Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how four they

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

PRICE TWO CENTS

VOL. XII. NO. 39.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1902.

THE REPORT OF L. A. 345

To The Seventh Annual Convention of The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, Hartford, Conn., W. L. Brower, General Secretary.

Being separated from the seat of your convention by many thousands of miles, and possessing neither railroad passes nor anything else that a self-respecting burglar would consider worth while, A. 345 is again unable to send a delegate to the S. T. & L. A. Convention, which we very much regret. Nevertheless, the Local considers is

proper that our comrades of the East should hear from the class conscious proletarian army on this occasion, and we beg leave to submit this, our report. In order to give our comrades an idea of the conditions which here confront us, and of the material from which a proletarian movement has to be built up in California, we wish to go somewhat into

California is the pet child of nature eternal summer climate leaves nothing more to be desired, and its scenery is grand beyond description. Its fields are more fertile than the famous black earth of Russia, producing a vegetation of freakish proportions. In its forests are found trees as thick and as high as many a "skyseraner" in Mauhattan. Its my a "skyscraper" in Manhattan. Its untain ranges contain incalculable neral wealth and are covered with the est pastures, where millions of cattle ae. Its rivers and streams flow over den beds and abound with trout. Its dens are beautiful with flowers, more varied, more luxurious, more ravaging in spiendor than was ever imagined by the haschich-laden brains of authors of Arabian tales. Grapes and wine from vineyards are coveted luxuries on the less of our masters throughout the rid. Its orchards, covering thousands on thousands of acres, disgarge trainthousands of acres, disgarge trains of cherries, prunes, peaches, is, or cherries, prunes, peaches, is, oranges, figs, almonds, walnuts, is. In fact, everything that man to cultivate, the soil of California may with almost oppressive bounty, clear for a hundred times its present listion of 1,500,000, a population ared over an area almost exactly are such to be reveiling in superdance! Surely we ought to be ty, in so far as material well being fundamental condition for happi-Aber nit!

However, this statement, which in the first hand applies to the working class, is not apt to surprise men to whom the capitalist system is an open book. The impression we wish to convey is that California is pre-eminently a State of natural resources, and an agricultural country rather than an industrial. Its soil is mominally owned by a large class of small ranchers, sagging under the burden of mortgages, bled to the safety limit by the railroad princes, and at the mercy of the commercial combinations which market the product. This wretched class of farmers, in order to keep from ass of farmers, in order to keep from ng into the ranks of the agricultural riat, exploit their "hands" to a which puts them on the Chinese gree which puts them on the Chinese rel of living. In fact, a large part of a workers are Chinese and Japanese, riculture thus carried on, on a small lie, with the usual incompetency, anchy, and wastefulness of small bourous production, results in the most abt slavery of the real toilers, while the tof the land goes is part to the il owners of the land, the mortgage-ding capitalist class, in part to the ners of the means of distribution, the washouses, the ships, the railroads, and muses, the ships, the railroads, and musercial enginery. While this would be plainly visible to every ontinued existence of an ane-of go-betweens, the class of blurs the class contrast and argicultural proletariat in nce of their true condition, morance of their true condition, as this large class almost inac-to Socialist teaching. They are ging to the hope of, some day, mysterious way, becoming the me mysterious way, becoming the rs of their own "home," or of a mine, or of a corner lot. But here, where, the progress of capitalism, as agriculture more and more dustry with all the character-ordern capitalist production, is demarcating the class lines aly. The bounus farm is up over the horizon. What ap-agriculture also applies to the of cattle. There are already grounds as large as an average formen principality, owned by

e individuals,
e mining and lumber industries are
in importance, but neither of them
as yet, taken as a whole, attained
velopment which would place them
par with the consolidated interest
to same branches in the East and

cast when mayigation is still large-a hands of small industrial ship-only the trans-Pacific lines being of any magnitude. try, the shipbuilding

me of an up-to-date a. The Union Iron te shipbuilding trust, ts, a part of the shipbuild ops upward of 2,000 men.

not yet emancipated itself from middle

When Horace Greely said: "Go west, young man; go west," he probably had this fact in view. As the opportunities for successful competition with giant capital in the East narrowed down to a minimum for "the small man," they came West, and still continue to come, causing periodical building booms in the cities where they have out their shingles, new hopes, or to which they retire in involuntary, modest obscurity on the ruins of what was once a fortune in the East.

This latter element have whole towns to themselves in the southern part of "our

The elements which constitute the population of California are then:

 A haudful of very wealthy men.
 A swarm of professional and quasiprofessional men and women. In fact, California seems to be a haven for frauds and fakirs.

