs, would none of them, and sent to the Alliance headquarters to be organized. The Alliance then organized them. Thereupon the fakirs took it upon themselves to order a strike against the shop. The Interna-tional men obeyed. The Alliance men, of course not, and to the extent that the Alli-ance could, it replaced the International men who allowed themselves to be brow-beaten into a fraudulent strike. That's all there is of it. The fakirs found it neces-sary to raise the bue and cry of "scab" against the Alliance because it interfered with their crooked business.

P. P., CHICAGO, ILL .-- Can't use P. P., CHICAGO, ILL.,-Can't use your figures. The "Socialist vote" is not made up of the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic vote combined. The Socialist vote is the S. L. P. vote exclusively. If men like you had the upperhand in the Socialist More-ment, then the Movement of Labor in this country would speedily plunge into another Yaris Commune disaster, only infinitely more wide-spread, more bloody and more fetal None of that in ours. fatal. None of that in ours.

"7th A. D.," BROOKLYN, N. Y.-O. K.: o-kayer than even the New York 18th and 32nd A. Ds. The Brooklyn 7th A. D. had last year 112 S. L. P. votes; this year 174. No petering out there, any more than anywhere else.

S. H., BOSTON, MASS.—A vote gained by agreeing with the labor lieutenants of capitalism is a dearly bought vote; that vote will demand such usurlous interest that it will bankrupt the purchaser.

'Debs was never in a hotel fire any The practical identity of government with the capitalist class was also shown

the presence of the foreign ambassadors France, Russia, and Great Britain sent their leading diplomats, while Germany was

especially represented by a Prince. There they were, alert, eager to cultivate the good

Chamber of Commerce dedication by



JONATHAN. - -

BROTHER JONATHAN-Do you know what I think of the Socialists? UNCLE SAM-No, what do you think of them?

B. J.-I'll tell you-a lot of rainbow chasers. The Co-operative Common-

wealth is all very fine, no one will deny that. But we are not so far yet. It is well enough to extol the beauties of the ideal system, but in the presence of existing conditions-U. S .- Yes-

B. J .-- In the presence of existing conditions, when millions are suffer-

U. S .- Would you make them suffer more?

B. J .- No; but when millions are tortured by hunger pangs and driven to desperation and despair-U. S .- Man alive, you are awfully

long-winded; come to the point. B. J .-- I say that under such conditions, notwithstanding fabulous re-

sources, something should be done now U. S .- Whether it 'can be done or

not? B. J .--- We must do something now on the lines of common sense.

U. S .- Do you know that that tune is a very familiar one?

B. J .-- Have you heard it before? U. S .- Yes; and what's worse, others before me.

B. J.-Why "worse"? U. S.-It is the tune of the funeral march that has preceded and followed each and every time the wild goose schemes that have aimed at "improveand "reform," and whose only result was to throw some more wreck ages on the shores of time.

B. J .- This common sense demand? U. S .- It is a tune taken from the repertory of the "pure and simple" union. from the repertory of the false "Socialist" movement, and from the repertory of rascally politicians.

B. J .- But how can the getting of something now be a funeral song? U. S .- Not the getting, but the prom-

se of getting something now is. When "nure and simple" labor leader is told that his union is a tub without a bottom, what is his answer? It is this:

I, too, want the millennium; but you can't jump just now into the millennium; we want something now;" and forthwith, under the promise of setting something now he gets his rank and file to vote for the boss's man, who, when elected, does give him something now, to wit, a cut down in wages and a dose of the rifle diet for dessert.

B. J.-Hem!

U. S .- When a heels-over-head reformer, who doesn't know what So ism is, who mistakes the form for the essence, and who is roped into some middle class Glasgow plan movement, is told that the wage slave is no wise improved by such scheme, forthwith comes the answer: "I, too, want the millennium; but you can't jump just now into the millennium; we want something now;" and hoping to get something now, he places the wage slave in the hands of an improved capconcern, the capitalist state; which not only skins him economically.

but oppresses him politically. B. J.-Well, but-U. S.-No "buts." The path of ab-

is itself now lassoed. The "drawing powers" of Mitchell, and through Mitall, Clark, as pullers-in for capitalism and its politicians, has been a thousandincreased by the Social Democracy. Not Socialism, but Mitchell did it pro te: not for Socialism but for Mitchell was the vote cast that fell to that party. Is it any wonder that the lassoed now set up a moan and begin squirming? Not to a party, that-for whateve -can perceive the lasso only af ter its neck is caught tight,-not such a party can the Working Class of America ok to for guidance and deliverance. The political party that will emancipat the workers from the thrall of wageslavery, can be only that party whose sight is too clear to fail to perceive the lasso in the air, and whose virility will steel it to make front, at whatever cost, against all waves of popular superstition that tend to concea? the lasso. That party is the Socialist Labor All along, it saw and warned ainst the lasso; nor was its voice to be choked by the volleys of calumny that the silly and the designing sought to choke it with. The neck of the S. L. P. is according. ly free from the lasso of the late coal

ke. With malice toward none, and ith charity for all, it calls upon the r class of the land to observe well and take warning from the moans contoctions of the lassoed Social 150

THE AGE OF SHAM. ber 8 issue of "Brad-

many a labor skate who trafficks on the word Labor, or on the word Socialism; it certainly is not quite to the liking of the Republican political strategists. They succeeded too well. FRONT AND SIDE LIGHT. The anomalous circumstance that, notwithstanding the State was swept

by the Republican party, the Demoeverything they control"-a falser diagcratic candidate for Attorney-General, nosis of the disease is unimaginable, nor Cunneen, is elected, attaches more than one more sure to cause all energies spent ordinary interest to this gentleman's views. The further circumstance that Not cheapness is the cry of the well in his election is due to his having simulformed. What matters it to the working taneously run on the Prohibition tickclass how cheap things are, if their wages et: in other words, the circumstance of keep step with declining prices? Ah, his representing the views, not of one there's the cub. That's the "pons asinoof the old parties merely, but also of rum." (No offence meant, friend "The one of the minority parties, to wit, the Cry for Justice.") He who looks at the Prohibition party, a party of "high social question from the side of cheapmoral ideas," imparts added interest to ness, from the side of the consumer, Mr. Cunneen's views on some of the touches the wrong chord. He does burning questions of the day. Owing worse, he only raises recruits for the foe; to the circumstances connected with he only digs pitfalls for the "public." Mr. Cunneen's election his views throw The "consumer's side" needs no attena front and a side light upon the intion. It is the "producer's side" of man tellectual standing of the powers that that needs looking to. Have the producer's side of man safeguarded, and his

