The paper will be stopped

WEEKLY @ PEOPLE



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

A SUCCESS

THE WORDS THAT FITTINGLY DESCRIBE THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

ance Believed to Exceed Previous Occasions-Much Enthusiasm Manifested - Musical Programme Splendidly Rendered-Bazaar Well

imes three for the S. L. P. s bold and fearless press, no doubt the proletariat turned out old its class-consciousness.

This may not be good poetry, but it is the fact regarding the attendance at The Daily People festival in Grand Central Palace yesterday. The spacious hall was wall filled, and the box receipts showed no diminution in the attendance of prefestivals. In fact, it is believed that the final count will show that numerically the festival surpassed all

By a happy thought of the committee in charge, the musical program was ed and closed with the playing of "Marseillaise." It served to put the on in an enthusiastic and appreciative mood at the beginning, and closed concert amid loud applause at the

performance of Franz Keltenborn's orchestra was excellent. The many numbers were finely rendered, and Kakenborn again showed himself a master of his men and his art. Especially ad awas the rendition of the exquisite for string orchestra, ius Loci" and ...ice Around the rap." The latter piece especially, with sic descriptive of mice scampering at a trap until caught, won an en-So also did Kaltenborn's solo, gio and Perpetum Mobile," which sayed with consummate technical and a fine musical touch. As the E Kaltenborn played a "Berceuse" bertheir, with herp assumpaniasent, a trumpet solo, "Cavatina Robert," of the coloist much applause, to he responded with the "Lost of the coloist much applause, to he coloist much applause to he c

hat with the splendid work done in profound Liszt "Rhapsody, No. 12," majestic and imposing Wagner num-and the varied and contrasting inture in the Tschnikowsky "The Nut Cracker," the concert

nite, "The Nut Gracker," the concert ras most enjoyable.

After the concert the vaudeville performance occurred. The audience creamed with laughter over the eccentric comedy acrobatic act of Bush and lordon and enjoyed thoroughly the lever novelty juggling act of John Le

Then came the bazaar and the ball he great gathering crowded the large

scene of activity displayed alon line of booths which comprised the ved that the large numbers who d about each table and eagerly bid sood natured competition for the va-s articles held up for sale were well soed to be generous with the con-s of their pocketbooks in support of grand cause for which the affair was

Many and varied were the presents sieh had been received for this derement, ranging all the way from the
mable oil painting of Comrade Decon, painted by Comrade Precht spedly for the fair, to the tiniest articles
neeful or ornamental value. A large mey was realized from the sale

Late in the evening many hundreds of oung people who had not been at the all and enjoy the fascinating pastime gliding over the well-waxed floor to e enlivening strains of the music ren-sed by Musical Alliance, L. A. 1028,

d L. A. Up to the hour of going to press the at-

tendance was said to be even greater tian that of any previous year.

Comrade Picquart, who among other specimens of his clever work, presented a drawing showing a kangaroo having a pleasant dream about the death of the Socialist Labor Party on election night and on the other side a cartoon waking up and finding to his horror that it was more alive than ever, can now proceed to draw another cartoon of the kang who dreamed last night that The Daily People Festival was going to be a failure and woke up this morning to find that it was the biggest success yet.

ing sat success yet.

ne comrades present from out of
, who had never witnessed such an
, were so pleased with what they
there that they were lavish in their niums upon the virility and en-ism displayed by the members and sots of the "unkfilable" S. L. P. way in which all, male and fe-silks, rallied to the support of the and the Party press on this oc-

th for the immortal S. L. P. restivel is over. The Festival success. Now everybody preparation of the Festival success. Now everybody preparation of the Festival success and the Festival Palace on Saturdar.

Of S. L. P. Criticism and Tactics From Sweden-A Stockholm Letter.

An article on the tactics of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, in compromising with the "left" in the elections for Riksdag members, has appeared in The People from the pen of Victor Funke.

In order to show still more the tendencies of the Swedish Social Democratic

Party in its political and union actions, it will probably be interesting to tell about a new thing which recently happened in this party.

The Swedish S. D. P. is known to

have formerly been a revolutionary and class-conscious party of the workers. The organ of the party, while so con-stituted, branded political "deals" in a sharp and expressive manner; but as is, probably, well known to People readers, it did not maintain its position on that good point. The party, as a consequence, continued to fail strictly to repres working class and became a distinguished

referred to above, its conduct on election day. He has shown how the party leaders, instead of having straight Socialist tickets in the field, compromised with the capitalist and middle class, in order to secure another seat in the Second Chamber, thereby prolonging the lives of both the Liberal and "Reform" parties. This is evidence sufficient to demonstrate that the Swedish S. D. P. is not a class-conscious organization.

The lockout at the Separator works, after the General Strike for universal suffrage is probably also well known to They are most The People readers. likely aware how the leaders commanded the workers to return and work with seabs, after they had fought nearly two months, and the resources of the Swed ish workers had not been pressed into

ers is the greatest union in Sweden. Its chairman and leader is E. Blomb who was formerly a member of the Swedish S. D. P.'s executive committee, but who resigned this political "job" to become more "free" in leading his union, with its 15,000 members. This union is not affiliated with the "Lands organizationen," consisting of various trade unions and organized for mutual aid and protection; gles for working class betterment. Its reason is that it will not receive the full value of the sacrifices it would have to make if it affiliated with the land organization.

This union has thus proven itself to be selfish and organized for its craft only, i. e., a type of Swedish pure and simple

on a Democratic ticket in the United States. One of the "Liberal" papers gave Blomberg a very good reputation:
"He is a very circumspect and careful union leader." How "circumspect and careful" Blomberg is may be judged from his actions in the Separator lockout. Blomberg knew long in advance of its publication that the resolution or-dering Separator men back to work was going to be issued; yet he took no steps to oppose the nefarious scheme nor acquainted his followers with the dangers which threatened them. The extent of this action may be judged from the fact that the machinists and metal workers

essary. But the above related facts form a striking commentary, for the good eason that one must become suspicious, if not at all convinced, wh over such wrongdoing on the part of the leaders of the Swedish movement. But it may probably be said that the S. L. P. and its fraterpisers here of ten make seus charges against other party leaders Yes; they do; but they always prove the truth of their charge

A member of the Iron and Metal Workers union, Avid Bjorklund, who has been reputed to be an obedient union worker a Malthusian and not a Socialist, and last, but not least, the right hand man ng that there be "no politics in the He was one of the men defended Blomberg in his action at the Separator works; and he has always claimed that unionism and politics should be separated. This trampling on and ig noring of class-conscious principles and onduct can be easily traced to Erne Blomberg. Blomberg's action in mak-ing the Swedish Iron and Metal Workers Union a pure and simple union, in or der that he may or may not be a Social Democrat, is further proof. And as Blomlerg did not make any protest to his Culvan's demand, he is, no doubt, a "circumspect and careful union leader."
Thus I have the disputable honor to in troduce to American readers the type of Swedish Social Democrat and "union" leader, a freak, in Ernest Blomberg. These "leaders" are but obeying their

traitorous instincts when they call down the Socialist Labor Party and its classconscious tactics on one hand, and sym-pathize with the "Socialist" decoy and kangaroo party in the United States on the other. But the time will come surely when capitalism will drive the work ers in Sweden to class-conscious action H. T. B. Steckholm, Sweden, Nov. 9.

Kangaroo party.
Victor Funke has shown in the article

service by the leaders.

The Swedish Iron and Metal Work

The above-mentioned Blomberg was nominated as a candidate for the Riks-dag by the "left," which is about the same as when a Socialist is nominated

were deeply concerned. Now, this will be sufficient to under stand the "class consciousness" of such a leader, further investigation is unnec-

The truth of my charge against Blo berg that he is not a class-conscious So-cialist and fit to be the leader of a union will, I suppose, be proven by the fol-

was carried on cannot be overlooked in making this report. It was the complete routing of the Kangs, who had been holding meetings on Thirteenth and Franklin streets, on Saturday Your committee decided to hold

neetings on the same corner on Wednesday nights, but either by design of the Kangs, or a strange coincidence, they-the Kangs-also came

Report of the Committee Having It in

Charge-The Class-Conscious

Vote.

Your committee elected May 23 to

conduct the campaign of the S. L. P.

in the city of St. Louis, has fulfilled its

duties and begs leave to submit the

Your committee knowing that the

real cause of our slavery is the ignor-ance of the working class as to its eco-

nomic condition and of the means to

dom, sought, in various ways, to con-

end in view of planting seed that will

To counteract the effect of the capi-

talist newspaper with their glowing accounts of prosperity and splendid

opportunities ahead for the American

vorkingman, we have since the begin-

ning of the campaign distributed free

nearly twelve thousand copies of The

Weekly People, besides 360 copies of

have read of prosperity may learn that

it is not for us, but for our masters; and that the share of prosperity that

falls to the working class consists of

the loss of life and limb, while work-

ing in the mines, factories and on the

railroads, producing the wealth with

which our masters have such a good

We have held nearly sixty agitation

meeting in the city, mostly outdoor; besides assisting the State Committee

at meeting in St. Charles, Mo. Over 400 copies of "What Means This

Strike?" were disposed of at our agi-

tation meetings, besides various other works on Socialism, and in round num-

bers about 10,000 leaflets, such as "A. Plain Statement of Facts," "Old and

New Trade Unionism," "Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A.," "Difference Be-

One incident which goes to show

with what vigor the work of agitation

Democratic Party," were

tween the Socialist Labor Party

distributed free.

the Arbeiter Zeitung, that the

following as its final report.

duct a campaign of education,

bear revolutionary fruit.

Mo., S. L. P .:

and at the same time.

As the Kangs were in possession the S. L. P. members just walked across the street, put up their stand and opened the meeting, when the Kangs found, to their dismay, that they couldn't get any one to listen to their sentimental gush (at least not while speakers of the S. L. P. were within hearing distance). The next week they had their platform erected, but al-though three of their national commit-To the Members of Section St. Louis, tee came to speak, they were heard to say that it would be useless to hold meetings there while S. L. P. speakers were holding forth in such close proxi-mity, and they pulled down their stand went eight blocks away, and held and

to hold a meeting on the same corner

their little meeting there. The official count gives the S. L. P. 471 votes in the city, a small number, no doubt, after such a vigorous campaign, but our speakers always pleaded that no one should vote the S. L. P. ticket unless he believed in its prin-ciples and understood them thoroughly, so that, if this advice has been followed by the voters then we are sure we have over 400 class-conscious So cialists in the city of St. Louis.

Campaign Committee, Section St R. Murphy, Louis, S. L. P. Chairman.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.

The Yellow Journal informs its read ers that the trust has no fear of Congress because it is Republican. And the trusts would have no fear of Congress even if it were Democratic. The proof may be found in the list of trust magnates who influence the conduct of the Democratic party, and who, at the last congressional election spoke in favor of the candidacy of the proprietor of the Yellow Journal, or acted as vice-pres-idents at the anti-trust meeting held under his aupices. These trust magnates in-clude the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator James K lones, the Bound Cotton Bale Trust; Wm. C. Whitney, of the Elkins-Weidner Whitney Electric Light, Power and Traction Syndicate, Lewis Nixon, of the Ship Building Trust; Bird S. Coler, of the Sandstone Trust; Samuel Unter-meyer, of the Brewers' Trust, and other trust magnates too numerous to men-tion. Texas, a Democratic State, is partial to the trusts. The trusts will not be interfered with by either Democrats or Republicans. Their cure is impossible through either. The trusts can only be cured by making them social property by Socialism!

REMEMBER

HALLELUJAH IT'S DONE

This Is What Holyoke Citizens May Shout, "If" Nothing Happens. Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 22 .- On and after December 15, 1902, the citizens of Holyoke may stand under the electric lights and shout, "Glory Hallelujah! it's done." After a struggle of over six years "we" may look up into "our" own municipal lights and wonder what we have accomplished.

On that day the city assumes ownership of the electric light and gas plants of the Holyoke Waterpower Company by paying over to that company the sum of \$720,000 in cash. The history of this movement, ush-

ered in by advocates of municipal ownership, is interesting enough to go on record for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 370 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation in their respective towns or cities. The law also prescribes that said towns or cities must adopt such a plan by a two-thirds majority of their town or city governments in two consecutive years, which must be ratified by a majority vote of the citizens in e special or regular election. All this rigmarole was gone through with in Holyoke in 1896 and in 1897, and was then ratified by a majority vote of the

Some of the big Moguls in the city, however, were not satisfied with the vote, charging that the citizens did not know what they had voted for. Thereupon a special election was had and the people again voted in favor of it. The city had valued the plants of the Waterpower Company at \$450,000 for taxation and was willing to pay that amount, but the company claimed that their plants were worth \$1,000,000. The new law provides that in such a dispute the case is to be tried by a commission appointed by the suprem judicial court of the State, whose findings are binding on both parties.

The legal costs of this case have been over \$100,000 to the city, and the court now decides that the cost of the plants is to be \$720,000. The city has issued 30-year bonds at 3 1-2 per cent. interest, and will commence business on

December 15. The plants comprise land, buildings machinery, tools, materials and waterpower. The gas plant consists of a water gas plant of 700,000 cubic feet per 24 hours' capacity, and a coal gas plant of 600,000 cubic feet capacity.

There are thirty-three miles of gas mains and six miles of service pipe. The electric plant contains twenty-one arc dynamos and two incandescent dynamos, etc. The water-power consists of sixteen mill-power, which is equal to 1050 horse-power, for which the city

It Will Stand the Stress and Storm of

Capitalist Party Gyrations.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.-The State

election of 1902 in Massachusetts is

now recorded history. The Socialist

Labor Party in its literature and

through its public speakers, maintained

an aggressive attitude throughout the

entire campaign. Our candidates in-

variably warned the audience not to

vote for the Socialist Labor Party can-

the S. L. P. vote in this State is a

class-conscious vote, a vote that will

stand all storm and stress that may be

encountered from the various gyrations

of the capitalist and middle class par-

ties, under the head of the latter we

may class the "Socialist" party.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a

prophet, yet I venture to assert that

the pressure that will be brought

against it by the very elements that it

has courted, namely the middle class

elements. The spirit of the latter will

invade its councils and must be heard.

The small percentage of militant class-

conscious Socialists must submit to the

majority, if not, they will necessarily

all the earmarks of the late Populist

movement without the financial back-

tirely obliterate the so-called "Social-

For governor, Michael T. Berry, Haverhill, 6079; lieutenant governor,

Thomas F. Brennan, Salem, 8393; sec

Abington, 7600; auditor, Charles Stoe

ber, Adams, 7461; attorney general, John A. Henley, Lynn, 7103; for repre-

sentatives in the fifty-eighth congress,

fifth district, Joseph Younjohns, Low-

ell. 253; seventh district, Frank B. Jor-

dan, Lynn, 814; eighth district, Charles

A. Johnson, Somerville, 614; fourteenth

district, Jeremiah Devine, Abington,

460; for senators in the general court,

first Essex district, Michael Tracy, Lynn, 211: fifth Essex district, John

Everett, 191; Middlesex and Essex dis-

M. D. U.

trict, Peter Nellson, Woburn, 319.

etary of State, Jeremiah O'Fihelly,

ing the latter possessed.

Below is the official vote.

supporting a movement that has

doubt the Presidential

"Socialist" party will never stand

pays an anual rent of \$24,000. It is estimated that the city will have to make an annual profit of \$98,-000 to pay expenses. The law provides that the plants must be run at cost.

Strange to say, this beautiful picture of municipalization is sadly marred by the platform adopted by the Cheap John party, known this year as the "Socialist" party. This freak crowd is opposed to the plan because the lights will cost too much.

In their platform they also advocate didates unless they understood the cheap wood and coal stations to be run by the city. Now, it so happens principles upon which the party is founded. In view of this fact it is safe that our Board of Aldermen, during the to assert that at least 90 per cent. of coal strike, ordered the Board of Publis Works to establish a cheap woodyard for the benefit of poor people. Said board thereupon purchased 700 cords of wood and sold it at \$7 per cord, cost price. They still have the wood on hand, as nobody wants it, because private dealers are selling it cheaper than the city. The Cheap Johns also want cheap medicine for nothing at the almshouse. Then they want cheap beer; they want the city to run the saloons at cost, and that certainly can mean nothing else than one cent per schooner. Some years ago this crowd had a private saloon at which beer was sold at three glasses for ten cents and they made big profits. By cutting out the profit it most likely will reduce the cost per schooner to A splendid meeting was held by the

Firemen's Union at Hibernian Hall on Tuesday last. The hall was crowded to campaign of 1904 will bring forth a listen to a debate between T. J. O'Concandidate and principles that will ennor, a cigar manufacturer, and our own nor, a cigar manufacturer, and our own Comrade Henry St. Cyr-the subject under debate being, "Are Strikes and Boycotts Sufficient for Labor Organiations to Emancipate Themselves With.'