3. An exceedingly numerous class of nerchants, small manufacturers, petty shopkeepers, and small tradesmer 4. A large class of ranchers, hanging on for their dear life to the fence which

separates them from the proletariat.

5. A large class of transient agricultural laborers, working for a Chinese wage, or less, in the season, and between times hunted like wild animals, with a price set on their heads, rounded up, and put in the chain gang to work on the high road. These chaingangs of "tramps" are a familiar sight in the southern part of California, where the marshals get the bounty on "tramps" as salary. (Three cheers for the ingenuity

of taxpayers!)

6. A considerable number of crafts men of the building trades, periodically afflicted with prosperity and paying for homes on the installment plan.

7. A few thousand of modern industrial proletarians.

From this classification our compades will be able to understand in what man

will be able to understand in what man-ner and under what conditions Colifor-nicus are making their living.

And, as we Socialists so well know, the conditions under which people make their living are truly reflected in their social conditions and in their mode of thinking.

thinking.

Having, as we believe, plainly cemonstrated that these conditions are distinctly middle class, we will have little difficulty in convincing you that Californians of all classes have their heads full of middle class ideas ideas were their heads full of middle class ideals, such as "smashing the trusts," "California for the Cali-fornians," "just taxation," etc. The workers, always borrowing their ideals from the middle class, chime in lustily,

imagining that they have identical in terests. They have not yet run their nose up against the Gibraltar of modern If we deign to honor the American Federation of Labor with the name of social institution, we also find that it truly reflects the industrial and commercial cockroach stage of California. Pure

and simple trade unionism, the spot stage of infancy, has in this State attained a growth in num-bers, possible only when it is confronted with the comparatively helpless small bourgeois, in desperate competition with his fellow six penny labor skinners. The workers in every conceivable kind of employment, down to the newsboys and the matchboys, have been organized; and these organizations are quite successful in cornering the jobs for their member-ship, leaving the other workers out in the cold! So auxious are they to prethe cold! So auxious are they to pre-serve the monoply of working themselves to death for "a fair day's pay" that some unions have raised the initiation fee to a height which makes it, to say the least, difficult to share in their imagined prosperity. The hodcarriers have an in-itiation fee of \$30, while the marine firemen consider their jobs so preciou that they have to charge \$50 for a lowing a fellow slave to burn out his life-force in the stoke hole. While the pure and simple unions have

thus met with some success in monopolizing for their membership the chances of being exploited by the small employers. they have even here demonstrated their inability to accomplish even that much when they have to deal with concerns which are of any account in the capitalist world. The trans-Pacific steamthip lines ignore the good union men, and the complete failure of the strike in the Union Iron Works is recent history. In this establishment the union men went back to work with the blessings of the Civic Federation, "pending a settlerederation, "pending a settle-And it is almost unnecessary to state that the settlement is still "pend-

ing."

The apparent triumph of pure and simple trade unionism in San Francisco, where the triumph may be said to be nearly complete, climaxed by the election of the notorious "labor mayor" and some of the notorious "labor mayor" and the notorious "labor mayor" and the notorious "labor other equally good union men, to po-litical office, has entirely turned the heads of the workingmen. What great things 2,000 men.

terms are, of course, to of the workingmen. What great things they are going to accomplish they probably do not know themselves, their his stail then a cair day's work." When the reaction a cair day's work." When the reaction sets in they will surely be the most class State in interval that it should large any storing to form a nucleus for a castern half of the men in the country.

As to Socialism in California, it is nothing but natural that it should large ment.

Lack of immediate, howling success can not discourage men who are sure then

Socialism, as represented by the "Socialist" party, which is neither a party nor Socialist. In its race for a large vote and in its logrolling with the other capitalist parties, this party in California partially fused with the Union Labor party, which in its turn also had par-tially fused with the Democratic party. Before the election the "socialists" dis-played signs in the street announcing the joint nominee of the "socialist" and the Union Labor party for governor, thus openly acknowledging the truth of this

Laboring, as our eastern comrades are, under conditions of capitalism which are, so to say, of the latest fashion, you are apt to be puzzled by the doings of Calirnians. But if we are willing to admit that men are primarily the product of the conditions immediately surrounding them, and more so, in proportion as they are lacking in knowledge and unable to grasp the national and international character of the proletarian movement and knowing that those conditions ar of a middle class character, we should easily comprehend that men who have the strings on their bread and butter controlled by a petit bourgeois system will be more in sympathy with bourgeois socialism. The taint of corruption which all contact with the bourgeois is bound to engender, will serve as an explanation to the queer antics of a kan-garbo character, past, present, and fu-ture, of the California "socialists" both inside and outside the S. L. P.