The "Trust" sums up the burning isonsumer's side will be safe as a result. sues of the day. Among these is the Have the workers retain what they proquestion of railroad consolidation. duce, and you need not bother about the Plasters innumerable have been proposed and applied to check the evils thereof. Experience proved the truth of Socialist contention that legislation tion. This mighty truth once grasped, the rest becomes plain. The energy of is helpless, seeing that the legislatures,

dight charge him with arson, at all. The charge was an infilitely graver one. It was that he, who claimed to be against the capi-talist class, bad been traveling over the country with passes. That was the charge. It was clear and precise enough. I stated that Debs himself reported to a Milwaukee hotel keeper that be had lost in the hotel a bunch of passes. But mind you, it hap-pened that in the hurry of my giving the Letter Box answer in which that serious charge is made against Debs, and quoting from memory. I made the mistake of saying that the occasion for Debs statement about the passes was a fire in the hotel, whereas the occasion was not a fire but was, a burglary, and the story had been correctly reported months and months ago in a con-tributed article in fibe People, and was known to the Social Democratic Herald. No then, this organ of Multi-Cocoalsm, that and covered when Debs was branded by The People for traveling on passes; this organ of Multi-Cocoalsm that crouched and crept into a corner under the cowhiding ad-ministered to it along with its Social Democracy by the long indictment of its organ of the Social Democracy seeks to evade the counts of this indictment by the miserable worm-like crawl of selzing upon ar immaterial affair—the fire incident—and, in regular three-card-monte style, raise a howl on a false line, so as to escape the real point, the passes point. And this they call a refutation. It takes an all-round dishonor-able person to imagine people are such fools as to be cheatable by the tricks of the seller of gold bricks, or of cast-off clothing." The article in The People, referred to, was a contributed and SIGNED article. None other than a signed article, contain-ing such a charge, would be accepted by The People. The article appeared in The People of July 9, 1809. 2. The New England Textile Workers' strike will soon be published in these-columnes It is now in the course of premara.

further excuse for the erroneous working class belief that government is for all the people and that they can realize their fondest dreams through it. Government is a class institution. The working class should capture the powers of government in its own interests, as advocated by the Socialist abor Party.

> Score another against the impotent free trade and national control trust remedies of the Democrats and Republicans. The leading cotton interests of Man

interests of humanity.

chester, England, which consume one-third of the cotton crop of the world, has endorsed an idea which unites the English cotton interests with the bankers and cot ton shippers of New York and the growers of July 9, 1809. 2. The New England Textile Workers' strike was declared off. A full review of the strike will soon be published in these columns. It is now in the course of preparaand jobbers of the South. The plan is to extend the system of the Trust Company of the Republic of New York and the Security Warehousing Company to the port of Manchester, thus making a continuous

chain of connections direct from the cotton fields through American railroads and ports. across the ocean to the heart of the cotton industry of the world!

'How would free trade, or national control of trusts act against this international

A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.-The stenographic report of the Buffalo debate has not yet arrived. Will be printed as soon as received by the Labor News Company. You are not the only one pushing. Drop a line to B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway; Buffalo; help us to push him. trust? for such it is Don't fail to be present at The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day. Be-

ville performance, you will also help along M. T. C., ST. LOUIS. MO .- Certainly, a good cause.

surd movements to improve the cond graces of the dominant class of this countion of the workers is marked with try in the interests of the dominant class of huge grave stones, each bearing the in their respective countries. There they were, scription: "Thinking I could get sometalking shop, and nothing but shop, and thing now, I lost the opportunity of courting new fields of investment in their taking a step, however short, towards wn countries or endeavoring to find them the day of my liberation; and the rein this country; and at the same time they sult is that I got nothing, and lost my did it all under the pretense of acting in opportunity to boot-rainbow chaser. B. J.-Rainbow chaser? the interests of all the people of their own and every other country; in brief, in the U. S .- Yes; or follower of a mirage.

The man who, parched in the desert This fact should further prove the ob sees the mirage of a fresh well and servation already made that there is no would reach out his hands to that, and wear out his remaining strength in catching up to that, and would reject the advice of marching on steadily to his goal where alone he can find relief, is the picture of all such men as you who imagine you can get something now, follow that ghost, and abandon the straight road. The rainbow chasing is a boot on the other leg. The Socialist is not the leg that wears it, but such lighthearted reformers as yourself.

> The retail tobacco dealers have received the assurances of support from a rival of the Tobacco Trust, which they are fighting. Poor retailers, how they will be taken in when they have aided the rival trust to secure the business of the trust, when, in other words, they have been made the monkey to pull the rival trust's chestnuts out of the fire!

The Civic Federation is collecting industrial data for employers. It is coming out in the open as a capitalist, institution.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

te who prefer to app it under an assumed name will at with name to their communications their own signature and address other will be recognised.]

and Fact or Pipe Dreams and Actuality. The below two letters appeared in

w York Sun of November 11 and ber 14, respectively. They tell own tales, separately and jointly.)

Card From the Socialists-A Prediction.

the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The has noticed that Colonel Dunn, man of the Republican State of the vote of the Social Demo-

The social Democrats increased their rote over 5000 in the city and over 10,-100 in the State. Had they swung their for Coler they could have elected m Ahree times over. Colonel Dunn

will see the evidence of the growth of the Social Democratic party when he will open his ballot next year and will find the Social Democratic party the fhird on the ticket.

There has been recently a great deal of newspaper talk about the Social ratic party making one hand with the Democratic party in 1904. This seems to make some people look thoughtful. For the Social Democratic party, known in most States as the So-cialist party, has increased its vote from less than 100,000 in 1900 to about \$60,000 in 1902. But though the Social ratic party holds the balance of over in many States, neither the Re-iblican nor the Democratic party need ntertain the least apprehension that it pil-cast this balance in favor of either

The Socialists view the Democratic rty as the party of the past and, prefore, reactionary; the Republican arty as the party of the present, and, fore, conservative; the Social cratic party as the party of the ature and, therefore, revolutionary ad progressive. As the Hon. Mark Hanns has justly observed, the real-struggie will be, not between the Re-publican and the Democratic parties, but between the Republican and the al Democratic parties. With 300,-No fusion, no compromise" on its ban-ner, the Social Democratic party is out

1,000,000 votes in 1904. Henry L. Slobodin, etary of the State Committee, al Democratic party.

п.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Sobolist on the Enthusiasm of Mr.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In isme of to-day I read a very ding letter, signed by Henry L. din, "Secretary of the State Com-e of the Social Democratic Party." a make allowince for the gentle-a high expectations. "I have been any second to be and the second second second any second of the million Populist votes, and so one of the million and a half, L. d ght that we were "the

But I found out, and I found A party that dodged and that and left, as the Populists itempt for the Socialist Labor hanged proportionately, and my ent there this year and has gone hat way for a number of years. But Mr. Slobodin's enthusiasm car-

further than even my und enthusiasm carried me in those days. I was never carried s off my base as to misunderstand e the Hannas of those When they denounced the So-When they denounced the So-Labor Party, I was not intoxi-enough with illusions to imagine by Socialist Labor Party those toby So meant us silly Populists. Mr. in's Oriental fantasy makes him sions. Mr. Hanna never said: real struggle will be, not between Republican and Democratic parties, between the Republican and the hal Democratic parties." The Hon. rous Aurelius is too well posted a John Hossack Jersey City, November 11.