Mr. O'Connor is a young man and his knowledge upon the labor question consists mainly of the reading of pure and simple trades union journals, and his talk was accordingly. Comrade St. Cyr is also a young man, but his knowledge is of the deeper kind instilled by the Socialist Labor Party literature.

Comrade St. Cyr did quite well, but in his anxiety to cover the subject completely he rather missed his direct attack upon the subject. There was no vote taken and the sentiment seem Howard, Lawrence, 182; fourth Mid- ed divided. The firemen have voted dlesex district, Charles H. Chabot, to have one open meeting for just such discussions every month and no doubt will invite our speakers again.

M. Ruther.

CIGAR MAKING MACHINERY 18 DESTROYING ITS INFLUENCE.

The Label Is Aimed at Distribution of Products, While It Is Their Production That Concerns the Workers-The Label Cannot Kill the Machine.

Pure and simple trades unionism has

perhaps expended more time, money, and effort on "label agitation" than on any one other thing the it considers necssary to its existence. Despite this, the condition of the workers in union label shops is not one whit better than the non-union shops. conditions in the label are generally worse than in the non-label places. In the union shops the label is the accom pariment of the "agreements," by which the workers are sold into bondage for stated periods. It is the seal of labor on the nefarious document that ham-

strings the workers.

No intelligent workingman considers the label as a working class weapon. It is labor's stamp on a product which is stolen from it, and in which it has no interest. The sole object of it is to control distribution in the interest of the boss. That the label has no effect on wages is shown by the fact that wages are as good in non-union shops as in union label shops, while conditions are often better in the non-union places nefarious "arguments" not playing any part in them.

It is not the label, it is not pure and simple trades unionism that deter-

mines wages, but the cost of production and maintenance of the worker. The "label" is not only a puny and unimportant weapon, but it is one that creates selfishness among the workers. The union cigarmaker wants every other mion man to smoke only "blue label" cigars, but ten to one there is no union label in his hat, on his clothing or on his shoes, while in everything else price, not unionism, determines his purchase. So true is this that the high and mighty delegates of central trades union bodies have been found minus the label on all of their wearing apparel.

Just at present an interesting devel-opment in the cigar-making industry in this city shows the impotency of the label as a factor in distribution. All New Yorkers are familiar with the chain of cigar stores under one management now reaching over the city, and to which new links are being added daily. The strength of these stores lies in their ability to undersell all competitors in the popular brands of cigars. They not only undersell them, but give coupons, a certain number of which entitle the holder to a variety of articles. Wherever one of these stores is established the "independent" retailers drop off, eil-

ently, like dead leaves from a tree. That the combination stores are able to undersell the others is not because they have discovered some new and se cret method of distribution. No. because the parent company owns large factories, in which cigars are turned out by machinery, the same as pies or dothpicks. This is a condition against which the label is powerless.

All that the label can do is really to keep on the development. The only manufacturer that the label can effectually reach is the little man who himself works at the bench and who belongs to the union. He is the victim of labelism, and this is about the way it works, according to one of the victims, who told his story to a Daily People reporter.

This man has a small shop where he makes cigars. He does not retail any. His customers are druggists, saloon rs. gracere tomers buy of him only enough goods to supply the demand for the label It must be remembered that the ticle. label agitators do not insist that a dealer shall sell label goods only. . They are satisfied provided he keeps some that bear the label. The dealer also buys from the big concerns. They throw in such things as show cases, lighters, and a few hundred cigars extra now and then. A box or two of label goods is kept for the "crank" who may happen to ask for them. The union man cigs manufacturer mentioned above thought that he could market his wares just as well without the label, and as the union assessments ate into his profits he gave up the union and tried his new to At first the dealers did not miss the band of blue, but their "crank" customer did and in order to hold his little trade the little manufacturer had to pay back dues, assessments, etc., and get back in-to the union again. The fact that there is less and less demand for his produce is ress and ress demand for his produce he attributes to the fact that even the label "cranks" are smoking the scab product. He acknowledges that the "two-for-five" of the trust, so far as quality is concerned is equal to his cigar that cannot be sold for less than five cents. Several small dealers who had been

able to purchase from the parent of the retail company a certain popular brand at a figure that enabled them to retail as cheaply us the "trust" stores were surprised last week to find that the wholesale price-to them-had been advanced \$4 per thousand. One of the dealers when asked if the label would be of use to him answered that a label "crank" was a curiosity to him. He thought that the only way to fight the trust was by buying goods from the tenement sweatshops.

The label is a fetich which the mate-

ral facts of the industrial development will soon place in limbo where rest a lot of superstitions which were more reasonable in their day.

AN IDEAL CANDIDATE

THE SCOTCH SOCIALIST PAPER DISSECTS BLACK OF THE I. L. P.

Exposes That Party and Certain "Labor" Papers to Be Instruments of the Capitalist Class-A Few Other Labor Fakirs.

The following from the "Socialist Monthly" of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of interest, as it shows the same conditions in the political line exist in Great Brit-

It has always been our contention that the Independent Labor Party, so far from representing working class inter-ests and aims, is merely one of the many ogus organizations whereby a wily and ous capitalism has sought to

togus organizations wherever a wind to unscrupulous capitalism has sought to the project and class-conscious political action. And every day brings fresh proofs.

Over the whole history of this party, from its initiation in 1892 we find the trail of the Labor Mislender. It is one long tale of intrigues with the bourgeoisie, deals with sham "labor" organizations and the unblushing sale of the fundamental and basic principles of Soisations and the unblushing sale of the rundamental and basic principles of Socialism. The memory of the worker is proverbially short, but not quite so unretentive as to forget the various treasons of this party. We have never had even a half plausible explanation of the 1895 candidatures of the L. L. P.; when we say a party barely three years old and with a trifling membership, running nearly thirty candidates at an expense of over £5,000. Who was the paymaster on this occasion? Later on in 1896 we find over £5,000. Who was the paymaster of this occasion? Later on in 1896 we find them co-operating with the Anarchists at the International Socialist Congress, st the International Socialist Congress, and giving their loyal support to Niewenhids Malatesta & Co., in their attempt to disorganise the Socialist movement. While pretending to believe in and work for Socialism, yet, when put to the test at the Workers Representation Conference in London, these "socialists" in a body, from their Mullah, J. Keir Hardie, down to the humblest and most ignorant own to the humblest and most ignorant ate, voted against the resoluti sought to make the socializati means of life the basis of the ted Labor Party. In place of this, by possible and logical aim of a the only possible and logical mare labor Party, they substituted mere or Representation," leaving the tepresentatives" free to give their full apport to capitalism and the robbery and making the new of the workers, and making the new party wide enough to include such tried "friends of labor" as John Burns, the advocate of rifle-diet. Ben Tillet, the Daigration Agent, and Shackleton, J. P., the defender and supporter of child labor. In theart they helped to make a new seapon for capitalism in the shape of bogue Labor Party.

While professing now to denounce the Diucation Bil, nevertheless, Mr. Hardie

While professing now to denounce the ducation Bill, nevertheless, Mr. Hardie t Preston, where he stood as candidate or Parliament, supported denominational education and the government subidy of voluntary schools, together with the establishment of a Caholic University. Smille stood as I. I. P. candidate, the same objectionable items were prominent in his programme, and the open cliance which took place between the L. P. and the capitalist United Irish League although rightly protested against by the Irish Socialist Republican manifesto, as a piece of unblush-chery egainst International Som, has now become the order of lay. These instances which form re fraction of the evidence at hand erve to prove that the Independent La-or Party is merely a capitalist decoy hich it is the duty of socialists to at-

d expose. But the other week we were brought see to face wih a fresh example of an Independent Labor' candidate, which or unblushing effrontery would be hard best. We refer to the candidature of fr. W. F. Black for Dundee. The ad-sent of this gentleman to the political read is trumpeted in the "Labor Lead-ric of October 11th, as if a Messiah one Heaven had come down to rescue n Heaven had come down to rescue Dundee workers from sin and misery. He has been termed by Mr. Hardie, "an ideal candidate." It will be well to look into this candidature and to examine Mr. W. F. Black's claims to the glowing sulegism which has been given him. In the article in question, we are told the whole history of the attempt to secure a labor candidate for Dundee. It first life C. Hirres of the A. S. E. was the chosen of the Central Committee. Mr. Barnes was seen to be so acceptable to capitalism that Sir John dang, the present member, and the proparietor of the Dundee Advertiser and the People's Journal, practically promprictor of the Dundee Advertiser and the People's Journal, practically promised to withdraw at the next election in his favor. Through the indiscretion of one of the organizers of the I. L. P. this strangement came to naught. This pentleman instead of accepting Sir John's promised resignation as a graceful gift from the Liberal party to a most deserving client, went about bragging that the withdrawal was an I. L. P. victory, the spoil won by their bow and their spear on by their bow and their spear to the Liberals were to be taught. The natural result was that Sir ohn Leng, seeing the grievous ingratitude of his proteges, withdrew his promise. Consequently, Mr. Barnes' candidature for asequently, Mr. Rarnes' candidature for midee was no longer thought of, and he rthwith proceeded to insinuate himself to the confidences of the electors of the mehestown division of Giasgow. However, Sir John has been brought to lime. Undoubtedly he sees that recent

t. Undoubtedly he sees that recent comments are pushing Labor Representa-Dundee is a large industrial centre the workers there are becoming d the workers there are becoming dimly rare through Taff Vale decisions and mat-rs of that nature that all is not well at green, and that Liberals as well as are responsible for this condition size. This old political hand alstricken with years, deaires to hold stil a "suitable" representative can ad, one who will defend capitalist inwith the same fidelity as himself, he will also be able like himself to als the workers into regarding him lend and a saviour. A candidate on s, and that Liberals as well as

the old orthodox Liberal lines is becoming ncreasing dangerous. Capitalism must use fatter and more alluring balt to catch the working class whale. And the search has been by no means fruitless. Sir John Leng has simply gone into the editorial rooms of one of his own papers and there he has called Mr. W. F. Black to take his place when he retires to a quiet life. The new I L. P. candidate is, in short, a member of the editorial staff of the Liberal and capitalst People's Journal, where, we are told by the Labor Leader, he "occupies a position of trust and responsibility." We are also told in the same article, that in addition for the Journal this versatile champion of sends contributions to the Labor Leader which professes to regard Liberalism as an eremy. By the grace and favor of an influential Liberal politician, the owner and director of half a dozen Liberal papers, an "Independent Labor" candidate is to be folsted upon the workers of Dundee. But the disguise is too thin: the contrivance is too botched and clumsy to deceive any telligent man. Meanwhile there remains for us the task of exposing indefatigably the party which lends- itself with such treacherous regularity to the frauds and intrigues of the enemies of the working class.

LIGHT IS BREAKING

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name.

Patton, Pa., Nov. 23 .- The little kauge of Allegheny county, not having an official organ, are constantly harassing the loyal members of the S. L. P. with long letters, a sort of "fishy organs" for funds. In these letters they claim to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, while the "DeLeonites' paper" does nothing but "slander, abuse and villify."

In their latest issue of the "fishy organ," on page four, appears the follow-

ing:
"How will DeLeon condone the violation of the most cardinal principle of DeLeonism by Section Patton when it instructed one of its members, L. Christoff, to accept the position of delegate to the last Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which instructions he followed?
"What influence was brought to bear

to make Christoff change his mind within the last few weeks, up until which time he held that the position m held by the S C. and the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania was

When Comrade Christoff was going to When Comrade Christoff was going to the last national convention of the U. M. W. of A. he stopped off at Pittsburg and went to the headquarters of the State Committee, where he met several of the "big guns," among whom were Schulberg, Sachter and Jordan. On Christoff telling that he was going to the convention as delegate Schulberg. the convention as delegate, Schulberg expressed himself as follows: "What, you as a delegate to a pure and simple convention! Why, you will be expelled from the party, man!" Christoff stated that Section Patton did not consider that as holding an office. We understood that a delegate from an organization in large cities such as New York to the Central Federated Union was elected

permanently, or for a certain term, and, representing the union as a body, had to uphold its constitution, and therefore was holding an office. But a delegate to a convention (although a pure and simple one) was different, imsmuch as he is not bound to uphold its constituclass consciousness, except where instruc-tions are given. We being compelled by these operators to join or lose our jobs, and having been elected by the rank and file, did not consider it holding an office, but if you boys think it is, then you had better prefer charges against Section Patton, for we want to be clear on that

Jordan then told Christoff something to this effect: "Don't you make any exyou stand your ground and fight your position like a man; let them prefer charges against you." But those charges were not preferred by the marshals, the then loyal members of the S. L. P. If Section Patton has violated the most cardinal principle of DeLeonism

(which they seemingly upheld), why did they not notify the N. E. C. about it? Their keeping quiet on the matter proves clearly that they have repudiated that principle, for while being there some days later, Schulberg, in speaking on the various reasons for demanding a speof the bag, saying that "our trade union tactics will have to be changed, as we have tried them for years, with no re-

As to the influence that changed the minds of Christoff and the other members of Section Patton, we would say that we held the position of the State Com-mittee as absolutely correct. We held that if there were any heads in the party deserving smashing, they should be smashed in a constitutional way; and if they were the heads of DeLeon or the N. E. C., as the marshals claimed, they deserved smashing all the harder; but the seceders cowardly ran away from the special convention when they ordered the vote to pull out of the S. L. P., refusing to smash those heads. That completely changed our minds. We now hold that the N. E. C. was absolutely correct, and that there were quite a few heads in Allegheny county that deserved the smashing they got. Yours for smashing, even if it be our own heads,
L. K. Christoff,
Wm. Willis,
W. L. Meehan,

from the bituminous miners by the United Mine Workers' had better 'm charged to profit and loss.

BUT NOT A SWEET ONE-BAND LOW CRAWLS TO HANNA.

Aids in Blurring the Class Struggle-Mosely and the Aim of the British Industrial Commission.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 26 .- This tale shall be short, but not sweet. Let the sen-tences be a la Victor Hugo or a la a drunken Kang in his cups.
The scene—The United Trades and La-

or Conneil. The act-"Nobly waging the class

struggle." The time-Wednesday, November 12. The bomb shell-A communication from Senator Hanna (of Civic Federa tion fame) relative to a party of British trades unionists who were to visit Cleve land from Saturday, the 15th, to Monday the 17th. The communication stated that these representatives are making a tour of the cities of this country for the purpose of studying industrial conditions and reporting to their respective organizations, and suggesting that a reception committee of delegates be selected from each of the unions represented, though the chamber of commerce were to look after the entertainment of the party.

The circus opens, and Mikey Gold-

smith, pure and simple labor fakir, steps into the ring, cracks his whip, and band plays. Mikey moved that the matter be referred to the president of the board of business agents. An amendment was offered that a committee of be appointed to act in conjunction with the president and board. The mo tion carried, but before it was carried a few actors appeared upon the scene and

Surely here was a chance for the kangaroo to object, but watch the game. One lelegate, not a kangaroo, seemed to have

little sense. He objected to being the tail of the kitc. He said that no doubt these men had been shown the rosy side of our manufacturing concerns, and that the duty of the committee from the council should be to thwart the plans probably now laid down, and take these men to the sweatshops and the worst side of labor conditions.

He said that in case the committee did not do this, they would not be per forming their real duty.

William Newman, a democrat, said

that the United Trades and Labor Council should have been notified before; also that the representatives were undoubtedly those of capital, not labor.

Then up rose Mikey Goldsmith, republican ward heeler, and objected to what he called the "narrow-mindedness" the members, and said if some one be sides. Hamia had presented the request there would have been no trouble what He said his brothers should be

ashamed of themselves.
Frank Benson, a pure and simpler, next spoke, saying he was not narrow minded, but would like to know why these men left the arrangement in the care of the chamber of commerce and Mark Hamia, who has nothing to do with labor only so far as he can get lots of

work out of men.
And now comes the climax! Robert Bandlow, treasurer of the United Trades simple votes and a trade whereby the for Sol Southeimer, an anti-socialist, for president in return for votes for Bobthis kangaroo who once ran for governor ject to being a tail to the chamber of commerce kite, but crawled on his belly in the dust and dowed his hat to Mark Hanna, thus "nobly waging the class struggie"—in a horn. It was the most despicable exhibition ever given by the kangaroos in Cleveland, and they have given some pretty rotten ones. "Bobby" mid that a number of Socialists (?) (of the Bobby Bandlow, kangaroo, crawl-inthe-dust-before-Mark-Hanna and cham ber-of-commerce variety) were party, and that no doubt the delegates would visit all the manufacturing concerns, good and bad (as though all mannothing undone for the betterment of labor interests. How have the mighty fallen! From the staunch Socialist Labor Party to the "Socialist" party—the jackass in the lion's skin; the party that pretends to fight the chamber of com-merce and Mark Hanna, and then crawls

on its belly before them. As was above stated, the motion car ried, and George Bowman, Hugh Payne and John Curley, pure and simplers, were appointed the reception committee.

