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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

RAILROAD PENSIONS

DENOUNCED AS A NEW METHOD OF LABOR COERCION.

Open Hostilities Threatened Against The Much Heralded Scheme of the Southern Pacific-Expose of the Injustice on Employees.

Again the employes of the Southern Pacific will probably have to face a d effort on the part of the company to force a pension scheme upon them. Though the Company has had it made clear that the employes are undeby and unanimously opposed to the aguration of any such measure, still the enormous benefits accruing to the ompaty should it be successful in esablishing this new method of coercion re such that in all probabilities nothing bort of open hostilities between the embers and the company and and the company will serve to the Southern Pacific in its at-

The following amountements appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of November 30th, and nothing further is needed to satisfy the employes that another effort is to be made to compel them to be parties to a scheme which will require them to contribute a portion of their earnings every month for the maintenance of a fund that will be for the benefit of the company alone, and which, if firmly established will most effectually make them subservient to every whim of the corporation.

"President Harriman of the Southern

"President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company has approved a plan pensioning employes grown old in the ice of this company," is the an-accement issued from the local offices

service of this company," is the announcement issued from the local offices of the company.

In a general way the pension scheme is outlined but this announcement is silent upon many details of operation. On its face it does not appear to be compulsory, but it is currently rumored that it has been designed in order to force the retirement of many old employes, including General Passenger Agent T. H. Goodman. Here follows the only explanation that is given out:

In general, the plan follows closely the pensions systems heretofore established or now in operation on the Pensylvania, Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern. Employes who have attained the age of seventy, and have to receive pensions on the basis of 1 per cent, per annum on the average salary cont. per annum on the average salary received for ten years previous to pensioning for each year of service. For instance, an employe whose pay averages \$1,000 per annum for teu years prior to retirement and had been in the service of the company thirty years, would receive a pension equal to 30 per cent of \$1,000, or \$300 per annum. Between the ages of sixty-one and seventy employes incapacitated for further work may be retired by a pension board selected from the department officers of the company, provided they shall have been in the service twenty years or more. The employes make no contributions to the fund, pensions being paid by the company in full and without any condition, the employes being at liberty to engage in other business after being pensioned should they see fit.

As to who originated the plan, how

censioned should they see fit.

As to who originated the plan, how his pension board is to be selected, whether retirement at the age of seventy whether retirement at the age of seventy after twenty years' service will be compulsory, the announcement is silent and local officers of the company say they cannot supply the information.

The pension scheme of the Southern Pacific has been mooted again and again in spite of the fact that there is scarce-

ewe it with favor and it is safe to y that not a single employe who real-es the full purport of the eystem views e move on the part of the company her than in the light of a scheme to their pay and make better slaves

The Journal has from time to time ablished numerous articles exposing the sarmous injustices which the so-called ansion schemes inflict upon the emoyes. In this connection "Vorwaerts," Berlin newspaper has just published article in regard to the pension system that was inaugurated by Herraupp, who has been eulogized as a nilanthropist. The paper analyzes the ansion system of the Krupp firm which, says, is a "species of refined swinding," adding:

says, is a "species of refined swinding," adding:

"The enormous so-called benevolent unds have been built up by compulory contributions from the employes the could be arbitrarily deprived of participation in the advantages. They are equired to contribute 2½ per cent of heir wages for twenty years before they are eligible to a pension upon disability. In the meantime, if an employe is ischarged or resigns he loses all he had outributed, often exceeding \$250. Thus moloyes are morally and economically sticritised and must accept every petty agulation of the firm's officials or lose 2½ per cent of what they have earned the farm's service. This terrorism is plied to political opinious where they come known. The number of men leaving or discharged during the past three employes found the system so unitationers that forces the farm's farm's farm's services. ployes found the system so un-ory that five great meetings id this year for the purpose of legal redress."

vaerts cites an instance of a resentative on the advisory com-the pension fund who mildly the management and who, sev-inter, having in the meantime annual dues was dismissed. refired of this country have here schemes upon their em-

ployes, though a comparatively short time has elapsed since they were put in force, the employes are complaining loudly of their injustice.

Order, the employes are companied.

There is not a single feature of the pension schemes that appeal to the employes, for their provisions are simply impossible except in one matter, and that is that the company reaps enormous benefits from the systematic rob-

of the employes,
in the notice that appears in the Examiner it is especially stated that the employes will not be required to contribute to the fund, and that all the money required will be contributed by the com-pany. It does not state, however, that the company will require the employes to sign agreements limiting the respon-sibility of the company and containing nany other features that make the em ployes little more than slaves in fact

by the terms of the agreement.

Probably at first the company will carry out its agreement and furnish the money, only requiring the employes to sign the agreement, but when the sysis firmly established it can be depended upon that the company will find some pretext or other to levy yery small assessments, and in time a pension system with all the details that are so bitterly complained of by the employes of the roads upon which it is in force will be forced upon the employes of the

If the company desires to reward long and faithful service the Railway Em-ployes' Journal would be the last to speak ill of the move but when the philanthropic desire of the company makes its apearance in the guise of a there should be no mistaking it, it is a move to secure a foothold for a systematic robbery of the employes, than which, perhaps, no better was ever devised, unless it be the

wage system itself. No employes should be deceived by any representations made by the com-pany in order to get signatures to any pension scheme of any description. It is to be hoped that, in truth, the Southern Pacific is actuated by a desire to reward some of its old and faithful employes, but it should not be forgot-ten that if such is the desire on the part of the company, all that is required is that the company establish a pension roll and place on it the names of those men who are to be rewarded. It is not necessary to establish a pension scheme and any move made to do so should b met with determined opposition on the part of the employes, individually and collectively.—Railway Employes' Journal.

CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

A large strong man, dressed in a uni-form and armed to the teeth, knocked at the door of a hut on the coast of

"Who are you, and what do you want?" asks a voice from the inside.
"In the name of civilization open your door, or I'll break it down for you, and fill you full of lead."

"But what do you want here?"
"My name is Christian Civilization Don't talk like a fool, you black brute; what do you suppose I want here but to civilize you, and make a reasonable hu-

"What are you going to do?"
"In the first place you must dress
yourself like a white man. Its a shame and a disgrace the way you go about From now on you must wear under-clothing, a pair of pants, vest, coat, plug hat, and a pair of yellow gloves. I will furnish them to you at reasonable rates." "What shall I do with them?"

"Wear them, of course. You didn't expect to eat them, did you? The first step in civilization is in wearing proper

"But it is too hot to wear such garments. I'm not used to them. I'll per-ish from the heat. Do you want to mur-

"You are very kind."
"Don't mention it. What do you do for a living, anyhow?"
"When I am how?"

"What horrible barbarity! You must

settle down to some occupation, my friend. If you don't, I'll have to lock you up as a vagrant."

"If I've got to follow some occupation, I think I'll start a coffee-house.
I've a good deal of coffe and sugar on

"Oh, you have, have you? Why, you

are not such a hopeless case as I thought you were. In the first place, you want to pay me fifty dollars. "What for?"

"What for?"

"An occupation tax, you ignorant heathen. Do you expect to get ail the blessings of civilization for nothing?"

"But I haven't got any money."

"That makes no difference. I'll take it out in coffee and sugar. If you don't pay I'll put you in gaol."

"What is gao!?"

"Gao! is a progressive word. You

"Gaol is a progressive word. You must be prepared to make some sacrifice for civilization you know." "What a great thing Christian civil-

ization is!"
"You cannot possibly realize the benefits, but you will before I get through

with you The unfortunate native took to the woods, and has not been seen since.—Texas Siftings.

VOTE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The returns of the city election as published in the local papers give for Street Commissioner Henry C. Hess, S. L. P., 1043. Mahoney, Kang. 6249. This shows the S. L. P. vote to be only about 100 less than for the head of the ticket in the State election, while the Kangs show a decrease of over 2000.

PRESIDENT BAER'S DELIVERANCE AT THE BANQUET OF THE PHI-LADELPHIA SOCIETY.

He Throws Himself Upon the Constitution-Runs Up Against Clauses that Don't Suit Him-Becomes an Eclectic Interpreter of the Document-His Class Cheer Him, But Seem to Count Without their Host, the Working Class out in the Cold Outside of the Banquet Hall.

George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, made a capitalist regulation speech on the rights of capital and the rights of labor at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of the 12th instant, and served notice on men whom he characterized as "tinkering politicians" that it was time they remembered that there is a United States Constitution and a United States Supreme Court. which will see to it that they do not override that Constitution.

Baer was next to the last speaker on the programme of the dinner. His toast was "Pennsylvania Theories of Govern-ment." Although many of the diners had gone home when he began to speak, the collection of labor fleecers who remained were so moved by his remarks that they rose and fairly shouted their

approval.

When he would have stopped, they begged him to go on; but Baer did not go on beyond the conclusion he had set for himself. Baer was surrounded by his fellow members of the society and after cheers and handclapping was heartily congratulated for the "fearless stand" he had taken.

Baer's speech was as follows:
"After all the laudation I have heard o-night of the State of Pennsylvania am moved to wonder why so many of you Pennsylvanians have come to New York to live. I have often heard it said that Pennsylvania is a good place to make your money in and New York a good place to spend it, which may account for so many of you being residents of this city.

Many years ago there was in the State of New York a trust. -It was an Indian trust, and its title, literally translated, meant 'superior men.' That trust was the first trust in America. Historically it was known as the Six Na-tions, and although the Indians making it up all lived in New York, they had mighty little regard for the neighboring Indians of the State of Pennsylvania.

After William Penn bought the lands of Pennsylvania from the Indians, paying them a good round price for them, the trust came over to Pennsylvania from New York and said that the Delawares had no right to sell that land to anybody. 'Why,' they said, 'years ago anybody. 'Why,' they said, 'years ago we made women of the Delawares.' You see the idea of this trust was

that the most contemptible thing they could do to any enemy was to make a woman of him. This is far from being an expression of my own opinion in such a matter.

Nevertheless, the result of this intererence from the Indian trust was that a new treaty was made, this time with the Indians of New York. But in the end, when the war of the Revolution came along, the trust Indians made the mistake of going on the wrong side, and that was the last of their power. "It is an important thing when you

organize a trust to be in accord with "Well, if you die, you will have the of the old claims of the Six Nations that the people of Pennsylvania are so willing to come to New York to spend their

surplus money as a kind of tribute.
"I am reminded of this by the events of a month ago, and I am wondering "When I am hungry I eat a banana. of a month ago, and I am wondering the fact, drink, or sleep, just as I feel like that the State of New York proposed to come over and confiscate Pennsyl vania lands. Was it on the old theory that the Indian trust of New York based its claims to Pennsylvania land?
"Maybe the reason so many of you

Pennsylvanians come to New York is that you are here on a prilgrimage to that Indian, the patron saint of New York, St. Tammany.

"In times of civic dyspepsia there's

some talk of decanonizing that saint by I notice that in the end St. Tammany still holds his sway.

Baer said that he had before him a copy of the first Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1776 and he read from the preamble the lines referring to the right of the citizen to equire property and his right to have that property protected. The limitation to this Constitution, he said, could be determined only by law, and not by any self-created code. Continuing, Mr. Bae

"The law allows the workingman of today to be the captain of industry of to-morrow (cheers), and it is this that has developed the natural power of Penn sylvania and made her the first indus trial State, not only of the United States but of the entire world.
"I quote again from the Constitution

that people of the State have the sole to regulate the internal policy of that State. And whether we know it or not there is grave danger of that grand old idea of local autonomy being

gradually taken from us.
"The local autonomy of States is a fundamental part of American Consti tutional liberty and it was on that principle that Pennsylvania started her career of Statehood. Through the War of the Secession we were not unwilling to

surrender it, and we are not willing to surrender it now. We will surrender the Government of the State of Pennsylania to no one. (Cheers.) "The experiments of those who would

have us do otherwise are in vain, for there are Constitutional limitations. If the masses will not respect these limita-tions there is a tribunal, the greatest the world ever saw, the Supreme Court of the United States, which will see to it that tinkering politicians do not override that Constitution.

"And when the period of momentary

excitement has passed away there will e no danger of an amendment of the Constitution by men who do not under tand the fundamental theories of free government.

"Maybe you will ask me why I have spoken as I have to-night. I answer you that I do it because when Constituional limitations are set aside and overlooked it is well to have frequent re currence to the early principles of that Constitution, so that we may go on preserving the blessings of liberty and keep our Government ree." Baer told the story of Martin Coster,

an Austrian subject, who had declare his intention of becoming an American citizen, and was then kidnapped and taken aboard an Austrian ship. He was rescued by Commander Ingraham on the United States ship St. Louis, who his part simply on the strength of his declaration that he was going to become an American citizen. Then Baer said:

"But to-day we have the spectacle of citizens born right in this country not being protected in their right to work. the very smallest of the natural rights for the protection of which the Governnent was founded.

"The whole power of our Government must be brought to protect the man who wants to work, and to strike down any and every hand that would oppress This is still the great republic, I will never despair or believe that it

will be anything else."

The scene which followed when Baer sat down is beyond description. Men shouted and waved their napkins in the air, and a dozen jumped on chairs in their enthusiasm. There were shouts for more along the same line, from Baer, but he shook his head and declined to speak further.

WHAT IS A UNION MAN?

The Man With a Union Card in Every Pocket and the Man With Class-Consciousness.

Special to The Dally People.

Nowadays we have a great deal of talk about who is a union man and who is not a union man. It is a common thing to hear pure and simple trade unionists, with the marks of brutalizing toll all over them, boast of having been union men for a number of years. In their opinion a piece of pasteboard card with something printed on it makes the possessor a union man. card is no guarantee of unionism.

man may have had a card for twenty years and still not be a union man. The possession of a knowledge of economics and the actions which that knowledge dictates and not the possession of a piece of pasteboard makes man a union man.

To hear these pure and simplers talk about "the union" one would imagine it was something outside of, and above its members; a sort of trade union god, who wears the union label in his hat and drinks only union label whisky; who never had a beginning and never will have an end and who at one time manufactured and handed down a law "that there must be no politics in the union"-not even if the ives of the members and their families lemand the introduction of politics

A trade union is any number of pose of bettering their conditions and achieving their emancipation from wage slavery, and the only thing necessary to its usefulness is Reason; that s, a knowledge of the causes that forced its members to pool their interests and act unitedly. Its power to help its members is limited only by the knowledge they have of how and by whom the wealth of the nation is pro-

duced and distributed. Before a man can call himself a union nan he must know these few simple truths: 1. That every country is made up of people divided into three economic classes with three distinct and

separate interests. 2. That there is a constant war going on between these classes, each seeking to get the largest share of the wealth he working class alone produces. 3. That he belongs to one of these

In the United States the Republican party represents the labor skinners of

the large capitalist class. The Democratic party represents the labor skinners of the small capitalist

The Socialist Labor Party represents he working class that is skinned by these two branches of the capitalist

Socialism is the labor movement and the workingman who wishes to be of any benefit to himself or his class must learn what it means, Because unles he understands what the labor movenent is he cannot be of any benefit, but must be an injury to it; and a man who is an injury to himself and his class cannot call himself a union man, even if he has a union card in every pocket in his clothes. But the unthinking workingman says, "Socialism is too far away." He was singing that same song twelve years ago, and in all that time he has not got one inch nearer to being a union man. Will he make the same progress in the next twelve?

A FALSE STATEMENT

PHILADELPHIA MINISTER MIS-REPRESENTS SOCIALISM.

Repeats Falsehoods Regarding its Propositions-Deplores its Progress. Declares Morality Will be Renounced. Calls Upon "Men of Might" to Arise and Check It.

In the Philadelphia Ledger of December 9 the following article appears: Rev. Charles W. Nevin, formerly pastor

of the South Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad below Ritner street, ad-dressed the Presbyterian Ministers' Union yesterday on "What American Socialism Proposes." It was his opinion that there was danger in the progress of Socialism, and he declared :

"Socialism in the United States, as a scheme, is a plan for a new government, for the rearrangement of all the relations by which man and his fellow man are now associated-industrial, political, social,

"Socialism in the United States as power is a force, already mighty, that is yearly growing greater, and is sweeping on with the sole object of mastering every other force, national, industrial and social, and remoulding it to its will. It knows no

"It is being explained and advocated in our midst with untiring zeal, and is winning adherents in startling numbers. Some times its advocates are intelligent and honest; sometimes they are demagogues and dishonest. Sometimes its principles are being urged through a daily press, by popular fiction and from sacred desks that do not realize that they are teaching Socialism. It is reaching every class of society, and is ment in sociology, which bids fair to banish all national ills. It has entered the lists among political parties, and already has a factor which each party carefully considers before flinging out the banner of its principles. "It has found its way into trade unions

over the land, and is battling so fiercely for mastery there that it has already won control in some, and has shown strength in nearly all.

proposes to accomplish political, moral, industrial and religious revolutions, a project not impossible because it is big.
"It aims to abolish capitalism or private fortunes, and competition and establish collectivism or collective rule. It proposes to level down those who are financially above their fellows, whether they are laborers who have money in the savings banks, merchants, or capitalists and shuts its eyes to the impossibility of permanently maintain-

ing an equal distribution of wealth. "It proposes to establish an equality of condition among men; that is, it is going to hold back those who have abilities to rise and keep carrying forward, shoulder to shoulder, with those who have little or no such abilities, or do not use what they have

as earnestly as other people. "It proposes to transfer every one's wealth, property and trade from his own hands to the State to own, or to the officlais who will represent the State as Socialism proposes to reorganize it.

"It proposes to transform society as a whole into a mighty association and make the chief end of man in this association the production of wealth for the State. Man is to be estimated according to his behavior to society, without regard to his behavior to himself, to other individual men and women, or to God.

"Morality, as now universally understo is to be renounced and religion ignored. Society is to take the place of God.

"No reforms will sat'sfy Socialism. This workingmen organized in a body, as a nationality that has outstripped all compe-part of the working class, for the pur-titors, that has achieved such success in 126 years as no other nationality has ever achieved in any time, that to-day is feared in war, dreaded in competition, courted in companionship the world over, is to be stitution, which proclaims thatpulled down altogether, revolutionized. And this by the hand of a class, the followers of a social theory, who have never yet given to the world any evidence of ability to successfully govern state or self.