s to blunder that way. He well we that Social Democrats have ap-red all slong, fused with Repubin the some places, with Democrats officers, on the official ballots; and a Tellow townsman of the Hon, r L. Johnson, whose first official act In L. Johnson, whose first official act to provide with a job the Social mocrat, Dr. Wooldridge, knows a lag or two about the Social Demo-tic vote in Ohio. No. The Hon, the Aurelius never said what Mr. What he said was that "the real ingle will be, not between the Re-biean and Democratic parties, but ween the Republican party and the irritous Socialists"—and he desig-ed quite clearly the Socialist Labor of the same party whose contraction devoutly wished for by the Socialist Labor devoutly wished for by the Slo-as and which fate, with wicked pard of their wishes, returns with increased vote on this side of the er and in the city and State of New

will be well to examine some of their leaders, as the leaders indicate the direction the rank and file are traveling. First, we find the Democratic-Republican county judge, N. S. Sullivan. While the judge is a very nice man he holds his office by the grace of the Democratic and Republican parties, yet the judge has worked hard in more ways than one for the counterfeits. Next in line is J. U. Harris, who is the Democratic-Populist county commissioner. Mr. Harris so loves the workingman that while on the school board in his school district, he mahaged to keep Edward Coulson, a wage worker, from getting his pay for painting the school house for one year. C. P. Mc-Cary, the Democratic alderman of the Second ward of Grand Junction, comes next in line. He was also the Socialist party candidate for State Senator, but a little thing like that wouldn't hinder McCary from making a good Demo-cratic alderman. Next in the lead of

this counterfeit working class organ-ization we find Captain Kennedy, of the national guards, and you all know what the captain of the national guards is used for. The Grand Valley Sun that support-

ed the People's Party State ticket, and the Socialist party county ticket, was considered a star player in this new There is so little difference be game. tween the People's party and the counterfeits that the counterfeits could not detect it, so they helped in scattering thousands of the Sun through the county.

A People's party candidate and J. Stitt Wilson spoke from the same platform at another place in the State the same night as brothers in a common

cause

-and right they were. J. W. Sawyer, the organizer of this new party, is without doubt, the hardest political worker in the State; but he is working in darkness with no clear light of science to guide him. To illustrate: Mr. Sawyer and other leaders of his party, went to the home of R. H. Day, a leading Democrat of the Fourth Ward, and asked Mr. Day if he would accept the nomination of this new party for the office of county com-

missioner. Mr. Day declined, on the grounds of being a Democrat, but Day was assured that he was just the material they wanted for the place. Now this is the same Day that had taken part in a Democratic convention but a few days before.

Charley Steel, another well known Democrat of the Fourth Ward, was asked by one of the same men who called on Mr. Day, if he, Steel, would accept the nomination of this party (that claims to never fuse) for the office of representative to the general assembly, as though a Democrat, elected by the so-called Socialists, wouldn't be just the same as a Democrat elected

by the Democrats. On election night, Rev. Sanderson, a leading Republican, told in my pres-

ence, how this same Mr. Sawyer, swung the whole State of Kentucky over to the Republicans one year by supporting the Prohibitionist party. But, of course, that wasn't their game in Colorado this year. Yet, one of their speakers, by the name of Osborne (who has a brother in Grand Junction) received pay for his work from the Re-publican party and rides on passes, so says his Grand Junction brother.

This new party had more speakers and apparently spent more money, than any two parties in the field during the entire campaign, and on election day they had more and finer rigs to haul the voters to the polls, than any set of political grafters in the city. The following from the Dally Senti-

nel of November 5, speaks for itself: "The Socialists cut little ice. The bluster they made before the campaign ended was all paid for by the Republican party. Their banners, their car-riages on the day of election, their bands and their hall rent for speakers was paid for with money secured from the Republican campaign fund and spent through a third party, Edward Marsh of the Royalty gambling house, who acted for the Republican party by pretending to be a fair friend of the ocialist movement." The Sentinel, in an editorial of the same date, November 5 says: "For Mr. Sawyer's bene-fit, who is so honest about election end. Another strike and not a ton of crop coal will be left in the Clearfield matters, we would like to refer him to the money which Edward Marsh of the Royalty club saloon, put up for his bor Fakir Mitchell party. We have not had time to-day to go into the details of the deal, but if Mr. Sawyer needs any enlightenment about whether the Republican party used the Socialist party as a tool through Marsh and others, the Senti-November 10, 1902. nel can give it to him." That is plain talk and the editor of the Sentinel told me to-day that he could prove every word of it. The leaders of this so-called Socialist party went out over the county guided, not by the hand of science, as is the S. L. P., but guided by the hand of some of the biggest political grafters that ever canvassed Mesa county for votes. Thus old-party like, they Thus old-party votes. Thus old-party like, they boosted their candidates, claiming and even offering to bet they would elect their full county ticket, but when their votes were counted they found they had but 227 straight votes more than the fighting S. L. P., and about 75 per cent, of their vote was from the Democrats who knew nothing about the principles of Socialism. These Republican counterfeit Social ists seem to ignore the fact that So cialism cannot come until the econo development, through evolution, has ached the culminating point. They have thrown down their bars, that everybody may join them, and Thomas M. Todd, their candidate for county county missioner, stated in a public meet ing, that I attended, that in joining their party, they did not pledge themselves to vote their ticket. Hoping that all who want Socialism may be guided by the hand of science and not by the hand of the policical grafters, I am yours for the Socialist Republic. S. B. Hutchinson,

about feel that the Rhode Island comrades are responsible to some extent for such fabrications by not informing the public, and the comrades especially, about their dongs through our Party Rhode Island is clearly neglectpress. ing its duty in this case. Only a few days ago I received the "statement" of the Manhattan Socialist Club, mailed at Back' Bay station, Boston, by the Kangs there, I suppose. This statement also, like others, uses the argument "that the entire State organization of Rhode Island is in open rebellion," and this is echoed by the Kangs and other enemies

of our Party. Have the Rhode Island comrades nothing to say to their comrades throughout the land when they are used in such a

way by such a crowd? And while speaking of "statements," I would like to give notice in this place to all those who intend to issue such in the future, not to send any to me, as my belief in the S. L. P. does not need any strengthening. No, not any, thank you. F. A. Nagler. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1902.

The Duties to be Performed by the

Members of the S. L. P. To The Daily and Weekly People Section New Haven, Socialist Labor Party, sold two hundred and forty-seven S. L. P. pamphlets during the recent campaign from September 20 to Novem-

ber 4 at the twelve agitation meetings held, averaging about a sale of twenty each meeting. This, I think, shows engerness on the part of our fellowworkers to learn the truth. If we of the S. L. P. reach the work-

ing class with our principles by means of lectures, literature, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, then we can feel confident of our class joining the only organization that can and will emancipate all workingmen, women and children from the present state of industrial slavery and miserable prosperity-the Socialist Labor Party. As members of the Socialist Labor

Party, we have duties that must be performed, and our first duty should be to do more than we have done heretofore. Also to increase the subscriptions for our official organs; and not to forget the importance of spreading pure Socialist litrature! T R Now for activity!