I know this article is almost unfit fo

publication, but if Dr. Parkhurst objects, just tell him that we hold, with Emile Zola, that if people would not Emile Zola, that if people would not commit unfit actions, there would be no unfit publications concerning them. There can be no harm in telling facts. Those oing the deeds commit the harm.

Saturday morning came, and with it eighteen English labor leaders (?). They registered at the Forest City House. A elegation of Cleveland labor leaders (?) composed of President Sol Southeimer of the United Trades and Labor Council, anti-socialist; Michael Goldsmith, secre tary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, a McKisson republican ward heeler; J. H Schmess, financial secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council; Robert Bandlow of kangaroe fame, and others were at the Forest City House to greet the visitors. They say "birds of a feather flock together," and I suppose Bobby was very proud of his company, and prouder still of the fact that he would get his name into the capitalist papers as a local celebrity and treasurer of the United Trades and Labor Coun cil, for Bobby is fond of notoriety and is willing to sacrifice principle for the

The most prominent member of the industrial commission, as it is called, was Alfred Mosely, a millionaire (surely a friend (7) of labor) from the western portion of England.

After making a tour of the city th party returned to the Forest City House at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6:30 were escorted to the Union club, the box ton club of the city, where they were en-tertained at dinner by Senator Hanna. Shades of Debs! And the kangaroos stand all this! How can any decent onest, respectable workingman have ary regard or esteem for them now?

After the banquet Mr. Mosely, the leader of the show, took occasion to state that all of the English visitors were the guests of Senator Hanna while they were in the city.

Mr. Mosely was interviewed by a re

porter after the "circus" was over. Mr. Mosely was the leader of this British inlustrial commission, and furnished the 'dough" necessary to bring the alleged and others over. Said Mr. Mosely: "A direct outgrowth of the visit of the English labor leaders to this country will be the organization of civic federation in England on practi cally on the same lines as those on which the American Civic Federation is organized. I have the machinery all ready for the organization of the new body. When the results of our trip are fully realized and understood by capital (capital first) and labor in England, a tremendous im petus will be given to our efforts to bring about a better understanding between

And yet the kangaroos pretend to be to the Civic Federation! Speaking of Senator Hanna, Mr.

Mosely, who by the way is a member of the British parliament, said: "One who nows Senator Hanna, who knows what he has accomplished and is accomplish ing in this great work, also knows that he is deeply sincere. The only reward eek is the realization of an ambition to benefit my country and my people. And so it is with Senator Hanna and the men who are working with him in this coun

"We hope that one of the results of this trip will be the breaking down of the barriers that always have stood between the employer and the employe.

In other words, Mr. Mosely hoped that me of the results of the trip would be the blurring out or effacing of the class struggle, And yet Kangaroo Bobby Bandlow pretends to believe in the class struggle, and at the same time helps along an expedition which has for its of ject the blotting out of the class struggle. Shame on him! I brand him as a traitor

to working class interests.

The closing chapter of this infamous episode followed Wednesday night. On the invitation of the officials of the United Trades and Labor Council, among them Kangaroo Bobby Bandlow and Max Hayes, there were present W. H. Hunt, president of the Builders' Exchange, representing more employer than any one organization of its kind in the United States; Samuel W. Meek, business manager of the capitalist Re-publican Leader; J. C. Keller, president t the National Association of Letter Carriers, and others.

After the routine business for the evening had been transacted the rules wer suspended (for the benefit of their capi-talist friends), and President (by the otes of the kangaroos) Southeimer introduced Mr. Hunt, who spoke in part

s follows:
"In introducing me, I am rather sorry to have your president dignify me as giving an address. I would much pre-

fer to have it a friendly call. "One of the most important meeting ever held in the city was that of las Sunday evening, when the labor leader Britain were with us. The in sight which I received into the workings of union labor was much of a revelation

to me. Mr. Mosely and his party have, by their visit, done Cleveland a great deal of good. Their visit paved the way to better understanding between who employ and those who work. If I can assist in bringing us all together on the same ground, I shall be much

In other words, harmony between cap ital and labor was the keynote of l speech. In spite of this, "the poble agers of the class struggle," kangaroo and all, warmly applauded Capitalist President Hunt's speech. And not even Bobby Bandlow disturbed the harmony was so thick that you could cut it

with a knife. ufacturing concerns were not exploiters of labor, and therefore all bad), leaving but the trump card had been played by Capitalist President Hunt, and the others merely followed suit. Thus closes the most shameful chapter yet recorded by the labor fakirs of Cleveland and thei dupes, the kangaroos. How long will the members of the working class in Cleveland allow themselves to be trapped, bound hand and foot, and handed over to the capitalist class for their despolment, under the plea of Harmony between the Lion (Capital) and the Lamb (Labor), that kind of harmony which will prevail when the Lamb is in the belly of the Lion. Take heed workingmen of Cleveland, and before it is too late beware of the wolves sheep's clothing (the kangaroos) who would betray you into the hands of your nasters for their thirty pieces of silve (offices either local or national from the A. F. of L. or delegateships to their annual blow-outs miscalled conventions). Witness the unanimous vote by which Gompers, the arch foe of working class politics, was elected president of the Federation of Labor at its last convention in New Orleans.

And Hayes! Well, a trip to Great Britain at the Fakiration's expense bought him off, and so all is well. Fare well, fakirs, a long farewell. X. Moral: "Descensus averno est faciles;" which being translated, reads: "The descent to hell is easy.'

By the way, what have the working men here to hope for? That their wages will not continue to go down? That if they start a little business the tobacco or some other trust will drive them out? Or do they all hope to be greater than the President of the United States, and give him instead instructions in the art of settling coal strikes, i. e., J. Pierpont Morgans' Well, there's nothing like being optimistic. It puts money in your pocket when none is there!

Rid of Intellectuals Party Is in Better Working Shape Than Ever.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29 .- The work of the state campaign of 1902 is finished, but as our French comrades would say: "Nous avons encore bien des choses a faire" (we have still very many things to do), and should at once proceed to do them. The campaign is ended! On to the

new campaign! This year in Massachusetts an energetic campaign, in fact, the most energetic one ever put up in this state, was carried on, and those who made it possible, who helped to raise funds, distributed literature, or in any way promoted the work, have nothing to reproach themselves with if the results appear to be less than what one might have been inclined to expect. The S. L. P. vote is some two thousand less than that of last year, but the writer believes that if the count were a fair and correct one, the vote would be equal to, if not greater than last

As an instance of the way in which the S. L. P. vote is counted out, may be cited a story which the writer has been told by a local comrade to the effect that in a fight between rival politicians in one of the wards of the city it has been brought out that some 45 votes were lost to the S. L. P. through unfair counting.

If such wholesale counting out is done in one ward, we know that, with the same rotten politics, with hirelings of the same species in control elsewhere, the same thing is done all along the line.

This is the year that the S. L. P. was to have been put out of business entirely.

In the early part of the year the canitalist politicians on Beacon Hill passed a bill empowering the kangaroo ash-barrel to assume the name "socialist" and still retain its standing as a political party. Those politicians are no fools, and fully recognize the usefulness of this bunch in confusing the minds of the working class voters and keeping them away from the S. L. P., the only organization that is truly feared.

In line with the above, the capitalist press also continually boomed the "democratic social," now called "socialist" party, printing column after column, accompanied by the pictures of its reverend lecturers and labor fakir attaches, and advertising it in every way, while ignoring the S. L. P. as much as possible.

The day after election those of them who noticed us at all worked in a remark about this way: "The S. L. P. vote will be somewhere around three thousand."

In the same papers itemized figures of the vote cast for the various candidates in a number (less than onehalf of the cities and towns) showed to one who took the trouble to add them up that the S. L. P. vote in those places alone was over three thousand, thus proving that the remark in the reading notice was intended to mislead. At the same time there were and still continues to be. printed columns of matter with big headlines, on the phenomenal growth of the "socialist" party, which polled 30,000 votes for Chase. While this is boomed as a socialist vote, anyone not a kangaroo will admit that the major portion of it was merely a protest vote, east mainly by the free silver element of the democrats, who had openly declared their intention to cut Gaston, the corporation lawyer and gold democrat, to whose nomination they had been opposed.

Their leader, George Fred Williams, showed this up clearly in a recent letter to the press, in which he declared his intention of again seeking control of the democratic party and bringing those votes back. The above portion of this com-

munication was written before the writer saw the letter signed "M. D. U." in yesterday's issue of The Daily People, but as it will serve to corroborate the latter comrade's statements, and perhaps throw some more light on the situation here, for the benefit of outside comrades, it is considered worth while to finish it and request its publication. While probably enough has been said and written to date to show the why and wherefore of the 1902 vote, it may not be superfluour to refer to the superfluour to the superfluor to the superfluour to the superfluor to the superfluor to the superfluour to the superfluor to th not be superfluous to refer to the

comrade's prophecy in relation to the Authorized Agents for The "socialist" party's future inability to withstand the pressure of the elements that are flocking to its ranks.

As an illustration of what may be

expected, may be mentioned a conversation which the writer overheard while seated in Maine's restaurant on Cambridge street, West End, a short time ago. A bright looking young fellow who, from his talk, apparently knew nothing whatever of socialism, except that a big vote had been polled, in conversing with an older man, remarked to the effect that he sometimes felt prompted to seek a career in the political field. The older man in confidential tones advised him to affiliate with the "socialist" party, telling him he could more quickly fulfill his aspirations there than by trying to find a place for himself in the ranks of the older parties. All along the line would-be politicians are trying to saddle themselves on the S. P. in the hope that its mushroom growth will land them into some kind of an office..

One can easily imagine what will be the fate of the S. P. with such a conglomeration of ideas and interests as are represented by the various elements which it has attracted to itself, middle class merchants, preachers, lawyers, doctors, ambitious ward heelers and vicious labor fakirs.

Apparently with the vain hope of discouraging the membership in other parts of the state, reports have been circulated broadcast that Section Boston is falling to pieces, its members resigning, its best material lost, and so on ad nauseam. If Section Boston is in pieces, the pieces have gravitated towards a common center, for it never was a more compact, solid, aggressive body than at the present time.

Never was a better or fuller municipal ticket nominated than is being put up this year, and the section has just passed a motion declaring its intention to get out no less than 50,000 campaign leaflets for distribution before election day if the printed matter can be obtained in time. As one comrade puts it: "This is the liveliest 'dead' section I have ever heard of." New members have been brought in to more than twice the number of those who have been sloughed off. Definite plans have been made to build up the circulation of the Weekly and Monthly People and otherwise raise finances for the support of the paper.

No; Section Boston is not dead. But it has lost a few members! Oh, yes; so it has. A few of the "intellectual" variety, who would like to lay back and order things to be run in accordance with the freakish ideas emanating from their superior intellects. When the working, fighting, aggressive element, seeing what the movement was being brought to, decided to take a firm hold and brace the movement up for the fall campaign, the corns of the intellectuals were necessarily stepped upon, and some of the over-sensitive ones resigned. Some who did not resign have spent their time in spreading the above-mentioned discouraging rumors and otherwise throwing insinuations about the party and its mem

bership. One of them, who spent his vacation in New York hobnobbing with the party's enemies, where, as a local comrade has remarked, he became thoroughly "cocktailed," was at a kangaroo jollification recently, where he told everyone who would listen to him: "I am going to leave the S. L. P., and I am not the only one. See, I have my resignation here, all typewritten. Want to read my typewritten resignation?"

This gentleman whose caliber the above displays did not have his "typewritten" resignation accepted. Couldn't afford to let him down so easy.

Other Massachusetts comrades should take notice that the present conditions in this, the "logical center" of the state, are for a better equipped section, a fuller city ticket, a more active campaign, and a stronger determination than ever to slough off weak material and build up a section of men who will be willing to work and fight for the emancipation of our class from the evils of wage slavery.

It is up to you comrades all over the state to keep the same pace and remain abreast of the Hub, and work to place the S. L. P. in a stronger position next year than it has ever occupied.

One of the Proletaire.

Weekly People.

AKRON, O.-W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11
S. Swan street. ALLENTÓWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaice Plain. BRIDGEPORT. CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.

BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 CANTON, O .- John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.

CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Gelser, 1067 Marshall avenue. farshall avenue. CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1.2 N CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102

CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gun-ther, 3 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

DETROIT, MICH.-P. Frisema, Jr., 334 DULUTH, MINN .- Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building. ELIZARETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schand, 17 E. EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. SCHARG, IT E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y .-- M. E. Wilcox. 7 E. Pine street. GRAND IUNCTION. COL.—J. F. Sloam. HAMILTON. OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 11 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isanc

Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south, HARTFORD, CONN.—Frad Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, HOIYOKE, MASS .- M. Ruther, 17 Glen

HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 Amily street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkharit, 204 N. Noble street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 4 W. Hallroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein,

1113 Stewart avenue.

KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O.

Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George I. Bryce, 298 Gray street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller,
295 1-2 So. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wil-

der street. LYNN, MASS.-Michael Tracy, 428 Esex street. MARLBOROUGH, MASS .- C. W. Doyle. 77 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham,

MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.-Gust. Langer, P. O. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. John-on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Reyal account.

Mount Reyal account.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78

Springfield avenue.

NEW HEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis Mc-Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 208 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2462 Iberville street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, BOX 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110Adbion avenue.
1 AWTUCKET. R. I.—Austin Boudseau, 95 Meadow street.
1 PEEKSKILL. N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,01114 Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.-James Duffy, 214 Ket-PHILADELPHIA, PA .- D. Rebder, 12

Eldridge Place. PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank. 60 E. H St. RICHMOND. VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHENTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861
Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street. SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroli, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhl-SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42

Eliterado Rifect. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2:219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 2904 Thomas street. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. SALEM, MASS.—John White, American

SALEM, MASS.—Youn white, American House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel-son, 1,642 Major avenue. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinber-ger. Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, non Post street. SOMERVILLE, MASS .- A. Quarnstrom.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarastrom, 23 Wyatt street.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.

SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highiand street.

SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyrll Sistek.

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184 Seventh avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 66 Kate street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Nellson, 35

Garfield avenue. MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Werrifield street. YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 8 Pallsade avenue.









of weakness, not of strength; accordingly, it will have none with it who

does not accept its aims and tactics.

The S. L. P. will allow no candidate

to accept the endorsement of any other political party; nor will it allow to

remain in its ranks any member who

should accept public office at the hands

of a capitalist appointing power. The

Social Democracy rejects this principle

It attempts to be all things to all men.

To one it presents one thing, to an-

it can supply. In its efforts to get

votes the candidates of the Social de-

mocracy are permitted to accept, nav

invite, the endorsement of both the Re

publican and Democratic parties. Its

dickerings with both the old political

parties are matters of official record.

trades-union movement, which declares

that capitalism is for all time, and

that the interests of fleecer and fleeced

are one, is unworthy the name of working class organization. When the

labor leaders are endeavoring to en-

force "harmony" between the capital-

ist and the worker by leading the latter

empty handed up against the gatling

guns in the hands of the former, the

Social Democracy lauds it as a "noble waging of the class struggle." For

money contributions and promises of

otes the Social Democracy suppresses

springs so naturally from the trades

None but a disgraceful disruption

itself. The S. L. P. stands on the

ganization that is to inaugurate Social-

ism, must, above all, earn the respect

all mention of the corruption

unionism founded in error.

of the working class.

The S. L. P. points out that the

other the reverse, whatever is wanted



The "Socialist Party" In Principles and Tactics Is the Reverse of the Socialist Labor Party.

The beginner in Socialism is at first ften puzzled when he learns that there are two parties in the field claiming to be Socialist, and having, so far as he can see, one identical aim-the estabnent of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is quite natural for him at that stage to ask: "Why do not these parties unite?" Political parties, like most everything

else, and more so than many, are the roducts of certain laws. To these we their birth and their whole subsequent career act obedient. Some or most of the adherents of a party may conscious of the laws that dom te it, yet these laws relentlessly as-

political party—that is to say a fide political party—is the child of a conviction on the part of those who knowingly set it up, or of the social current that gives it birth, that it the mission it has set to itself. Such a arty, be it enlisted in behalf of or against the things that be, says as clearly as possible: "None other but myself is entitled to the field; I am the field to overthrow all others; ial of the right to live of any other." Where such principles and views do ot pervade a political party, it does rely an impure clique gotten up for

og rolling purposes. When the "Social Democracy," or Socialist Party" was born, everyone the men who assisted at its birth aware of the fact that the S Labor Party was already in the full knowledge they launched

Party holds that the route to the eman-cipation of the working class lies in nothing short of the unconditional surender of capitalism. They knew that this route runs exclusively along the lines of the class struggle. They knew that the Socialist Labor Party's propaganda is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, among the working class. They knew that our Party builds upon that class, not only because it recognizes in that class alone the class interests that point to the solution of the social problem, but because it perceives that the preponderance, both of quality and quantity, is to be found in

They knew that based upon these principles the S. L. P. pursues a clearcut, uncompromising, aggressive policy. It says just what it means: it means just what it says; it asks no quarter and grants none; it marches straight to its goal, unswerved by any "shortcut" schemes, all of which its knowledge of social science rejects as mis chievous; and, finally, knowing that in the oncoming social storm a compact, well-disciplined body, thoroughly united in object and means, will be found indispensable, it holds its membership to sharp reckoning, tolerating neither anarchy of conduct nor anarchy of thought.