"Wherever it entrenches itself, Socialism proposes to teach that all capitalists, good the working classes, and to engender as deep hostility as possible between labor and capital. It proposes to banish patriotism. "Socialism has been long enough in this

country to indicate to some extent the character of the results it would produce should it prevail. Its fruits are not attractive or promising. Socialists of the land, for instance, are not the happlest people in the country; on the contrary, they are most frequently sober, discontented, sensitive, lax in personal morals and prone to end their unsatisfied careers on earth by spicide. They are not the most prosperous people. They are not the most intelligent people: school, business, science, art, inlustry do not thrive best where they are. They are not the most moral people. They are not physically the most robust class, nor mentally the most successful class.

"In its train are the dissatisfied, the embittered, the failures in life; along its course are the approving throngs of anarchy and for its goal is the fallen home, de stroyed freedom, prostrate morality, a de-

"Men of might, of sanity, of patriotism, of Godliness must arise to check the onset, to rescue the misled, to maintain our virtues, to defend the land."

REMEMBER CIGARETTES AMERICAN CLASSES.

There Are Two of Them, One the Seller, the Other the Buyer of Labor.

The Holyoke Transcript, of a recent date, contained the following letter: "A Tribute to Socialism.

"Editor Transcript .- Barely twenty years have passed since no less a personage than the Hon. Carl Schurz made the statement that-there are no classes in America; all are free and equal. And this very day the public press prints without comment the statement "that previous to the organization of the United Mine Workers that it was considered bad form to kill and maim a citizen who attempted to exercise the right to sell his labor, guaranteed him under the constitution of the United States.'

"A citizen of the United States 'selling

his labor' is equivalent to admitting that there are two classes in America; one who sells labor and one who buys said labor. This admission reveals another important fact. To wit: he who sells his labor sells himself, as human labor is not possible without the body of the seller. Labor and the laborer are one and must necessarily go together. This fact admitted, another hangs inseparable upon its heels-labor and the laborer are merchandise subject to the law of merchandise, the price of which is regulated by supply and demand. Here then we have the whole theory and doctrine of Socialism revealed and substantiated as living fact. The majority of the American people being of the laboring class are then admitted to be nothing less than common merchandise. To add insult to injury the perpetrators of the above horrible admission go on to state that the constitution of the United States sauctions and protects such white slaverywage labor slavery. For shame.

"The constitution of the United States does nothing of the kind; it reads: the people of the United States, in or-der to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic trauquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States

of America.'
"The spirit of the constitution in every line breathes as its object the securing of the blesings of liberty to every citizen. But how is liberty possible for all these who must sell themselves to some other citizens in order to live at all?

"Liberty in its purest sense is only possible for him who is economically free; who is not obliged to sell his labor -himself-for a crust of bread. When the constitution was promulgated liberty was possible to most people because the instruments of labor were so simple as to be obtained by nearly all. To sell oue's labor was an unknown term because no one was obliged to do it in or-der to live. But things have changed, the instruments of labor to-day are far beyond the control of the individual. Our methods of production have changed from individual to social production and because of this change the instruments of labor must also change from individual ownership to social owner-ship if the majority of the people are to retain the blessings of liberty and shall not be sacrificed under the horrible voke of labor selling slavery. The Socialist Labor Party has been organized to lead the way to the consummation of this great movement. There is nothing to hinder it. Every new phase of the everchanging panorama of our social industrial development proves the sound logic and moral science of Socialism; which attempts to carry to successful consummation the great principles of the conare born free and equal and shall have an opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This applies not only to the coal barons but to miners especially. Society can get along very well without the bears, but not without the miners or all other producers We want the co-operative of wealth. commonwealth. We must have it and can not do without it. Capitalism has had its day, it has shown the world what can be done by collective production Now let the collective ownership take its place and we shall see what we shall

POOR SUFFERING.

Lawrence Feels Coal Famine-Clerks Enforce Blue Laws.

M. Ruther."

Special to The Daily People

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 13.-The wave of capitalist "prosperity" which is bringing so much misery to the working class of other cities is also having its effect upon the toilers of this city. As a result of the cold wave and the scarcity of fuel, much suffering amongst the poor is being brought to light. A particularly hard case was that of

a young woman named Hickey, living on Chestnut street, who had just given birth to a child and was discovered by a patrolman, lying on a cot on the floor with not a bit of fire in the house. Scores of families have no fuel and no means of getting any except what is doled out to them in the form of

Reports come from Haverhill to the effect that the Shoemakers' Protective Union of that city is working in the direction of making an effort to have Haverhill become the eastern headquarters of the new American Labor Union.

DAILY PEOPLE BALL

PRICE TWO CENTS

TAKES PLACE THIS EVENING AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

Twenty Valuable Prizes for Most Original Costumes-Two Gold Watches. "Vorwaerts Skandal"-Other Unique

All readers of the Daily People, mempers, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, in short, all who are interested in the building up of the Party Press and the distribution of Party literature, should not fail to keep in mind the fact that on next Saturday evening, December 20, a Grand Masque and Civic Ball will be held at Grand Central Palace, under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P.

As has been before stated in these columns, the proceeds of this affair will go to the Daily People Fund and to the erature.

The comrades having the matter in hand are determined to make this year's ball the most successful yet held. To this end they urgently request all comrades and friends to push the sale of tickets with all possible vigor during this week.

The committee has selected twenty valuable prizes to be awarded to the wenty musqueraders making the best appearance. The first prize consists of a gent's and a lady's 14-karat gold watch. All

he other prizes are quite valuable enough o warrant competitors making an extraordinary effort to capture them. The more competition the merrier the

event and everybody should try hard to be a winner. An interesting and amusing feature will be the presentation of the "Vor-waerts Skandal" by members of the Ex-celsior Literary Society. This in itself will be worth going to see, and when considered in conjunction with the various other presentations and impersona-tions that have been planned for the occasion, the Fair which is to be held in connection with it, for which many valuable and attractive presents are being received, and the lively dancing programme which will be rendered by Musical Alliance, L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A., it will at once be seen that the event of next Saturday will outshine all previous efforts in that direction. The committ so, and now, comrades and friends, it

s up to you to do the rest. Push the sale of tickets which cost but 25 cents. Devise an original costume and pre-pare to compete for the masqueraders' prizes, and urge your friends and ac-quaintances to do likewise. Make up your minds that you are going to wholly for get for one night at least the strife and turmoil incident to the struggle for existence in shop and factory under the leash of the capitalist exploiter; that you are going to go to the Grand Cen-tral Palace next Saturday and spend a thoroughly enjoyable evening in the company of the merry throng of kindred spirits all fully bent upon enjoying themselves, and all interested in the same grand cause. An evening rendered all the more enjoyable because of the knowledge that it will have the result of giving needed pecuniary assistance towards the noble object for which the class-con-scious members of the working class are so earnetsly striving, namely: the up-building of the Socialist Daily Press and the distribution of clear-cut Socialist literature, with the resultant strengthening of the workingclass move-

Those who desire more tickets or who have not yet secured any should obtain them at once from L. Abelson, 2-6 New

Reade street. At the last meeting of the committee sub-committees were elected to look after the various features, distribute tickets, circulars, etc. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at the rooms of the Excelsior Literary Society, 235 East Broadway, for the purpose of making final arrangements with regard to matters of detail.

Committee on Arrangements.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

One in Virginia Legislature—Exemp-tions Proposed Which Will Render It Null.

Special to The Daily People. Richmond, Va., Dec. 13 .- The house committee on general laws has favorably reported the Cabell child labor bill. Senator Lyle has offered a similar measure in the upper branch, and it is now in the senate with a favorably report, but will likely be recommitted on motion of Senator Shands, who desires to be heard in opposition. Both bills prohibit labor of children who are under twelve years of age, in manufacturing plants, but also at the same time provides for accidental exemptions as to children of widows, and in favor of certain industries If the exemptions of both bills are adopted, a miserable abortion will be the outcome of this much counted legislation in favor of labor.

A child labor bill has been introduced in nearly every legislature for the past five years and has been invariably defeated every time. The two bills are similar to defeated ones, but have been so modified as to increase the possibility of their passage, and being pressed in each house at the same time, it is probable that some compromise will be reached, embodying the main features of both, and that some kind of a bogus child labor bill will be passed at this session. H. A. M. bt as to the manufacturers' views at sent or their intentions in the future. assequently, as a text for the monthly

tribution to the People from this minion, it is too great a temptation pass by without notice; so we shall once enter upon the consideration of

t once euter upon the consideration of his unique expression of the capitalist aind on the great question of labor trou-les and how to find a remedy for them. But before doing so, it might be well to mphasize the importance of the publica-ion in which this article appears. It is be mouthpiece of Canadian manufac-urers, and reaches all the blast fur-aces, iron and steel works, rolling mills, nanufacturers of iron and woodworking

maces, iron and steel works, rolling mills, manufacturers of iron and woodworking machinery, steam engines and boilers, pumping and mining machinery and appliances, machinery dealers and steam fitters' supplies, all hardware dealers, cotton, woolen, knitting and yarn mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., in Canada, thus forming a great canacting link between the different manufacturing and distributing concerns in the Dominion. In the opening sentence, which runs as follows, "the serious labor troubles which have during late years affected the

ress. Doubtless, from a capitalist stand-point, industrial progress is considerably parred by those conditions, so, in order to have conditions conducive to indus-trial progress along capitalist lines, la-bor troubles must cense to bar the way, and this potent evil will then be re-

This is the purpose of the article, and he object which the writer has in view. industrial progress, according to his riew, does not mean the upward prog-

ress of those who actively toll in indus-try, but rather progress along the down-ward path toward the goal of dependent slavery. Should this be the fate of the active industrial classes is the inquiry which fills the minds of sane and thoughtful men to-day. The sophistry of the capitalists fall to satisfy this in-

alry or divert its ever increasing earn-siness. This question of the right of the toiler to the product of his labor be-ngs to that class of disputes which can-bot be settled until it is settled right,

ink it possible to settle uses medically favor, by legal enactment, as we sall later on explain, they must be more all later on explain, they must be more arrivally appear

In the Manufacturer's article it is

HOW CAPITALISTS VIEW THE DIS-EASE AND THE REMEDY THEY PRESCRIBE.

In the Canadian Manufacturer and with smaller employers.

dustrial World, a periodical published In the case of the former, hasty action that the root of present anarchy lies in the interest of manufacturers in Canis is unthought of, which can be proved its unthought of, which can be proved that the root of present anarchy lies in this admission of the claim of the capacity of the product of Industrial World, a periodical published in the interest of manufacturers in Canada, for November 7 there appears an article headed, "A Disease and a by serious differences existing unsettled for years. Committees are often, for dy." The article is invaluable as aposition of the views and aims of many weeks, maintained at the expense of the organization, endeavoring to settle such matters, and even in the case of agostion of the views and aims of dian manufacturers in relation to r organizations in the Dominion, unreserved expression of opinion ch characterizes this article leaves no failure an open conflict seldom takes place. Where is such consideration ac-

corded to the small employer?

This whine of the bigger capitalist bully is very amusing in the light of overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Where do we find commissions formed for the purpose of settling differences between small employers and their employees, or militia called out to safe-guard their interests? Whereas, many a time and oft the legislative and mili-tary machinery of the country has been put into active operation at the behest and in the interest of large capitalists or

rich corporations.

The action of pure and simple labor organizations, instead of being oppos to larger capitalists, are of valuable as-sistance to them in this regard. They attack and blot out of the field of capitalism the smaller employers who cannot call in the powers of the State to protect them, and so fill the bigger bully with joy. To this course he consents and raises no protest in behalf of his weaker brother.

Following this specious argument in behalf of larger capitalism, the complaint is made that in the past, labor troubles have cost millions of dollars in damage, and that labor organizations were the inspiration for such conduct; that although know those troubles are less bloody, the principles of labor organizations are none the less anarchistic, because they dictate to an employer how he shall conduct his business so far as la-bor is concerned, and that in the face of such labor organizations not having a cent at stake.

as follows, "the serious labor troubles which have during late years affected the business interests of Canada and the United States and, in fact, the whole business world, have brought forth many plans looking to the removal of this potent evil and bar to industrial progress," we find labor troubles designated as a potent evil and bar to industrial progress. Doubtless, from a capitalist standard industrial progress is considerably Then comes the choicest gem of the whole article, in the form of an open confession by one who knows. It runs as fellows. Speaking of such actions on the part of pure and simple labor or-ganizations, the writer of the article says: "In most instances they impair the laboring class, for an employer cannot be greatly blamed for retrenchment to cover losses sustained by labor trou-bles, and in the end it is the employee who usually foots the bills."

who usually foots the bills.

In the absence of politics in the union, a discussion of "who usually foots the bills" might be invaluable as an educator bills" might be invaluable as an educator to the rank and file of the pure and simplers. Surely, in the face of this confession from the spokesman of capital, the misleaders of labor will hardly refute the fact. Do the capitalists not know whither they have been repaid by the workers for all losses caused by labor troubles? It is plain from this statement that they invariably are repaid, and from the published increase of their capital it would appear that they are repaid in a very ample measure.

paid in a very ample measure.

But the complaint of the capitalist is not that he sustains losses through labor troubles, for which no redress can ed than they usually appear the Manufacturer's article it is pleined that smaller concerns are sed by, and labor organizations conrate their efforts upon the large emers, where, through the united action heir members, they have a much betopportunity to embarrass the manuming interests. This is very mising. These who are intimate with tactics of pure and simple labor orastions know how much deference is no toward large concerns employing not that he sustains losses through labor troubles, for which no redress can be had, but that in any measure he should be disturbed by the opposing interests of labor. The capitalist, interesched for years in his privileged position, considers the demands of labor anarchistic, and proceeds to deal with them from that point of view, and the deplorable fact in this connection is that the capitalist is sustained by the leaders of or maintaining law and order. Under capitalist is sustained by the leaders of pure and simple unionism in his contention. The fact never seems to dawn upprogress would be removed.

on those benighted misleaders of labor | italist to the ownership of the product of labor. The conscience that permits and justifies this robbery is seared indeed, and is a very dangerous guide to public

morals. But the dawning of a clearer understanding and a higher ideal than this submissive acquiescence to the enslav-ing devices of capitalism is now at hand. The immediate future of capitalism and this awakening consciousness in matters egislative and economic. The delusion of Australian schemes of compulsory arbitration, or American profit-sharing, so favorably viewed in this capitalist article, will miserably fail to divert the rising tide of righteous opinion on those nuestions.

Likewise would the legal position of trade unions, as demanded in this article, however well defined, be valueless in settling this trouble. Capitalists and trade unionists who to-day seek to ap-pear as the only parties involved in the settlement of this controversy, and who by their clamorous contentions would make all believe that by them alone this question can and must be solved and settled, are only objects of amusement to

students of economic science.

The capitalist of to-day is but the product of the system now in operation, and is not, as the capitalist writer would have us believe, a self-created and eternally ordained deity, to preside over and direct the destiny of labor. Neither are the pure and simple trade unions the only champions and advocates of the rights of labor, much as they may desire to be. Both these are but manifestations of present conditions, and only prove that the great question awaiting solution is lying outside the province of their mean and narrow judgment.

The writer of the article, "A Disease

and a Remedy," after devoting his best cludes that if labor organizations were incorporated and thus placed on an equal footing with the manufacturing interests, with respect to responsibility for their action, the matter of further serious trouble would be solved. Thus being made amenable to the courts for their acts, their funds could be made liable for damages and so attain the privilege of equality in the eyes of the law. In other words, according to a certain story, they would possess all the advantages of the individual who went to law with the devil, with the proceedings taking place

What a lovely vision of the legal adjustment of all difficulties on the basis of perfect equity! Doubtless, under this regime, a millennium of prosperity and peace is in store for distracted and overburdened humanity. Overjoying, in-deed, is the thought that this profound student has solved the solution of this ever present and troublesome question. All remaining now to be done is to join the pure and simple trade union, obtain incorporation under capitalist law, leaving the rights of the people and the making and enforcing of laws, as at present,

mation that "already employers in the United States have organizations for violability of private property. their mutual protection against strikes and labor troubies, and lately such an organization has been formed in 'Toronto. Undoubtedly the best results toward the solution of those troublesome questions could be obtained, through a uni-form effort of the manufacturers to obtain the enactment of laws defining the osition of organized labor and compelling the incorporation of all such societies." So now we arrive at the ulti-mata of the matter, and know what is

to be expected from the concentrated powers of capital in Canada. The sacred injunction, "Keep politics out of the union!" observed by pure and simple organizations, cannot hold good for any great length of time, as the capitalist employers of the Dominion will shortly make them feel the strong grasp of capitalist law. Then they must realize that no power can free them but the exercise of their own political power, wielded through the ballot box. Then the folly of all their present and former attitude along these lines will meet them at every point, spreading dismay in their

ranks. Their condition will much resemble those who are described as blind leaders of the blind who shall both fall into the Their present leaders, as well as those who have gone before, are looking for preferment at the hands of the capitalist powers that be, and their efforts in this regard are not all in vain, for not a few have already been chosen to enjoy the sweets of office. It matters not to them how strong they help to forge the chains that bind their brethren in the bondage of capitalist slavery, so

long as they secure the desired berth. Having thus surveyed the field of fu ture action in the light of present condiin this Dominion, let us proceed to deduce therefrom lessons which prove of value to the Socialist Labo

All movements having the elements of permanency must possess certain life-giving characteristics, or decay and death must inevitably follow. The chief features of capitalism are not of the life-giving order, which can readily comprehended by most people. To be gin with, there stands prominently in capitalism a distinguishing feature which is the very antithesis of the first princi-ples laid down in the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, namely, "the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In proof of this contention let us ap peal to no less an authority than the message of President Roosevelt to the Houses of Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress just assembled, in which we find this expression: "A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property." Here we have the basic prin-ciples of both movements—the Socialist movement and the capitalist movement.