Yours for the S. L. P., Samuel Stodel, Literary Agent, Section New Haven, S. L. P.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10. 4.H. STRIKE.

Mitchell's Strike Aids the Soft Coal Operators to Dispose of Worth-

less Coal. To The Daily and Weekly People .-The soft coal operators of the Clear-field region should build a monument in honor of the labor fakir John Mitchell for favors brought about by the

"labor lieutenant," as will be seen by the following: A few years ago the Bernind White Coal Mining Company owned a mine named the Pacific No. 1 at Brisbin.

This company mined and shipped all the marketable coal they possibly could, and when they surrendered their lease they were satisfied that nothing worth taking was left behind.

Now comes a crooked operator by the name of Thomas C. Heims of Osceola, and opens up the old mine with the addition of a cap vein, the cap is two feet six inches and don't sell good without some of the Moshannon vein mixed with it. He called the mine Lenore No. 1 and does good business receiving plenty of Boston and Maine and Delaware and Hudson railroad cars. Along comes Mitchell's prosperity and the worthless crop of coal that was formerly mined on a small scale received a boom, and that same worthless and useless crop of coal is now loaded in those cars, to the extent of four to eight tons in each car, ac cording to its capacity. Now that the hard coal strike is over, it is too good a thing to quit, so they continue to send this worthless crop of coal to the consumers. This I consider a fraud upon the public from beginning to the

LIGHT IS BREAKING known when the debris of errors and confusion is cleared away. Did the in-telligent working class show a hopeful increase in number, this is the ques-tion, many true Socialists are asking themselves to-night. The fake Socialists have done their

"Every bad tendency will

run its course, and Social-

ism will survive; then woe

to the men whose petty in-

terests, mean ambitions

and vile intrigues may

have for an instant ar-

rested its progress and

The case of Friedman vs. Forbes, the

Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party,

for \$208 came up yesterday in the Ninth

District Municipal Court, and was won

Friedman was only a fence in the case.

He was merely the assignee, or alleged

assignee, of Ephraim Siff for the claim.

Siff was the real plaintiff. In fact, he

was the principal witness, with Crim-

mins, of "The Thirty-one" fame, as his

assistant. Siff sued the Party on the

double fiction that \$126 were due him

for "the use of his printing shop during twenty-one weeks" under an alleged

"agreement with Julian Pierce"; he also

ington, D. C., to examine Pierce. IN HIS TESTIMONY, THE PIERCE (WHOSE "STATEMENT" HAD

BEEN HELD UP BY SOME FOLKS

AS TRUTHFUL, AND "DOCUMEN-TARY PROOF") WENT BACK EN-TIRELY ON THAT DOCUMENT

PUBLISHED BY HIMSELF. For all

that, the case was so palpably hollow,

not to say fraudulent, that it was prompt-

ly dismissed, not only upon the rent item, but also the advertisement item.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

In last week's ad. of The Monthly People we stated that with determined

and concerted efforts the circulation

could be pushed up at the rate of 1000

per week. We promised to keep track

15 and announce the result. In setting

ed until Wednesday night, and does not

not getting it until Monday or

subscriptions from November 8 to

(WHOSE

Tuesday.

smirched its name."

by the Party hands down.

capital. The general results will be

utmost to confuse the mind of the working mass as to the right party to vote for. Here in St. Paul they have made many who are just beginning to study the labor question politically, believe that the S. L. P. is only in the field in the interest of the old Demo

cratic party. What a lie! Just like the old parents from which it sprang: the old capitalist parties. I have often The People was swinging the lash too hard and too often, but I have changed my mind in view of the above I heard Comrade Connolly of Dublin

last night. 'He spoke to a large audi-Sorry I was not familiar with the Irish dialect, to catch all he said being rather far back in the large Federation Hall in which he spoke. The Irish population present were plainly told in whose hands the remedy lies to free "Ould Oirland."

Alfred Ahlbug. St. Paul, Minn. November 3.

The S. L. P. and the S. D. P .- The Difference Explained.

sued for \$82 alleged to be due him by To The Daily and Weekly People-The The Daily People as commission for alwrecking crew of the Social Democracy leged advertisements,-altogether, \$208. was kept busy just previous to election It will be remembered that the Pierce lampoon contained among the documents a letter by him to the N. E. C. in which learing away the debris strewn in its way by collision with that ever moving, eve victorious S. L. P., and, owing to the soundness of the S. L. P., the shock must he stated that the use of Siff's shop was obtained gratis. When Siff sued, the Party issued a commission to Washhave been very hard, indeed.

The S. L. P. is not a quack; on the con trary, it dislikes quackery most heartily. Whenever, then, it finds its way obstructed by a quack it speeds up its momentum and rushes everything that comes in its path. The S. L. P. alone has the moral right to ask the aid of the toiler, because the sound tess of its principles and tactics are guaran tees to its honesty of purpose.

The occurrence mentioned above happen ed on and after October 30, 1902, and was due to an article which was accepted by only one of the five English dailies t which it was sent for publication, and this paper (The Free Press) did not print the whole article. What it printed, however, reads as follows and need no further com-

H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8. ment. 14

THE ARTICLE. -COCIALIST LABOR PARTY. "John Vierthaler-The Social Democratic

party begs too much for votes, and it is this time we failed to take into account not the first time in its history that some the fact that The Weekly People, which of its candidates have run, not only on the also bore the announcement, is not mail-Soc'al Democratic ticket, but also on the Democratic and Republican and the Citizen tickets, like Moritz Eichmann in Hoboken, reach readers until late in the week. N. J., and there are a great many others who, chiefly through the aid of the old parties, were elected to office. And Mr. Debs himself, if he were in fact the man he is looked upon to be, such a deep thinker, broad-minded and honest labor agitator, how can it happen then that this same onest labor leader, the terrible railroad trust smasher, when robbed in the Plankin ton House in Milwaukee in 1899, that i the inventory of articles stolen appeared twenty railroad passes? Can any person who sincerely believes in Socialism and who has not joined the movement for the furth erance of personal benefit, any longer sup port a party like the Social Democracyso young and yet possessing such a bad necord? He who looks upon the doings of the Social Democrats in silence and follows their pitiable methods in obtaining votes, must sooner or later come to the

conclusion that not all their spent energy is for-the "dear people." There is too much of a sham battle, too little under standing in their ranks of that true, revo lutionary and class-conscious spirit with which Marx, the profoundest of all econom ists permeated the labor movement. The ocial Democrats do not realize that there is a vast difference between votes cast for a true Socialist movement obtained by a by a systematic agitation of the party itself party itself, and votes given to a "S party like the Social Democracy which were cast for it through stronger influence than

could be exercised by the Social Democracy. It consequently gathers much chaff, little grain. Such a party will go down region of Pennsylvania. Hurrah for Tabor Takir Mitchelli





unterfeit Socialists"Practice Whole Fuse With All Comers

Fuse With All Comers for Pay. To The Daily and Weekly People.— election is over and the S. L. P. shows a good increase. Last year straight vote for the Socialist La-Party in Mess county was 102. This r it is 132, a gain of 30 per cent. Inst year, notwithstanding the that the countrefet Socialists or-lised at this place in July with a v of reaping where the S. L. P. had Our highest vote this year is

organisation of this ne things have developed that the needs no Strengthening. To the Daily and Weewy People.-It was set this so-called So-the very best material and in the S. L. P., yet it We have in the strengthening. To the Daily and Weewy People.-It of the Daily and Weewy People.-It save me great satisfaction that yon the about the alleged secession of the Ended S. L. P., yet it Strengthening.