It was knowing all this and yet in spite of it, that men claiming to be Socialists launched the Social Democracy, that has since had such a variety of names and performances. And why? For reasons quite natural. The So-cialist Labor Party was of too slow growth for them. They could not see nor understand the necessity for the broad and deep foundation that the Socialist Labor Party is laying, and its successful work in this direction. With their eyes upon superficial ap-pearances, these Social Democrats con-

impotent, hopeless; they imputed this "impotence," "weakness" and hopelessness to the Party's external and intactics, and consequently they started their party on principle and tactics just the reverse of the S. L. P.

At its start the Social Democracy advocated colonization schemes. co-operation into immediate effect was the cry. The S. L. P. maintained, and still maintains, that the co-operation aimed at by the Socialist Common. wealth must be a national affair. So cialism can no more be inaugurated without the capture of the government at Washington than could the Republic without the overthrow of King

The S. I. P holds that while acc nomic power is the basis of political power in a social system, and while it erefore urges the workers to establish a social system in which the economic power is in their own hands, the proletariat cannot establish such a system unless it operates politically by first wrenching the public powers from the present usurpers. The Social Democracy denied this, and proceeded to seek first the unfindable: economic power for the proletariat in the midst of capitalist society.

The S. L. P. holds that the capitalist is an idler, well fed, and sumptuously clad by the worker, who is held in wage slavery. The Social Democracy. through its head, its "superb organizer and agitator," and its official organ preached that the capitalist like the vage slave is also a wealth producer.

The S. L. P. shows that it is the class interests of the capitalist class that compels this class to drive the worker into ever deeper misery. The Social Democracy ignores all this and tirades about Greed as the foe to be combated

Enough is herein given to show that, The S. L. P. holds and practices the even if there were in th Social Demoprinciple that numbers without clear- cracy something to unite with in point-

tactical and economic principles of the two keep them irreconcilably apart Neither can consequently honorably unite with the other, without other's surrender of principle that it considers basic.

> and earnest in character do not fuse They recognize that not the blurring of antagonisms, but the sharply drawing of the same is the surest way to reach truth, because that is the only way to make it clear. The days we are living in are the

days of strong political pulsations. Two principles are contending for suprem acy-The one, now in force, is the principle of the private ownership of the things man needs to work with; it is the principle that to the robbers bespoils; it is, in short, the ciple of wage slavery that condemns the majority to arduous toil and privation, while a criminal few enjoy luxury in idleness. This principle is the principle of CAPITAL. The other principle is that he who works may live, and he who does not shall die the death; it is the principle, consequently, that demands the public ownership of the means of production, without which robbery is inevitable; it is the principle of SOCIALISM. The two cannot live together. One or the other must bite

There is only one party that stands squarely and uncompromisingly upon the principle of Socialism, and that deds the unconditional surrender of awaits a movement that so conducts CAPITAL. All other parties either pointedly uphold capitalism or wander principle that the revolutionary orfrom the question, or as in the case of the Social Democracy dicker with There can be no love political parties. lost between the Socialist Labor Party and any other. At great political epochs, he who is not right is wrong;

They knew that the Socialist Labor | sidered the Socialist Labor Party weak, | ness and unity of purpose are a source | of numbers, which is not the case, the

In such cases men of pure intentions

there can be no "in between.

LLOT OR BULLET?

THE REVOLUTION-THOSE WHO RESIST IT MAKE NECESSARY THE BULLET.

Time was the Socialist movement was ced by the capitalist press as an ter to bloodshed. To-day we hear of such talk. "A beautiful dream—only a dream." "Impossible," "im-tical"; these and other stock phrases the ones chiefly used now. All of h is an unco ste to the fact that Socialism is, on the other hand, one cannot be struck these days, with the fre-cy with which he is told by working-"Oh you socialists are all right with talk about the ballot, but this counwill see the terriblest uprising in tory before this thing is ended." Such tarks are usually preceded by de-leation of trusts, government by innarks are on, etc., etc. to one such a workingman is a

of a labor organization that has head a Gompers, a Mitchell, a or other misleader of labor. Unoring of such men the workers led to believe that the interests of fleeced workingmen are identical with sts of the capitalist fleecer, he Gomperses in complete igof the true inwardness of the t system and their position under haps but natural that the ex it is perhaps but natural that the ex-oited worker sees no hope other than in-blind enraged uprising against condi-ons he does not comprehend.

With the workers in this state of mind

n of the socialists becomes this time all the more important. To this time all the more important. To simply indignate against conditions is slidish; to fly in their face is thoughtand reckless. As thoughtless and calcless as the Haitian insurrectionists, be, ignorant of the uses of a cannon rabbed it by the muzzle—and were own np; not until they learned the ature of the thing they had to deal with, at were systematically drilled for freeom did they succeed in wrenching the agine of force from the French and are their oppresors from the country.

I now, when a workingman scoffs at the ballot and talks of the builet, he splays the same kind of thoughtlesses that led to the first unturored and adisciplined acts of the Haitian inriplined acts of the Haitian in-sts. Acts which reacted upon them-

ie man who cannot vote right can-shoot right. This is a truism that id be seared into the brain of every

trigman.

the noise of guns is not all there is pochs in the world's history. Physococi is not the essence but merely accompaniment of recolutions. The rt to physical force is made by those sting the revolution. To illustrate:

These Regulation was the most

g the revolution. To illustrate:
French Revolution was the most the going class upheaval known, coming capitalist class overturned in, the then existing social order, through tiself. This was the rent. It was accomplished by the it of the political power by the Estate. The battlefields were tings, the weapon was the ballot. ctions were hotly contested. Noble pitalist strove for seats in the talist strove for seats in the mass. The capitalists won. The sof heads that rolled off the the massacres that dyed France eee were incidents that oc-TER the peaceful parliament-won by the capitalists over When the victors on force it was for the re-

THE BALLOT IS THE WEAPON OF | It was the defeated feudal government that first made an appeal to arms.

It was the same in the English Re volution. The British capitalist class at the ballot box before war broke out. The American revolutionists had con-

quered at the ballot box, the Continental Con ngress before real war followed; the Republican party conquered the govern war was the result of the South's resist-In each of these instances physical force was not resorted to by the revolutionists. Each revolution was ac-

complished peacefully by the ballot. was the overthrown parties that appealed to the sword and the revoluti victorious at the polls, were as a matter of course, victorious on the field of phys ical force also.

The first prerequisite to a revolution is a revolutionary movement with a revolutionary agitation among the mases The revolution must first be accom-plished in the mind before the arm, wielding either ballot or bullet, can either would call to arms first is insane and unscientific. It is insane because it infers that a man gains a knowledge of what is to be done from the means by which to accomplish a purpose. It is vain to imagine that a man by seizing a gun is better informed upon the social question than if he seizes the ballot. Education must precede intelligent acwhat purpose to use his weapon. Imagine stauce, the uninformed mass of workingmen who voted "against" the election, with guns in their hands, could they make any better use of their guns than their equally untutored fellow wage slaves who voted for the trusts, made of their votes?

Agitation that starts by calling to arms is insane because it muzzles itself. The advocate of physical force must carry on his propaganda on the sly, in dark holes and in whispers. The masses cannot be reached thus. In short they must be ex-cluded. The social revolution of our day is the concern of the masses; it caunot be dwarfed into a conspiracy. In the market place and in the broad light of day it must be preached. The language of the physical force advocate lands him in jail, and though the socialist may land there, too, it is an act of capitalist felony that puts him there. Physical force propaganda shrivels into a conspiracy. It

has nothing in common with a revolution. While the socialist movement is a movement of peace it does not follow that socialists are Quakers or fools. Th Socialist Labor Party conducts its agita-tion upon the lines of peace, fighting its battles on the battlefield of civilization hustings. It may happen in the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. But the so cialist movement, intelligent and numer ous enough to triumph at the ballot box will know how to deal with those who would rise in rebellion against it. Different than in previous epochs the so-cial revolution will have but one class in opposition, and that class so small nu-merically as to cut no figure. It is doubt-ful that the capitalist class of this country would attempt resistance. Left to thouselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for caunon, the American capitalist class would cut a sorry figure. European lords, who are taught that bravery is honor, might dare to face the serried ranks of Socialist hosts only to succumb, but can one imagine the American ruling class, sauders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers in shoddy, whose spurs have been earned on the field of swindle—can one imagine resistance from such a "field of honor?".

Swindlers are ever cowards, and ten to

one the swindling ruling class of this country will not dare to resist the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a sound aim impels to its goal. When the day of our cictory comes they ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. To-day because the workers are divided—divided because they do not recognize their class interests -led by the nose by the Hannas and Gomperses for the same reason-it is Gomperses for the same translation the easy for the capitalist class to play the bully: but like all bullies this bully crawl when a genuine power confronts it The working class, animated by Socialist knowledge, will become a giant instead of the weakling it is to-day.

"THE INTELLECTUALS."

The great capitalist bourgeoisie does not choose to work, either with its hands or its brains; it chooses merely to drink, to eat, to practice lewdness and to look dignified in its beastly and cumbersome luxury; it does not even deign to occupy itself with politics men like Rothschild, De Lesseps, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Rockefeller, do not run for office; they find it more economical to buy the officers than the voters, and more convenient to put their clerks into the ministries than to take part in parliamentary struggles. The big capitalists interest themselves only in the operations of the stock exchange, which afford the delights of gambling; they dignify these by the pompous name of "speculations"—a word formerly reserved for the highest processes of philosophical or mathematical thought. The capitalists are replacing themselves in the supervision and management of the great industrial and commercial enterprises by intellectuals, who carry them on, and usually are well paid for doing so. These intellectuals of industry and politics, the privileged portion of the wage class, imagine that they are an integral part of the capitalist class while they are only its servants; on every occasion they take up its defense inst the working class, in them its worst enemies.

Intellectuals of this description can never be led into Socialism; their interests are too closely bound to the capitalist class for them to detach themselves and turn against it. But below this favored few there is a swarming and famishing throng of intellectuals whose lot grows worse in proportion to the increase of their mbers./ These intellectuals belong to Socialism. They ought to be already in our ranks. It ought to be true that their education would have given them intelligence to deal with social problems, but it is this very education which obstructs their hearing and keeps them from Socialism. They think their education confers on them a social privilege, that it will permit them to get through the world by themselves, each making his own way in life by crowding his neighbor or standing on the shoulders of everyone else. They imagine that their poverty is transitory and that they only need a troke of good luck to transform them into capitalists. Education, they think, is the lucky number in the social iottery, and it will bring them the grand prize. They do not perceive that this ticket given them by the capitalist class is fixed, that labor, whether manual or intellectual, has no chance to do more than earn its dally pittance that it has nothing to hope for but to be exploited, and that the more capitalism goes on developing, the more do the chances of an individual raising himself out of his class go on diminish-

And while they build castles in Spain, capital crushes them, as it has crushed the little merchants and the little manufacturers, who thought they, too, with free credit and a little luck, might become first-class capitalists, whose names should be written in the Great Book of the Public Debt.

AUSTRIAN REICHSTAG Vienna, Austria, Nov. 14 .- The follow- | against; thereupon the riot is resumed.

ing scene, that occurred in the Reichstag at its session of the 12th instant, is nothing exceptional, will, nevertheless, convey an idea of the storm that's brewing here. The presiding officer, Cabinet Minister

Korber, made a declaration that no policemen had received orders to force themselves into the Labor Union Building at the election in one of the Vienna districts. But, he declared, beer glasses had been thrown out of the building and the policemen on duty had been beaten with sticks in the very guardhouse words were received with and fol lowed by expresions of wild rage exchanged between the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats. The delegations from the two parties stood up and faced each other in a way that seemed to threaten an imminent physical encounter.

From the Christian Socialist side were heard voices yelling: "Those are your calumnies!" "The elections were worse than in Galicia," etc., etc. Then fol-lowed this crossfire of invectives, yelled

at the top of the voices: Seitz: "With pistols should the police have been chased out when they make themselves guilty of breaking into a house!" Daszynski (Social Democrat to Lueger

(Christian Socialist): "You are the ones who break into houses!' ueger: ':You are murderers!"

The Social Democrats yell in chorus: "You break into houses!" "You break into houses!"

Lueger: "You are murderers!" Seitz: "Burglars!" Schueider: "Thieves!"

Lueger (making with his hands the mo tion of putting one down): "You are down! Stay there!" Seitz: "Through your cheating!"

Daszynski: "By your election frauds!" Seitz: "Through false registration and solice sabres have you won!"
Schumeier: "The Galicians are hon-

orable folks compared to you!" Lueger (yelling in between): "Murderrs!" "Murderers!"

Daszynski: "Election thieves!"

Schumeier: "You are a gang of poltical thieves!" Lueger (continuing the motion of put-

quickly at the elections!"
Ellenbrogen: "Miserable thieves!" Dr. Gessmann (Christian Socialist): You hungry wolves!"

Schumeier (to Gessmann): "Such a contemptible parliamentary cheat, who does work and exploit the people; who, with his doctor's diploma, would long ago have died of hunger, had he not become anti-Semite!"

Gesmann (beyond himself with rage): "You, fool!" Dr. Gessmann (beyond himself with rage): "You, fool!" Lueger: "You are murderers, murder-

Seitz: "You live off the sabres of the police." Lueger: "Murderers, murderers!"

Schumeier (to Lueger): "Go, hang it Ellenbogen: "Bought up party! Paid ackeys' Party of scamps!

Lueger (ever making with his hands the motion of pushing one down): "Murderers! You have been knocked down!" Pernerstorfer: "Three days passed since these dog-catchers of Christian Socialists-(a storm of hisses; the

Christian Socialists yell at the top of their voices, "Thieves!" Thieves!" Lueger and Strohbach seek to outyell each other.) Pernerstorfer: "I move that the debate

be immediately opened upon the answer given by the minister." Schnal for the insulting term that be

Rieger (to Lueger): "You, archscamp will you keep quiet!"

The Christian Socialists begin to leave the hall. Strohback turns around at the door and makes the sign of hanging. The Social Democrats call out to them: "Go to your policemen!"

Schreider (returbing to the hall and addressing the Social Democrats): "You are a lot of dirty Jews!" The Social Democrats answer: "That

is the drunkard of an anti-Semite, representative of the bourgeois of Vien-Rieger: "He falls down drunk reguiarly from every speaker's tribune!

Lueger returns to the hall and again goes through the pantomime: "We'll get you down! We'll get you down!" By degrees the Christian Socialists

leave the hall, except Schneider, who yells: "Dirty Jews!"
The Social Democrats yell: "Put out the drunken fellow! Take him to the

On the next day, the Reichsrath

the scene, no longer of vituperation only, but of blows. The debate was on a motion of the

German-Bohemian deputies providing against the hanging of printed notices in the Tsech dialect on the railroads in ex-clusively German districts of Bohemia. Delegate Nowak protested against the Tsechanizing of all the German names of towns in the official publications. Tsech Eichstaedter, who was in bad odor for having instigated a disorder at Olmutz, started to speak. Jro called out to him: "Shut up, you slinger of mud!" The trouble then started, and it got beyond control when the minister of railroads declared he could not force a second language in the German districts. The German-Bohemians receive this answer with storm of protests. Germans and Tsech start fighting. In the midst of it voices are heard yelling: "Jackass!" "Lousy fellow!" Tsech light-fingered brigade!" The fight then becomes more general, worse than ever seen. Insult quickly followed by blows. The German deputy, Grosstl, was glowering at the Tsech Sehnal. Suddenly the word "Impudence!" is heard; Schnal, with a face disfigured with rage, says to Grosstl: "You, ting down): "You have been put down German pig!" Grosstl, greatly excited, answers: "That is an unheard of bit of impudence; we won't tolerate that!" ly the fact that many deputies threw themselves between the two prevented them from clinching. But from both sides Germans and Tsech crowded nearer. The disturbance becomes general. Schoner, pointing in Selmal, says: "Give him one alongside his jaw!" Others cry: "Throw him out! Kick him downstairs!"