The former lays down as the basis of all proper government the inalienable right of all to life, etc., and the duty of the government to conserve that right to the citizen, while, on the other hand, capitalism holds sacred and lays down as the basis of what they choose to call civilization, the "inviolability of prophold this doctrine as the correct basis upon which to build arrogate to themselves the wisdom of being the only interpreters of the correct theory of government. Further, that they, the civilized governments of today, are capital-

The article concludes with the infor- f ist governments, and are built upon the violability of private property. Of this

there is no doubt.

So, on the theory that underlies true government, there is a wide divergence of opinion between the Socialist and the capitalist. The former holds the conservation of life sacred, while the latter holds private property sacred. The one purposes to build a State, strong and ree and happy, based on life-producing, life-sustaining principles. The other has built more than once on the "funda-mental base" accepted by President Roosevelt, and it takes to-day some deep excavating to find the trace of where such civilization existed. But still the infatuation remains, and the greatest republic on earth to-day is satisfied to elect to the highest office in the gift of its citizens a man who holds this sacred theory, which the records of the human race condemn as false and foolish, but

yet dear to the heart of mammon.

Yet the words of President Roosevelt are not applicable to the United States alone, but to the Dominion of Canada as well. The exponent of capitalism in fundamental speaks not to his own people only, but to all capitalist countries holding similar beliefs.

But to view the subject a little more closely, let us inquire how comes it that those high priests of capitalism proclaim so loadly and arrogantly this creed of mammon in the ears of the people. Are all those capitalist fundamentals of government accepted as sound doctrine by the masses? We hold not. Else why this whine from the Canadian Manufac turer, imploring to be permitted the lib erty of forging the chain a little stronger and drawing it a little tighter around the awakening giant of labor? Such action betrays fear lest he hears the warning voice of the Socialist Labor Party and he become conscious and cast aside his bonds of slavery and live a free man. Why this sophistry of President Roosevelt, in the matter of capital and labor, in his late message, talking of "each being brought into harmony with the interest of the general public and the conduct of each be brought to conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law of individual freedom. and of justice and fair dealing toward all?" as though fair dealing and freedom could exist in the same sphere with the freedom of capital! As well expect "the wolf should dwell with the lamb, or the leopard lie down with the kid," as expect that capitalists cease preying upon the lives and liberties of the work-

Having observed the attitude of or ganized labor on this great question facing the industrial world to-day, we shall conclude with a word regarding the Socialist Labor Party.

It is recorded of the goddess Vesta,

who was the guardian angel of mankind and presided over true and faithful dealing and also kept burning within each ing and also kept burning within each human breast the vital flame which was the emblem of her sacred fire, that she remained always a virgin. Hitherto such has been the characteristics of the Socialist Labor Party in this Dominion. The torch of political and economic truth has been wheld with steady hand truth has been upheld with steady hand to lead the workers on the path of safe-ty. The inspiration of a high ideal infuses the movement with an ever in-creasing vitality, and unholy alliances with the powers of capital, however exalted, are strictly avoided.

D. ROSS. London, Ontario.

TO AN EDITOR ON A MATTER OF SERIOUS IMPORTANCE-"CAUSE OF SOCIALISM."

*************************** "something now" held out by the "Socialist planks"

> This being the situation and the case looking desperate, as the Socialist Labor Party was gradually grasping the political power in New York, the Democratic party was organized in 1897, with the cries of "broader tactics" and "something now" as its slogan, and Eugene V. Debs as its figurehead. fit which latter for his role as a destrover of Socialist lightning he served an apprenticeship in Woodstock jail, where he read Kidd's "Social Evolution" and "Merrie England." Certainly a dandy education for the "head" of a Socialist movement; the fruits of which was seen when Debs, acting on the altruistic theories imbibed from Kidd. begged John D. Rockefeller for financial assistance in overthrowing the system of industry whereby the said John D. waxes fat.

nearly as many names as there are States in which it is organized, it is called the Socialist party in Ohio, and considering number of votes, however ignorant the voters, as the ultima thule of its existence, broadens and narrows its principles and tactics in the manner that seems to it best suited to accomplish that end without any consideration



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telligent heart of the nation no longer beats,

they will fuse with any capitalist party in the country, as they have heretofore done repeatedly, and as we have proved time and again by incontrovertible documentary evidence. The Democratic party has nothing to fear from a party with which it can fuse. This is the character of the party that polled the great bulk of that 400,000 "Socialist" votes that has apparently caused you

so much consternation. The straight, clear vote of the men who mean revolution amounted to probably barely 40,000; but, look you, that is the vote of 40,000 men who know exactly what they want and who are going to get it. Yours very truly,

Paris, Ky., November 30, 1902.

(Editorial mentioned in the above com-CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

It is declared by competent authority that there has been an alarming growth of Socialism in this country in the last decade and this is emphasized by the fact that at the last election 40,000 men in learned and cultured Massachusetts, and 400,000 men in this country stood at the polls and gave their voice and vote for Socialism, clear and straightforward Socialism with all that the term implies. Many causes are assigned for the growth of this noxious element in our country and while there are many of these recognized contributary causes, the defects in our economic system, which we seem unable to repair, are the prime causes for its recent phenomenal growth. Our defective immigration laws by which every ship from abroad brings to our shores the illiterate and downtrodden of every clime have sown the seeds of discontent, have promoted ideas at variance with our institutions; and our naturalization laws, our suffrage franchise, not being based on the fitness of the individual co exercise the great privilege of citizenship, conditions are becoming such that the in-

the best citizenship is no longer effective at the polls; the voice of patriotism is strangled and the whole election seems be a contest of greed,—desire for office, de sire for power, desire for legislation that favors great combinations, at the expense of the great body of the people. These conditions have grown until they are bedefying public opinion, insulting even the president and holding the national congress in their own hands. We see them threatening the people with a meat famine today, a coal famine to-morrow, and though the general government interposes it can but ask for a compromise, a resort to arbitration, and when congress meets nothing is done that would remedy the evil. Certainly some legislation is necessary to prevent the experiences of the last year in our economic conditions, but nothing will be done by the existing or coming congress. This concentration of dangerous power as shown in the threatened famines in the midst of plenty that we experienced this year are the influences that are driving people to dreaded Socialism and breeding anarchy. When conditions prevail such as exist in the coal mining fields and other natural resources upon which the people depend, and which in the hands of greed threaten calamity to the nation, provisious should be made in due time to break such monoply instead of encouraging avaricious centrol of the very arteries upon which the people must rely for their very exist-ence. If these facts are referred to by political economists and statesmen the paid emissary of monoply or their beneficiaries immediately raise the cry of "an alarmist" and endeavor by ridicule and billingsgate to drown the voice of reason. These are the causes that have contributed to the wonderful advance of Socialism in this country in the last few years, and while danger from that source is still remote, it is a danger which should be anticipated and steps taken to prevent its development.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of ad-

g you personally, rather than in ditorial capacity, on a matter of

cost serious importance to you be the people you profess to reprein that editorial capacity. I am
to be perfectly frank with you

d put what I have to say in just as ain and forefole English as I am pable of; and I trust that you will be and consider it in the same spirit. will carry my franciscus of a far to say that what I am writing is,

revolution and for preservation for fu-ture use, together with your editorial in the News of the 25th inst. on the "Cause of Socialism," in the archives of that revolution.

You may sneer at and denounce the revolution if you choose; so have the enemies of every revolution recorded in history; so did the Tories in the American Revolution; so did the Copperheads in that revolution known as the shellition of the chattle form of slavery; so do the enemies of the Socialist Revolution—the revolution that shall at last make the human race industrially free. Though by what title these clatter day enemies of human progress) will be handed down to the execution, hatred and contempt of posterity is not

ily, not for your perusal; but for

sneer at and denounce the

empt of posterity is not

may think this strong language toward yourself; but do not the varrant it? Let us see! Social-

Frank Letter







doubtless aware, the Democratic party has, for the past forty years, acted as a stool-pigeon party to break up all side movements by adopting some of the planks in the platforms of those side movements. Into the maw of the Democratic party has gone unlamented, I'll Populist movement and others too numerous to mention; but when the Socialist Labor Party appeared on the scene, with its straight, clear and incorruptible revolutionary programme, it was found impossible by the capitalist politicians to swerve it in the slightest degree from the course laid out by itself, no matter how alluring the baits stool-pigeon Democratic party in the platform.

This party, thus formed, having

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cots warrant fit? Let us see! Socialm, as I have taken special pains to
form you, means the industrial freeben of the human race; means the
sociate right of every member of that
one to work with the best possible
actinery and under the best possible
actinery and under the best possible
additions and to own the whole of the
oduct of his labor; and that this contion is necessarily predicated upon the
lective ownership by the whole peoof the whole of the industrial plant
the nation and of the world. Further,
ave taken pains to inform you, that
Socialist Labor Party is a political
try of class-conscious workingmen,
are of their rights and determined
conquer them in the manner prethed in the organic law of the

carrying on a continuous campaign of elected to the Italian parliament nine labor saving machinery and devices the Socialist Revolution. As you are

year, your coupling, as you do in the above mentioned editorial, of the name of Socialists with that of Anarchists, looks like a deliberate attempt on your part to invite the ignorant and vicious of whom, unfortunately, we have too many among us, to riot and bloodshed against the intelligent and honest of us who are striving for the freedom of the race from a slavery that has become

too galling to be longer borne. You admit, flat-footedly, that there are defects in our economic system which you seem unable to repair; but, like any ordinary capitalist newspaper writer, you fail to point out what those defects are or any possible remedy for them. Allow me to quote from the United States Census Reports and supply some of your omissions: The cap-italist class has, by its manipulation of the laws which you admit, obtained possession of the land furnished by na-ture for the use of the whole of humanity and the machinery created by the genius and labor of the working class; and it uses that land and ma-chinery, as a highwayman uses his pistol, as a weapon whereby to deprive the working class of the product of its labor except a very small proportion of that product which is returned to that class as wages; and the amount so returned is regulated by the law of supply and demand. In other words, by the necessities of the man out of em-

ployment, Permit me to tell you a little story, that is a matter of history and easily verified, to illustrate one of your contentions. You say "Our defective immigration laws by which every ship brings from abroad to our shores the illiterate and downtrodden of svery clime have sown the seeds of disconof class-conscious workingmen, of the rights and determined tent, is one of the causes assigned for its labor in order to live at all; and so the growth of this noxious element in the master class could get but 15 per our country. When Signor Crispi was cent. of the product, To-day, the labor The letter party was organized po-office out of a group to be voted for and office out of a group to be voted for and office out of a group to be voted for and

carrying on a continuous campaign of education among the working class and will continue that campaign until that class, through that party, takes possession of the United States government and uses that government to accomplish the revolution.

Now, in view of these facts, of which you have been aware for at least a veer vour coupling as you do in the Signor Crispi had enacted educational fully productive that it can exist on 18 qualification laws which disfranchised per cent, of that product; and so the the illiterate of Italy and then dismaster class takes 82 per cent, of that only nine. It is the educated and in telligent of the working class who vote for Socialism. Those who cannot or do not read, and read intelligently along the lines of their class interests, never hear of Socialism as the proper remedy for the hellish conditions of industrial slavery under which they are existing The ignorant, illiterate and vicious vote the tickets of their masters, the Republican and Democratic tickets. Czolgolz, the murderer of President Mc to have voted the Republican ticket in 1896; and yet you tried deliberately, in a signed editorial, to fasten that crime upon the Socialists; and when we chal-lenged you to debate the question in any public manner feasible, you slunk into your hole and refused to attempt to prove your slanders. Karl Marx, the economist who reduced Socialism to a science and fully exposed capitalism in all its hellishness, wrote in 1847 that before the capitalist system of industry had run its course, the working class would be obliged to fight for the possession of the land and machinery or starve; and that Marx's prediction is being fulfilled, you your-self plainly admit, in the editorial under discussion; and yet you refer to the only people on earth, who can by any possibility remedy these conditions, as a noxious element

Understand me, there is no possiollity of the capitalist class doing anything but develop the capitalist system of industry whereby the workers, the producers of all wealth, are robbed of an ever greater percentage of the pro-duct of their labor. A glance at history will demonstrate this. Three hundred years ago the working class had to have 85 per cent, of the product of its labor in order to live at all; and so

translated by

created by itself, become so wonderproduct of the labor and genius of the working class for which it renders to the working class no sort of return whatever, except the militiaman's bullet and policeman's club when they object. Further, the master class is new enabled to keep the working class loser to the line of bare existence than it would three hundred years ago by reason of the competition of the workers, forced out of employment by labor-saving machinery, for the jobs that are left. More than this, the intensity of ompetition for employment among the members of the working class has forced wages so low that the wives and laughters and even the children of that class are obliged to yield up their liver to be coined into profits for a ruthless. criminal ruling class that says: "The public be damned," except when it is necessary to use the "poor public" to force wages down as was attempted by Wayne MacVeagh before the anthracite "arbitration" commission. Is this in-dictment enough against the class whose rule you support politically? If ot, here is some more. Because they are not allowed access

to the means of self-support, the land and machinery, there are forced into prostitution annually upward of one hundred thousands of the daughters of the working class (you will never find daughter of the ruling class in a bawdy house), where their lives average less than five years; and thirty-five thousand of the sons of that class are annually sent to State priso cause, having been robbed of their rightful opportunity to make use of our industrial plant, they are forced into crime.

To conclude: You are utterly mis taken in your statement that 400,000 votes were cast in this country for So that there are two parties in the field

The Working Class &

THE INTELLECTUALS, AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

of the Socialist Labor Party a constant tendency for its work to be done more and more by workingmen, and though some may deny this and look with somewhat of alarm at the falling off of the intellectuals, yet it would ap-pear that this is one of the most hope-ful signs for the coming appreciation signs for the coming emancipation of the vorkers. This may be supported from, not only one, but from many premises, and in addition it may be stated that the historical growth of the various working class movements, however divergent may have been their objects, offer substantial testimony in corroboration of the waterpart

tion of the statem To some of the comrades a discus sion may seem superfluous on this sub-fect, but we certainly cannot deny that thousands of workingmen to-day have not the least confidence in their own class and that many new comrades are coming in who need to know and un-derstand the questions herein set forth. Therefore in this short sketch an attempt will be made to show some of the preill be made to show some of the pre-faces on which such a hopeful view of its tendency and growth of the Socialist abor Party is built. Also to mention riefly some few historical facts and insents which tend to show the correct-sents which tend to show the correct-se of the premises. At this time also seems particularly needful that the mrades should take note of this phase comrades should take note of this phase of the movement; first because of the recent happenings in the party, a good postion of those—however few, taken together, they werein numbers—who sluffed off were what might be termed, though in a-somewhat restricted sense, "intellectuals," and second, because of the number of that genery who are making the Socialist (?) Party a stamping ground for their intellectual bankruptcy, more especially with regard to their and for their intellectual bankruptcy, to especially with regard to their otal conception of the meds of the sking class in a political party relative economic knowledge, principles and tics. It may here be stated in pass-that their conception of the powers that their conception of the powers a biblity of the working class, i. e.: the working class is incapable of mediating itself, is nothing but a reof their own intellectual bankruptcy the tace of the great social question dace of the great social question

Right here it is well to say that this ticle is not to be construed as a deaction in any way from the efforts, ies and devoted interest of those of true intellectuality, who have their mental training into the class movement, not to belittle ing class, but to strive in every ossible to place the movement on or more clear and scientific basis ad to instil into the workingmen a de-ine for accurate scientific knowledge and training and a supreme confidence a their own versatility and virility. that the Socialist Labor Party is the that the Socialist Labor Party is the mly working class organization political, conomic or otherwise, except the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which a America strives to fulfill its duty in hus instilling confidence of the workers a its own class, is a proposition which hould be obvious to every fair-minded erson carnestly seeking the facts and he truth. A short but earnest examination into the history and methods of ther organizations of labor in this country is sufficient to confirm the above ufficient to confirm the above t. So we of the Socialist Labor erty can welcome to our ranks true inlity: not that kind which rates at so much per and is not a bit ating in the force with which it does ther; but those men who will take rank beside the grimy-handed "unwashed" to do battle for the mic freedom of both intellectual nanual wage slaves. With these ory remarks we will proceed to

as is the confidence in its which the continual activity

those outside the ranks; for, a working-man who is outside the Socialist Labor Party will say: "If that workingman got his knowledge while engaged at his labor, why not I?" Thus instilling a pride which is altogether justified and will result in much benefit to the party, both in numbers and continual accumulating knowledge over ever larger areas of workingmen. It may be objected that this pride might lend to formidable breaches of discipline in the party, but it would not, because the very fact that this owledge is a result of the cooperation of the workingmen earnestly seeking the truth would impress on them the correct method to use it, i. e., for the bringing in method to use it, i. e., for the bringing in of an ever larger number of workingmen to enjoy the benefits which they have in their own experience seen to be the best way to acquire correct economic knowledge and understanding of the best political methods to pursue. Furthermore, the greet and increasing number of ways the great and increasing number of ways of degrading and debauching the working class and the continually increasing scoundrelism and most contemptible traitorous conduct of its so-called leaders is, in the first instance, a sufficient check on any overweening instillation of pride and confidence in the working ss on the part of the Socialist Lab Party, and, in the second instance, the traitorous conduct of so-called leaders will soon be seen to be the result of a lack of knowledge on the part of the workers themselves, thus pointing to them the necessity of submitting to the discipline of the Socialist Labor Party, both as its accredited spokesmen and as the party, we ask no more of him in discipline and obedience than each of us personally or collectively submit to. We point out, moreover, the distinct intention and purpose of the party and the strict necessity of this programme of discipline. Thus an increasing number of active, energetic working class com-rades, cutting loose from all coddling to so-called intellectuality, and with a su-preme confidence and pride in their class, s a hopeful sign for the Socialist Labor