In imparting this information, we hope to have also made it clear to our com-rades what kind of material we here have to work upon, as well as to have enabled you to judge with more accuracy, what can reasonably be expected of those who fight the battle of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. in this

L. A. 345 has taken upon itself to stand as a true representative of the modern, revolutionary proletarian movement as expressed in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and its political ex-

pression, the Socialist Labor Party.

Profiting by past experience, and entertaining no hopes of immediately gathring under our banner the main body workingmen, we are selecting our material with minute scrupulousness; al-ways having in view that only a compact organization, conscious of, and working for a common aim, can survive a tempest, we are careful not to admit people o' whom we are not sure that they unqualifiedly endorse our aims, methods and tactics. This will partially account for the fact that our number has remained stationary, the number of new consider, being just sufficient to com-pensate for the members which we have weeded out and those who found it com-fortable to resign from our somewhat trenuous companionship.

But other factors have been standing in our way also. The at first passive hostility of the local contingent of "twen-tieth century socialists" and "logical centrists," in conjunction with a couple of conspicuous lights, which have now thrown off the mask in advance of their friends, soon gave room to active ob-struction, calumny and denunciation. And, vested as they are, with official pres tige, they have been able to somewhat impede our progress. Add to this that L. A. 345 almost exclusively consists of overalls men who often have to leave town for some place where they can sell their labor power you will understand that we have been at quite a disadvan-tage in grappling with an untoward sit-

Occasionally our speakers have been jailed and lately the interference of the police has been renewed. Not being on the lookout for notoriety or martyrdom, and having no money wherewith to pay for court proceedings we have found it advisable to cede the glory and the ex-pense of establishing the right to a cer-tain favorable street corner, to those who are looking for advertisement and are willing to pay for it.

the amount of literature we have posed of, we find that we have sold, dur-ing the year, 1,000 and some odd pamph-lets, and also twenty-five Sunday Daily People and twenty-five Weekly People each week. Through the Local have each week. Through the Local have been sent in 105 subscriptions to the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People and about a dozen subscriptions to the party

organs in foreign languages.

Throughout the year we have held one street meeting every week, weather per-mitting, and our weekly discussions un-der the head of "Labor Question" in the as regular indoor propaganda meetings. Since the beginning of November we have also held hall meetings every Sunday night in Pythian Castle, a po forum in this burg, making in all three meetings a week. And it is our purpose to carry on the work of propaganda this scale during the coming year.

Realizing that only hard work and indomitable energy will enable us to defend the banner of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. in California we work without freakish enthusiasm, but with logged persistency. We know that 'every evil tendency will run its course, that the time is fast approaching, when pure and simple trade unionism, whether in the economic or political field shall come to a standstill, when bourgeois socialism shall have come to the end of its rope. We know that after the workers have vainly allowed themselves to be duped by alluring reform schemes, they will finally wake up to the realization of the fact that the road to emancipation goes through the gates, opened by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and

TROY UNIONISM

Disports Itself in a Manner That Adds to the Gayety of the Nations-Casey, the Strenuous Owl.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 17,-The Cigarmakers' Union here is in a turmoil over the action of the immortal thirty-one heroes who were fined for refusing to march behind the scab drum corps Labor Day. They had the tementy to investigate

the conduct of the committee who engaged the music for that occasion and obtained a statement from the local band masters that they could have furnished a union band for that day if asked and that they had no application from the committee to furnish music. Charges are being prepared, it is said against them and their only salvation at present eems to be to "Split the Pot."

The only Mike Muldoon is now both ecretary and treasurer, and, before he assumed these positions they were always filled by two persons; but Mike had them combined, and, at present, he is It in local fakirdom.

"Echo" Richards has been offered the office of secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union. The Echo is mildly protesting that he does not want the job, but, no doubt, will sacrifice himself for the holy cause of younionism if there is anything in it for the present faint "Echo."

At the last meeting of the American Federation of Hell, Tebo Guerin submitted a report on the workers in nearby cities. The report states "there existe a great deal of enthusiasm among the workers, and that from his country they were flocking to the different unions like sheep to a pasture." If this be true, it will certainly be a year of prosperity for the labor fakirs, and the workers who have flocked will find the union pasture has turned to a capitalistic