He Needs No Strengthening.

who know how to battle for the right and I assure you there will be a change in the Socialist movement here before very long, for the S. L. P. has its un-putdownable, determined fighters here as well as in America. Yours in the Cause, H. Forbes. Gravesend, Kent, England, Oct. 27.

cents, went down, and nobody mourns it. Any one doubting this statement can call at my address and I will show The Social Democracy will suffer the same fate. Any movement will go down whose sunken plers are not of solid masonry. them. Yours for emancipation. Louis Marien, 184 Brisbin, Clearfield, Co., Penn. There is, however, a movement in the United States that is built upon such solid 1.1 NOTICE. A. Levy desires the address of Otto Frydmann. A letter is awaiting him at this office. The Unputdownable S. L. P. Has Its Fighters in England as Well as Here. To The Daily and Weekly People .-I renew my subscription to The Weekly People, and also subscribe for The Monthly People, and, along with this I have got three other subscribers for The Monthly People, not any for The Weekly People yet. The reason I do this is that I think it is good for every comrade (if he can) to take an st in the movement in other counties. This reason is more import. ant for us at the present time, for as you likely know, the S. D. F. is not what it should be, that is to say, without any palaver about reciting to you the "betrayals" and "muddle ups" that goes on here, it is not like the S. L. P., which is the party for me. To put it in another way let The Weekly and Monthly People be diffused among the bill." comrades here, with the aid of those

masonry; whose unfaltering attitude and class-conscious and revolutionary spirit have gained the admirat.on of all its This party is the Socialist Labor Party. It does not clamor for votes, but elleves that these should be gotten only bya systematic agitation of the party itself It is the fountain whose pure, unadulterated waters quench the intellectually thirsty and act as a purifier in the swamp of political rottenness and corruption. Hence it is feared and hated. But neither fear no hatred will bring it down. It stands like the rock of Gibraltar on an unshekable foundation, and though the tempests o personal assaults may roar and other par ies may seemingly injure it for a mo it, however, casts them all off with an iroz hand. The Socialist Labor Party alone has the right to the votes of the workingmen But don't cast your vote for this party unless you understand its principles and tactics, because only votes cast by those whose hands were guided by a true understanding of Socialism have any value for the So chalist Labor Party. Those others may be given to the Social Democracy and thus aid men in their ambition to gain prom inence, while the workingman foots the S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

scribers not getting their paper, give us some data to work on. The full name of subscriber, date seat in, term, etc. To ask: "Did you get a subscription from me for Jones?" puts us to endless trouble in locating. The Labor News Company has under way plans for the production of good S. L. P. literature at a figure that will surprise everybody. Propaganda! propa ganda! that is the keynote to S. L. P. advance, and the Labor News Company will in the near future enable everyone to become a propagandist without crippling himself financially. The cloth-bound edition of the Paris Commune, by Karl Marx, is selling well. Some fifteen copies were disposed of this week. This is a book that every student of the working class movement should read. The price is but 50 cents per copy. Send orders to the Labor News Company.

poses solely, and that

We are glad to notice that our friends take the little hints which we give in this column. There are still some of-fenders who jumble up on one sheet of paper matters pertaining to four off a separate sheet for each department.



popular among the smokers? Second-Why are certain dealers In sending in business communications dissatisfied with the great success of don't fail to put your address in your letter. This saves us considerable trouble. It is impossible for us to re-member the addresses of all our friends. the Mozle and Turkish Run Cigarettes? Third-Why do we invite you to visit our factory, while other cigarette man-If you send in an inquiry about subufacturers will not allow you any further than their office?

> Send in your reply to these three questions and you will be entitled to a cash prize.

Messrs, Mozle Bros., manufacturer of the Mozle and Turkish Run Cigarettes will reward the readers of The Daily People who will send in the bes answers to the above questions with cash prizes to the amount of \$50. The amount to be divided as follows: For the first and best reply will be awarded \$5.

For the second best reply will be awarded \$3. For the third best reply will be awarded \$2. The remaining \$40 will be distrib-

uted \$1 to every next reply. Together forty-three persons will be rewarded. All our goods are strictly Union made and paid accordingly. They are also made in large sizes and cost propor tionately more. We cordially invite every smoker to visit our factory and

we have a man to take you through and show you everything. We will also supply you with our cigarettes so that your time will not be wasted. This is positively the only cigarette factory on earth that permits visitors. fear nothing, we pay the best price for labor, we have the best Turkish bacco that can be secured. Our factory is as clean as a vessel, and we are

us a visit and we will be thankful to us a visit and we will be thankful t you. Yours respectfully, MOZLE BROS. Not a Trust, Balesroom 104-106 Second avenue. Factory 527-539-541 East Fifteenth

locality, \$2.50; we charge 2 00 Medalion, equal to any 10c " 2 25 dress WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES. For Complete Price List, Address, ECKSTEIN BROS. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York. Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION. IND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM. 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

BOSTON, MASS.

Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, fur-nished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; \$2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

only too pleased to have you call. Pay REMEMBER MOZLE" " CIGARETTES

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1902.

OFFICIAL.

6

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beade Beary Runn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency)

Notice .--- For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE

Regular session held Friday, November 14, at 2-6 New Reale street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent, with-'excuse, Hammer and Klein. R. Katz elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week g November 8, showed receipts \$44.84; expenditures \$151.23. The treasurer reported that papers

had been served on him in a suit brought by Jacob Bernstein (one of the amous Thirty-one) for alleged libel, which alleged libel is said to have damaged his reputation to the extent of \$10,000. These \$10,000 he wants the S. L. P. to pay to him and in addition he ats \$20,000 from Alfred C. Kihn, the recording secretary of Section New York. Matter has been referred to the

party's attorney. The secretary submitted draft of circular letter to State Executive Com-mittees bearing upon the work of agition. The draft was upon motion lopted and ordered sent.

Communications: Two from Chicago, III, bearing upon vote polled in that ity and upon matters connected with ocal organization. One from Con-necticut S. E. C. at Hartford, Conn., rerting expulsion of Bernard H. Ward, member at large at Moosup, Conn. or having participated in Republican aucus. Two from Los Angeles, Cal. when the reference to local differences, the other bearing upon Connolly dates. W. H. Carroll reported about his work at Scranton, Pa., where he is to re-main for a week to help loyal members rganizing section. Ohio S. E. C. sent rd relative to pledges as per proposition of Washington S. E. C.; also that vote in State has risen although no al figures can as yet be had. Illiais S. E. C. reported as to vote cast; so enclosing letter from Jacksonville. III., complaining that Connolly had ar-rived too late and that meeting had failed. They want a data They want a date on return which was granted.