Party. The next premise on which the correctness of this article is based is this: that a constantly increasing number of fighting for the cause will be more proa respect and compels a deference and regard for the working class on the part of the intellectuals who line up with the party. They—the intellectuals—in-deed, would be very shortsighted if, in the face of a large number of active, intelligent workingmen, they attempted to evade or sought to subvert the acknowledged principles and tactics of the party. The effects of such attempts has already been seen in the short history of the So-cialist Labor Party. How each time any of that gentry who, sought to place him or herself on a pedestal, was quick-ly pulled down and a note of censure sounded in their ears. This serves as a warning to those who may hereafter contemplate such a thing. Right here mention should be made of those who, as workingmen, have come into the party. and, gaining economic knowledge and acquiring practical experience, such as speaking and writing, solely through their contact with it, have become "full of their own conceit" and imagine, like true anarchists, that they are "it." Comrades, we should never forget as work-ingmen to whom we owe our strength. We owe it to the organization! * Each as an individual owes his strength to the whole association that stands be hind him. And it cannot be objected here that we become mere automata, either, for we have ample room to fructiindividuality by concentrated effort in the

the Socialist Labor Party always be on the alert and in the breach to see that they never, by overt or covert means, betray or allure us from the path of clean cut revolutionary socialism or take us off the ground of the bitterly waged class struggle, on which ground is formed the impregnable and unconquerable po-sition which we occupy to-day. So, it may be said again in view of the foregoing that our hopes and aspirations as a class are strengthened and fortified by strong bulwarks of sturdy workers active and alert, and a sure antidote to ministerialism.
Still another hopeful sign for the So-

cialist Labor Party in the increasing number of active and intelligent workingmen is the barrier it forms against mix-ups with middle class radicalism. Now, in the United States, and all over capitalist world, for that matter, there has grown up a small class of peo-ple who are constantly fluctuating be-tween small shopkeepers and wageworkers. Instilled as these people are with an idea that, sooner or later, by hook or crook, some of their ventures will land them into the asylum of ease and comfort, they are, as a class, narrow-minded and bigoted. The constant buffetings to which those people are subjected makes them extremely radical and anarchistic From this class a large portion of the freakishness which prevails in various movements springs. These freaks, frauds and quacks have hitherto caused the party considerable trouble but they have now passed to the realm of "has been a militant socialist private. It may then be stated here in conclusion of this first premise, that when we, of the Socialist Labor Party, ask a man to join political movements of compromise, will seek the shelter of the S. L. P., and then a large number of active working class members will be found to form a sure protection against any attempts at scuttling the only bona fide working class political movement, the Socialist Labor Party. This will be seen to be all the more needful when, taken in connection with these small traders, we consider how a number of "intellectuals" are roped in by them, the intellectuals finding in their sickly sentimentalism and radicalism what they are pleased to call intelligence: the workingmen always be ing more inclined to good, honest, hard saic and have less of glamour and glitter in the propaganda. Many of those people carry with them into the movement their old ideas of individual success rather than imbibing the ideas of the Socialist Labor Party, who work for the collective success of all. So, we can still see the advantage in having the

main active work come from the work-And last but not least in the question dealt with here, is the keeping of the propaganda free from falling into dogmaic or doctrinaire discussions, where a war of words" supersedes an active, living, breathing fight for the overthrow of capitalism. It might be said that the social or labor problem is solved for this age. All that is necessary now is to write it down as an historic fact. The question is to secure the means to so write it that necessarily implies a political struggle which means action not words. A strong alert body of workingmen on the firing line of the Socialist Labor Party niways keeps that staunch true political craft trained true to the cancer spot of capitalism, not wasting time in idle declamation on famiful theo ries of future states of society. The workingmen of this day and age, despite the Philistine stupidity of bankrupt in-tellectuals to the contrary, are fast—who knows but a great deal faster than we Socialists ourselves suppose coming to a knowledge of themselves taking hold of the turmoil and chaos caused by capitalism and restoring society to eco-

of socialist workingmen will inspire in its ramifications. So let the intellectuals | nomic civilization and peace, and an actcome, but let the active workingmen in ive working class vanguard taking the the Socialist Labor Party always be on brunt of the fight and saying to all other workers: "Follow us; leave the doctrinaires and demagogues behind to turn their 'intellectual handsprings' while to be for weal. we proceed on our way and land them into the 'society of the future,' 'to take stock' and learn sense. Workingmen, let us acquit ourselves well of this most noble task and thus give the lie to the whole freakish bunch that say we are incapable.'

> To the historical portion of this sketch may be necessary to say here again that it is not the intention to detract for an instant from the great minds who precluded and who perfected the working class Socialist movement. Among the former we pay our sincere/respect to Saint Simon, Fourier, Weltling, Owen and many others who wrote on the great social question and started the incinient movements of the working class for economic freedom. Among the latter we especially owe our respect and thanks to Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Leibknecht and the great number of others who gave Socialism that unshakable foundation or which it rests to-day. Nor is it intended are to-day battling valiantly in the ranks of the working class alongside of workingmen.

With the foregoing in mind, the following statement is made, that, as the working class Socialist movement all over the world comes nearer and nearer to its goal-the overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of the Socialist Republic-the workingmen, or more strictly speaking, the manual laborers take more into their own Lands the direction and active work of the movement. The above statement is surely justified when we consider the awful horror of the Commune disaster in Paris, France. and note that there were very few lead ing militant workingmen and a most woeful lack of sound economic knowledge.

The workingmen in that bitter struggle against the brutal, fiendish bourgeoisie could do nothing but die martyrs to the glorious cause, due to their own lack of previous training and unity on the obects to be attained, and the petty bickerings of their intellectual and middle class leaders, who were each more concerned over their own pet theories than the success of the wh No doubt they all wished for success.

out that success was to come their way

Another great example of the ill suc-

cess that attends working class movements, without men from their own ranks to take the lead, is the Levellers in England. You may say here that this was but a movement of workingmen who were in the first period of formation as a class; yet, even so, the very fact that they came together in one body and had men to voice their desires and aspirations, makes them a fair example of proof of the contention of this article. They serve to point out conclusively that the necessary forerunner of a victorious proletariat marching to its own emanci pation, is predicated upon a stalwart, intelligent body of workingmen, whose resources are sufficient to enable them step in and do the work when an "intellectual" or a freak fails us or passes

way. The great Chartist movement in England, where although a large number of workingmen were active and ested in it, yet most of the work was done by people from the "upper class The workingmen had not been drilled educated and organized to that where they themeslyes were able to take up the work and carry it through to a successful finish.

Men are men, not puppets, and although evolution in society as elsewhere pursues its way, yet we as beings, con-scious of its action, must play an im-

portant part in the final shaping of the destiny to which it points. "For weal or for woe" depends on us. And those examples of past history serve to warn us of the pitfalls to be avoided if it is

Let us take another incident from his tory that serves to illustrate the point. France again offers it. The revolution of 1848, where we see one of the first independent stirrings of workingmen who won the revolution arms in hand for the industrial bourgeoisie and were shot to death for their presumption when they sought some advantage for themselves In that struggle they intrusted their in terests to the intellectuals and small traders' democracy. That class of people merely contented themselves with shouting for "liberty, equality, frater nity," and got a hideous caricature of

In the political arena to-day we have strong proof in support of this question.
The Social Democratic party in Germany is in the throes of a mortal struggle to retain its pristine vigor and virility as a working class party. The intellectuals and demagogic freaks of the small-trader class are striving to force it into being merely a party of the opposition, i. e., to the upper capitalists.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, who struggled so long and so valiantly for uncompromis-ing Socialism and political action, had his last years embittered by the strife against the reactionists. The German workingmen will be compelled to take hold and direct the movement there or else suffer themselves to be the buffers of every intellectual ass that comes Even though the number be along. small they constitute a mighty force, the only force which the capitalists of to-day stand in fear and in impotency.

In England the movement is made up of a mixture of "intellectuals," middle class freaks and a whole brigade of "grafters." The movement there is at loggerheads continually; one individual with another; one local or branch with We see there a Hyndman insulting the working class and throwing up the sponge, when now, under the spur of American competition, the British capitalist is seeking every method to drive the worker into further intensity of toil and degradation. Now when the opportunity is most favorable for the upbuilding of a strong working class political party, he deserts. Right was Paul Lafargue when he

said: "We should have to put off the triumph of Socialism not to the year 2,000, but to the end of the world, if we had to wait upon the delicate, shrinking and impressionable hesitancy of the iutellectuals." And, finally, to conclude this historical

mention of facts with another quotation from Lafargue. He says: "Since 1780 governments of the most diverse and opposed character have succeeded each other in France, and always without hesitation the intellectuals have hastened to offer their devoted services." Then, comrades and

let us not bemoan or bewail this condition; but let us be up and doing. cate, organize! must be our slogan. Let us kick the social debris scattered our way by the capitalists to the "four winds of heaven," and let it serve to make us only the more determined to conquer, for conquer we must and con-quer we shall.

The fields lay ripe before us. Take up the gauntlet thrown down by reaction and conservatish; lift up the beautiful blood-red banner of Socialism and under its swelling folds let us found a new republic, where "life, liberty and the pur-suit of happiness" will break forth into a joyous song! Speed away, for "time and the tide await no man!" Yours for that glad morning,

William Knight.

Debate on the Miners' Strike in France

-Attitude of Parties.

A 10

o k s

"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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The below passages, taken from the within the jurisdiction of a simple po- veillance in a spirit of neutrality. When "A triple object imposed itself to the and Bouhey-Allex:

reproduce the attitude of the l parties in sight of the ap-ing social storm. Therein is re-ed the hypocritical and criminal duced the hypocritical and criminal duct of the ruling class and the po-cal parties that it is divided into; trein is reproduced the straightfor-rd, uncompromising attitude of the manufacture of the construction of the presented in the Chamber of Deputies the Revolutionary Socialist group, I corresponding in America to the civilist Labor Party, and therein is d corresponding in America to the cialist Labor Party, and therein is produced the vacillating, pusillanious and treasonable conduct of the called "Parliamentary Socialists," he in France fill the role of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party

The debate is furthermore of interest the light it throws upon the charac-ristics of soldiers and police at rikes. The subject is especially inter-ting now that the relation of unions militia is up.

ity Thivier of the Revolutionary

Deputy Thivier of the Revolutionary cialist group in the Chamber enertically demanded that the government cease to employ troops against a strikers. He said:
"The right to strike is well recogned by law. Nevertheless, what with a nature of the training given to the tops, and what with the nature of the ucation that the police has received, is unavoidable that these forces, once sight of the strikers, look upon them elements of disorder and of trouble at they are called upon to repress, pplause from the extreme left.)

That is so much so that it is with used gums that the troops march to

at the troops march to or a strike.

orrenoire, notably, the police
ts in their revolvers. (Objecin the right.)
lightest incident, more or less

laliste, are of in- lice court, gives occasion for the soldiers and police to arrogate the right of killing (Violent opposition from the center and right), and, as happened at Terrenoire, to butcher workingmen whose sole crime consisted in demo ing a little more comfort for themselves and their families. (Hear! Hear! Hear! from the extreme left.)

"And going further back in history, the empire with its Ricamaire, the republic with its Fourmies, Chalon and Martinique—all of them prove to us that in capitalist society, whatever the political regimen may be, the workingmen always are at the mercy of the ferocity of the troops sent against them." (Applause from the left. Opposition from the center and right.)

Deputy Briand supported Deputy Thivier by giving an account of the events that led to the death of the unfortunate Jean Colombet, assassinated by the police. He showed the incident was not possible except in connection with a strike. It was impossible in or-dinary times. Developing this idea he said:

"By virtue of his status, by virtue of his office, a soldier can not be a neutral. When he is put in action, when he is ordered to march, then, in his spirit, it ever is AGAINST SOMEONE. (Applause from the extreme Left.)
"By the simple fact of motion, he

searches with his eyes, and instinctive-ly, so to speak, the enemy that he is pitched against. Now then, seeing that a strike being on, he is formally forbidden to communicate with the strikers, and that, on the other hand, he is not forbidden to communicate with the employers, the enemy is thus quite plainly inted out to him-it is the men or

(Applause from the extreme Left.)

"We Socialists, who have a horror of shedding blood, even when the blood be that of our worst enemy, all that we ask—and we have a right to demand it—is that moderation be dealt equably.

"Upon that point I hope we shall get satisfaction, and that the president of the Council will, from the height of this very tribune, announce the decisive measures that he has taken or is about to take, to the end his agents shall display the same degree of patience and calmness that they bestowed upon the rebels of Brittany.

"But, gentlemen, the true solution, the just and logical solution, the solution that shall conform with the sentiment that the majority of this Chamber is said to be animated with, would be to inaugurate in the master of strikes a truly republican policy. And this government would do honor to itself by a comprehensive and democratic inter-pretation of the right to strike, it were to break with the detestable traditions that all republicans spurned under the empire. For, after all, by what right are men on strike treated as felons? Why take against them all those preventive measures that are equally injurious and humiliating? Why appeal to the army in a strike?

"You may tell me, Mr. President, that a strike is always accompanied with the risk of disorder and violence, and that it is the duty of all government to take precautions against such contingencies. To that I answer that, so far from lessening such risks, your precautions only increase them by adding to them a further risk, infinitely more serious, the risk that ever rises from the contact between soldiers and policemen

always with a hostile ulterior thought. place persons and property under protection against violence; second, to secure the freedom of labor wherever labor demanded to be protected (Hear! Hear! from the Center and the Right), and, thirdly, to respect the rights of the strike in its legitimate purposes.

"That is the triple impulse that we obeyed in causing our action to be felt from the first day, and in emphasizing it in the measure that the strike gained in strength and area.

"In all this we have proceeded after a concerted plan, agreed upon between the ministerial dpartments that were interested. It can not be justly said that we have not attained the desired

At the close of the debate the Revolu tionary Socialist group offered the fol-lowing motion signed by Paul Constans, Allard, Bouveri, Chauviere, Jules Coutant, Delory, Dufour, Dejeante, Sembat Thivier, Vaillant and Walter: "The Chamber condemns the armed

intervention of the government in strikes, an intervention that, under color of defending the right to labor, is wholly directed against the strike and the strikers. The Chamber calls upon the government to withdraw immediately all the military forces from the mining districts where the miners have stopped work, and it decides to take up during the present session the ques-tions of the strike to the end of meeting them in the interests of the mine workers.'

The Parliamentary Socialist group (this group is made up of the Jaures-Millerandists, who hold that political offices may be accepted by Socialists at the hands of a capitalist government and who call themselves "practical" "As to the police, who have been charged with observing the movements of the strikers, their actions and their gestures, I challenge anyone to so manage that they exercise this office of surand "intellectual." This group corre

painful occurrence of Terrenoire could not have been possible if the agencies of public force had not long contracted the habit of looking upon a strike as a crime; convinced moreover the use o armed force as a preventive rather aggravates 'than reduces the dangers of violence, and that the progress of the trade unions is the best guarantee for the legal and peaceful march of strikes, goes over to the order of business.'

Both motions being rejected the following motion, signed by Gouzy, Sarrien, Etienne and Jaures, was submit-

"The Chamber, in view of the declaration of the president of the Council that he will press in both Chambers a discussion and vote upon reforms affecting the mine workers, and relying on the minister's firmness and wisdom to uphold in full the liberty to labor, and the free exercise of the right to strike, requests the minister to use all his in-fluence to cause the parties interestd to submit to arbitration, and the Chamber now passes to the order of the

The motion was adopted by 375 votes against 164.
This debate and the issue thereof

has solidified the ranks of the Revolutionary Socialist group, and has cracked the Parliamentary Socialist group.

Jaures, by attaching his signature to a motion that pretends to uphold the "right to labor"—a hypocriical term in the capitalist regime, and so thoroughly exposed by the Socialists—seems thereby to have officially renounced all ac-tivity in specific Socialist politics.

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red as second class matter at the ork Post Office, June 27, 1900. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

IS IT APPROACHING?

Odd sounds are reaching the ear from far and near, odd because of the constant song, about "Unprecedented Prosperity" that our politicians are

From Russia comes the news-"terrible distress," "little work and low wages." In Saratoff, said to present a ts of beggars are reported to be literally invading shops and houses, while "the streets are filled with the sick and starving."

From England comes the news that the Labor market is overstocked with the greatest number of unemployed ever seen in the country for ten years. Figures are given. The number is said to be not below 500,000, and is steadily swelling, the proportion of skilled men among them growing by the day, and the men "literally fighting a chance to work."

From Manila the news comes of read distress. At least 90 per ot, of field animals are dead on the erchipelago, and famine, starvation and ce stalk over our colonies.

And nearer at home, what sounds each the ear from Wall street, said to be the heart of the nation, and whose tions denote the nation's spirit? Stocks are weak and tumbling: money scarce; investors frightened. Of this he Carnegie concern, the United States Steel Corporation, serves well as an example. Its stock is so low, both comin and preferred, that investment in he latter would earn 7 per cent., while estment in the former would fetch 11 per cent. And despite the fact that y is "plentiful" and "is anxiously sking investment," as anxiously we y be sure as a hungry wolf prowls for food, despite all that the stock is w and sinking.

What are these the symptoms of? It is not distant Russia or "dage" Philippines alone the whistling of the oaching storm comes from. It is ot even England alone. It is right ere. Right at home, the ominous siping is heard that portends the hurdeane of the approaching crisis,—that riodical fruit of the collective wisdom of the Captains of Industry

THE "VENEZUELAN COMPLICA-TIONS."

There are two distinct "Venezuelan lications" on the tapis. One is trite, the other fresh; one is distant, he other nearby; one is a farce, the other a thrilling drama.