Quarry.
President McManus (the rising star in the union darkness of the cigarmakers scab drum corps) and Pooh Bah Mul doon, with two delgates from the Coal Handlers' Union have been the past week interviewing the bosses in order to obtain a raise of one dollar a week. The two delegates are honest men and deserve success, and should. I be condemned for the company they keep. The Masons' Union have recently elect-

ed a delegate to the coming national One Casey, otherwise known as the hu-man calliope, because of the strength of his voice and lack of musical tone or ideas, represented the union last year. with the understanding, it is said, that one of his chums was to succeed him this year, but, unfortunately for Casey' friend, an outsider by the name of Judge, announced himself as a candidate. Casey, hearing this, saw Judge for the purpose of having him withdraw, and used th novel argument that Judge was too old to fulfill the streuuous life that a defe-gate was supposed to lead at a national convention, as he was expected to go out with "de gang," visit houses of illrepute, dissipate and indulge in other pleasures that their masters practice; and that any delegate that did not follow this rule was practically without voice or influence in the convention. Judge indignantly refused to withdraw and declared that he possessed all the qualifications to fill the bill better than Casey ever did in the past. The union evidently agreed with him, for, at the eeting to elect the delegates, he de fented Casey's Man Friday by an over-

The Political Action Convention met Sunday and baptized the ambitious youngster, "The Civic Labor League," appointed a committee to find out if herè were any members who had a vote and adjourned. Rumor has it that they are looking for a business man to head this ticket as a candidate for mayor this ticket as a candidate for and the balance of the ticket to be filled by members of the American Federation of Labor. The argument used for this proposed action is that the "dear public" would have more confidence in a "business man" than a federation member and poll more votes of outsiders; but the real reason is believed to be that the fakirs know that it is 'qough" that car ries the day, and that it is better to be with a man who has the "dough" and defeated than to be with the success full caudidate who is broke.

Nebraska still uses the Bible in the public schools, a recent Supreme Court decision against the practice notwith standing. This anarchistic disregard of the judiciary is characteristic of the religious upholders of modern "law and

are on the right road-the road to social revolution.

Trusting that this report will be of me assistance to you in shaping your pinion of the proletarian movement in California, we remain, with the best wishes to the comrades assembled in

Yours fraternally, L. A. 345. Emil J. Kern, San Francisco, Cal., November 18.

REMEMBER Mezle"

Politician's Remedy for Promoting Them Exposed.

"Above all, it behoves our workingmen to realize the economic truth that they create their own wages; and that the only sure way of finally raising them is by an increase in their own efficien-

The above remarkable words were dropped by Mr. Horace Plunkett when those assembled for the recent industrial congress at Cork. They are remarkable, in so far that it is sel-dom the trained political economists of capitalism like Mr. Plunkett admit publicly what he hereby admits.

The statement contains two things, an 'economic truth' in the first portion and an economic fadacy in the second. The truth is, that labor is the source of all wealth, or as Mr. Plunkett puts it to the workers, that they create their own wages. But he did not add that their wages only consist of one-third the total yearly produce of their labor, the other two-thirds going into the pockets of the capitalist class, and being the source from which they draw their existence, and accumulate wealth with which to organize and run further in-dustries. This is actually the reverse of the process as it appears to the average worker. It is quite a common thing to hear the observation "we could not get without the capitalist to establish industries," apparently meaning thereby, that the capitalist is by some mysterious process of nature the originator, possessor of a thing called capital, just as a bee originates and accumulates honey. The real fact the workers modestly shut their eyes to, viz., that before any wealth can be possessed or accumulated by anybody, it must first be produced by labor. When on Saturday an employer pays so much in wages to his employes he is actually in fact giving them a portion of their past week's labor, the remainder going into his pock-et and enabling him to extend his field of operation by exploting more wealth producers. If then, wages are, and it cannot be disputed, merely part of the produce of labor, and if as Mr. Plunkett says, the workers create their own wages, then it is perfectly clear that the capitalist, the non-producing class are not necessary; that in fact the economic and political conditions which allow of their existence are positively larmful, seeing that they absorb two-thirds of the total produce of labor. Capitalist economists like Mr. Plunkett will no doubt hold, that for the proper organization and development of the in-dustries of a nation individual effort and free competition are esential, and

while perhaps admitting some of the

evils produced through private property

in the means of life, will further hold that the capitalist performs the useful function of an organizer or "captain of industry." Is this a satisfactory apology for maintaining existing conditions? In the days of small production when the employer personally conducted his business explanation might have appeared plausible, but now, in the days of the limited company and the trust, it has no basis in fact or reason. All the chief industries of the world are the property of joint stock companies and run by a hired staff of workers, the industry may be in Australia and the owners spread all over the rest of the world, or may be in Africa like the gold mines, and the cwners who draw all the profit living about Park Lane in London. Then as to competition. It used to be a familiar phrase "competition is the life of trade." but the trust combines are proving that the absence of it means bigger profits, and free competition hardly counts to-day as a factor in industrial development. To ave free competition you must have a system of small production. To have a chance in the world's markets you must have a system of large production, be-cause it means cheap production. Then again, that the capitalist is neither useful or necessary is roved by the co-operative movement mainly run by workers not run on the right lines I admit, but still organized and run without the a'd or control of your ordinary capitalist, and what can be done by some workers in this manner can be done by all of the workers acting as the State, and giving their directions through the ballot box.

ment of industries by the workers, to compete with the industries already in ossession of the capitalist class.