Among the benches of the Left, where Sehnal and other Tsech had pressed themselves, a knot of men is seen. Sehnal climbs over the steps of the benches backward and falls down on the back of Lecher, throwing him down. Now the compact mass of Germans and Tsech meet and exchange blows. The Tsech Schnal and Fessl are crowded hard. The noise and tumult is deafening. From the benches of the other parties the cry is heard, "Shame!" "Shame!" Noise breaks out on the gallery, too. The president and vice-president leave their seats. The exchange of blows continues violently, but the mass of the combatants move backward and forward. The German and Radical Tsech are the most violent. · Finally, thanks to the intervention of neutral deputies, the combatants are sep-

arated. All take their seats. By de-

grees the noise subsides. The president

returns to his seat. He rebukes the gal-

lery for participating in the tumult, and

"Drink of the Fountain of Knowledge;

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORK-INGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CON-STANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUP-PLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1896......86,564

ZIONISM.

It is reported that, after Rabbi Joseph, Silverman's address, at the Temple Emanuel last Sunday, in which he opposed Zionism, the movement among some Jews to re-erect the Kingdom of Solomon in Palestine, a score or more of Zionists "gathered at the foot of the pulpit," and there expressed their dissent from his views in language and loudness that increased in such vehemence that he felt compelled to "cut the discussion short."

It is no wonder that the Rabbi found strong opponents. The wonder is that the opposition to anti-Zionism is not stronger than we find it. Zionism, no doubt, is a delusion; yet the fact remains that none more so than the Zionists strengthen the delusion. This particular anti-Zionist address is an illustration in point. In the course thereof, the Rabbi declared:

"Zionism overlooks the potent fact that Israel's mission is not political,

A crasser delusion no man of educa on out of a lunatic asylum can pro-

"Israel," no more than any other organized religion" has its roots or objective point in aught else than the well founded human endeavor to BUILD A STATE. The point where ancient, unaccounted for and yet cor rect instinct meets modern, well acunted for and demonstrated fact, is just this underlying "state-building" craving. Accordingly, it is seen to-day at the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which fights Socialism tooth and nail, countarily advances a theory, that ints to a complete acceptance of surrender to the fundamental Sotalist principle of the materialist conception of history. Socialism maintains that material conditions determine the spiritual, moral and intellectual manims of mankind. And the Cathelic Hierarchy, by insisting upon the equisition of the Temporal (materisi) Power, and declaring that "withut the Temporal Power, it cannot at tend to its spiritual duties," subscribes to the Socialist theory.

History records the rise of no "orinized religion" that was not a state builder. The fact holds good from Moses down to Brigham Young. When the material, the political foundation in fact has worn out, it is as if the ht-house foundation that holds aloft the light has crumbled. The light ops; it may continue to shine but

And thus, of the two, the Zionist and the anti-Zionist, in the fold of "organ- field against the retailer, including, of sed Jewish religion," the palm of on belongs to the latter. To strive after an "organized religion" unpropped up by a state of its own; to gine a "religious" apart from a itical mission," is among the idlest of dreams. From the days of Lycurgus, in Western or European civilization, the principle has been established, and only confirmed by experience. induitely less visionary are the Zionsts. Despite the visionariness of imng the river of history can be de to flow back to its source, there is with the Zionist, despite, probably, his own consciousness, the correct ctical instinct that leads him to strive for the political, that is, the marial ground work for his "organized on." As the deer seeks the forest, the Zionist seeks the restoration of the Kingdom of Solomon in Pales-

A delusion cannot be knocked out with another and still wilder. On the contrary; where this is attempted the delusion is strengthened. /Not antiism can dispel the delusion of ionism, but the bright-burning Mesto torch of Socialism, which alone ights man's path to the conditions ent for the time when the vision if, the Prophets, descried under the dow of Zion, will cease to be a ISION and become a REALITY.

e Steel Trust is negotiating with the san and Austrian steel and wire ayous, with a view of dividing up neumarkets, so as to avoid competition, says free trade would "bust the

BOY-LABOR.

WILCOX (of counsel for the Coal Companies)-"You would not advocate dispensing with bey-labor altogethe-?" MITCHELL-"No, Sir."

-Scranton Examination, Nov. 15. 1902.

The science of legislation lies in the bringing up of the youth. As the children of a race are brought up, so will the adult of that race be. It is elemental that three things go into such bringing up:

The physical; The mental;

The moral.

As to the physical it depends upon food and exercise, and upon physical surroundings.

The mental is rooted upon the physical. With the proper physical basis, the mental part of the child depends upon leisure for intellectual development, leisure for the enjoyments of the play-day period that so materially affects the after-man; and lastly the proper mental surroundings.

The crowning part of man, the moral, rests upon the previous two, and is wholly the compound flower of them.

Can any of these three elements go into the make-up of the boy that is thrust into work at the mines? Not one! The work there is one that saps the physique. The time there consumed is time robbed from the requisite leisure for study and play. With impaired physique and a mind prematurely turned to the support of life, the moral part of such a boy is

Such is "boy-labor." Aye, it is worse. It implies such poverty at home as deprives the boy of the surrounding elements requisite for the development of the man. In short "boylabor" implies Capitalism, as Capital ism implies an ever cheaper human commodity for labor-power.

Unquestionable facts these. Even the closet man knows them. Shall not a Mitchell have seen the distressing proofs of them? Of course he has And yet what says he? "No. Sir," promptly in answer to the capitalist's question, that implies the absolute propriety in the crime: "You would not advocate dispensing with boy-labor altogether?"-"No. Sir."

The language of Mitchell betrays the man's views. The man's views betray the camp in which he stands. Seeing, moreover, that he posed and helped to pose as a "Champion of the Working Class," his language, his views and the camp he stands in all crowd to the bar of conscience and of sense, and pronounce him guilty.

The Mitchells must go! A Working Class, bleeding from boyhood up, demands it-aye, demands it all the louder because in its misery it has been accustomed to look up to such miscreants as its friends.

ON THE BREACH FOR "THE PUBLIC."

Two hundred and fifty retail tobacco dealers of this city assembled a few days ago to "take energetic and aggressive measures" against the Tobacco Trust.

. The Tobacco Trust, officially known as the American Tobacco Company, has been concentrating the tobacco industry under one bat. It began by practically putting out of business the tobacco job bers by organizing a subsidiary denartment, the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. The Trust now has taken the the rear of their shops. This new department of the Trust is named the United Cigar Stores Company. Able to sell beaper, as it receives its goods at cut prices; able, therefore, to set up largewindowed and attractive shops, and draw customers with more alluring prises, the new departure has speedily had its effect upon the small dealers, whom to sweep out of the way is its purpose. As the Metropolitan Tobacco Company caused a howl to go up from the crowded-out jobbers, together with the large retinue of bookkeepers and other emplovees rendered superfluous, so now the United Cigar Stores Company is raising a howl on the part of the small dealers.

Chickens are referred to as the types of brainless forgetfulness. A second after they are shooed away, they return totally oblivious of previous experience. Not otherwise are the middle class folks whom the Juggernaut march of capitalism crumples under foot. And the small tobacco dealers, now arrayed and arraying themselves with their puny bowand-arrow commercial weapons of a day gone by, against the up-to-date commer cial Gatling guns of capitalism wielded by the Tobacco Trust, are certainly a type of that class. Have they learned from the experience of their fellow middle class men in so many other industries, who have likewise been smoked out by concentrated capitalism? Have they learned that their attempts to keep their heads above water are wild sput

terings of drowning men? Have they

raised themselves above the narrow hor

izon of their petty out-of-date class in terests, enlarged their minds, realized that their Cause, as a class, is not worth fighting for, while their Cause as human beings IS and thereby places them in the ranks of the Working Class? Have they, finally, caught the light of Socialism, thereby chastened their methods, and raised the banner of defiance against the capitalist system, to overthrow it at the hustings and help rear the Socialist Republic? Not in the slightest! Their every utterance betrays the reverse. Accordingly, in language that reminds one of Gov. Wait, of Colorado. they too now talk of "an aggressive campaign," and they too are addressing themselves to the task of "fighting the Trust," they too pronounce themselves the special guardians of "The Public."

The roar that certainly goes up from the throats of the Capitalist Class, when in their luxuriously equipped club rooms they hear the duet sung by the sinking middle class and the pure and simple Trades Unions-the former to the effect that they can "conquer" the Trusts, the latter to the effect that they can establish "harmonious relations" with the Trustthat loud roar that goes up from the capitalist throats is a fact by which to gauge the enormousness of the task be fore the militant Socialists of the land,and to spur them to grapple therewith.

THE LATEST COUNT IN THE IN-DICTMENT.

The New Orleans dispatches announce the re-election of Mr. Samuel Gompers President of the A. F. of L The gentleman's election is not a mat ter of significance, in itself. Neverthe less, there is in his election deep sig nificance. The significance consists in his UNANIMOUS ELECTION. As th dispatches put it, he was elected "without opposition." Now, look behind the scenes that this fact mounts the stage with.

Before his election, there had taken place a "debate on Socialism" on the floor of the convention. The debate was brought on by resolutions and amendments proposed by members of the Social Democratic party; and these gentlemen were the leading figures in the debate. What was Mr. Gompers attitude in that episode? It was that of an adversary. Nay, it was worse; it was the attitude of a dishonorable adversary: he fought Socialism by calumniating Socialism and by calummating the Socialists. Nor yet wa this all.

When from the floor of the convention Mr. Gompers hurled at Socialism the poisoned arrows of the calumniator, he there re-emphasized his attitude outside of the convention towards the working class. He stood there the belled cat of his President Hanna of the Civic Federation: he stood there accordingly, in his role of betraying the Working Class by the fraudulent theory of possible harmony between the Fleecers' Class and the Fleeced Class. The "outside" and the "inside' of the convention Gompers stood rolled into one when he opposed Socialism .-

and when he stood for re-election. One may respect an adversary, who fights with honorable weapons. For an adversary, who fights with dishonorable weapons, with poisoned arrows, no honorable man, if he is a serious man, can entertain any but contempt Such an adversary can only be fought without let; peace with him, tolerance for him is out of all consideration. Where were the Social Democratic "representatives of Socialism" at the election? Arrayed against Gompers? Did they set up their own candidate, even if such candidate had to go down in defeat, that defeat that always is a stepping stone to the triumph of the just? NO! And again NO! As the term "without opposition" indicates, the Social Democratic "representatives" of Socialism either positively voted for Gompers, or abstained from voting, and thereby became directly responsible for his-that miscreant's election

Not a trifling incident this, in view of the several hundred thousand votes that these "representatives" of Socialism have just gathered at the hustings, and their glee thereat. Their conduct in the matter of Gompers' re-election is as strong a light as can so far be thrown upon their fitness, and their sincerity:

By acting as they did they have at tested the hollowness of their professed sincerity for the Cause of the Working Class;

By acting as they did they have at tested their utter unfitness for leadership in a movement that demands moral courage. Too cravenly to stand up and be counted; too well aware that their boast about the "large vote for Socialism in the convention" would be put in a ridiculous light by the vote they could poll against the candidacy of Hanna's Vice-President; -these "representatives" of Socialism crawled.

The convention of the A. F. of L., so soon upon the recent general elections in the country, was in the nature of a Providential dispensation. It points to

crawling as the characteristic of these "representatives"; it furnishes one more count in the indictment against them as betrayers of the cause of Labor; it furnishes one more proof of the justice of their title-BOGUS SOCIAL-ISTS.

POLITICAL ASTRONOMY.

Father John W Mackey of Cincinnati has appeared in public print in the role of what may be called a political astronomer, or, perhaps, an astronomical politician. The occasion for Father Mackey's sudden burst into this novel field was the decree issued by Archbishop Elders to the clergymen of his diocese enjoining them to add to their Thanksgiving prayers a prayer of thanks for "the progress made by the presidential commission in conciliating the interests of employers and employees" in the mining regions. Taking the decree as his major remises, and certain utterances of Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers as his mior premises, the beatific Father says:

"The declaration of President Mitchell that his associates were a body of men who were trade unionists and not a political party, set Socialism back in this ountry twenty-five years. And Samuel Gompers, president of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor, seconded and lefended the actions of Mitchell in the convention which was held in New Or ears, the setback of Socialism was fur-

What astronomical calculation ever was nore accurately laid down than this? What astronomer, true to the impassioned spirit of science, ever set aside his wu wishes and feelings in the matter, and gave the lay world the benefit of his pasionate and objective a manner? None. Nor is there ou record a more conspicuous instance of sound scientific calculation, that justly ignores trifles, and reaches truth athwart of them.

It was just before Thanksgiving that that occurred which would seem to give the lie to the theory that "progress was being made by the presidential commission in conciliating the interests of employers and employees." The interests to be "conciliated" broke away. As the Thanksgiving Day's sun rose the concilintees stood with clenched fists opposite each other. A less balanced scientist than Father Mackey would have been unbalanced by the fact. He would have seen in it an evidence of the truth of the Socialist teaching that the employer class is a fleecer of the employed class, that the interests of the two are irreconcilable, and that the impossibility of recon ciling them has reached a point where it is not even feasible to conceal the fact by bogus peace declamations. But Father Mackey is no ordinary scientist. He is not to be deceived by trifles. What matters it whether the settlement negotiations broke up abruptly? That cuts no figure,-not with a genuine scientist. So, then, Father Mackey proceeds to place the blue glass of his octagon up to the political sky, and taking into consideration such really important facts as the declarations of Mitchell and Gompers. the Father then computes the tickings of his chronometer, runs his thumb up and down the logarithmic tables, draws with his compass a circle or two, traces the lines between the points of where the circles intersect, and tells us, down to a little, that Socialism is on the descendant 219,000 hours and 55,15 seconds. Appre hensive that such long figures and frac tions of time may bewilder the ignorant Father Mackey comes down to the level of the common berd, and lets us know that "Socialism is set back twenty-five end with.

To the Socialist this information, pair ful though it may be, is valuable. He will now, of course, give it up for the twenty-five years + the additional indefinite time alluded to by Father Mackey, and save his pains.

What a blessing it is to have a Father Mackey around!

SHOEMAKER, STICK TO YOUR LAST!

And now comes the Albany, N. Y Evening Journal"-an organ of the Republican wing of the "Rifle-diet to the Workingman" capitalist political machine-, and informs a startled world that "without capital labor's opportunity and ability to create wealth would be small indeed." Does the "Evening Journal" mean

by "capital" actually capital, that is to say, the machinery and plants requisite to Labor in the production of wealth? If it does, it speaks truly. Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature Without the tool, man is a savage. In the measure that the tool develops man's productivity increases, and he thereby rises above the savage stage. When the tool reaches the point of he modern machinery and plants-CAPITAL-man is ready for civilization, just because capital tremendously improves man's ability to produce

wealth. That's all admitted. Indeed

it is the Socialist who teaches and

"Evening Journal" and the Socialist are agreed. Yet the two disagree absolutely. They disagree in the conclusion to be drawn from the fact. The Socialist concludes that the wealth produced by Labor with the aid of such ability-to-create-wealth-promoting capital belongs, down to the last farthing, to Labor, and Labor alone. Not so, holds the "Evening Journal." Then whom should that wealth belong to? To the thing CAPITAL? Shall that THING be decked with the magnificent product that it enables Labor to bring forth? Shall that product be heaped at the feet of that THING and left there to rot, perchance, be burned as incense in the nostrils of the THING? Any such proposition evidently savors of heathenism. The mere idea is a turning of capital into a fetish. Seeing that the logical end of the avenue that leads along that track convicts the "Evening Journalites" of rank fetishism, the gentlemen turn sharp around and strike into a

that, by "Capital," actually capital is meant. By "capital," the gentlemen, routed on the first tack, inform us that they mean, not the machinery and plants, but the holders thereof. By "capital" they mean "the capitalists." Rubbing the sore spot on the cheek that was smitten, when they tried the first tack, these gentlemen lean back with much gratification imagining themselves safe on the second tack. The amended form of their declaration then becomes: "Without the capitalist labor's opportunity and ability to create wealth would be small indeed." observations and conclusions in so dis. If on the first tack it was an easy matter to smite the cheek exposed, on this tack it is infinitely easier to how the other cheek, and throw its owner heels over head into the ditch.

The second tack gives up the posture

different tack.

Every day some capitalist departs this world, so do many workingmen. Yet what is seen? The departure of the capialist causes the stoppage of not one wheel, for the good and sufficient reason that the departed capitalist did no work. On the other hand, if the place of the departed workingman is not immediately taken, production stops to that extent. Evidently, if all the capitalist class were to betake itself to heaven, production would go on uninterrupted, by whom? Why, by the Working Class! In other words, if the ability on the part of the Working Class to produce wealth depends, as the "Evening Journal" would declare, upon the willingness of an idle class, a class that society can well dispense with, what conclusion is there to be drawn but this:-THE SOONER THAT CLASS IS WIPED OUT THE BETTER FOR SOCIETY?