The one of these two "Complications" the trite, the distant, the farcical- has been proved in these columns that the City Hall of New York. The navies of "first class powers," long known in those confines and to history has the "collectors for fishy debts," are foreing along the coasts of Vene ia, as they have so often before all ig the literal of Latin America, in leavor to enforce claims that in any other court would be summarily thrown out, together with the claimants, terous, if not fraudulent. The ve is trite enough to hardly deserve "C-Head" news paragraph. It is so that, notwithstanding the occasolemn instances, when the mid-be "collectors" had to withdraw furled flags and broken heads, as n Mexico in 1849, '61 and '65, Peru in 164. Argentina in the forties, San Domingo in '64, etc., etc.,-ft is, we say, so trite that the rule of the wouldtors' " clearing out, much as rtunate, seedy and red-nosed deput) -Sheriffs are frequently induced to out when pretending to want to ke a levy, gives a generic color to the move. That "Venezuelan Complin" calls, but for passing notice. Trite, distant and farcical, it is not

Otherwise with the other "Venezue tion." It is not trite, but fresh: not a farce, but a thrilling drama. rticular "Venezuelan Complicais being fought out within a ow of our City Hall: and that he fight is hot there are all visible of. It is visible in the editorial d also in the reportorial columns of

the metropolitan capitalist press. Some of these have been bought by the fishy creditors of Venezuela, and their language is full of self-righteousness: "triffing, dodging debtors must be taught a lesson." Others betray quite clearly the fact that the negotiations to buy them have broken off: they are trotting out the rickety ghost of the Monroe Doctrine. A third set finds itself on the "anxious seat": if negotiators have approached them, the negotiations are still on: if not yet approached, they would like to be: in the meantime this set is journalizing on both sides of the question, and "showing what they can do" by exhibiting samples of their power of invective: they are like dogs in the leash, anxious for the fray, i. e., for a bribe. And as these three sets snarl, who is so flinthearted as not to feel his heart touched alt the tragedy enacting back of all these several degrees of snarls? Who does not feel interested in the "issue." For here, indeed, is an issue. It is "to be or not be." Even the one may not have the gambler's spirit, he can't but feel at least his curiosity pricked. Will paper so-and-so's "samples" secure something for it? How much did paper so-and-so get? The bribe-fund of the

more thrillingly than they are surging now-under the shadow of our City

Hall.

fishy creditors is a limited magnitude.

What one bribee gets is not there for

any other. Like a pack of hounds these

apitalist metropolitan papers are tug-

ging at a bone. This, indeed, is a

"Complication." Not even in Venezue-

a, should the worse come to the worse,

will the battle lines surge to and fro

MANY POINTS IN ONE. Among the many valuable letters brought to this office by yesterday morning's mail, the following deserves special mention:

New York, Dec. 7, 1902. To the Editor of The People: Sir: At the meeting of "Big 6" to-day, which I attended, the following

lution came up for discus "Whereas, Funeral and out-of-work nefits are among the advantages be derived from membership in this

Whereas, Members of militia organizations lay themselves more liable to leath and injury through the perform ance of their duties, thus greatly in-creasing the financial risks of this orranization; therefore, be it hereby "Resolved, That the monthly dues for

said members of militia org nizations are hereby increased to ten dollars (\$10) per month, and that henceforth the initiation fee for members of milltia organizations shall be one hundred (\$100) dollars."

Somebody moved to lay the resolu-tion on the table. The President then sed saying that "the Union ought to go on record as being opposed to any such resolution, as No. 6 was always loyal to the Constitution and to the militia." Motion to lay on the table was put and lost. A man then made a motion to adopt the resolution. The motion was seconded. Three or our men were on their feet wishing to lebate the matter, but this fact notwithstanding, the President refused to recognize them and he put the motion The motion was defeated. I never saw subserviency to capitalist interests before, nor such highhanded par lamentary procedure on the part of presiding officer, nor meek submission n the part of the men,-no, not even in No. 6's meetings.

To realize the movements of fakir dom, one must become a class-con-scious Socialist; and I should also invert the proposition and say that in or-der to become a class-conscious work-ingman one should be well acquainted with the movements of fakirdo

CONVERTED. With facts piled mountain-high it being enacted some 1800 miles from the pure and simple Union is not a wheel in the mechanism of the Labor Movement, but is a wheel in the mechanism of the institution of Capitallsm. The facts mentioned by our correspondent, though cumulative, illu mine the pile of evidence. What the militia is everybody knows, and everybody also knows that all the claims set forth about an anti-militia attitude being in violation of the constitution are false claims, claims that falsify the constitution. In fact, so far from a nostile attitude to the militia being unconstitutional, the reverse is true. The present attitude of capitalism on the militia reads into the Constitution that which the Constitution expressly excludes. What, then, does it mean when in these days a President of a Union can go unchallenged in declaring the "Union's loyalty to the militia"? It ganization is the last, tho not least, point that our correspondent brings means only this: The Union is an upholder of capitalism, and its officers are but labor lieutenants of the capitalist

> Again, across the face of the resolution, "Cowardice" is written. What its purpose was is evident, and yet it dared not say so. It sneaked around. It sought to give the militia a stab in the back, while kissing it, and the stab was to be placed upon "business principles"—the raising of the dues was explained by the "liability to death and injuries" that the members of the militia (poor dearles!) are exposed to in the "performance of their duties"!

Did ever sneak-murderer sneak more creepingly towards his victim? Not in the essence merely but in the form the pure and simple Trades Union is capitalistic. It upholds capitalism, and it demeans itself like a coward.

The additional point of the brutality with which the pure and simple labor lieutenant of capitalism runs his orout. The flannelmouthed labor fakir, in chorus with his understrappers-the tyrant and the tyrannized—utters ana thema against "the tyranny of the So cialist Labor Party." Watch the crew! If an understrapper, he plays the spaniel to his Union's tyrant; if not an understrapper, he is the tyrant himself. In either case it is the genuine article-tyranny of the most galling nature, a tyranny that stands rebuked by the manly dignity of the S. L. P., which can brook neither domination nor spaniels.

As capitalism proper daily furnishes ammunition to the theory of the Socialist Labor Party, so does the fakirled pure and simple Trades Union, the menial of capitalism, daily furnish the Party with ammunition for the Party's tactics.

"GENOSSE TAENZER."

The New York City local of the socalled Socialist party, known in this State as Social Democratic party, held on the 7th instant a meeting in this city on the subject of the "California Troubles," these "troubles" having been brought on by the fusion of the California wing of the so-called Socialist party with the Union Labor Party, whereby a candidate of the Democratic party, Livernash, became a candidate of the said so-called Socialist party. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" gives an extensive account of the debate. In this debate, as on most other occasions, it is found that the sense of the body" finds expression through and is incarnated in one man. "Genosse Taenzer." The following is conscientious translation of what the "Genosse" said:

"As a party, we have nothing to do with the Unions. By summoning the Trades Unions to independent political action, we invite just such occurrences as befell in California. If we persist in our present system of agitation, w shall soon have here also a Union Labor party. In Milwaukee and in Wisonsin, such things are impossible. There the Unions are invited merely to send delegates to the convention of our party, where none but party members can be nominated."

As the sticking qualities of the mucilage manufactured by Stickwell. and hence known as Stickwell's Mucilage, are providentially advertised by the name of the manufacturer himself, so in this instance, the saltatory qualities of the Trades Union "policy" of the so-called Socialist party enunclated by "Genosse Taenzer"-Comrade Dancer or Hopper-are providentially elucidated by the name itself of its best exponent, indeed, its incarnation, Translated into the vernacular, the dancing or hopping qualities of the Trades Union "policy" of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party,

"We want the votes of the fakir-led and very muchly so, do we want their money,-as much, at least, thereof as we can get. Hence, we must talk poli-tics to them; hence, above all, we must praise them: whatever rascality they commit, we must laud as 'a noble wag-ng of the class struggle': however ing of stupidly felonious their leaders may behave, we must sing their praises as 'champions of Labor': whatever in-famous slander these leaders may set affoat against the Socialist Labor Party for exposing their treason to the Working Class, we must make ourselves telephones of. 'No crawling, no money.' And money we need to fight the S. L. P."

Having hopped on that leg up to that point, the "policy" throws itself on the other les and dances back --

"But we must not say 'Independent Labor Politics.' If we do the pesky fellows will take the bit between their teeth, and set up a political party of their own, a Union Labor party.
And then the S. L. P. has beaten us with our own weapon.

Having danced back on this other leg, the "policy" again throws itself on the first leg and hops forward again: -

"We can not get at the votes, especially the money of the fakir-led Unions. unless we 'hore from within' To lam them 'from without,' as does the S. L. P. would be to pull tight against us the strings of their purses. 'No wrongs hushed, no hush-money.' And what would become of our press, that can not live without such hush-

Having again hopped forward so far the "policy" once more throws itself on the other leg and dances back

"But if we boost them, and inflate them with their own importance; if we habituate them to the first fiddle role with ourselves as modest borers from within' second fiddle, they will onsider themselves THE THING. The purse rules. They have the purse. And we are goners."

a process of the

Having thus bumped itself on either eg, the "policy" then performs a ballet dancer's pirouette whirl to this effect:-

"There is only one way out,-humbug them all around. Tell them they are the WHOLE THING, and treat them as NOTHING. Make them beleve they are going into politics, but treat them as food for cannon only Humor them with the idea that they got something to say, and take the plug from under the idea by limiting the candidates they can vote for"

It takes a very swift whirl to so completely turn a man's head as to cause him to imagine that such a course will stead. One must be very much of Taenzer (dancer) to grow so giddy. But "Genosse Taenzer" is, we said, the incarnation of the bogus Socialist party, and as such, the dance he dances he is forced to by the music that the Socialist Labor Party plays; -and a wild dance it is that the S. L. P. leads him.

One thing or the other: either "boring from within" is the correct thing, and then a Union Labor party "bored from within by Socialism" is the only logical political manifestation of the Socialist Movement; or "boring from without" is the correct thing, and then only the Socialist Labor Party is entitled to the floor.

The issue is between these two ideas One or the other must prevail. All saltatorial Tuenzereien will dance themselves off the stage

"GOOD !" SAYS JENKS.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks has made to the Secretary of War certain recommendations looking to the importation of Chinese Labor under contract in the Philippines. Needless to say that the Professor's recommendations are off-shoots of the purposes at bottom of the forcible annexation of the 10,000,000 Filipinos to the United States.

The annexation of the Philippine Isl ands had for its purpose the dumping into the already overstocked Labor Market of America the hordes of cheap Labor that could not be conveniently deported into our territory. The annexation of the Filipinos was intended as a masterly flank move, out-flanking and catching in the rear the Anti-Immigration Movements in America. Instead of importing cheap Labor, America, so to speak, deported herself to the cheap Labor. The end was the same. At least the purpose was the same.

"Clever" tho' the move was, its clever schemers ran up against a fact they had not counted with: the climatic characteristics of the peoples they had annexed. The Filipino has no "sense of push": he won't be driven: he likes to take things easy; he has an aggravating inclination to enjoy life while he lives. Professor Jenks' recommendations are intended to meet the unexpected difficulty. The Chinese, with a mania for work and meekness, are right at hand, at the very doors of the Philippine Islands. To them the Professor turns his eyes. His recommendations are a sort of "Supplementary Treaty of Paris." By the Treaty of Paris the American capitalist class meant, but did not guite succeed, to secure all the cheap Labor they hanker after; by Professor Jenks' recommendations the boon is to be nailed fast. Not only is the Chinese to be allowed free ingress into the Islands, but he may be brought in by contract.

As Professor Jenks was complacently rubbing his hands at his supplementary master-scheme, his gladness was suddenly checked, at least somewhat, His eagle eye detected danger: his keen nose smelled it. The swindle of the Treaty of Paris upon the Working Class of America was boosted over the stile by the double cry of "Patriotism!" and "Prosperity!" There is not now any cry of "Patriotism!"; and, as to "Prosperity!", that cry is choked in the revelations before the Coal Arbitration Commission: it is choked in the sufferings of increasing numbers of unemployed: It is choked in the statistical figures what tell of a positive decline in wages of over 30 per cent. since 1890; it is choked in the panicky condition of Wall street, where all these and many more symptoms of national distress are speedily felt. With the cry of "Patriotism!" un-invokable, and conditions so distressing that the cry of "Prosperity!" would turn into a sob, the supplemental swindle of Professor Jenks' Chinese Labor recommendations seemed in danger. The Professor saw and smelled the danger, when, lo!, help comes to him from an unexpected quarter.

READY GAINED AT HOME"!!!

"Good!" said Professor Jenks,

A circular appears. It carries six signatures—a sort of six-tandem affair, fitly vanned by Hanna's First Vice-President, Gompers, and the rear fitly brought up by Hanna's Eleventh Vice-President, Hoyim Korkorowsky, alias Henry White. The circular is upon Profesor Jenks' recommendations. It seems to have a hostile coloring. But what of that? That only adds to its real service to the Professor's schemes. It closes with a loud trumpet blast in honor of "THE GROUND AL-

in this land of capitalist domination and free speech the arrogant presumptions of such gentlemen have full sway. must be done is to understand that these conditions prevail because of the private ownership of capital, which is social in organization and results; what must be

done then is to destroy our econoic de-pendence on the capitalist class by making the mines and machiner; social property, to be democratically organized and operated for the benefit of the workers and producers. To paraphrase the workers of Thomas Paine, who said: We must not destroy the monarchs, but monarchy." we must concern ourselves not with capitalists, but with capitalism With society owning the mines their operations would be conducted according

" 'Ground already gained at home'

when the 'gain' consists in a steady

sinking, is as good as the 'Prosperity!

cry in aid of the Treaty of Paris when

the dinner pail was growing slenderer."

more, "the game is safe!"

ment.

"Good!" said Professor Jenks once

And he smiled in placid content-

The incidents attending the coal famine

are such as to cause the hor blood to

surge through one in indignant protest.

coal is sold cheap, the great distress and

suffering, amid snow and sleet, of the

working class, the tales of death from

cold amid surroundings of poverty and

the helpless dependence of immense mul-

titudes upon a few arrogant and exorbi-

tant coal operators for warmth-all this

fires one's being and calls forth my

measured condemnation. This condemna

tion is, in a way, very good. It is the

necessary prelude to a remedy. Were such conditions submissively tolerated

then the race were in a bad way in-deed. But condemnation is not enough.

Without a true comprehension of the

accord therewith, the spirit of protest

so necessary to social progress would be

run into the ground. This is well re-

flected in some correspondence to The Daily People. One writer believes that

President Baer should be jailed and

heap coal delivered instanter. Another

is of the opinion that the same gentle-

what is wanted is coal and not strictures

on constitutions. What good the arrest of Baer would do is not clear; another

and bigger Baer would take his place. The same may be said of the suppression

of his role as a constitutional lecturer:

should be given to understand that

nature of the difficulty and a remedy in

The scenes of struggle at places where

to use, determined by social necessity, and not as now, by no other criterion than the profits of vampire capitalists. Dr. Lyman Abbott's logic is fearfully and wonderfully contradictory. He contends, in an address delivered before Columbia University, that "Our tendencies are from the individualistic to the Socialistic." Yet he maintains that "All the powers of the

State should be called at any hazard to protect any man in his desire to work, whether he is a union man or not, or whether there is a strike or not." The doctor, in other words, would practically desert his theory and use the powers of the State to uphold the individualistic system that is in conflict with "our tendencies": he flies not only in the face of applied reasoning, but in the face of industrial fendencies. Noth ing better can be expected from a man straddling a barbed wire fence. His post-

tion is bound to be both painful and ridicu-Whenever capitalists wish to score a point against any measure they do not favor, they declare that their employes and the working class generally are opposed to it. As no ballot free from capitalist intimidation is ever taken to determine the matter, the occult processes by which the capitalists arrive at this conclusion are never known. The result is that the conclusion is generally regarded as a work of the imagination. Accordingly, when P. Walter Jenks, general manager of the American Steel Company, is opposing the bill before Congress, limiting the hours of labor on government work to eight a day, says "That 70 per cent, of the men would refuse to be limited to eight hours a day if a vote were taken." we are inclined to regard the statement as belonging to the realms of industrial fiction.

That the working class is a heroic class is daily evidenced by the risks it assumes in the industrial field. Dally its members imperil their lives that society may be sustained and progress. At times their dangers are such as to call into play their admirable qualities and prove that heroes of greater stature are to be found among the men of the working class than among the professional heroes in the capitalist army and navy. Such a hero was Joseph Murray, a subway tunnel foreman, who rushed into danger to save twenty of his fellow workingmen from being crushed to death by a falling boulder. As a result, Murray was mortally injured, his skull having been fractured and one of his legs broken by the flying debris. The pity of it all is that such heroism must be in the economic interests of a class that despises the very men displaying it.

The consolidation of the National Bank of the United States and the Western National Bank, which brings financial interests of the first magnitude into harmonious relations, has served to call attention to the closer concen-tration of capital in banking institutions at home and abroad. Such concentra-tion is logical and inevitable. The movement of industrial concentration is essentially financial. To quote the Socialist Almanac (p. 126), "The very nature of it requires that it should led and shaped by financiers who make no distinction between industries, have no preference for one or the other, and view all commodities in the light of exchange value, leaving to technical in their employ all technical considerations of the manufacturing and commer cial order as to their respective value Why then should there not be a financial concentration—a concentration of concentration, as it were—in order that industrial concentration may be better advanced and controlled?

The Michigan professor who has dis-covered seven new poisons does not state whether or not they can be used for adul-terating foods or embalming meats a la the Beef Trust.

TYPICAL HEARST

The New York "Journal" or "American," Wm. R. Hearst's paper, of the 11th instant has an article entitled: "How do you like the Consequences of Private Ownership of the Mines?" It enumerates these consequences. They are:

A six months' strike of 147,000 min-

The quadrupling of the price of coal; Widespread business depression: Women and men and children dying of cold.

The article closes with a positive disclaimer that the Democratic party's plank is Socialism; and the disclaimer in itself, is just. Nevertheless, the merest fool can see that, positive as the disclaimer is, it has all the ear-marks of a dodge.

It evidently is intended, on the one hand, to disarm opposition from the side of anti-Socialists, and on the other to rope in the Socialists, at least to capture the floating Socialistic sentiment. As to the Socialists, they will see through the fraud. The vast masses of the working class, just now nclining towards Socialism, may, however, be caught in the trap. To them ord of warning is needed.