Further communications upon local s, the work to be taken in and after election, as well as a variety outine matters, were received from isville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; San intonio, Texas; Philadelphia, Pa.; Illentown, Pa.; Detroit, Mich., and other pla

ion New York submitted n de to fill vacancy on the N E. C. The same were received and corretary ordered to inquire whether candidates accept the nomination.

R. Katz, Recording Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE

A special meeting of the New York ate Executive Committee was held in he Daily People building, 2-6 New ende street, on November 12, at 6 p. Kinn in the chair. The minutes of mentions meeting wave adouted as previous meeting were adopted as

ad. The report of the financial secretary as received as follows: Balance on ind September 30, 1902, \$299.53. Re-ipts for October, \$162.64. Total, 62.17. The expenses amounted to 37.49, leaving a balance on hand Oc-ber 30 of \$104.68. Of this balance, wever, \$80 was paid to the Labor News implay on October 20, on account cam-ion literature. Report was produced literature. Report was received, ion New York sent a communica Section New York sent a communica-ion requesting that the State Executive Committee take a new general vote on he milesge fund matter, because the o vote on the question, due to their using been so taken up with campaign work. The request was concurred in and he secretary was directed to send out a all. The vote closes on January 1, 1903. Pledges were received toward liquida-ing the indebtedness of The Daily Feople om Schemetady \$25 and from Roch-

under the present form of organization of Section Greater New York, the State Committee, after a lengthy discussion on the subject, came to the conclusion that it is for the best interests of Brooklyn and the Party at large to give Brooklyn a separate organization. Brooklyn at a separate organization. Brooklyn at one time was a very strong section, and the State Committee believes that if placed upon its own feet, feeling its own responsibility, it will gather new inspira-tion and immediately begin to build up and regain all it has lost. This committee

recommends, therefore, that an amicable arrangement be made at once by the two boroughs whereby Brooklyn can be nade a separate organization without conflicting with the Party constitution. ingmen, A call was then read and ordered pub-lished in The Daily and Weekly People,

.50

1.45

also 1000 to be printed for distribution among the members in this State. It was decided that the State Executive Committee shall hereafter meet on the second and fourth, Wednesday of every month.

Adjournment followed. Emil Mueller, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged.......\$217.37 14th A. D., New York, list 32.. 2.50 6th A. D., Brooklyn, list 114. oth A. D., Brooklyn, list 114.... 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, N. Y., list 79 23rd A. D., N. Y., list 61..... 16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 140 7th A. D., Brooklyn, list 119.... Scand. Section, list 165.... F. Darmangen, on list 173.....

Total.....\$249.17 L. Abelson; Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan,

FURTHER PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR DAILY PEOPLE BAZAAR AND FAIR.

D. Gerskovitz, New York, Photo Picture Frames. Miss M. Blome, Hoboken, N. J., Pair

of Bisque Figures and two Glass Flower Holders. Mrs. W. C. Harthan, New York, Ele-

gant Silk Quilt. Julius Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn., valuable Autoharp.

Twenty-first Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, Set of Goethe's "Faust.

Mrs. Mendro, New York, Chandeller

William Schmidt, New York, Kitchen Utensils.

L. Abelson, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3,

1901: usly acknowledged.....\$6758.36 W. D. McHeath, Schenectady .. Section Allentown, Pa...... J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn..... 5.00

J. E. Erickson, Duluth, Minn.... 3.00 Total\$6768.86

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY

. LEAGUE. The last meeting of the league, through technical error, was called a week earlier than the regular date and was, for that reason, not well attended. Since the last acknowledgments, there have two new enrollments, B. Rysted and J. C. Anderson, both of Valdez,

Alaska. The receipts since last meeting were as tol W8:

Section Houston, Tex.. \$13.00 Julius Hammer, N. Y. city Section Louis, Mo......

28th A. D., N. Y. H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. F. A. Olpp, N. Y. city.

THE LAST AGONY

Manhattan Cocktailers Gathered to Rejoice but Stayed to Mourn.

Last election night, while the staunch adherents of the Socialist Labor Party, assembled in Happy Days Hall, were cheering the returns which showed that neither capitalist politicians, decoy duck parties nor lampoons of renegades could have any effect on class-conscious worka far different scene was being

concted in a nearby saloon. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the wayfarer passing this particular saloon, would have been preoccupied indeed, not to have heard the groans and moans mingled with "achs," and "oh, my kischkes,"

that emanated from the gloom. The usual garish light was dimmed and the only evidence of life within was the despairing groats and sighs. The saloon in question had been hired

by the swelled-head Pin Heads of the Manhattan Cocktail Club, 'and they had gathered to celebrate, what in their conceit they fondly hoped would be the "blow," their lampoons had dealt the S. L. P. They had "manned" the polling

places in the 18th and 32d Assembly Dis-5.00tricts, their "strongholds." Seated at tables, and standing at the 1.25 1.00 bar the Swelled Heads eagerly awaited 4.00 "their" returns. They partook freely of the beverage from which the club takes

2.10 its name and the members draw inspiration; while frequent onslaughts were made upon the pretzel basket. Discus-sion as to how the Party would "let it-self down," was indulged in, and violent 1.00 .75 12.25 hatred against the movement they had tried to injure was the burden of the re-

marks. To one knowing the history of recent events in the Party it was indeed a signi-ficant gathering. The "Winkel Advo-kat," who how acts for a law firm as puller-in of suits against the S. L. P. had often remarked, that the next Tenth of July needed by the Party was one to

clean out the Jews. Here he was sur-rounded by a bunch of Jewish S. L. P. renegades. The Taker of Stenographic Notes, who had often denounced the "Winkel Advokat" and his cronies as ushers, sat with them sipping a seltzer lemonade. In the clean up of the Party ums he, too, had been gathered up with the riff raff of Jimmywherryism and Billywherryism. The Bearded Lady from the Cave of the Winds indulged in merry jests with the Scholar and Student who she had before often offended. The little

for the Party so long as he did its printing now sat cheek and jowl with the would-be Daily People killers, as the official printer of their lampoons. Blear eyed and physically and mentally unclean they all looked. But to proceed with our tale.