The "Evening Journal's" forte evidently is not political economy. It there gives itself dead away. Its forte is to pull political wires and echo the praises of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Shoemaker, stick to your last !

It is always a good thing to test a proposition, if possible, in order to determine its general soundness. In an article "How the Cost of Living Has Increased," published in its issue of resterday, the World shows that the advances in wages have been exceeded by the increase in the cost of living during the past four years, and that the "era of prosperity" has had but one great result, viz., it "has wiped out the great idle population of four years ago, hereby increasing the wage-earning returns by hearly forty per cent."

The test of this proposition can be found in the "want" columns of the great capitalist dailies. In, the very tion of the World. ning above article, there are eleven and a half columns of these "want" advertisements. Of these two and a half columns appear under the head "Situations Wanted." If the remaining columns are examined two and a half of them will be found headed "Agents Wanted." Now, any workingman who has been out of work and through "the ropes," knows that most of these "ads are of a very dubious and well-nigh fraudulent character, that what is wanted is men who will put up depos-"outfits," and indulge in other money-parting pastimes that will add to the riches of the advertisers, while bestowing nought but dearly bought experience on the "agent." vords, most of these advertisements cannot be regarded as genuine and must, therefore, be eliminated. We thus have seven and a half columns which are really genuine

If we turn to the Herald of yesterday the case is even worse. There, out of a total of twenty-six columns of "wants," one half will be found under the headder the heading "Situations Wanted." This takes no account of fraudulent "ads" under the heading "Help Wanted."

From the foregoing it must be concluded that the World's proposition is unsound. It does not stand the test of fact. Far from being "wiped out," "the great idle population" is still with us, and will continue to be with us, as long as capitalism prevails, in "eras of prosperity" as well as "times of panic."

"Excess of production over consump by the United Steel Cor poration and its competitors as the reason for sending agents to Europe to As steel and iron are industrial barom eters the indications for an industrial insists upon the fact. Upon this the storm are rather ominous.

THE TRUTH IN IT.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" of the 22d instant has

"De Leon owes the Social Democrats debt of gratitude this time, and no mistake. His party made gains where it had no organization whatever, and his vote was largely that of careless people who meant to vote for the large party, but were not familiar enough with the movement to know which was which. And De Leon, in the face of this fact, calls his the class-conscious In Chicago, where his party was split with the quarrels of boss and sub bossim, the votes he received were clearly, most of them, intended for the regular Socialist ticket. Comrade Oneal nforms us this was the case also in Indiana, and in Minnesota, where the candidate for governor was legally denied the use of the party name, the sin where there was no stupid similarity of party names there was less confusion on the part of the voters, although it was not entirely absent. However, we do not begrudge the New York sachem the few votes he got from us. We had enough, and to spare!

It is not for the sake of the amuse ment, which the above will afford the stalwart Socialist Labor Party organizations of Chicago, Minnesota, Indiana, New York and elsewhere, that it is here reproduced. It is reproduced to the end that the one per cent. of unwilling truth and sense contained in it, may not be lost in its ninety-nine per cent. of nonsense. That one per cent. of sense is so valuable, is so pregnant, throws such strong light upon the practical workings of the special laws that underlie the work of propaganda in the country, that it renders the whole passage an inestimable contribution to the study of the Movement in America.

It IS true. A perceptible amount of the S. L. P. vote is due to the Social Democracy. How?

The Social Democracy, by the very law of its structure, can reach by far a broader area of the country than can the Socialist Labor Party,-as yet. The S. L. P. cannot yet, without giving up Socialism, step in places where the S. D. P. can tread giddineaded. Thus the S. D. P. auditorium is infinitely vaster than the auditorium of the S. L. P. From this it would seem, at first blush, not only that the S. D. P. following and vote must be larger than the following and vote of the S. L. P., which true-for the present; but also that the S. D. P. would completely blanket the S. L. P., block its making any headway, and scuttle it,-which is false. In the reason of this lies the pregnancy of the one per cent, of truth and sense in the passage quoted above.

In the course of its career, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party organization confronts a trying dilemma. On its back, firmly settled in the saddie, with the sharp rowels of the rider's spurs buried in its flanks, is seated the Socialist Labor Party. What to do for the S. D. P.?

Seek to ignore the rider, and thereby seek to give the go-by to his irrefutable arguments his unshakable allegations of fact, his unerring blows? A vain endeavor that would be appreciated by none better than the Social Democracy itself. The fervid agitation and education, carried on by the Socialist Labor Party with the trumpet of its press and with the aid of hundreds of inspired apostles, cannot, 'tis true, as yet reach in all its fullness every ear in the nation. Nevertheless, such is the quality of sound, healthy, genuine propagandistic seed, that it resounds everywhere; everywhere creates an atmosphere of its own; everywhere is felt, tho' yet indefinitely seized. Wherever the Social Democracy sets up its circus tent, it is made aware of that Socialist Labor Party atmosphere. Aye, it carries the atmosphere on its own back. Vain were the endeavor to ignore it. Seek to, and the whole S. L. P. position is granted. The S. D. P. would go under on the spot.

Seek to throw off the rider, thereby attack him? If it does, then the Social Democracy itself and directly introduces the Socialist Labor Party, the rider on its back, to its audiences. Onec introduced, the S. L. P. is inquired into. The elite of S. D. P. audiences will sift evidence and as cer tain as steel is attracted to the magnet the fittest, because ripest, are won over to the Socialist Labor Party. Thus seeking to escape one horn of

the dilemma, the Social Democracy impales itself on the other; seeking to free itself from this, it proceeds to impale itself on the first; and winds up by finding itself pronged by itself on both. It cannot rid itself from the rider. Thus, so far from blanketing, the S. D P. adds to the swell of the S. L. P. salls; so far from blocking, it opens the way for S. L. P. progress; so far from scuttling, it insures S. L. P. success:-and thereby establishes the line and the law of the line of the trajectory that it traverses toward its own extinction. Truly, a cruel fate!

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. The Socialist Labor Party, and, with it, the Cause of the Social Revolution, owes assuredly, a debt of grati-tude to the Social Democracy. The S. D. P. is certainly a recruiter of strength for the S. L. P. Paraphrasing the immortal New England philosopher Artemus Ward, "like measles and New England rum" the Social Democracy its place in the scheme of Nature. Git up, horsyl



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-You Socialists are a lot of hypocrites. You don't mean what you say. UNCLE SAM-That's coming it

B. J .- And I'll prove it to you.

U. S .- Go ahead.

strong.

B. J .- If you had \$100,000 would you give it away to the workingmen?

U. S .- If I did you would think I was sincere?

B. J .- Yes; then I would. Would you give it away?

U. S .- No, sir, I would not; and what is more, I would invest it just as any other capitalist.

B. J.-There you have it! Do you call that to be a Socialist? U. S .- With people like you it is al-

most useless to explain Socialism. shall, however, throw my pearl before Socialism is not a charity or benevolent scheme. It is a social theory, based on the economic fact. that, if a man does not own the tool he needs to work with, he is the slave of that other; that, owing to the private ownership of the machinery of producion, the idle live without work, while the industrious toil in increasing misery. From these facts Socialism draws the conclusion that the working class must take possession of the government and legislate the national instruments of production into their own That's Socialism. collective hands. Now, if I were to distribute my \$100,000 among workingmen, would I bring

J. remains silent. U. S .- Answer, noodle!

J .- What would you do then? U. S .- I would use that money to educate the workers in economic That would be the best use it could be put to. Now, don't go about talking as though you knew Socialism, and out of your well-trained ignorance draw invectives against us.

them or myself nearer to Socialism?

THE NINETY AND NINE [Author Unknown.]

There are ninety and nine who live and die In want and hunger and cold, That one may live in luxury And be wrapped in silken fold. The one in a palace with riches rare, The ninety and nine in hovels bare.

They toll in the fields, the ninety and nine, For the fruits of mother earth: They dig and delve in the dusty mine And bring her treasures forth But the wealth produced by their sturdy

To the hand of one forever flows.

By the sweat of taelr brows the desert

blooms.

Before them the forest falls:
Their labor has builded humble homes
And cities with lofty walls.
And the one owns cities and houses and Whilst the ninety and nine have empty

But the night so dreary and dark and long, At last the morn shall bring. And over the land the victor's song
Of the ninety and nine shall ring.
And echo afar from zone to zone:
Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own!

During the coal strike, the yellow journals were busy printing yards of stuff relating how Morgan had turned down Baer, and done innumerable other things to him for his conduct toward the miners. Now it appears that these "great moulders of public thought" and "humanitarian friends" of the working class were just lying in order to "jolly" the workers. According to rumor Morgan has prevailed on Baer to accept the presidency of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on the ground that "the work Mr. Baer has undertaken would be made easier rather than more exacting by his taking the presidency of the Lehigh Valley This would solidify things and give Mr. Baer a still firmer hold on the whole situation." Morgan, in other words, is giving the enemy of the miners greater power; he is exalting instead of casting out the man with whom he has said to have disagreed in behalf of the miners. This is but a harbinger of what is to follow! And yet the working class will be fooled and humbugged by the capitalist press, instead of supporting its own, the labor press.

The workings of the anti-trust laws are wonderful to behold. An indictment brought eight years ago against John D. Rockefeller, and others, for 'feloniously engaging in a conspiracy against trade in violation of the Texas Trust law" has just been dismissed. With such swift and effective judicial action who will be so bold as to declare that trusts cannot be curbed by

REMEMBER

CORRESPONDENCE.

Vens Other soll be recognized.]

From Utah

To The Daily and The Weekly People olly came as per schedule and with us two days. He spoke Saty and Sunday evenings to good aues in point of numbers. The first t there were about two hundred, and he second night about two hundred, and he second night about two hundred and lift. We took up collections at both mostings which netted a good sum.

At first meeting questions were asked and the freaks, being out in force, asked and the freaks, being out in force, asked

to. The question of the difference the Socialist Labor Party an "Socialist" party being asked, Con-ly explained by telling of the action their delegates at the International One of the freaks, a Kangaroo by the name of Schick, who claims to have worked in the same office with Henry Kuhn as a bookbinder, and who our Party in Pennsylvania, said on was not the authorized agent of the , and when Connolly told the aulential candidate of the party still tried to crawl by stating th arriman was not in the room when the te was cast, thus Connolly had a ance to explain the whole working of e yote, showing the "Socialist" party in its true light. Another freak, one diler, a young lawyer, and the leader of them here, asked if he did not think he platform adopted at Indianapolis remainted the Harriman-Dietzgen action. Journally told the audience that the action had never been repudiated. had never been repudiated, and ed that the platform of parties was othing to judge them by, but their ac-ons was the gauge. The audience saw and applauded. I suppose this is the est time the Rev. Harriman has been apudiated, at least the first I have heard

At the next meeting the freaks had to questions, although questions were speatedly called for by the chairman. We considered the meetings very successful, and think it will do us a great teal of good. Comrade Connolly got hirteen aubscribers for his paper, and re sold several pamphlets and distributed many leaflets, making special refrence to the S. L. P. and S. D. P. safet.

emed to enjoy his visit here d we were very much encouraged with a reports he gave of the condition of a Party in New York and the other actern points. While this is a middle class town the few members we have seem clear and you can depend on it Selt Lake will soon be to the front as a good live section.

While some of the boys were dis-couraged by the "Little Kangaroo" out-breat, none of them were shaken, and

things are going on comparatively

We are holding weekly meetings di-rided between propagands and study of Value, Price and Profit. Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18.

Coal Operators' Methods. To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer being known to be in thorough sympathy with the Socialist Movement, was some time ago induced by an S. L. P. man in Kipple to subscribe to The Weekly Peo-

leading it has enlightened me greatly I intend to do all I can to induce others subscribe to and read it, because I will do them good in the same aner, as it is the only paper I have yet a that truly represents the working

in corroboration of the article in last a People headed: "Mitchell's Strike the Soft Coal Operators to Dispose of hiess Coal," and telling how the mine risbin, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, a the Berwind-White Coal Mining any gave the name of Pacific No. 1, worked out when the aforesaid compave up lheir lease.

the article referred to its author, Harten of 184 Brisbin, mentions one Heims of Osceola, Clearfield county.

Marien of 184 Brisbin, mentions one.

Heims of Osceola, Clearfield county.
ow this man Heims, and also know his acter, and will say that Marien's letter as in every particular.

in every particular.

ather and brother worked for Heims are known as Heims' mills in Clear-

They were engaged at cutting shingle belts and at the time Helms employed them they agreed to accept provisions, dry goods and other such "stuff" as his store consisted and at the end of the month when they went to settle up and get paid off in the usual manner with company stocks they fread that under Helms' rule the halance of their menth's wages amounted to a ham and a haif sack of hour. So, you see Helms not only "does" the consumers of his worthless coal, but also mercilessly shins the poor wage shaves who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to work for him.

Altoons, Pa., Nov. 24, 1902.

Two Suggestions.

to The Dally and Weekly People,—In the of 1900, just prior to my now long illigateter of mine appeared in The People of the remain in a position of the s. P. on diversity, irades unlouism, government ownerally taxation, the difference between the S.
P. and the S. D. P. and on such other
usetions as may be of sufficient importance.
In the published letters from other comadde which followed mine on the subject, 1
aw he good reasons why such an addition
result not make of the platform a better instrument of propagands.

and make of the platform a better inat of propaganda.

commade thought I laid too much
on the platform, and that a "one
or one phrase platform—"abolition,"
olition of Wage Slavery"—would be
t. But, for my part, I believe that
form should be made as good an inat of propaganda as it is possible to
the even it it has to be made quite a
document; and that not to make it
thusble work left undone. I also beat the platform should be published
topy of The People if possible, and
large a circulation as possible. I
leve that the National Executive
abould consist of at least twenmain; as a larger N. L. C. would
assessive of the Party's interleve Testernally,

Granville F. Lombard.

Low 24.

The Work of the Hour.

To The Daily and Weekly People,—Enclosed you will find a list of subscriptions for Monthly and amount for same. Each comrade here has been constituted an agent for The Monthly People and M. Ruther as Weekly People agent.

Weekly People agent.

I will try to get 50 to 100 names as my share towards pushing our press. Let The Monthly be the medium to enter the workers' homes. Three of those on the list voted our ticket, and none are members of the Party. The Monthly shows that the "Manding rowers" are watchful of our interests rarty. The Monthly shows that the Managing powers" are watchful of our interests as workingmen. I for one will give more attention to our press. Keep our papers before the people. Let them be read in every home. Comrades, forward! Long live our press. Yours for success.

Henry St. Cyr. Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 24.

A Kangaroo Chapter.

To The Daily and The Weekly People -In these days of a general rejoicing in the Kangaroo-Social-Democrat-Socialist party, etc., camp about the victories won over the Socialist Labor Party in the last election when, for instance, Geo B. Leonard, at Minneapolis, their shining legal light and leader-claims 2.000 votes in Minneapolis and 1,500 in St. election returns allow but 636 votes for their standard bearer, J. E. Nash, at Minneapolis, and 316 at St. Paul, we on the other hand, for our governor candidate, Thomas Van Learburg, at Min-neapolis, polled 648 votes and in this city 416.
Of course blowing or lying is so na-

tural to the Kange that one must not expect much of truth in their statements. A poor case has got to be backed by

The question whether they could caus more or less people to vote for their can-didates by resorting to all capitalist mans is not what should be considered so important as rather the bogus articl they call "Socialism" or what they would do for the Socialist cause should they get into power.

From the St. Paul Despatch I clip the following, written by a prominent bogus Socialist, a local secretary at Austin, Minn., from which the readers can se that to him the New Zealand govern at oppression and municipal owner ship is all styled "Socialism." God save us from our false friends, or rather from disguised Populists having other object than the continuance of the capitalist system, only making condi-tions for the middle class a little easier. Charles G. Davidson.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.

(Enclosure.) "SOCIALISM IN AUSTIN.

"A Socialist Tells What They Have Done There. Editor of the Dispatch.

"The Socialists of Austin wish thank you for mentioning socialism in your columns (Nov. 13). As we number about 200 here one of our local dailies favors us with a column or so quite of-ten, as socialists do not forget a kindcall your attention to the insinuation you make in closing your remarks as to the angelic character of the people be cialism would be practicable. New Zealand, the most advanced country in gels, but workingmen. But as to Aus-tin. We have socialized our city water and electric light plant, the majority tric light than before, and enough cleared onth, so that we use a neat little sum each month in permanent improve-

But most remarkable of all, one so the best high school apparatus in the state, socialized our school books, threw the graduating exercises open to the pub lic. All of these were declared extravarest of the board, but on good socialistic principles he proved them practicable and finally they were inaugurated with-out fuss of any sort and the year's expense proved to be the least of any previous one, although our needs were previous one, although our needs were plenty, as our building burned only a short time before. A school building, the lowest bid on which was \$17,000, was built for \$10,000; no man on the job paid less than \$1.75, when the prevailing wages were \$1.50.