In the first place, where, among the consequences of private ownership," above recited is found "wage slavery It is not there. Not being there, the conclusion is that "wage slavery" is not an "evil consequence," and that Mr. Hearst's nationalization plank will preserve it. And this is the fact.

Wage slavery is the condition under which the capitalist system holds the working class. Capitalism makes the worker a merchandise, bought and sold in the Labor market. Socialism aims at the emancipation of Labor, Hearst nationalization does not; on the contrary, it proposes to keep the workingman right there. How capitalist governments treat their Working Class employees need not here be rehearsed

By the light of this fact, the first of "consequences" recited above as evil, and to be eliminated by the Hearst method, acquires special significance. It is an evil to have 147,000 miners go out and stay on strike six months, and truly the fact is a direct result of private ownership: under capitalist Gov-ernment ownership the thing would be impossible. Why? Because the work. ers would be so much better off and disinclined to strike? A thousand times no. He would not go on strike for the reason that over and above the yoke of wage-slavery, there would be another holding him down, to wit, the yoke of the armed power of his employer, the capitalist Government. A strike against the Government is easily construed into rebellion and treason, and treated as such. As in Glasgow employees of capitalist Governmentindustries are submissively meek.

In line with this first "consequence" that the Hearst method would remove, are the two following ones,-higher prices and business depression. Being wage slave, the employee of the Hearst or capitalist Government-owned no better off under low industry is prices or brisk business. He is a merhandise and the lower the prices of his necessaries of life sink, all the lowsinks his own price in the Labor Market, regardless of brisk business or otherwise. He to profit is the Hearst class of idle capitalists.

Finally, the point is accentuated by the fourth of the evil "consequences" of private ownership. As shown under the head of the preceding three, the scheme is truly capitalistic, with the workingman there to pay the piper. The fourth "consequence" enumerated brings out capitalist hypocrisy. "Women and men and children cold" sounds kind. But the fact remains that not a winter passes over the head of the Working Class without women and men and children dying of cold, when they did not die directly mangled in the capitalists' shop, or indirectly through disease, brought on by long undermining of their health by the Hearst class through its capitalist

When the Hearst class now take the shoot they are taking, they but seek to profit by their own wrong; they but seek to ride into greater safety on the creet of discontent that tops the wave of misery raised by their own felonious system of capitalism.

What Humanity is demanding through the Working Class is not the transfer of ownership from the individual capitalist to the capitalist government. What it demands is not the Communism of Capitalist Pelf." What it demands is the overthrow of Capltalism that is the overthrow of wageslavery, and the resulting system of wnership by the Working Class of the land on and the tool with which to work .- This is Socialism.

Humanity demands Socialism. The Capitalist Class is seeking sylum in Hearstism.

Bishop Potter's warning to labor unions not to go too far sounds menacing. In thus acting as a capitalist bully this sted" member of the Civic Federation's Arbitration Commission exposes his fin Italian hand.

The Belgian attempt to penalize profanity will receive no support from this country, whose strenuosity makes profanity a safety valve, dangerous to tie down.

Why can't the kaiser come? Are the Social Democrats keeping him busy looking after the "honor" of the Krupps of Germany?

Concentration will this year give society Christmas gift in the form of a ten million dollar toy trust. A toy trust at this season is quite appropriate.

With an increased output and an increased price per ton, who will say that the anthracite coal strike was not a victory for the coal operators?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Oh, - how ruel those Socialists are! UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—And so inconsiderate! U. S.—For instance?

B. J .-- And they care not whether their

Juggernaut car tramples down women, children, the widow or the weak! U. S .- Are you sure?

B. J .- Yes just think of it. Say that a one widow has just one tenement house The Socialists would take that away from her and let her starve.

U. S .- Where is that widow? J .- Where?

U. S .- Yes.

B. J.-I don't know. U. S.-Nor anybody else. That lone

widow is a myth; and the whole yarn is B. J. fumbles in his pockets as if

looking for the lone widow.
U. S.—The yarn is clumsy because, suppose that there is such a lone widow, whose only source of a living is a tene-

ment, your position amounts to this: that it is better that one lone widow better that one lone widow should live, than that scores of children should live

B. J.—How so? U. S.—These tenements are death-traps. Ventilation is impossible without drafts. The space is so small that privacy, and consequently, decency is impossible. The body and the mind of the child in those pest-holes are under-mined. The mortality of the children in tenements is something shocking. And those who survive are apt to be stunted in mind and body. Now, say you, "let it be; let the children die and grow-rickety rather than remove that tene-ment and have the widow die!" The Socialist on the other hand, says: "If there be such a 'lone widow,' such a cormorant, unable to live unless children be sacrificed wholesale, then let her be the one sacrificed, tear down her tenement, and along with it the social system that sacrifices the toiling masses in or-der that the idle few may live in clover!"

B. J. looks knocked out.
U. S.—Now, who is the cruel fellow, the Socialist who would extirpate deathtraps, or the fellow whose libel you ret like a parrot?

B. J. keeps silent. U. S. (poking B. J. in the ribs).—Lost impudent voice? Answer! B. J.-The cruel one is not the Social-

U. S .- No, not he. Neither is he the Just the contrary! inconsiderate one. Under your capitalist system, every new machine being private property, on endless misery to many; and the misery it brings on is justified with speeches about "progress." The Socialist Republic would not rest satisfied with wrenching from your "lone widow" capi-talist system the weapon whereby it today cruelly treats the masses, and let her succumb. Having seen, and by the very fact of seeing, to the masses the Socialist Republic would afford your 'lone widow" cormorant capitalists a chance to earn a decent livelihood und useful members of society. Now,

don't be a parrot again. JOTTINGS FROM COMRADES.

A California comrade, J. B. Fergusor writes that in his travels he has found four or five men who voted the "Socialist" party ticket, thinking they were voting for Socialism. When the decoy duck character of that party-supported by undisputed and indisputable facts by undisputed and indisputable from its official record-were pointed out to them; three of the men gave the com-rade 50 cents each to pay for subscriptions to The Weekly People.

In a letter from Comrade Fleischmann at Pretoria, South Africa, he says time there are terrible. Employment is hard he capitalists are talking evidently for the purpose to find. The capitalists 'prosperity," of flooding the already overstocked labor market and thus by the fierce competition among the workers lowering wages. Under capitalism there is no chance to "make a fortune" whether it be in the Klondike or the Rand. Capitalism gets there first and the adventurer seeking his fortune winds up by coming an exploited wage slave. That evidently was capitalist "shifty"

which enabled a prominent cigar dealer to refill empty boxes with "stuffers" and self them to the leading clubs as "Imported" goods. Had the gentleman displayed more capitalist "foresight" and bribed the Internal Revenue officials, he would not now be an indicted and missing man, but "a shining light to beckon ambitious youth onward to success.

The theatrical benefit to be held by the Benevolent Order of Eagles, to raise funds poor of New York," is another indication of the unbounded prosperity enjoyed by the capitalist class.

The retail tobacco dealers have proven their ability to put out disloyal members, now let them prove that they can put out the trust. Unfortunately, the age of miracles has passed.

REMEMBER

CORRESPONDENCE.

heir own eignature and address her will be recognized.]

ele Are Anxious to Investigate So-

o The Daily and Weekly People—I ene \$2.50 to pay for ten subscriptions to
Monthly and three to The Weekly PeoThese are all new subscribers and it
was that our cause is getting better
sp., People are becoming not only willbut anxious to investigate for them-

This county was the last stronghold of Populish, but their ticket was snowed un-der this fall; caused by their former ad-herents staying away from the polls, hav-ing lost all faith in the movement as well

as in their leaders.

Our vote was 75 in the county, an increase of 100 per cent. from 1890. Section Henning expects to increase its propaganda this winter, as the field is in very promising condition.

C. W. Brandborg.

The Working Class and Stocks

To The Deliy and Weekly People—The series clipping from the Heriad of Dember 6 on "Publicity" is almost self-

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracus University, when asked this morning to express his opinion on the Littlefield anti-trust bill, which has just been introduced into Congress, said: "This bill embodies what has always seemed to me to be the best plan for solving the trust problem— mubilefty. I think that it ambilists. ity. I think that if publicity were to the affairs of these great corporans no further legislation would be needed

present.

"We need hig corporations and hig enprised. And poor people should be alred to havest in them. A workingman hald be allowed to buy \$100 worth of broad or steel stock. It is a good way for a to save money, and he should draw his idends the same as he would draw his steed at a savings bank. But publicity and be given to these great enterprises that the man will know where to invest money and where it will go after he has money and where it will go after he has the work-man does not know whether he is inting in a property or in a vision."

This clipping tries to convey to the work-class the idea that the capitalist class, well as the chancellor, are so good to the

well as the chancellor, are so good to the well as the chancellor, are so good to the orders they are going to let them invest eir money (that they haven't got) in rail-ad or steel stock. If the working class day had money the first thing it would read in would be a ton of coal. But in the woold be a ton of coal. But in to invest it we must first have wealth, if the working class cannot buy coal se they haven't the money, we must thout trust stock, for the same reason, chancellor forgot to tell us how to be money for either under wage slav-sithough he is considered an educated man. But a workingman who is con-tof his own class interest can easily ho the chancellor is working for.

e who the chancellor is working for. Syracuse, Dec. 8.

nother "Daily People Lie."

Another "Daily People Lie."

To The Daily and Weekly People—On any rejection day, November 4, the social-sits of New Britain being asked by several social-several several being asked by several social-several of our comrades of the localist Labor Party started at once on a loue of investigation. The rat was soon ound in the pile. We found that the array of many names, named here the social Bemocratic party and in other places the local Bemocratic party ind been at its sual crooked work. Its State organization had forwarded several hundred ballots here to New Britain, These ballots seem intended for places, like New Britain, intended for places, like New Britain, a they have no regular local organiza-but only individual supporters. There-these ballots had no aominee under the of "Judge of Probate." The space left blank. Upon the arrival of these of the local Kanga pasted hereon the resident of the republican nominee—Geo. Liett, and peddled them almost ex-

the only Democratic wards.

"send enclosed an official "socialist"

ty licket with no nomination for Judge
Probate, and with the paster of George send pinned to that ballot an official winted in due form under "Judge of e," so as to prove that the said was the regular Republican nomines. the local Kangs or "socialist" party ren short of ballots, and what did and ran short of ballots, and what did if do but dispatch one of their tribe to riord for a supply of Hartford city liots. The envoy returned soon, and the publican candidate, at the same store unter with these Kangs, stuck out their gues and met the mucliage, and pasted paster of the republican candidate for larger W. Klett, over the name of Mor-Gordon, the "socialist" party candidate Judge of Probate in Hartford. Lesed exclosed one of these "socialist" old ballots of Hartford with the name George W. Klett pasted over the Hart-day and the second of these and the second of the seco

every lewish workingman's house in ity, endeavoring to palm off this as the Socialist Labor Party ticket, knowledge a few S. L. P. men were by not looking close enough at their before depositing them. These were formerly members of Section stain-S. L. P. One was kicked out; ar got out before the boot could be

r cognitive saked them who was furng them the team. He was answered
Mr. White, ascretary of the State
sities of the so-called socialist party
he is it is now up to Mr. White,
he Waite himself in New Haven pedlichets with republican pasters thereproved by The Daily People, our orty must have been told the truth.
It also been told that the 23 votes
the Kangs alias "socialist" party
dese cost the republican candidate
to Others again say that since
where was so small these genhow not yet seen their pieces of
this as it may,
configured of New Britain to-day
in the E. L. P. alone stands for
had when the time comes for

them, through the force of economic changes to look for safety with their class, no Kangs need apply.

New Britain, Conn., December 8

The official ballots above referred to and nstrating further "socialist," alias so cial democratic party corruptions are at

Ohio Comrades Take Notice.

To The Daily and Weekly People. closed find check for \$45.70 as Ohio's first payment on the Washington State Executive Committee proposition to collect \$425 to-ward clearing the indebtedness on The Daily

People plant.

I wish to say to the comrades of Ohio who have received the circular sent out by this committee October 31, 1902, that they have not responded as generously as was expected. Now comrades, let each do his duty, no matter how small the amount; it burden to be borne by a few.

To the sections throughout the State I might mention that Section Cleveland is going to hold a masquerade ball for this purpose, besides donations from members

Section Akron has come forward with pledge of \$50, likewise Section Columbus with a pledge of \$50, also M. L. Hiltner of Laudeck, O., as a member at large, has hustle on. The task is easy and the burder will be light, providing each comrade does what he can.

The Daily People so far, more to follow shortly: Section Akron, Akron, O......\$20.00 Professor, Columbus, O...........
Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, O...... W. J. Holwell, Cleveland, O...... Richard Koeppel, Cleveland, O...... James Matthews, Cleveland, O.....

lished later.
On behalf of the Ohio State Executive

John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O.....

committee. James Matthews, Cleveland, O., Dec. 9. Secretary. Good Wishes for the S. L. P. From

To The Daily and Weekly People .- Find tion to Weekly People for one year; apply Descent of Man.'

to be against the party from listening to N. L. Greist speak in Colorado. He used so little logic and so much abuse and was so bitterly opposed to unions that he rend-ered me impatient at listening to him. I see by The Daily People that he has tarned out a pure and simple fakir—as I always thought he was.

omic question than I was in early youth, thanks to the comrades of Section Denver. I know the essentials of Socialism and, of course, am happy to see that the old fighting S. L. P. was not buried on November 4. Its corpse is rather lively.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain, truly yours for the cause,

John Curry. La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 5.

The Best Propaganda Proposition.

To The Daily and Weckly People.-En closed you will find \$1.50 to pay for fifteen

the work of pushing The Monthly People, which I think the best propaganda proposi-tion yet offered to the members of the S. L. Henry Warlett.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 9.

The Fixed Wage Scale and the Cost of Living.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I enclose a clipping from the Pittsburg Dispatch of the 9th inst. The testimony of J. W. Rittenhouse before the coal strike commission on December 8 should be read by every workingman in the country as showing the absurdity of this continual howl about prosperity of which they, the workingmen, know nothing, and as show-ing the impotency of the pure and simple labor unions to better the workers' condi-

for the year—thus becoming a fixed fact.
Then his (the workers') necessaries of life, go up in price, as per the testimony of Rittenhouse, which practically lowers his wages. If the labor unions cannot control wages. If the incor unions cannot control
the prices of the laborers' necessaries, such
as food, clothing and shelter, they exhibit
a weakness which all the scale of prices in
the world cannot overcome.

Edward Halpin. Stuebenville, O., Dec. 10.

Rittenhouse's Testimony.

"J. W. Rittenhouse, secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, which does a large business among the mine workers, was called during the afternoon and under the examination of John J. Murphy of Scranton, gave the prices for nece of life, such as eggs, butter, meats and provisions, for 1900, 1901 and 1902. The cent., making the general average for gro-ceries about 30 per cent higher than those

of two years ago.

"Two years ago, where it cost a family \$17.61 a month for all necessaries of life, it now took \$22.94 to purchase the same articles. Notwithstanding the increase in wages the ability of the mine workers to nay their grocery bills has not been impay their grocery bills has not been im-proved. His figures were made up of those quoted by twenty-five merchants in the upper coal fields."

Canadians Like The Monthly People

Canadians Like The Monthly People.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—So well in The Monthly People liked here, that Section Brantford has decided that every member getting fifty or more subscriptions shall be presented by the section with a well-feamed portrait of Karl Marx. This offer also applies for twenty-five subscriptions to The Weekly People.

Enclosed find money order to pay for the five half-yearly subscriptions to The Weekly People sent herewith.

Leon Lazarus.

Brantford, Ont., Can., Dec. &

spondents.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

LETTER-BOX

S. T. B., BOSTON, MASS .- You are cer tainly good; you are sweet; you are an-gelic. But never forget the truth of the

great saying of the American sage: "You must be not only good, but good for some T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.—Your class must first read carefully, and first acquire an accurate knowledge of the meaning of the terms it uses. Your two questions show much laxness in that direction.

1st. It is impossible to answer your first question. What "value" do you mean, "exchange yalue" or "use value"? or do you mean both?

you mean both?

2d. As to "supply and demand" it is not an economic law. Supply and demand are 2d. As to "supply and demand" it is not an economic law. Supply and demand are economic facts. From the play of the two upon each other, certain economic results are ascertained, and these results are eliptically termed the "law of supply and demand": the larger the supply and the smaller the demand, the lower the price; the smaller the supply and the larger the demand, the higher the price. It is rather a law of prices. law of prices.

F. Z., PATERSON, N. J.—The "Worker calls itself an organ of the Social Demo-cratic party, it is, however, the private property of the Volkszeltung corporation. The Social Democratic party does not own or otherwise control any paper or publish ing concern. The employes are employes of the corporation, which controls the con-cerns, and does business out of Socialism.

A. S., ELKHART, IND .- You do great injustice to anti-Socialists by declaring him who "loves liberty, honesty, truthfulness and justice" to be "a Socialist in principle," and you thereby do no little injury to the propaganda of Socialism itself. They are human monstrosities who do not love lib erry. howesty, truthfulness and justice Such beings, tho they exist, are not enough such beings, the they exist, are not enough in numbers or otherwise powerful to need considering. The seat of Socialism is not the heart but the head. Class interests so completely shut the doors and windows of the Capitalist Class' head, that the Class is ncapable of understanding Socialism-a almost mathematical proposition -, and thu almost mathematical proposition—and thus becomes inhuman on the same principles that civilized people, shipwrecked, have been known to become cannibals. The class interests of the class-conscious workingman, on the other hand, open wide the doors and windows of his mind to Socialist truth. Hence the chord to touch is not sentiment, but the awakening of class-consciousness in the Working Class.

C. T., FRESNO, CAL.-You California party men have no right to ob ject to Livernash, Democratic politician tho he is. Did you object to Morris Eich-man of Hoboken, or to the stacks of fellows in Massachusetts who ran on your "Socialist" n Massachusetts who ran on your "Socialist" leket and on a Democratic or Republican ticket simultaneously? You swallowed a camel, and are now straining at a gnat.