Indeed, at the last meeting of the Dublin Trades Conneil when the subject Dubin Trades Council when the sub-was under discussion, I heard a labor alderman in contributing his quota of economic knowledge say, "It will be a economic knowledge say, "It will be a long time before the workers can raise sufficient capital to start one of these What is capital? tal consists of the land and instruments of production, to put it roughly. By what means did the present possessing class come into possession of the things? Simply by means of legalize robbery. They first robbed the land and made it private property, and pri-vate property in other things has grown The robber class were in the saddle of government and made robbery legal. Has the worthy alderman to whom I refer any compunction about taking the stolen soil of Ireland from its present owners. Not at all. As they legislated themselves into possession he desires to legislate them out of it mistake is that he desires to legislate it

Some workingmen, while admitting this proposition, apparently see no way

out of the difficulty but the establish-

ession, and thereby abolishing private property in land.

Why then, in the case of industries

session of a more numerous of into the national pos-

the possession of which by private persons is a national evil, should there be any compunction about adopting the same process? There is no necessity for the workers to establish other industries. The industries that already exist are the produce of their labor, and they have only one thing to do, to vote them selves into possession.

I will now come to the second part of

my quotation from Mr. Plunkett's speech at Cork, viz., "the only sure way

of finally raising wages is by an increase in the workers own efficiency." This is of course a plea for working class interests in technical education. Now I want it to be clearly understood that I am not opposed to any form of education Education will in time develop the working class intellectually, and its effect is being felt gradually in the growth of work-ing class independence of thought. But I do most emphatically deny that this statement of Mr. Plunkett's is true and I regret to say, I can of the opinion that he must know it to be untrue. What is it that will increase the workers' own efficiency? Why of course technical education. How will that increase their wages? If Mr. Plunkett had said that their increased efficiency would increase their employers' profits, I could agree, but to increase their wages never. Wages depend upon neither skill or efficiency in any form. The worker is a mere commodity in the market, just like a hat, a pair of boots, or an umbrella. His wages chiefly depend upon how many of his class there are on the market, and how many there is a demand for. If many are competing for the same job wages will correspondingly go down, if competition is little or none wages will go up, skill and efficiency being the same. In Dublin the wages of a skilled engineer is 34 shillings per week; in South Africa before the war it was about £6, and the cost of living does not ac count for the difference. The very first object of a trade union is to place a limit upon this free and unrestricted sale of labor; and to maintain a standard price by means of a collective bar

What was the origin of technical education? England got the start of the world in manufacturing, American and Continental capitalists saw it was necessary for them to do two things, in order to get level with, or ahead of England. They improved their machinery and set up technical education, to increase the efficiency of their workers. The British capitalists are endeavor-ing to combat this by increasing the efficiency of their workers and workers should remember that increasing their efficiency does not simply mean improv ing their skill alone, but also means speeding them up to working faster, in order that their produce in a given time may be greater than heretofore. may be greater than heretofore. Whatever may be the result of this

struggle the worker stands to gain nothing. He is merely the instrument, the pawn upon the world's chess board with which the masters carry on the struggle. When the whole working class movement is requested to take an all absorbing interest in technical education, it seems to me like expecting the performing lion or bear to take a deep interest in his performance instead of desiring his free-dom. This education will no doubt, be very useful later on when the working class see through the game and themselves in possession of their industries, but meanwhile it is more of pas sive interest than otherwise to them. Technical education will be forced on them by their masters and the general development of conditions, their work lies in the direction of establishing that state wherein the full produce of their labor will come into their posses my opinion the improvement of machinery and the spread of technical educa-tion will do more to break down trade unions than the law of conspiracy, or the Taff Vale decision. It will reduce skilled trades to the level of unskilled and we are only too well aware of the impossibility of maintaining trade union, or in fact any other conditi work

ers want,
But Mr. Plunkett says, increasing their efficiency will increase their wages; and most of the workers take it in. What is far worse, is that leading labor reresentatives swallow it also-or pre-tend to do so.-E. W. Stewart in "The Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ircland.