"Some men are honest because it is best policy, some are Christians because

they are selfish enough to wish to get to heaven. Some are socialists because they will get more good things in this life; but the leaders are men who have made their pile, and socialism would not add one "red" to their income. They are working for their fellow-men because they love them, but even they are not

"A short time ago we were classed as arrarchists, and now with angels. Well, if we are, there was only thirteen here two years ago, and now some 200. We are doing better than the churches here in your so-called 'saintly' work. Yours respectfully for socialism and Christian-Geo. W. Bucklin. ity. "Local Secretary.

"Austin, Minn., Nov. 14."

The "Dead" Party.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed find some more subscriptions for The Monthly People. It has been a great surprise to the kangs here to see another paper issued by "that dead party."

Ed. Schade. Newport News, Va., Nov. 25.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Bear on Tap At All Times.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM

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

MARION, IND-REMEMBER

MOZLE"

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

[No questions will be considered that come anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

spondents.

R. T., PUEBLO, COL .- No figure of speech about it! The Volkszeitung, to which you may add its English poodle, The Worker, both "organs of the Social Democratic party, is the property of a private corporation. Both are owned by the Volkszeltung Corporation. Your party has nothing to say over them. The corporation tried to play that trick upon the Socialist Labor Party; it laid claim to The People, and dragged the Party to court on that issue, and pelted the Party with injunctions and contempt of court proceedings. But the Socialist Labor Party fought the corpora-tion to a finish, licked it out of its stolen oots, and maintained the Party's sovereign

P. E. D. L., TROY, N. Y .- Labor-power, like all other commodities, rarely exchanges (sells) at its real value. A number of things happen almost constantly to perturb the law of exchange value, just the same as ss, as with the law of gravitation the law of exchange value is a central truth it establishes the tendency, and it estab-lishes what is and what is not possible.

R. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN .- For Instance, a Socialist Labor Party man cannot defeat as yet a capitalist candidate for Governor. But say the governor elected sends out the militia to break a strike and help the capitalists break the law, as Flower and Morton did in this State, the Socialist Labor Party men are not responsible. They set up their candidate, warnen uganter others, and did their best to elect him. They others, and did their best to elect him. They went on record against the capitalist. To yote for a Gompers, however, is like voting for a capitalist candidate for Governor. He who does the one is as responsible. who does the one is as responsible for the acts of a Labor betrayer like Gompers, as he

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN .- Those pictures ye come in from several parts of the intry, each with a different inscription. They appeared originally with the interview published in The World on November 9, and subsequently in these columns on the 16th. The comrade is not responsible for the companion given to him.

R. H. I., DUBUQUE, IA.—Curlous! You Social Democrats complain of everybody ex-cept yourselves, and yet you have no enemy cruel than yourselves.

R B. VANCOUVER, B. C .- During the rench Revolution the names of the months were changed, and poetic names were given them, symbolic of the aspect of nature during each. We have not handy a complete set of them. But the following will do: "Floreal" (the blossom month) was the name for May, strictly, from the old April 20 to May 20; "Prairial" (the meadow month) for June; "Fructidore" (fruit month) for August-September; "Brumaire" (fog menth) for the period between October 23 Bonaparte," by looking at the "Translator's Preface" of that work by Marx. In that preface you will come across the following

presage:

"On the 18th Brumaire (November 9), the
post-revolutionary development of affairs in
France enabled the first Napoleon to take a
step (the shooting down of insurgents on the
streets of Paris) that led with inevitabile certainty to the imperial throne. The cir-cumstance that fifty and odd years later smilar events alded his nephew. Louis Bo-naparts, to take a similar step with a similar result gives the name to this work-The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bona-

N. A., GLADSTONE, COL.-The reason you "cannot answer that question to your satisfaction" is that you don't approach it from the right side. You try to res above down; you should reason from below up. The ground step to start from is pro-duction, the production of the necessaries for material existence. Now, then, if you are a shoemaker, you produce shoes. But if are-a snoemaker, you produce shoes. But if at the same time you have to attend to the teaching of your children, it would be im-possible for you to produce as many and as good shoes as if you devoted to that your undivided attention. You take a teacher for your children. Labor is subdivided thereby. You attend to the Shoe department; he to the Spanking department. Net results, more and better shoes are produced than other-wise. Did not that teacher co-operate with you in the production of shoes? Is he not entitled to his share in your "social labor?" Is your question answered?

H. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We can see no diagrace in one being called a "De Leon-its." The editor of this paper, for instance, is a "De Leonite;" and he does not feel dis-graced. At least he don't look it.

T. I. D., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Absolutely a "soap-bubble" vote. The latest evidence we have is a 5½ by 3½ card issued by your "Socialist" party. It is headed by pictures of Carey and MacCartney, and it contains an endorsement of them, by whom? By the capitalist Springfield Republican, saying of them that "they have been a positive element of good in the State.

The State needs such men in the Legislature." You must have seen that card. Your "Socialist" party vote is a soap-bubble vote, and your "Socialist" party is run by bogus Socialists.

N. G. D., NEW YORK .-- You should ask your friend whether he imagines he will have any individuality left to lose if capital-ism goes much further. What individuality is there for the man whose living depends upon the willingness of a capitalist to let him work?

C. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't underrate "the gentle art of making enemies." It is a great art. It is the art whereby the goats are separated from the sheep. A man's la-bors would be twice as hard, in trying to prove the justice of his posture, were it not for the help given him by enemies. These, by their constant attacks, bring out into tall relief the principles that he seeks to

"KANGLET," PTTSBURG, PA.—Quite possibly your letter was received. If so, that it was not answered in these columns is due to a combination of circumstances. First,

ing to do our thinking with our own head, and not with your "only logical centrical" head. We admit that's a great misfortune. We try to bear up under it. Won't you help

R., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Never once did any Social Democratic paper categorically deny the charge of Debs' traveling on passes. The first attempted "denial" was the denial of-the fire.

D. G., TROY, N. Y.—If the case ever comes up, the jury may be so amused at the sight of such a clown claiming to have a character to damage that, entering into the joke of the matter, it may award the gen-tleman, instead of \$30,000, three Canadian

W. G., NEW YORK .- You give us too short a notice. Moreover, we would have no time to write out the matter for you. wanting points for debates should

E. E., CRIPPLE CREEK, COL.-When you say the next national convention of your "Socialist" party will "bury State autonomy," what do you understand by "State it a member of the Socialist Labor Party

in Colorado were to fuse with Republicans or Democrats, as Social Democrats have done on the official ballots of Massachusetts, the National Executive Committee of the So clailst Labor Party would revoke the char-ter of that man's Section in Colorado, if the Section failed to expel him. That's anti-State autonomy. Do you hold that way, or Again, if a Socialist Labor Party man

Again, if a Socialist Labor Farty man supports with his vote such a betrayer of the working class as Gompers, the National Executive Committee would likewise promptly revoke the charter of his Section, if the Section did not expel the crook. Would you call that "tyranny," or do you realize it is a necessary feature of anti-State autonomy? Again, every Social Democratic paper we know of is a private concern, more or less disguised, but held by private bodies. No State, let alone your National Executive Committee, if your party can be said to have one, has anything to say over any such pa-per. "The Social Democratic press" is a misnomer; the thing called "its press" is a set of papers that at any time can with Impunity stick the tongue out to the party. They can go it to suit themselves; and they do. That is true "autonomy." The Socialist Labor Party holds that the Party pressmust be the Party's property. If a Party paper kicks the traces, the National Executes Compute will come down upon it like tive Committee will come down upon it like pile of bricks. What say you as to that? National Executive Committee. course, is meant the Party Itself, represented in National Executive Committee. Anti-State Autonomy maintains the principle that any one unit of the Party is answerable

These are concrete issues. They are the determining factors of "State Autonomy" and of the reverse. If you desire you can have space to express your views concisely

to all and subject to the whole. How hold

D. O. S., BUFFALO, N. Y .- No. sir! To abstain from voting does not speak a Social ist free when Gomperses are running for of ice. There is only one thing to do in cases: Set up your own candidate and vote for him. That means fight against wrong. To abstain from voting is to give wrong the right of way. It may be even worse. It may be an attempt to curry favor with both sides. A crook's course. If you are in the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party get out quick. You had at the American Federation of Labor convention a sample of what its officers will do, and its organization tol-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-It is worse than useless to send a newspaper clip-ping without the date, the name of the paper and the place of publication. Kindly

J. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y .- Send for catalogue of Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. The Socialist al-manacs will help you. For the rest you will need the census bulletins.

B. S. B., ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Have ben asleep all this time? Free trade? The "deliverance of the people through free trade?" Are you aware that England has free trade? How do you like the "deliverance" enjoyed by the English workingman? No; the free trade hobby-horse has not been trotting to the free trader's satisfaction. Ones the awakening information of the Guess the awakening information of the masses has frightened the old nag.

J. M., EVERETT, MASS,-1st., Let's have the exact passage in "Value, Price and Profit" that you have in mind. We need it

to answer you. Shall preserve your letter for a few weeks to give you time.

2d. No; we think the figure 500,000 about right. Of course, it is an estimate. The estimate is made from the correspondence received in this office, and the information it contains. The number of men in this country who may be ranked as Socialist Labor Party men is safely that many. But it still is an unorganized mass.

S. T. G., LOUISVILLE, KY .- Poverty may not scientifically be ranked among the "dangers" in the path of Socialism. Poverty is the badge of the revolutionary class to-day. What IS a danger is "Vanity" or "Enviousness." Our Movement attracts necessarily much of this intellectual riferaff; and nothing can compare in malignity with the antipathy of mediocre minds, when concelted, towards superior men. Keep the point in mind.

D. V. T., SACRAMENTO, CAL.-Pray, tell us, why don't you send us a letter say-ing: "The Democrats are as good Socialist as you, this abusing of the Democratic party must stop," why don't you? You might as well.

V. M., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—In view of the recent action taken by the National Executive Committee, and reported in these columns, demanding certain explanations from your Section, your letter has been re-ferred to the National Executive Committee, with the request to inform this office when your letter may be recognized.

A. B. H., HOBOKEN, N. J .- 1st. Can't answer your question. Inquire at the Penn-sylvania Railroad offices.

2. "Travels of Wanderlust" were written by Comrade Anthony McDonald.

D. G. PITTSBURG, PA .- That's only an D. G. PITTSBURG, PA.—Inst 8 only another lie that the Eberle crew tries to stuff its dupes with. Rhode Island is neither "in open rebellion" nor has the organization allowed itself to be Eberlized. About two weeks or more ago the Rhode Island State Committee applied for dues stamps at the National Executive Committee.

J. D. A., SPOKANE, WASH .-- A genera

gave us in hand the key with which to avoid their error when the time came. According-ly, when Marx said: "A general rise in the rate of wages will result in a fall of profit," he overlooked the possibility of your prem-"a complete trustification" with the resulting power of the capitalist class "to raise the price of commodities." In the measure that concentration of interests takes pince in the capitalist class it can, by "raising the price of commodities," prevent the "fall of profit," which would otherwise follow upon the rise of wages. But note. In doing this, the capitalist class would but be acting in strict obedience to the law of exchange value. Given the capitalist sys tem, if you raise the price of one commod-ity, the price of the others needed for its reproduction is bound to be proportionately

H. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y .- If by "Arbelter Zeltung" you mean the Jewish paper, yes; it suspended. The principal trouble was to get a fit editor. For the last nine years the editors of that paper were a proression of unfitnesses in one way or another They were either entirely incompetent -as in the instances of the Feigenschwanzes, Zamet-kins, Kranzes, etc., etc.; or they were cor-rupt and tried to boss the Party—as in the instance of Beer, now in England; or—as more lately, in the instance of Herrman Simpson, who, owing to his marked Jewish appearance and mannerisms, and knowledge of Yiddish, coupled with a better underof Yiddish, coupled with a better under-standing of American conditions, was pre-eminently qualified for the noble post of reaching out a hand to and help educating his fellow Jews-was valugiorious and con celted, stuck up his nose at them, quarreled with and called his associates on the paper "Sheenies," and resigned his post. Al-together it was a "running sore" experience.

D. S., CLEVELAND, OHIO .- You and yours may yell and cheer till you are black in the face, and you will fall to make any impression on the Socialist Labor Party other than to render it firmer in its course. Yells and cheers are no arguments. Even votes are not. How the votes were gotten, how your leaders act, that is argument. Look at your Mamfe supporting Gompers after he has slandered Socialism. Now, see here. If there are many more such gudgeons as you to be caught, the revolution that your Mamies will accomplish will be to get themselves into fat public jobs. They wil then settle down in that, and fake "prog ress" just as the Labor Fakirs do. It wil be Labor Fakirism transferred to the politi

L I D NEW ROCHELLE N V -- Yes yes. But know you not that rich gifts poor when givers wax unkind?

S. M. C., NEW YORK .- The "temporary demands" were dropped by the Socialist La bor Party because they were a contradiction in terms. In order to have any of those demands introduced AND RENDERED EF FECTIVE, the Socialists would have to be in power. If in power, they could overin power. If in power, they could over-throw the capitalist system itself. Accord-ingly, "temporary demands" are silly, if honestly meant. See on this subject the de-bate in the National Convention of the So-cialist Labor Party, 1900. Is to be had at the Labor News Company. 2-6 New Reade street. See also the second of the two lec-tures on "Two Pages from Roman History," at Daily People office. at Daily People office.
Shall have to leave your second question

S. H., BOSTON, MASS .- Gompers right (and in the rightness thereof gives away his pure and simple unionism) when he

for next week.

compares its present internecine fights to the fights of the old gilds, and when he traces pure and simple unionism to the old glids. It is true. Pure and Simpledom is the legitimate offspring of the gild. The pure and simple or Compers unions are builded on a capitalist basis, just as the gilds were. The bona fide, the real trades union, is a breath of the Social Revolution. It draws neither inspiration nor tradition

G. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—An alderman may be a "small affair," and Holzschuh may be a still smaller. Nevertheless the relaxing a small matters breaks down the barriers in matters of greatest importance Relax in allowing your Social Democratic candidates for alderman to hold capitalist phraseology, and you have broken down the barriers so that your Social Democratic candidates for Governor will vote as Max Hayes did, to elect president of a labor or-ganization a Gompers, who holds and acts up to the same capitalist, and, to Labor,

M., SCRANTON, PA .- The now defunct Fberle State Committee was deposed by the National Executive Committee and the charsection was revoked because they voted to secede from the Party. The ruling on Pierce was a much older thing. When the Eberle lique of political corruptionists and in triguers say to you that they were sus simply add one more to their stack of stupid lies. The facts are of record.

D. F. F., WASHINGTON, D. C.—How While you are you talk! While you are held with your nose to the gripdatone working and producing wealth for your employer, his brat in the militia is practising at rife-shooting. Come out! Vote straight the Socialist Labor Party ticket! Help us roll up such a mass of humanity at the ballot box that the capitalist sharpshooters will find their occupation gone! occupation gone!

S. D. L., MILFORD, CONN .- The Thanks S. D. L., MILFORD, CONN.—The Thanks, giving Day Daily, People Festival was a complete success, financially and otherwise. Many out-of-town visitors came in to "see with their own eyes, and hear with their own own ears," as the now exploded intriguer Eberle claims, in one of the reptile. correspondence letters which we have col-lected, to have done last summer when he came here on his smelling tour. These vis-ltors did see and hear. But the Volkszeltung claims that it was another "mistake. that the crowds meant to go to a Social Democratic festival.

P. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—What is there "foolish and disastrous" in the Socialist Labor Party Trade Union tactics? Is it wise bor Party Trade Union tactics? Is it wise to pronounce the capers of the labor fakirs a "noble waging of the class struggle?" Or is it anti-disastrous to hold a "boring from within" position that inevitably win overwhelm the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, as it has already done in California? Our policy is "foolish and disastrous" only to moon-calves. The Agricultural Department is a

work proving once more that the gov-ernment is an institution for the purpose of promoting capitalist interests. It is now conducting a series of tests with chemicalized meats for the purpose of demonstrating to the German gov it was not answered in these columns is due to a combination of circumstances. First, the letters that come in are legion; second, the space available for the Letter Box is limited; third, the time disposable is still more limited. The Letter-Box file is attended to the best we may in sight of the above circumstances, and periodically a whole stack of letters have to be dumped as "accumulations" and "left-overs" on the file from week to week. You will realize that a "competition." This is true at a certain stage; but becomes necessary. In doing this we may labor under the misfortune of have question shows a woeful ignorance of "the functions of governments," for what are governments there for, if not

=DRINK=

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING

> EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The festivities attendant on Thanksgiving-a day on which the working class has so much to be thankful for-evidently interfered somewhat with the work of pushing The Monthly People, as ouly 410 subscriptions came in last week, At this rate the "50,000 the first year" will not be realized.