R. L. F., MARION, IND.—We certainly can and gladly shall nail that gentlemen. But in order to do him up brown, you will have to furnish us with the date of his paper that the clipping is taken from. Have you not seen many a time and oft the plaintive request in these columns to send the date of issue along with clippings?

G., CINCINNATI, O .- Perhaps we "prick"; and perhaps we "prick too much."
But that which pricks rouses and incites,
while that which tickles only amuses. In
movements of strong motion a just middle
is unattainable. It is "tickle" or "prick." The S. L. P. pricks.

H. R. E., NEW YORK .- The Idea of the Party's emblem without any inscription on the button is good. Like the Bunker Hill Monument the S. L. P. emblem needs no

A. B. H., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Dickens and Dumas cannot be compared. They are magnitudes of different substances, each magnitudes of different substances, each unique. A workingman should read either of them, or both, if lucky enough to have a chance to. George Eliot, Walter Scott, Smollet, Fleiding, Sterne, Thackaray, any or all of the Brontes, Hawthorne, Poe, Stevenson,—these are all choice reading. Take any of the works of any of these. Waste no time in choosing.

D. P., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. D. P., SALT LARE CITI, Utali.

Indeed. This last rumpus in the Party
could have been avoided. But know you
what the price of peace would have been?
These are the facts: Early in 1901 Hugo
Vogt, as Secretary of the New York State Vogt, as Secretary of the New York State Committee, issued a call for a general vote of the Sections of the State to fill a certain vacancy; and he issued the call intending only to gain time, intending not to count the vote. This was proved by the circumstance that, the call coming up in his own district, and he being in the chair, he ruled it out as "unconstitutional." Thus the rest of the Section membership and of all the other Sections in the State were to be treated as a lot of dirty-nosed boys. When the vote was to be counted, on May 5, 1901, he carried out his scheme, and cashiered the vote. There was but one of two alternatives, either submit and thereby allow the bottom to be taken from the self-respect of the Section and the Party in this State, or rise and refuse submission to such Bowery dive gouger's treatment. The membership rose as one man, only cockroach souls siding with Vogt. This act of "rebellion" to his dictatorship he did not pardon. From that day on he proceeded to "wreak vengeance," and finally deteriorated to the point of becoming untrue to all his previous principles. To-day there is no of was the Party's death. So war was de-cided on, and the Party lives, ready to fight all adversaries.

C. L. J., SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—The "Socialist Lebor Brotherhood" and its alleged organizer Anton Gonzale are both of them entities unknown to the Socialist Labor Party. The clippings you sent from the Chicago "Saturday Blade" furnished here the first information had on either the "Brotherhood" or its Gonzale.

G. H., FITCHBURG, MASS.—The theory on which they proceed is: "Cough up and shut up!" Look at the gentlemen in this city. They call for moneys and collect moneys for a "Socialist daily" and what do they do? Immediately start a private corporation for the said prospective daily. The membership of their party will have nothing to say unless the corporation admits them to membership in it. The Socialist Labor Party is the only one that actually owns its press.

S. L. G., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Guard lest you be taken in by these men of over-flowing courtesy. Not courtesy is the active alament with them, but cowardice. Ther

have not the courage to suffer themselves to be corrected; hence they dare not cor-rect others. Look out for these bowers and scrapers. The worst of all reptiles is the man afraid of having his views grappled

E. C. D. ST. LOUIS, MO .- Shall answer

other points by letter.

A large surplus of gold in, the U. S. treasury may mean either that business is so brisk as to rreduce the volume of is so brisk as to rreduce the volume of necessary circulating medium; or it may mean business stagnation, lack of confidence and the thousand and one ills that are the forerunners of a crisis. At present it looks like the latter.

L. L. D., NEW YORK .- Aber pit! Liver nash was not the candidate of the so-called "Socialist" party of California alone He was the candidate of your party in this and in all other States also. Deblow about your 300,000 votes? that is your vote-and we wont deprive you of the claim—then Livernash was your candidate, and you are welcome to him Don't blow hot and cold.

S. G., NEW HAVEN, CONN .- You have our full sympathy. It positively deterior-ates a man's spirit to wrestle with these crooks. But it must be done. Everytime you feel the deteriorating effect of such wrestling take a mental and spiritual bath -read some chapter out of some work or geology. It works like a charm. The grandeur of the subject cleanses and puri-fies.

W. A. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH .-Capitalism does not need "to run its course" before Socialism can be ushered in. There is where the human agency, or the agency of the human intellect can and should come to the help of evolution. It is not necessary for the race to go through every painful link of the painful chain o the evolutionary process. The human in-tellect, having gathered sufficient facts to establish the scientific theory, and being enabled (as science only enables) to fore-see, and thereby discover the law of social evolution, can spare the race the sufferings it would otherwise have to undergo by wait ing till capitalism had "run its cour The economic conditions are ripe for Socialist Republic the moment the Socialist Republic the moment the ductivity of wealth, thanks to gigantic chinery and co-operative labor, is plentiful enough to afford to all leisure from arduous toil for the necessaries of life. When that point is reached, the social conditions also point is reached, the social conditions also are ripe: there is a well marked and large working class, an equally well marked and small idle or capitalist class, and vanishing middle class. What is still needed is thor ough class-consciousness on the part of that orking class. To bring that on is the task

F. L. H., BURLEY, WASH .- That Lithographers Association is no longer in existence. Communicate with Richard Kitchelt Rochester, N. Y. He was Ficke's successor.

S. L. S., DENVER, COL.-First: When Gompers said: 'I heard Delegate Berger on the floor of the convention say that if you elected six socialist congressmen in the United States you will have very many changes. I respectfully call Delegate Ber ger's attention to the fact that in the Ger-man Parliament there are nearly a hundred socialists, and there we find the most back-ward of all European countries in the inter-ests of Labor," when Gompers said that he uttered a bundle of lies, direct and im-plied.

First, it is a hard thing to decide, after all facts are considered, which of the leading countries of Europe treats its workingmen worst. One is worse in one respect, another in another. Certain it is, that Ger many is not the worst of all the Europea

Secondly, in no European country is the average life of the workingman as short as in America. In none are they killed and accidented so numerously. In none has their condition reached the point where, as in America, the saying has become proverblai that when a workingman reaches 42 years take him out and shoot him, he is too poor to take care of himself, and is too played out to be of further use to the em-The American workingman is beployer. The American workingman is be-low the German workingman. He is more exploited than the German. In proof of this "American methods" are being intro-duced by the capitalists of Germany. This

is a broad subject. Gompers being a lieu-tenant of Hanna must indulge in the Jingoic lies of his master to cheat the American working class.

Thirdly, the comparison of the powers of Socialist Congressmen with Socialist Reichs-tag delegates insinuates a falsehood. The German constitution can't be changed with-

out the Kaiser's consent. Not so here. Socialist Congressmen, even if few, could accomplish great results.

Second: It is true that Marx referred to the "Socialists" "as the worst enemies of the workingclass," in that answer to Proud-

Third: A foot note was put to the work cialists" a very different thing was meant than is meant to-day. At that time what is known by "Socialist" to-day was known as "Communists."

as "Communists."

Gompers simply added lie to lie when he claims that were Marx allve when that foot note was made he would have repudiated it. Long before his death Marx identified himself with the Socialist movement of to-

G. L. D. CHICAGO, ILL -First : In ger eral principles Venezuela surely is no match for either England or Germany, least of all

or both. Second: Where is Venezuela to get muni-Second: Where is Venezuela to get muni-tions of war from? If she wants munitions of war, and the supply should happen to be exhausted in the United States, she could get all she wanted from England, or Ger-many, or both. "From England and Germany!" you probably exclaim. Yes, from England or Germany. Where do our Indians on the warpath get their ammuni-tions from? From the Great Spirit? Don't you know that for the prospect of 300 per cent. gains the capitalist will run any risk, including the risk of breaking his own neck?

R. S. L., NEW YORK .- The Civic Fed eration discussions contributed nothing to the question, unless it be a contribution to warn, by the conduct of the Civic Federation, against that promisculty that lo sight of the principal and wanders off into a crowd of incidents.

O. N. M., WILMERDING, PA.-On be

ing asked what he would do with capital if he had any, a Socialist may answer the way you suggest: "I would use the PROFIT on the money to educate the workers in economics." But suppose such a Socialist has neither the taste for, nor the time, to has neither the taste for, nor the time, to invest his money, and watch it lest a bigger capitalist swallow it up. In such a case such a Socialist can with absolute correctness say he would use the money itself in educating the workers. This answer metis your question squarely. This other answer will, however, be also correct: He who says he will "use his money" for a certain purpose, may or may not imply investment and the use of the profit. Uncle Sam's answer to Brother Jonathan was not incorrect.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

R. T., NEW YORK .- See above answer to H. L. S., Denver, Colo. In addition to that, the "Volkszeitung" has no right to find fault with Gompers for lying about Marx. Gompers can turn around, and, winking his left eye, say to the "Volkszeitung:" "What is the difference if I ile socialist Labor Prity's attitude towards the Unions (wink); we both lie (wink again) and isn't it all done for 'peesiness'? It remains in the family. Ain't we both fakirs?" And Gompers would be right.

W. J. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—First: Capitalism dominated America so complete-ly in 1861 that chattel slavery could be

Second: The abolition of chattel slavery was not a revolution in the country. It was
the completion of the revolution of 1770.
The revolution of 1770 was the revolution
of capitalism against feudalism. Chattel
slavery, a feature of feudalism, survived.
The Civil War removed the survival.

A. B., WOONSOCKET, R. L.-You demand the impossible. Perhaps our tone does sound like "reprehending." But are you aware that no one can dispute without "reprehending?" Watch yourself. Is not there reprehension in your language?

G. W. R., NEW YORK .- What is the difference between your contention that "the S. L. P. distrusts the unions," and the cap-Italist contention that "the Socialists create class distinctions?" Look at yourself well in that glass. You will feel ashamed the likeness between the physiognomy your dialectics and the physiognomy capitalist dialectics. You will feel ashamed of

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Last week we received 446 subscriptions for The Monthly People. The following are the workers pushing the new paper who sent in ten or more names last week! Theodore Selmer, Stonlagton, Conn. 27 F. Sibert, San Francisco, Cal. 27

Brown, Cleveland, O. .. Ahlberg, West Haven, S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Col. Henry Warlett, Hoboken, N. J.

George Betsch, Hoboken, N. J. P. Fleischman, Pretoria, South Africa Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn Charles Stoeber, Adams, Mass.

C. W. Brandburg, Henning, Minn.
W. H. Walker, Scattli, Wash
M. Henryson, Black Duck, Minn.

J. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas.... A. T. Mills, San Antonio, Texas.....

We have received \$34.80 for the Special we have received \$3.50 for the Special Christmas Box. It is expected that much more will be contributed to it this week, when the readers of The Weekly People re-spond to the suggestion of the comrade, that all who can do so give one day's work to the Party press.
Some comrades who are out of work

Some comraces who are out of work have expressed their regret at being unable to help out at this time. What other three words as so full of awful meaning, especially at this senson, to the wage worker? "Out of work" means out of food, out of coal, out of all that makes life to-day at all harmhle. The means of the coars, and the coarse of the coarse The mental distress that accom canies this condition cannot be imagined. In another column will be found the names of those contributing, and the amounts. The names will be kept stauding until the fund is closed.

The December issue of The Monthly Peoone becomes issue of the Monthly Peo-ple will be out this, week. While New York city is barred from the mail privileges of The Monthly People, the Assembly Districts can use it for agitation purposes by calling at the office for bundle orders. One hun-dred copies will be furnished for 75 cents.

We cannot too strongly urge upon those sending in subscriptions the necessity of giving the addresses correctly. We have received so far about 100 notices from postmasters that they cannot locate Monthly People readers. It is impossible for us to investigate further than seeing that addresses agree with those sent in. We are as anxious to have readers get their papers as anyone. Be particular about names and addresses.

If the Christmas Box returns warrant it the New York Labor News Company will be enabled to complete a lot of work that has been unavoidably delayed. If you instead to purchase books for holiday presents look over the Labor News list. If nothing there suits, send for what you want and it will be procured for you.

There is still on hand a good supply of "The Paris Commune," by Karl Marx. Your cellection of Socialist books will not be complete without it. The price is 50 cents. "Historical Materialism," by Engles. the latest pamphlet published by the Labor News Company, should not be overlooked by the student of Socialism. In fact, the Materialist Conception of History is a fundamental requirement for the comprefundamental requirement for the compre

A sign of the good health that prevalls throughout the movement is the increase in the business correspondence. The party has a number of indefatigable workers whose names are never heard of by the has a number of inderangable workers whose names are never heard of by the readers of The People. They are the power that is pushing the movement forward. They gather subscriptions, circulate literature and attend to the dozens of other things that have to be done. Surely no other movement ever had such willing and loving service as the S. L. P.
Make your business letters to the point and as brief as possible.

contribute to the columns of the Party press are also doing important work. The more of original matter that appears, the We are still feeling the effect of the agi-

tation done last campaign. Queries con-tinue to come in asking about the Party, tinue to come in asking about the Party, the Alliance and the literature of the movement. Last week an officer in a pure and simple union sent in ten mames of members of the union who subscribed for The Monthly People. "We don't know anything about Socialism," he wrote, "but we wish to learn." Just think of it, union men knowing nothing of Socialism! Truly a telling indictment against the kind of economic organization to which they pin their faith.

REMEMBER

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

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MOANUAE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

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Clinton avenue, South.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87
Union street. SAN ANTONIO. TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.

207 Matagorda street.

SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll,
832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhl-BAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42

Bloorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2.219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street

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Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue-Brooklyn.

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

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrs-craft, 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.

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., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North The People agent, L. C. Holler, street. The People agent, 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, \$ L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MINED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345,

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading 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 Hotan's Hall, 255 South Halsted street, corner of Harrison street. Public lectures every Sunday, Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Bou-Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue.
SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets

second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. in Union hall, 118 North Figumont street.
All are welcome. Discussion invited.
SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. J.
- P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear
Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m.
Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif-

SALEM, MASS .- John White, American House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel-son, 1.642 Major avenue. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH.-William H. Walker, 903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620

Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MASS .- A. Quarastrom

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.
SPIRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler,
141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14,
Myers Block.

Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street. TACOMA. WASH.—W. J. Hoag, 5681 Alder street.

Alder street.

TORONTO. ONT. CANADA.—Charles
Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Jussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny. UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, 23 Niagara

VANCOUVER, B. C.-Albert Surges.

235 1-2 Princess street.

WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson. 80 N. Elm street. WATERVLIET, N. Y.-W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.

WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell. WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Tenmant Fortine, 65 Kate street. WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Nellson, 35 Garfield avenue. WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street.

Were field street.

Yeller N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 8.

Palleade avenue. 9 /

J. J. Kinneally..... 11th and 13th A. D.'s.....

Richard Hass.....

Charles Singer

Adam Moren....

Section Troy. S. L. P.....

Boland

F. Herzog.....

J. D. Crowley

W. S. Patterson

Emanuel Hauls.....

J. Goward.....

John Herzog.....

B. Reinstein.....

Charles Lauer

George Willrich.....

J. Fronkowiak

W. J. Rohloff

William Odenwald.....

John Odenwald.....

O. B. Leub.....

Charles Zolot

A. J. Baudals....

Peter 'Jacobsen

Eugene Fisher.....

Gus Delz....

C. F. Ebert....

H. K..... Section Monroe Co., S. L. P.....

Hertzog.....

D. Crowley

J. T. Crowley.
W. S. Patterson.
Emanuel Hauk.

J. Goward......

Charles Glick

B. Reinstein

William Zoeliz.....

James W. Sharpe.....

V. W. Smith...... 25.00

Patrick E. De Lee...... 35.00

Sections are urged to send in their votes on mileage fund matter as early as possible, as the date of closing the vote,

Adjournment followed. Emil Mueller, Secretary.

SECTION CHICAGO, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

To the Sections of Illinois, Greetings :

January 1, 1903, is drawing near.

Raepshlaeger, Jr..... 1.00

J. J. Murphy.....

Richard Haas.....

Peekskill-

Yonkers-

New York-

Brook!un-

PAID.
Previously acknowledged.....\$ 8.75

Brooklyn-

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

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

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The last regular meeting of The Dally sople Auxiliary League, an organization hat has set itself the aim to raise by volantary contributions the means to pay off the debt on the plant of the party press, was held on Wednesday, December 10, 2-6 New Reade treet. S. Winawer was elected chairman. wo new enrollments were reported, namely, Section Winnipeg, Canada, and the Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York.

The financial secretary reported receipts since last meeting as follows:

Herman Mittelberg, N. Y. C. . . . \$ 2.00
John J. Murphy, N. Y. C. 10.00 John Plamondon, N. Y. C..... Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. C.

F. Brauckman, N. Y. C.

Rohemian Branch, N. Y. 8th and 12th A. D.'s, N. Y...... 11th and 13th A. D.'s, N. Y..... 14th A. D., N. Y...... * 2.00 H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J... De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y..... etlon Schenectady, N. Y..... ction Rockville, Conn...... ection Richmond, Va....ection St. Louis, Mo....ection Winnipeg, Canada...ection Winnipeg, Canada

Grand total\$2050.18

ection New Haven, Conn......

In view of the fact that the next regular vas, upon motion, decided to meet on Vednesday, December 17, at 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reads street, of which mem e take notice and make an effort to

general discussion then ensued as to to be taken to increase the member-of the league and committees were ap-ed to visit members and sympathizers. hoth with a view to secure new enrollments, as well as urge prompter payment of pledges made. The financial secretary was in-structed to go over the ledger and issue delinquency notices to all members in ar-

ty sections who have enrolled thus party sections who have enrolled it is comparatively small and that more corress could have been made had they ken hold. Sections and Alliance locals usiness meeting, cast up what they can o and try to make up that \$1 per week for fty weeks by small weekly collections mong their members. A general effort ade along this line would soon bring the embership of the league up to the number required and put the party press in a position not only to meet payments on the plant when due, but to devote some means to building up in various directions.

tecording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COM-

MITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on December 8, 1902. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meet-

The report of the financial secretary for evember, 1902, was received, as follows:

mrade Carroll sent a report on his

raising of \$425 by the New York State.
Executive Committee to liquidate the indebtedness on The Daily People plant, made
its report, which was received, as follows:

PLEDGED.

haul out, leaving not a stick of property or a cent behind. Each alike has then on the money stolen from the Socialist Labor Party, set up another party, claiming the party's name. And each has nominated a bogus ticket, which we have been compelled to fight at the next election. This is just the position we are in at the present time. Seventy-five per cent. of the vote of the State is located in Chicago.