### LIGHT IS BREAKING.

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

Philadelphia, Dec. 18 .- Mr. Lucien Sanial spoke here yesterday in the Labor Lyceum at Sixth and Brown streets. It's a great pity that the entire Socialist Labor Party of the nation was not present here. It was a love feast between Kangs and Kanglets. He proposed that the "estrange ment" between Kangs and Kanglets should cease, they should come together and unite at the next important election. All the local lights of the Kangaroos were present. Harmony prevailed. Sanial has buried himself completely. The man is dead beyond resurrection. Full details of the meeting will be sent to you as soon as we can write it up. In the meantime—three cheers for the Immortal S. L. P. It is the only organization that sees light when apparently unpenetrable darkness reigns supreme. All the cats are out of the bag now and the Kanglet episode is closed. The merger of interests is consummated. The Kanglets, having been licked and nothing of them remaining but a few soreheaded intellectuals, now "join" the Kangs so as to conceal their fewness.

Causing Universal Comment-History of the Trouble-Capitalists Exultant.

London, Dec. 21 .- Friday's verdict against the Amalgamated Society of Hailroad Servants ordering a strike against the Taff Vale Railway Company in August, 1900, is welcomed by every capitalist in Great Britain. It has changed the whole industrial situ-ation of Great Britain. The defendant society, with its war chest of \$1,250,000 nvested in bonds, is deprived of its power of inducing workmen to break heir contracts and strike no matter what he trouble may be.

The decision is creating universal comnent. The trades unions are disheartened. It is thought they will carry the issue into politics and attempt to over-throw the results of the long litigation.

The Taff Vale railway strike began without notice to the railroad company at midnight on August 19, 1900, when more than 1,200 men men quit work.

The company asserted that the Railway Men's Union maintained the strike by intimidation and picketing, and that the union officials induced the workmen to break their contracts by striking. The jury, without leaving the box, rewill collect \$140,000 from the Railway

Men's Union.
In the earlier stages of this important labor litigation the argument centred on the question whether a union could sue or be sued. The legal members of the House of Lords, sitting as a final court of appeal decided: "A labor union can sue for wrong's committed, for or against as if it were a corporate body.

The railway company then proceeded to try their case against the officials of theunion in an action in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before a jury. The two principal de-fendants were Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary, and James Holmes, ganizing secretary of the Amalgamated

Society of Railway Servants.

The facts which the jury found to be proved as to the conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business included picketing and arrangements for money to induce men who had been hired by the company to withdraw without performing their contrarts.

The verdict is regarded as the most

The verdict is regarded as the most important since the famous case of Allen vs. Flood, when the final court of appeal held "to induce a person not to enter into a contract with another, enter into a contract with another, though such inducement is offered with malicious intent, does not constitute an actionable wrong. It is actionable to procure a breach of an existing con-

ALUM AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Its Use in Baking Powder Claimed to be Injurious to Health.

Dr. Joseph A. Deghuee, Chief Chemist of the Board of Health of this city, in an interview yesterday, referring to the much-used latter-day preservatives, and slum, a substance which, on account of its cheapness, is coming to be used in baking powder, said: "In the first place. I believe that these preservatives and alum are very injurious to nealth. I don't believe there is any doubt on that point. The amount of injury done at any one time may be slight-so slight as to be noticed but little, or perhaps not at all. But 'constant dropping wears a stone.' A very little at a time amounts in the course of months or years to a great deal. The human stomach will stand much abuse, and it may take a long time to seriously injure it; but once it is seriously injured, it may take a correspondingly long time, accompanied by great loss and suffering to restore it to a sound condition, even if this be possible at all. William T. Sedgwick, in his work on the Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health, says: 'The sanitarian needs constantly to be against the neglect of small and seemngly insignificant factors of disease in forms of unfavorable conditions, which, by their prolonged action and cumulative effects may produce great results.'

"In the next place at is impossible, except by means of a chemical analysis, to detect these things in food; therefore people cannot guard against their use s they otherwise might.

"It is known that germs are the seeds of disease, but a person in thoroughly sound health may not be affected by them, while one whose vitality has been owered, whose digestive organs have peen weakened or do not perform their functions properly, is much more likely to contract disease from these same germs, because his vital powers of resist. ance are less; consequently the sickness and deaths which are attributed to typhoid fever, diphtheria, consumption, etc., may be and probably often are in reality chargeable to preservatives and to alum and to other hurtful things which, taken in the food, have injured the stomach and weakened the system.
"And even if it were not known that

these things are injurious, people have a right to know when buying food, what they are getting; and the very least that ought to be done is to compel producers of food products or articles to be used n food to state on the label just the package contains. The manufacturer who boldly does this challenges the whole world of commerce and science and will have the confidence of the pub-

## Industrial Crisis





AN EXPLANATION OF ITS SOURCE AND MECHANISM.

cedented Prosperity," that is being sung by the capitalist press of the are ominous sounds that beoken an approaching storm. That even in the minds of capitalists doubts and misgivings are arising as to the nency of "the boom," is shown by the recent utterances of J. J. Hill, the railway magnate. He thinks that there has been too much speculation and says that a readjustment of busconditions is imperative but just or what will be the outcome he

des not know.