Gazing with great self-complacency his bantam-like poses and quirks reflected in the glass behind the bar, the "Winkel remarked, "Well, to-night Advokať

business Stiff, who had been enthusiastic

Advokat" remarked, "Well, to-night they will find out." "Ish there no vay ve can find out?" piped the "Scholar and Student." "Someone they don't know might go down to Happy Days Hall," observed the Taker of Notes. But it was hard to find a Cocktulier unknown to fame

to find a Cocktailer unknown to fame. In the words of the Seattle Grafter they "all had national, some even interna-tional reputations." The valet of the Seattle Grafter, however, after being given a double dose of "courage" and patted on the back as a brave man was prevailed upon to undertake the errand. But his craven heart stood still when he

heard the robust cheers from sturdy S. L. P. throats and he retraced his steps. Meanwhile one of the watchers from 20.00 5.00 4.00 7.35

Meanwhile one of the watchers from the 18th Assembly District arrived. He was quickly surrounded by the eager and articipatory Cocktailers. "Vell" "What's the news?" "How is it?" "Are they off the ballot?" These and other questions greeted him before he could 1.00 10.00 open his mouth. It so happens that this watcher is not a great "intellectual." He 2.68 7.00

is merely a bearer of burdens for the Swelled Heads. "You're a lot of lobsters. They have increased their vote,' was his unkind but vigorous reply.

7.00 "Did you count careruny." 5.00 Suppresed Editor as he wiped his glass-

5.00

5.00

2.00 3.00

with the news that the S. L. P. vote was going up. Not wishing to hear more of such tidings, the "Forward for Ever" band retreated one by one, and the last two messengers found the "celebration" over.

The proprietor of the saloon remarked to the officer on the beat: "I had a funny gaug here to-night. They hired the place to celebrate something, and acted like a funeral.'

"Mebe they were goo goo reformers who didn't relish the way the election went," observed the officer. The next day the Jelled Heads scanned the capitalist press looking for a grain of comfort, but none was to be found.

The S. L. P. square remained unbroken and new recruits had been added to the ranks. Exit the lampooners, to the cry of "Oh, my Kischkes; oh, my Kischkes!"

> IST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.

1902 1 To Balance 47 63 April 2 To Nat. Sec'y 1 00 To Nat. Sec'y 8 45 31 25 Sept. 30 To Nat. Sec'y 21 80 To Canadian De-

83 78 fence Fund To F. Haselgrove (expenses to Ham-3 30

ilton, refunded) ... \$ 165 96 DISBURSEMENTS. 1902

April 22 By Nat. Sec'y for postage 1 00 22 By Nat. Sec'y for stationery and sun-65

. 5 00 cator 29 To J. Reid & Co., lock To Advertiser 70 May 5 To Printing Co. for

printing constitutions 18 00 10 F. Haselgroove; expenses to Ham-

ilton 3 30 June 16 To Arm and Hammer seal 1 50 July 2 DuVernet & Jones,

solicitors for Ham llton case 35 00 15 To W. H. Bartram. solicitor.

Hamilton case ... 31 To R. Roadhouse, Hamilton (Brantford expenses) ... 5 00 Sept. 30 No Nat. Sec'y .. 7 10 86 25 Balaffee 79 71

9 00

6 25

5 00

1 00

1.20

3 00

3 20

2 00

Brooklyn.

50

\$165 96 D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C.

Audited and found correct. J. O. RICHARDS, (Signed) AMOS C. WEBER,

Report of National Secretary from

April 1, 1902, to September 30, 1902. RECEIPTS.

To Sections for Due Stamps. London\$ 7 00 Vancouver Toronio Hamilton (Member at Large) Ratifax, Member at Large Toronto, for literature

Winnipeg, for literature Vancouver, new charter and sundries Winnipeg, new charter and sundries

Total\$ 31 25

DISBURSEMENTS. May 5, 1902. To D. Ross, Treas-9 45 Sept. 30, 1902. To D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E. C 6 50 Sept. 30, 1902. To D. Ross, Treas-15 30 urer, N. E. C Total\$ 81 25



street.

DETROIT, MICH .-- P. Frisema, Jr., 334

Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst, 2,216, North Tenth street; John Neumann, \$10 Julia street, John Feltman, 2904 Thomas ST. PAUL, MINN.-Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. SALEM, MASS.-John White, American

House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.-P. C. Nel-son, 1,642 Major avenue.

TREASURER'S SEMI - ANNUAL STATEMENT N. E. C., SOCIAL-

RECEIPTS.