Comrades, our fight is your fight, we need money to hire lawyers to fight the bogus ticket. To whip them in Chicago this spring will settle the matter. On the other hand, should they win, because of our financial inability to put up a good fight, it will mean another contest at Springfield in 1904. It will cost \$150 to \$200 to whip them and get our ticket on the ballot. About \$50 of this is pledged, for the rest we are obliged to call on the sections to help us. We must have whatever you can manage to send us not later than March 1. Kindly send all money to the State Secretary, Comrade Will W. Cox. P. O. Collinsville, Ill., who will remit to Section Chicago. sly acknowledged\$114.75 tes Zolet 2.00 C. Barger 1.00

The Wageworker

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, FARM FACTORY, OFFICE, STORE AND MINE. FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. PUBLISHED BY SECTION DETROIT, S. L. P.

334 Arndt Street Detroit, Mich.

Eugene Fisher..... 5.00 MINUTES OF CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

MEETING.

Meeting of State Committee called to 1.07 order at 8.15 p. m., in S. L. P. hall, Hartford, Conn., December 5, 1902, L. Newhouse in the chair. At roll call, absent L. Fisher, J. Brewer. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Correspondence: From Patrick, New Britain, declining to canvass for State party sympathizers in Norwich. From Moosup enclosing \$1 for ballots, also statement concerning tickets and other matters of interest. From Rockville ordering due stamps and suggesting ways and means of agitation. From National Executive Committee concerning ways and means of agitation raising funds, Daily People, etc.

Treasurer's report for November:

to write to sections regarding the Washington State Committee's proposition for raising funds to be applied to cancelling debt on Daily People plant. Carried. Motion that secretary be instructed to communicate with a party for canvassing party press and literature. Carried.

C. F. Roberts, Recording Secretary.

GRAND FAIR. 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. Vikstrom, 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 Rug. gle 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. Hanson, 141 Chestnut street, Evere.t; Miss Agnes Olson, 497 Beacon street, Back Bay; J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, West End; Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chapman street, Charleston; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridge; Miss 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-

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.

Dyer Enger.

Recording Secretary. 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass. CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold n 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 21 .- Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger. December 28 .- Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

MEETING OF SECTION LYNN. A meeting of Section Lynn, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, December 21, at 11 a. m. sharp, at the headquarters, 26 Monroe

Besides the election of officers for the come before the meeting. All members are

urged to attend.

John W. Ryan, Organizer.

Minister Answered in Milwaukee.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The
Young Men's Socialist Club held an agitation meeting on Friday, December 5, at Bohemian Turner Hall, Comrade F. Wilke

being the speaker.

His talk was a criticism of a lecture on "Socialism" recently delivered here by the Rev. Titsworth. Wilke showed up the skypilot's false exposition of what socialism was in a masterly manner, thoroughly analyzing the clergyman's language.

larger attendance and it is hoped that the nembers and sympathizers of the S. L. P. will do all in their power to get their friends and shopmates at the lectures that will be held hereafter. H. B. н. в. Milwaukee, Wis., December 9.

SPECIAL FUND. As per circular letter September 3, 1901:
Previously acknowledged \$6797.41
Branch Union Hill, N. J. 9.00 Branch Troy, N. Y...... Total.....\$6807.96

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP heaben used or over SILTY YEARS ye MILLIONS SOOTHING SYRUP heaben used or over SILTY YEARS ye MILLIONS IN GOTHER HEAD OF THE STANDARD OF THE STAN

REMEMBER Mezle"

White Men Who Marry Alaskan Women-How They Come to do It, With the Results.

Is the brown-hued squaw more attractive to the white man than her white sis-

That is a question one may be entitled to ask after having observed the matri-monial "market" in Alaska. For nearly every available squaw of marriageable age in Alaska, ave, even those of an age which it would be indiscreet to mention, have been claimed as brides by the white man. In fact, so precious an acquisition is the dusky bride that in some places where the squaw supply is unequal to the demand there is an intense rivalry, leading up to strifes, which must be settled with the fist. And to the victor belongs the spoils. However unpleasant this fact may be to the Caucasian fair sex, our white women cannot but realize what an exquisite compliment it is to "Das Ewig Weibliche." At the same time we feel that it is a sweet and just revenge for the stubborn refusal of the cold, white beauties to say "Yes" at certain critical when confused young men moments, prostrate themselves at their feet, begging to be enchained in blissful slavery

The gold hunter who has been awak ened from his dreams and become disil lusioned, who has abandoned all hope of becoming a millionaire, yes, even the hope of being able to raise to take him back in presentable shape to Maine, New York or some other place which he calls his home, appears most easily to fall a victim to the coquetry and the wiles of the brown beauties. He recalls to his mind the hopeless grind in the mill and the shop, the numerous times he was "counting the ties" in search of a job; he pictures to himself the difficulties he will have to contend with if he returns to "civilization," which he is practically a stranger after a few years in Alaska, and he writes for the last time, perhaps, to his mother or sisters and brothers that he will not leave

Thereupon he selects some cozy nook in a cove along the coast, protected from the winds, and with a good beach for hauling up and launching boats. Then he cuts with his own hands and without paying for it, logs for his hut, and in a few weeks he is comfortably established, ofter Alaska fashion, in a one or two room cottage. He catches salmon, cod and halibut and other fish with an insignificant expenditure of time; if he a good shot and has good buck he kills enough geese or spruce hens in an afternoon to last him for a week. Some flour and bacon are other important items of his necessaries, for which he carns the money occasionally by selling his labor power to some employer. Or he acquires a few pairs of blue foxes, whose skins are so valuable, and starts a "fox ranch" on some little island. And he is about as "free" and "independent" as any poor him: but what with the fish and the game and the rent-free cottage, he finds little difficulty in procuring the necessar-

By this time he begins to feel that yearning for somebody on whom to be-stow the tender affections of his manly heart. He casts about in his mind and there is a faint remembrance of a pair of eyes which used to set his heart beating at a more rapid pace when he was mind the farewell kiss he pressed on two soft, red lips when he started out to find the gold with which he was soon to return and make her happy. But, alas, the years have slipped by; his hair is promises to is probably married and anyow she would not care to share his life

with him here in a savage land. So he sighs, puts his ready cash in his pocket and sets sail for the native village, where the squaws are for sale. the Indian squaw, with her reddish. he steers for the Indian village; if the brown and more symmetrical face of the Alent squaw appeals more to his sense ry him to their abode. He looks over the umber of squaws who have "come out" that year, and finds that he has not many to choose from. They are all more or less engaged, and he may have to resort of strategy, or even to his fists, before he has cleared the field of rivals who have the same intentions as he, but are not yet ready for business. question is easily enough settled with the squaw herself, for it is every squaw's ambition to become the life companion of a white man. It means to her more fine "store close," to cite Artemus Ward; it means more to eat and less beating.

More difficult it is to gain the consent of her parents or guardians. Still this is only a question of "how much." After a lengthy bargaining our man carries off his bride for a sum of from \$30 to \$100, depending on her age, her attractiveness and her canabilities as a housewife, but also upon the brisk demand for marriageable squaws. Young (grass) widows are said to command the highest price on acount of their manifold experience. As a rule the squaw demands, for her own protection, that the bargain be sealed by a ceremony performed by the Russian priest of the Greek orthodox hurch, of which the squaw is a more or less devout adherent. A feast is spread for the relatives and the other squaw men, and if anybody goes away sober it is his or her own fault. And the two

Having settled down with his squaw in his home, our man is called an "Alas-ka stiff," which means a permanent resi-dent of Alaska. His home is soon brightened by the arrival of chubby and healthy descendants, which grow up in perfect liberty and ignorance, happy, bashful and mischievous and sometimes wonderfully pretty, having a complexion a la creole. Some of them who have a prosperous papa are sent to Indian schools in the States, for squawmen cu-joy the privileges of fullblooded natives

The squaw soon enough learns to keep herself and the house tolerably clean; begins to appreciate neat garments, learns from her lord how to cook the simple food, to suit his palate, and be comes to him a useful helpmate as well as an object of love. She is intensely icalous, and if she can prevent it she will not let her husband go near a white woman. As a rule, she makes him a true

Once a squawman in these parts had made up his mind to suspend family life for an indefinite time, and went on board a steamer ready to leave for the States, but he made a "botch" of it. When the whistle blew, his squaw appeared on the wharf with her husband's rifle in hand. and the miscreaut found himself suddenly looking at close range in the business end of a 45-70 Winchester. a map in Alaska finds himself in this position he knows it is not going to be a case of "did not know it was loaded;" he knows it means business. quently our man marched meekly back over the gangplank, his better half stalking behind him with her rifle ready for action and explaining certain matters to him in her native tongue, which sounded en fishbones that had accumulated in her

So they went back to their home, heartily applauded by the passengers of the steamer. For all that is known the couple have lived happy ever since.

Although demanding unquestionable fidelity from their husbands, the squaws themselves apply a different standard of morals to their own actions. It is unanimously aserted by squawmen that their wives can be implicitly relied on only when they hold them with both hands within two feet in front of them. But that may be an exaggeration. Still it cannot be denied that whiskey opens the way to their hearts for almost anybody.

At best, this kind of familyq life can of course be considered only as a poor substitute for the real thing. The blight of capitalism extends to the farthest cor ners of the earth. It builds up "she towns" in the manufacturing districts in the East, with seven women to one man, while Alaska has, perhaps, twenty-five men to one woman, thus making family life impossible. And it makes the prospects in the States so gloomy for a workingman that he cares not to return, when once well out of them, preferring the uncongenial company of squalid, igporant, venal sounws to attempting to realize the happiest dreams of his youth at the side of a woman of his own race.

JOHN SANDGREN. Camp Rocky Point, Prince William Sound, Alaska, September 1902.

Hitting The Small Druggists Hard. To The Daily and Weekly People-The cockreach druggist, clamoring for protection, formed the National Retail Druggists' Association and tried, by combining with jobbers and manufacturers to save the neck of the retail drug vender and prevent department stores and aggressive cutters from obtaining goods.

The jobers and manufacturers consented with a wink in their eye and the department stores kept selling drugs at reduced rates and so did the aggressive cutter; in fact, the manufacturers and cutters formed a corporation to control the drug business. Of this corporation the "Practical Drug-"This combination is, how ever, much stronger than generally supposed and when the right time comes, will surprise the members of the triple drug

On top of this comes the news that New York State Board of Pharmacy has taken chemistry out of the examinations. This will reduce the pharmacist to the level of the grocery clerk and it is done for the purpose of stocking the labor market with drug clerks to give the corporations a chance to hire them cheaply. C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., December 9.

The rebellion of the members of L. A 300, K. of L. composed of window glass workers, against the order of their president, Simon Burns, removing the limit on n man's work is worthy of notice. L. A. 300 has long been known as favoring the capitalist scheme of giving labor unions stock and representation on the board of directors of corporations, on the ground that the "mutual interests of capital and labor" would be thereby promoted. It owns stock (the Glass Trust) and is represented on the board of directors by Burns, who is known as the first advocate of the scheme among the glass workers. Under this "joint stock ownership" and "labor and capital directorate," the glass workers have been used in the interests of the American Window Glass Company. Their members have been manipulated to the disadvantage of the independent window glass makers and possibly themselves; for the rebellion against Burns' order removing the limit seems so complete as to disclose an absolute disapproval of his policy. No matter whether this is so or not, the rebellion must be regarded as evidence of the failure to blur the conflict of class interests under capitalism by fraudulent schemes of stock wnership and industrial control. The rebellion must also be regarded as evidence to support the Socialist charge that the modern intensification of labor is promoted by labor fakirs like Burns in the interest of the capitalist class.

John Rockefeller, Jr. ought to take a few pointers from his old man. Just as the old gent restricts the output of oll suppress the utterances of his middle-aged bewhiskered Sunday-school scholars whenever they are of a damaging character. When this is done, Roosevelt may rest assured that odious comparisons between bimself and Pontius Pilate will not fill newspaper columns.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times. **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

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

MARION, HED.

ALLIANCE ♥ CIGAR ♥ FACTORY Eckstein Bros. S. T. & L. A.

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Cigars for the Holidays!

Best Present to a Smoker is a Box of Cigars. Take your choice. Price per box of 50.

 Our Jewel, 4 in.
 \$1.25
 Alliance, 4½ in.
 2.50

 Old Judge, 4½ in.
 1.45
 Habanes, 4 in.
 2.75

 My Favorite, 4 in.
 1.70
 El Portos, 4½ in.
 3.00

 Natures Beautles, 4¾ in.
 2.00
 Red Ribbon, 4½ in.
 3.50

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

 Invincibles, 5½ in.
 1.75
 WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

*

& GRAND BALL &

ARRANGED BY

Section Buffalo. S. L. P.

At GERMANIA AMERICAN HALL, CORNER MAIN AND HIGH CHRISTMAS NIGHT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1902, AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION, for Gentleman and Lady, 25 CENTS.

HOLYOKE'S ELECTION

Produces the Usual Bogus "Labor" Candidate and Democratic Stool-Piegon.

Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 9.—Although the Holyoke city election, which closed yesterday, was a sham battle of cap-italism from start to finish, it contained a new element in so far as organized labor was dragged into it as a special feature of the campaign. The Demo-cratic party, owing to its warring elements within the party, had been un-able to secure a candidate for mayor; therefore, the Central Labor Union controlled by labor fakirs, came forward and in an obliging manner constituted itself a "Workingman's Political Club," and nominated one of its leaders, Laward F. Dowd, president of the bricklayers' union for mayor. The Democratic city committee indorsed Edward Dowd, and he went upon the ballot as the candidate of the Democratic party.

The campaign in the name of Labor has been a sickening one. Labor lead ers from Springfield, Boston, Worcester and other places were brought here to speak for the Holyoke "champion labor," and to boost him into rayorality office. Among the shining lights was the newly elected labor mayor of Derby, Conn.; and a wonderful freak is he. He advocated free text books for our schools, which we have had for twenty years or more. He also advocated high wages and low hours for our city employees, when we already have the eight hour per day and two dollars minimum wages for city employes, while in Derby, it is said by a local paper, the wages are \$1.25 for ten hours per day.

This move on the part of the Central Labor Union to indorse the Democratic candidate for mayor resulted in driving the unions to the other extreme and one of them, the carpenters union indorsed the Republican nominee, and also voted to withdraw from the Central Labor Union. There is much more trouble brewing, as the expense of the campaign is to be assessed upon the various unions.

The "socialists," who went upon the bullot as "Socialist Citizen" this-time. spent much money to get a big vote, but, alas, it was not to be. Their may ality candidate, Buckland, got 137 votes.

Our own party made no fight, and did not spend one cent and still got 89 votes for the head of the ticket. In ward three, which has been a So-cialist Labor Party stronghold, and which elected an alderman four years ago, and upon which the "socialists' concentrated their efforts to oust the Socialist Labor Party, the vote for "socialist" and 28 for the Socialist
Labor Party. For aldermen at large the S. L. P. vote has run as high as 1,400 and has averaged 600. This year the highest for the bogus "socialists" has been 196, while our own candidate received 156. Comrade Max H. Tiedemann, for city treasurer, received 681 votes, but we lay no stress upon it for the reason that he had only one opponent for that office. Taking it all in all we upheld the banner of the S.L.P. against all comers, and shall do it again.

The Springfield Union of last Sunday publishes an interview with Buckland in which he intimates a new political organization for next year. An even-ing paper states that the "Workingmen's Political Club" is to remain permanent organization. Taking these items and certain rumors into con-sideration it appears most likely that "Socialist Citizens" will change their name by fusing and confusing with the new labor union elements, and a la union labor party of New York, a. d., 1887, repeat a bi history.

A Correction.

To The Daily and Weekly People-The vote that appeared The People as the re-turns of the State of Missouri is only the rote of the city of St. Louis. Will forward St. Louis, Mo. December 9. State vote shortly.

Holiday Books

Popular Empire Edition

Bound in handsome maroon cloth, highly polished back, gilt top. Price, 45c. postage prepaid.

Adam Bede. George Ellot. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. O. W. Holmes. Aesop's Fables. Albambra, The. Washington Irving.

Anderson's Fairy Tales.
Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Browning's Poetical Works. Elizabeth R. Browning. Bondman, The. Hall Caine.

Browning's c'oetical Works. R. Browning.
Black Beauty. Anna Sewell.
Burns' Poetical Works.
Byron's Poetical Works. Children of the Abbey. Regina M.

Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell. David Copperfield, Charles Dickena Deemster, The. Hall Caine. Deerslayer, The. J. Fenimore Cooper, Deerslayer, The. J. Fenimore Coop Dickens' Child History of England. Donovan. Edna Lyall. Don Quixote De La Mancha. Cervantes. East Lynne. Mrs. Henry Wood. Familiar Quotations. First Violin, The. Jessie Fothergill. Gems From The Poets. Chaucer

Tennyson.
Goldsmith's l'octical Works.
Grimm's Fair Tales.
Culliver's Travels. Dean Swift.
Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.
Hardy Norseman. Edna Lyall. Harry Lorrequer. Charles Lever.

Hypatia. Charles Kingsley.
Ingelow's Poetical Works.
In The Golden Days. Edna Lyall.
Irving's Sketch Book. Washington

Irving. Ivanhoe, Walter Scott. Jane Eyre. Charlotte Bronte.
John Hallfax. Miss Mulock.
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