J. J. Hill is acknowledged as one of e great captains of modern industry captains without whom we are told clety would go to the dogs. And at this captain stands as appalled and helpless before the sign of the ap-coaching crisis as the naked savage before the portents of the apng hurricane.

But it is not only the misgivings of Hill that betoken approaching dan-The spectre of uncertainty is overing everywhere. From Russia, ngiand, Germany, South Africa, the hilippines comes word of widespread ss—the number out of work in-ng while starvation and disease alk abroad. In order to divert at-ntion from conditions at home Engiand and Germany are making de-monstrations against Venezuela with tack consent of the United States tich is also in need of some such af-r to distract attention from prob-

Wall street is shivering with anxi-ty. The recent blind confidence is twing way to an equally blind fear and a general collapse may ensue. Just as despite the thunder and light-

ning the storm may pass over, so at this time the crash may not come. The countries mentioned may het come-ting it first." However, when it does reach here the outbreak will be all the more terrible as it will have gath-

While the collective wisdom of the alist class stands aghast at the the Socialist on the other hand knows the source and the mechanism of the industrial crisis and that under ism they are and must continue

This convulsion of the world's mar This convusion of the world's mar-ets arises from overproduction which turn is due to the planlessness of the modern system of production. It ust be remembered that under the upitalist system production is car-ed on not to satisfy the wants of ciety, but for the profit of the few be own the land and the machinery ithout which modern production is Overproduction, in the sense that ore is produced than is needed, may is produced than is needed, may under any system. But when producers produce for the satis-on of their own wants this was an evil but a benefit. In times by it a farmer raised more grain he needed he stored the surplus nat poorer years. At worst it could

goll.
Source of the Crisis,
der the methods of to-day no one
tees for himself, but for sale, and
turn must buy what he needs.
is to-day no plan in production
manufacturer "estimates" the
demand for his goods. In the
stages of production for sale, the
fracturer could know his market,
a was a local one.
this takes on a different aspect
the appearanc of commerce upontage of the world's history. Un-

the appearance of commerce upon stage of the world's history. Until its influence, production for self-assumption is crowded to the rear; individual producers of goods for e, and to a greater extent the deal-are thrown for their support on the sale of their goods, and, ast is most important, upon their ick sale. A delay in the sale of a amodity, and, worse yet, the pre-prison of the sale, now becomes dishis uin. Together with this tion of things, the danger of a

Modern transportation and trans-mission of intelligence extends the market, into which all manufacturers crowd their goods. As soon as there is a great demand for a commodity in any market it flows there until the market is glutted. Prices tumble and if the overstocking is excessive the consequent losses of the merchants may become so heavy that they cannot meet their liabilities and they fail.

In the day of small production the extent and intensity of crises could be but limited. It was not then possible to increase rapidly the total amount of wealth at any one place. Small industry is not capable of any considerable extension; it cannot be extended by the employment of a larger number or workmen. Under ordinary circumstances, it employs all the members It could be extended only by making heavier the burden of toll borne by the worker-lengthening his hours of work, depriving him of holidays, etc.; but in the "good old days" the independent mechanic and farmer, who were not yet crowded by the competition of large production, did not han-ker after this sort of thing; and finally even if they submitted to such imposition, it made little difference to roduction—the productivity of labor was trifling.

This changes with the rise of cap-italist large production. It develops neans that enable commerce to swamp any market; it expands the sepera markets into a world's market, multi-plies the number of the middlemen beween the producer and the consumer, it enables production to respond to every call, and extends and increases

with leaps and bounds. To-day the fact that workmen are wholly subject to the capitalist—that he can, virtually at will, lengthen their hours of work, suspend their Sundays, and eat into their night rest—enables him to increase production at a rapid pace. One single hour of ductivity of labor, an increase of production immensely larger than in the days of manufacture. To-day, the capitalist is in a condition to extend his concern upon short notice. Thanks to credit, capital has been elastic quantity. A brisk trade in-creases confidence, draws money out, and shortness the time requisite for its circulation. But most important of all: capital has permanently at its the unemployed. The capitalist is thus able at any time to expand his establishment, to employ additional workmen, to increase his production rapidly, and to profit to the utmost

by every favorable opportunity.
Under the rule of large production industrial capital steps ever more to the front, and takes control of the capitalist mechanism. But within the circle of capitalist production itself, special branches of industry take the lead, as, for instance, the iron and spinning industries. The moment any of these receives a special im-petus—be it through the opening of new markets in China, or the undertaking of extensive railroad lines-not only does it expand rapidly, but it imparts the impetus it has received