Comrade Butterworth of Paterson, N I., who has been and still is an indefatigable worker for The Monthly People, makes the following offer:

"To the Comrades and friends of the S. L. P .- I will give a year's subscription of The Daily People to the one sending in the most subscriptions for The Monthly People for December. I do this to encourage friends of clear and clean-cut Socialism to put a clear and clean-cut Socialist paper into the hands of ginners. I had to wade through a lot of sentimental rubbish before I got on solid ground, and if we can save others by getting them to subscribe for a straight working class paper, we will save a lot of trouble straightening out the foolish middle class catchy nonsenso John C. Butterworth

110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J. P. S .- The offer is to the one sending in the most subs. in the month of De cember. All to be mailed in December In addition to the offer of Comrade

Butterworth, read the important announcement in the ad. of The Monthly People, which appears in another column. The following are the names of those ending in lists of ten or more names

during the past week: F. Brown, Cleveland O. 44 H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb. 34 Chas. Michael, Denver, Col. 25 C. A. V. Kemp, Toronto, Cau..... 22 S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn...... 17 E. Keen, Batavia, N. Y..... C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y. 10 H. St. Cyr, Holyoke, Mass...... 10 r. Delmastro, New Haven, Conn.. 10 S. Wallenberg, Springfield, Mass. 10 Zolst, Peekskill, N. Y........ 10 F. N. Ruby, Bergen, N. Y. 10 F. Hellberg, Somerville, Mass. . . . 10 W. F. Gillett, Imperial, Cal...... 10 Hugh Mackle, Deadwood, S. D.... 10 O. Pandorf, Cincinnati, O. 10 H. Stater, Newport News, Va. 10 Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y..... 10 A. D. Crosby, Syracuse, N. Y..... 10 F. Clark, New Brighton, S. I. N.Y. 10

Hereafter we shall not furnish to readers who let their subscriptions expire back numbers of Daily, Weekly, or Monthly. On all new subscriptions next number after subscription is received will be sent.

Watch your address slip, which appears on the paper. It shows when your subscription expires. Unless renewed your name will be cut off.

In sending in names write them plainly, and be careful as to street and number. Some are so bad that we cannot read them, and this causes delay, vexation and dissatisfaction to all concerned

We must again remind our friends that checks and money orders for this ffice should not be drawn to Henry Kuho, Frank D. Lyon, or individual, but to The Daily People. Weekly People, Monthly People, or New York Labor News Company, as the case

Sections should keep bills sent to them and when paying same should send them along with the remittance. Keep track of your bills and thus avoid aunoying us with requests for duplicates and itemized statements.

We would suggest to those having accounts with us that they make an ef-fort to pay up old bills before ordering new supplies. If bills are paid monthly you will find it much easier to meet your obligations and it will help us greatly.

There is quite a lot of interest manifested now in the movement, by outsiders; among them many Socialist party sympathizers. They have heard r but vilification of the Party until they run across it through the Party press or otherwise, and the clean-minded are surprised at the difference. One man down east was handed a leaflet during last campaign. It aroused his interest in the Party that issued such clear, concise and logical argument, and he at once sent in a subscription to The Weekly People. This is but a case in point. The moral is push the Party press and literature.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP besteen used for over SIXTY YFARS by MILLIONS of MUTER WHILE TEXT HEART WHILE TEXT HEART WITH THE HING, WITH PERFECT NUOCESS. It SOUTHERS THE HING, WITH PERFECT NUOCESS. It SOUTHERS THE WIND COLLY, and is the best remerly for CHILD, SHOTHER WIND COLLY, and is the best remerly for the world. Result and ask for an every part of the world. Result and ask for OTHER HIND.

AND TAKE NO OTHER HIND. DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The

County Committee, representing the Sec tions, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE

S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S.

T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reads street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets

every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P.

hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1. meets second and fourth Sur days of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2 meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main The People agent, L. C. Holler street. 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., bolds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erle County, S L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 245.

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, Sar Francisco, Cal. Free rending room. itors are welcome.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS at Pythian Castle every Sunday night, at 8 o'clock.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Horan's Hall, 255
South Halsted street, corner of Harrison street. Public lectures every Sunday. Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Boulevard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel 1229 Sewit 1229 Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets

in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L.
P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, ueat
Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m.
S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at S. p. m.
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Taxation In American States and Cities. By Richard T. Ely....... 1 25 Ruins of Empires. By C. F. Volney. . 75 Darwinism and Politics. By D. G.
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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade 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-

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

TEE.
Regular meeting held on November
28, at 2-6 New Reade street. Klein in
the chair. All members present. The eial report for the week ending mber 15 showed receipts \$41.90; expenditures \$25.32. For the week end-ing November 22, receipts \$54.95; ex-penditures \$25.49. The cash report of the New York Labor News Company for the month of October showed total

receipts \$1421.83; expenditures \$1175.56.

The secretary reported that a canvass of the general vote for delegate to the annual convention of the S. T. & L. A. showed that a majority of the votes had been cast for Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, Mass., and the was declared elected. The tabulation of the vote will be compiled and

Communications: Several from W. Carroll as to his work in Scranton, describing the antics of the Little Kangs and the preparatory work done to reorganize the section. From Dickson City, Pa., the former financial sec-retary of defunct Section Scranton re-porting that he had been called upon by the seceders to deliver to them books and stamps in his possession and wanting to know how to act. Re-solved to instruct that he be guided by article 2, section 17 of the constitution. From Louisville, Ky., reporting resignation of J. H. Arnold from the party. unsuccessful attempts to swing the on over to the "only logical cen-From N. E. C. of Canada, askor several dates for James Con-Granted. From Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco, Cal., rela-tive to Connolly meetings. From Cincinnati, O., reporting resignation of F. Geiser and election of new organizer. clution of Section Essex County, N. J., relative to instructions for delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention was received and the attention of the sec-tion is to be called to the fact that instructions cannot be issued by any single section. From Section Cleveland, reporting expulsion of Max Weber O., reporting expulsion of Max Weber for treason. From Section West Superior, Wis., asking why call for general votes had not been received by them. Secretary replied that calls had been sent to Wisconsin S. E. C. to be transmitted to the sections in the State.

Section Jacksonville, Ill., asked for copy of letter sent to N. E. C. by their izer. Complied with. The managing committee of the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung reported discontinuance of that publication as per previous under-standing with N. E. C. if funds could not be raised to overcome weekly defi-cit of about \$60; also that accounts are audited and full report will be later on. Section St. Louis, Mo., asked that general tour be arranged for Comrade De Leon and that the N. E. C. issue a call for funds. Laid over. From members of Section Los Angeles, Cal. a statement containing charges against the section. Resolved to call upon the section for its side of the Illinois S. E. C. sent word as to plans for agitation; also that State

convention is to be held this winter. Fred Larsen, Deer Creek, Okla., and W. Bonstein, Jardine, Mont., made application for membership at large

Ohio S. E. C. reported as to work being done to raise \$425 for Daily People as per proposition of Washington

Other communications about local conditions, local agitation, sending dues, etc., received from R. I. S. E. C., Kentucky S. E. C., Massachusetts S. E. C., California S. E. C., and Sections Richmond, Va., Lynn, Mass., Springfield, Ill., Marion, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., Hartford, Conn.

Julius Hammer. Adjourned. Recording Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION

NEW YORK, S. L. P.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, November 22, 1902, at 8.40 p. m., in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; vice-chairman, Louis Kobel; secretary pro tem, Edmund Moonelis; temporary sergeant-at-arms, John Donohue.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Five new delegates were seated. Eighteen new members were admitted. A communication was received to the effect that all nominees for vacancy on the N. E. C. had declined. The assembly districts were instructed to make

new nominations. The City Executive Committee made a report upon a proposition contemplating a change in the formation of the National Executive Committee. The proposition was received and referred to the assembly districts for dis-cussion to be again taken up by the general committee for action in six weeks. It also reported the receipt of a letter from the New York State Executive Committee on the question of giving Brooklyn a separate organ-ization and recommended the election of a committee to work out details. The recommendation was adopted and the following committee elected: Henry Kuhn, Edward C. Schmidt, Joseph Scheuerer, Lazarus Abelson, Adam Moren, August Gleiforst and Ed-mund Moonelis. This committee was instructed to render a report within

The committee's action was endorsed in giving the Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary the privilege of using the section's name and stamp in connection with an affair to be held December 20, 1902, at Grand Central Palace, one quarter of the proceeds of which are to be utilized for the publication and distribution of Jewish literature.

The organizer reported on official election returns. Subdivisions were instructed make immediate settlement with the Labor News Company for all leaflets purchased during the campaign as well as for other literature and to re-

turn campaign lists.

Ten members were elected to assist the entertainment committee.

The following members were expelled for contempt of a summons of the Grievance Committee to answer charges of treason and conspiracy against the

party, and for signing a statement signed by thirty-one party members and directed against the party: Henry Gold by a vote of 27 expulsion and none against.

R. F Hunt by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against. expulsion and none against.

Peter Damm by a vote of 26 for expulsion and none against. B. Kalishek by a vote of 27

Me ask you to smoke the Cigarettes BES

expulsion and none against.

Thomas Crimmins by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against.

H. Simpson by a vote of 27 for

expulsion and none against. Joseph Lederer by a vote of 25 for expulsion and none against.

A. D. Wegman by a vote of 26 for expulsion and none against. F. C. Fullingby by a vote of 26 for

expulsion and none against. S. Levin by a vote of 26 for expulsion and none against. J. Rose by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against.

S. Fuerstenberg was expelled by a vote of 26 for explusion and none against, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, which reported that he had been found guilty of treason and conspiracy against the party and of having signed the document issued by thirty-one members of Section New York and directed against the

party.
The period for which Edmund Moonelis had been elected to serve on the Grievance Committee having expired, he withdrew, and Timothy Walsh was reinstated. The report of the committee was then adopted as a

After discussing plans for the conduct of the agitation during the winter, Edmund Moonelis, (Signed)

Secretary Pro Tem. NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on November 26, at 6 p. m. Moren in the chair. All members present. The minutes of the previous

meeting were adopted as read. Communications were received and acted upon from Troy, Youkers and Syracuse relative to meetings, pledges to pay off the indebtedness of The Daily People, mileage fund vote, agitation and from New York relative to nomina tions for new State Executive Commit-

It was decided to meet hereafter on the second and fourth Mondays of every

Adjournment followed. Emil Mueller, Secretary.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures Sunday afternoons, to which the public and readers of

The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top floor, over German-American Bank Building. December 7.-Subject: The Labor Movement. Speaker, J. Kircher. December 14.-Subject: Reform or

Revolution. Speaker, J. D. Goerke. December 21.—Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger. December 28.—Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell. James Matthews, Organizer.

IRISH AGITATORS' FUND	
Section Worcester, Mass\$	
Section St. Paul, Minn	
Section San Francisco, Cal	37.00
Section San Jose, Cal	5.55
Total\$	
Previously acknowledged	475.72

Grand total.....\$535.27 Note.-Fur'her contributions for this fund are solicited, same to be sent to 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Monthly People

Ten Cents a Year

In order to stir up the workers who are gathering subscribers for The Monthly People, and to add interest to the rivalry as to who shall do the most for the party's new publication, Comrade John C. Butterworth of Paterson, N. J., has generously offered to present a year's paid-up subscription to The Daily People to whoever shall send in the most subscribers to The Monthly People

To Comrade Butterworth's offer the management of The Monthly People will add a collection of excellent socialist books - in

This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to The Monthly during December will receive : : : : :

The Daily People for one year. Capital, by Marx. Cloth binding.

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Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books to the amount of \$5 from the catalogue of the New

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everal times over a small sum of 25 or Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

DETROIT, ATTENTION

We shall hold our Connolly meeting at Bamlet's Hall, corner Griswold

street and Grand River avenue (take elevator to, sixth floor). The meeting will be called to order at 8 p. m., on December 11, as per notice, and will be held under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P. Members, sympathizers, friends and the public are invited.

For Section Detroit, S. L. P. The Committee.

FINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY December 2—Cripple Creek, Col.
December 4—Grand Junction, Col.
December 7—St. Louis, Mo.
December 8—Jacksonville, Ill.
December 9—Springfield, Ill.
December 11—Datroit, Mich. December 11-Detroit, Mich. December 12 and following days in Canada. This will conclude the tour of

MEETING OF SECTION HOBOKEN.

Comrade Councily in America.

A meeting of Section Hoboken will be held on Saturday, December 6, at Katz's Hall, 107 Fifth street. The attendance at the section meeting has not been very large so far, no comrade should fail to attend this one.

Will be given by the Massachusetts State Committee, S. L. P., in connection with the Scand. Socialist Club of Boston in aid of The Daily People (official organ of the Socialist Labor Party) to be held January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston.

Gifts will be thankfully received by

the following persons: Mrs. A. Vik-strom, 1 Sumner court, Dorchester; G. Nelson, 9 Ware avenue, Dorchester; George Lindegren, 11 Dexter street, South Boston: A. Jacobson, 52 Story street, South Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson. 9 Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Sophia Njurling, 144 Lenox street, Roxbury; Mrs. Sasche, 250 Ruggle street, Roxbury; Mrs. D. Enger, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury; Mrs. Carl Gustafson, 57 Wilbur street, Everett; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville, Mrs. M. Han-son, 141 Chestnut street, Everett; Miss Agnes Olson, 497 Beacon street, Back Bay; J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, West End; Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chap-man street, Charleston; Mrs. A. Johnson 184 Harvard street Cambridge: Sofie Fugelctad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge; A. H. Lyzell, 4 Eighth street, Cambridge.

Comrades of Massachusetts are requested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best re-Don't wait for one another!

every one take hold and make this fair a grand success! The fair committee meets every Friday night at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. It is the duty of

every member to be present. Recording Secretary. 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass Heaton streets.



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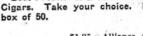
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 3.00

 Natures Beautics, 4% in.
 2.00
 Red Ribbon, 4½ in.
 3.50

 Medaillon, 4% in.
 2.25
 La Amenidad, 25 for.
 2.00

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ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

The next meeting of Section Buffalo will be held this Saturday, December The meeting will be opened at 8 p. m. sharp with an address on "Dis-

tribution of Wealth," by Arthur Lewis, recently of England. Comrade Lewis will also recite some comical pieces from Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, etc. General discussion will follow the address. You; dear reader, will be missing an opportunity to increase your knowledge of the labor question and at the same time to enjoy yourself, if you stay away from the meet-

ings of the section, which are held every first, and third Saturday in the month at Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee street. Bring your family and friends along. Admission is You can also learn, and enjoy your

self, at the meetings held by the Labor Lyceum in the same hall every Sunday at 3 p. m. At these meetings pub-lic men of all kinds—doctors, lawyers, clergymen, politicians, reformers, etc.

-mostly non-Socialists, deliver free lectures on public questions and in the general discussions that follow them, the Socialists criticize them. Sunday, December 7, Mrs. E. C. Berg-man will lecture there on "Marriage, Its Successes and Failures." Every man and woman is invited to attend. Admission free.

On Christmas night, Thursday, December 25, the Buffalo Section, S. L. P., will have a ball at German-American Hall, corner Main and High streets, to raise some funds to cover the expenses of the campaign and of the fight with the police. Get ready yourself, and get your friends to pre-pare to attend.

Hamilton, Ohio. Section Hamilton has established new headquarters, corner of Fifth and THE UNITED WORKERS' CLUB.

A meeting was held Wednesday, November 9, 1902, at Comrade Kuger's residence, for the purpose of organizing a club to be under the jurisdiction of the Socialist Labor Party. The work of this club will be to build up a section of the S. L. P. and increase the circulation of the Party press, and any other work that may aid the Socialist Labor Party in emancipating the working class from the

bonds of wage slavery.

The following resolutions were adopted: First, that the club be named United Workers' Club; second, that the dues be 30 cents a month; third, that the club be under the jurisdiction of the Socialist

Labor Party.
We have headquarters, and they are to be the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party of Bayonne also.

A committee was appointed to visit Comrades DeLeon and Somalansky, and ask them whether they will give us a date for an opening lecture.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and bring it before the next meeting, which is to be held November 28 at the residence of some member We invite the honest, upright, thinking workingmen of Bayonne to join us.

Herman Klawousky, Rec. Sec'y.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA!

The regular business meeting Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., will be held on Friday evening, December 6, 1902, at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 632 West Girard avenue. All members are requested to

J. Campbell, Organizer.

REMEMBER