ting the indebtedness of The Daily People Wm. McVeigh, N. Y. city 5.00	Did you count carefully? asked the	The set with the set of the set o		DETROIT, MICH P. Frisema, Jr., 334	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH P. C. Nel-
	Suppresed Editor as he wiped his glass-	DUES STAMP ACCOUNT.	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th	Arndt street.	son, 1.642 Major avenue. SCHENECTADY, N. YJ. S. Weinber-
from Schenectady \$25 and from Roch- ester, raising theirs to \$15. Julius Samuels, N. Y. city		Stamps on hand per last state-	Assembly district. Business meetings	DULUTH, MINN Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield	man Mox 557
		ment, April 1, 1902\$ 26 90	every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club	avenue.	SEATTLE, WASH William H. Walker,
arout analytical trabeles	how to count?" retorted the watcher with	Stamps sold from April 1, 1902,	rooms, southwest corner of 11th street	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL Garret Stevens,	903 Post street.
	glaring eye.	to Sept. 30, 1902 4 83	and First avenue. Pool parlor open	Room 304, Livingston Building.	SOMERVILLE, MASS A. Quarnstrom.
tention to the fact that although more A. Francis, N. Y. city 3.00	This report from one of their "strong-		every evening.	ELIZABETH, N. JG. T. Petersen, 219	23 Wyatt street.
open air meetings had been held last Bohemian Branch, N. Y. city 1.55	holds" acted like a wet blanket on the	Stamps on hand Sept. 30, 1902 22 07		Third street. ERIE, PA Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th	SOUTH NORWALK, CONN Emil Singe-
year, the Party's increased vote this year Fred N. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.00	enthusiasm. It was a knock on the head	Brampe ou nane bepti do, zoogit 22 of	SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head-	street.	wald, 173 Ely aenue. SPOKANE, WASH John Sigg, S. L. P.
was due to the good distribution of lit- John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn,	by the Arm and Hammer. The ex-	POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT.	quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2	EVANSVILLE, INDC. Schrad, 17 E.	SPOKANE, WASH John Sigg, S. L. P.
erature. One from Newburg enclosing N. Y 5.00	officer of the Garde Jaeger, who is also	Los of the Same and the contract of the second state of the sec	South Main street. Public meetings every	Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS William Edmon-	Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
parameter tor duce, cut, and a newspaper Section Lynn, Mass 900	a Saxon Tribal Chief, between hiccoughs	Postage stamps used from April	Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main	stone, 205 Bow street.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS F. A. Nagler,
cupping showing an increase of 111 James M Harkow Bunchlyn	managed to say: "Vell that is one bolling	1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1902, per	street. The People agent, L. C. Holler,	FALL RIVER, MASS Wright Wilde,	SUTERSVILLE, PACyril Sistek
votes in the county. I wo from Carroll N Y	blace only. I will stake my reputation	itemized record\$ 1 85	205 1-2 South Main street.	121 Fulton street. GARDNER, MASSThos. Smith, 18	141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14,
	(?) on it that they are off the ballot."	Postage stamps on hand Sept. 30,	200 1-2 South Main Street.	Greenwood street.	Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS John W. Allen, 7 Welr
Dunkirg could bot be held owing to rein, T C Anderson Walder Alesha 10.00	Saying which he stuck out his chest like	1902	NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR	GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y M. E. Wilcox.	street.
aut that leanets and been wen distribut- John Dismondan N.Y. alta 0.00	a pouter pigeon, but this attitude was	Total\$ 2 20	Party meets every second and fourth	47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COLJ. F. Sloan.	TACOMA. WASH W. J. Hoag, 5631
the enclosed money on account on loga to by the	hard to maintain owing to the constant	Received from late Nat. Sec'y, F.	Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. head-	HAMILTON, OHIOBen Hilbert, Jr.,	Alder street.
	blecoughing, which militated against the	J. Darch 1 00	quarters, 349 State street, Ernest T.	811 Central avenue.	
ported progress in his agitation work at	inflation and reduced his chestiness.	Received from Treasurer, N. E. C.,	Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl.	HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA S. Sha-	TORONTO, ONT., CANADACharles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
		D. Ross 7 10	Westville branch meets every third'	piro, 64 Ferguson avenue South.	TROY, N. YG. F. Bussey, 93 6th ave
meetings held, getting subscribers for Previously acknowledged \$1,744.85	Peter the Wheelwright, who is a Cock-		Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall.	HARTFORD, CONN Fred Fellermann,	nue, No. Troy, N. Y.
The Monthly and Weekly People, and	tailer of much capacity and deepness of	Total\$ 8 10	Visitors welcome.	2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASSMichael T. Berry,	TWO HARBORS, MINN V. C. Koneczny,
establishing connections with sympa- Grand total\$1,901.43	voice, with class conscious instinct sug-		visitors welcome.	12 Arch street.	UTICA, N. Y John Rapp, 23 Niagara
thisers to form sections and help along The next meeting of the league will be	gested that the "Volkszeitung" be called	Expended as follows:	SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds	HOMESTEAD, PA James Lawry, 701	avenue.
in Party work. The Socialist Labor held on Wednesday, November 19, 8 p.	up. "They are as much interested as	To postage stamps\$ 2 20	public agitation meetings every Sunday	Amity street. HOUSTON TEX -John J Loverde So-	VANCOUVER, B. C Albert Surges,
Party and Social Democratic party leaf- m., at 2-6 New Reade street. It is urged	we," was his comment.	million to Dalla Develo	afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario	cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.	235 1-2 Princess street.
lets showing the corruption of the Kan- that members attend. Now that the	The "Genossen" on the Kangaroo sheet			HOUSTON, TEXJohn J. Loverde, So- cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, INDJ. Burkhardt,	WATERBURY, CONNA. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.
garoos are eagerly taken at the meetings. election is over, the work of the league	assured the latter day breed: "Yah! the	for one year	street, top floor.	204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILLJ. De Castro,	WATERVLIET, N. YW. M. Corbett
Is view of the fact that the large and must be conducted on a more compre-	S. L. P. in the soup is. Not 2000 votes		BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erle County, S.	714 W. Kailroad street.	1134 Seventh avenue.
midly growing borough of Brooklyn heasive scope and the co-operation of	will De Leon in the city get." This	to Brantford 1 55	L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, S.	KANSAS CITY, KAN Jos. Trautwein,	WILKINSBURG, PAJ. A. McConnell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANTennant For
imas for some time past not developed the the members is required.	cheered the lampooners somewhat, and	To envelopes, carbon paper, etc 40	p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near	1113 Stewart avenue.	WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN Tennant For
8. L. P. organizatious that it should Henry Kuhn, Treasurer.	on the strength of it one of the "Winkel	To express of charter and sundries		LAWRENCE, MASSGlibert S. Smith,	tune; 65 Kate street. WOBURN, MASSN. Peter Neilson, 35
	Advokats" proteges blew the crowd.	to Vancouver 20	Genesee Brieet. Hverybody welcome.	125 Garden street.	Garfield avenue.
	But the "Winkel Advokat" shook his	To express on matrixes from Daily	PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345.	LINCOLN, NEB Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O.	WORCESTER, MASS Geo. Loke, 101
	head, lapsed into silence and withdrew	People	S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S p.	Box 1015.	Merrifield street. YONKERS, N. YPeter Jacobson, 3
	to the rear of the room. He had seen		m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San	LONDON, ONT., CANADA-George L.	Palisade avenue.
FIRST ANNUAL BALL	the handwriting on the wall. At this	Total\$ 8 10	Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Vis-	Bryce, 298 Gray street.	
	juncture a watcher from the Thirty-sec-		itors-are welcome.	LOS ANGELES, CALLouis C. Haller,	ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.
	ond Assembly District came in and re-	ACCOUNTS DUE N. E. C.	The same of the same second	205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KYThos. Sweeney.	November 19-San Jose, Cal.
GIVEN BY	ported that at the polling place where	Section Vancouver, B. C\$ 2 65	PROPAGANDA MEETINGS at Pythian	1460 High street	
	he had been stationed the count showed	Section Hamilton 2 20	Castle every Sunday night, at 8 o'clock.	LOWELL MASS John Farrel, 24 Wil-	November 20-Bakersfield, Cal.
Arm and Hammer Club	an increased S. L. P. vote. "and all		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	der street. LYNN, MASS Michael Tracy, 428 Es-	November 21-Los Angeles, Cal.
and Hammer Club,	straight too," was his melancholy com-	Total\$ 4 85	SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P Head-	sex street.	November 24-Phoenix, Ariz,
FOR BENEFTT OF	ment. Then arose the groans and cries		quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third	MARLBOROUGH, MASS C. W. Dovla	November 27-Colorado.
· FOX BELIEFT OF	afore mentioned. "Ach! those stupid.	W. S. CORBIN, Nat. Sec.	floor front). City Central Commit-	57 Pleasant street.	November 21-Colorado,
	stupid workingmen," hiccoughed the	We have examined the books and youch-	tee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m.		
SECTION BOSTON, S. L. P	Tribal Chief. One of the crowd, more		State Committee meets every sec-	MEDWAY, MASS John Cunningham,	NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE
DECITOR DOGION, D. L. I		ers of the National Secretary and find the	ond and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m.	Village street.	"The next regular meeting of the New
	considerate of appearances than the		Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org.,	MEDFORD, MASS George Anderson, 18 Almont street.	
Tickets One Dollar Thanksgiving Eve	others, put out all the lights but one.		12 Wilmot avenue.	MILFORD, CONNGust. Langer, P. O.	be held at 93 Prospect street, Jersey
Thanksgiving Ebe	The Arm and Hammer was taking some		and the second sec		City, on Friday, November-21, at 8
Refreshments Free November 26, '02	of the conceit out of the Swelled Heads.	AMOS C. WEBER,	SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets	MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340	o'clock. George P. Herrschaft,
Autorite Fies Autorite 20, 02	Other messengers continued to arrive	Auditors	second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m.,	5th street.	Secretary.
		a contract of the second s			