Other capitalists enlarge their establishments, start new ones, increase the consumption of raw and subsidiary naterials new hands are taken on; and simultaneously with all these, rent, profits, and wages go up. The demand increases for all sorts of goods; all increases for all sorts of goods; an sorts of industries begin to feel the industrial prosperity; and this finally becomes general. At such times it looks as if every undertaking must prosper; confidence becomes blind credit grows boundless; whoever ha blind: a share of the increasing profits and rent seeks to turn a portion thereof into capital. Industrial giddiness takes ion of one and all.

to the whole body econo

The Crash Comes.

has increased prodigiously, and the

market has been satisfied. But production does not stop. In the meantime, the disposal of the increased quantity of goods becomes ever more difficult and grows slower; the stores fill up; yet the hurly-burly goes on. Then comes the moment when one of the mercantile establishments must pay for the goods which were received from the manufacturer months before The goods are yet unsold; the creditor has the goods but no money; he cannot meet his obligations, and fails. Next comes the turn of the manufacturer; he also has contracted debts that fell due: as his debtor cannot pay him, he, too, is done for, Thus one bankruptcy follows another; the panic grows general and the crash is

At such times the whole industrial mechanism is shaken to its very center. Misfortune overtakes not the fraudulent concerns alone, but also all those which in ordinary times managed to keep their heads above water. At such seasons, the knocking out of the small farmers, small producers, small dealers, and small capitalists goes rapidly. Nor is it the small affairs alone that are swept overboard; many a big concern goes along. Those among the large capitalists who survive derive a rich booty. During a crisis two important things take place: first, the winding up of the small producers, secondly, the concentration of production in fewer hands, and thereby the promotion of the accumulation of large fortunes.

As few, if any, can tell whether they will survive the crisis, all the horrors of the modern system of production are then experienced in an intensified degree; the uncertainty of a livelihood, want, prostitution, and crime reach at such times alarming proportions. Thousands perish with nunger and cold-wonderful to say, because they have produced too much clothing, food, and other wealth! It is at such seasons that the fact becomes most glaring that the modern productive powers are becoming more and more irreconcilable with the system of production for sale, and that private wnership in the means of production is growing into a greater and greater curse for everybody—ilrst for the class of the propertiless, and then for that of the property-holders themselves.

Trust Does Not Abolish the Crisis. With the increased concentration of wealth into fewer and fewer hands, aided greatly by previous crises, the crisis has ceased to be a "periodical occurrence" in the strict sense in which it was so before. Not long ago, one-quarter of the failures that now occur every year would have created public consternation; to-day, a much nore swollen and ever-swelling register of bankruptcies passes unnoticed by the public.

It is probably owing to this circumstance, to wit, that the phenomenon of the crisis has ceased to be "periodical." that some uncritical, featherbrained political economists have declared the trust would do away with the crisis. This is false.

The regulation of production by large syndicates or trusts presupposes above all things their control of ALL branches of industry and the organi-zation of these upon an international basis in ALL countries over which the capitalist system of production stretches itself. International trusts are difficult to organize, and more dif-ficult to hold together. More than forty years ago, Karl Marx pointed out that not only does competition promote monopoly, but monopoly pro-motes competition.

The larger the profits of a trust, the greater is the danger of an outstand-ing and powerful capitalist setting up a competing concern to pluck some of the profits himself, and, furthermore, the more business prospers, the great-er is the temptation of every member

Rising above the song of "Unpre- | block in the wheels of commerce grows | originally increased demand in the | great; when prices go up, every producer strives to improve the opportunity to his utmost, and to throw upon the market as many goods as possible But this has its limits, and a point is finally reached when the Trust becomes permanent

> The Trust will in most cases fail to beck overproduction, the principal mis sion of the trust is not to check it, but to shift its evil consequences from the shoulders of the capitalists upon those of the workmen and consumers. It is intended to aid the large capitalists in weathering the storm of the crisis; temporarily to restrict production; to discharge workmen, and cut down expenses all along the line, without considerably affecting profits. Within the boundaries of one country, the difficulties that beset the formation and preservation of the trust are very consid erably lessened; the trust can and does flourish there; it is different, however, with an international trust. International Trust Cannot Abolish It.

> But let it be assumed that eventually the leading industries shall have been successfully organized into international trusts, under such strict discipline that they will resist the dissolving effect of good times. were then the result? Competition among capitalists would be removed one side. The more completely competition disappears among the producers in one and the same branch of industry, all the greater becomes the antagonism between them and the producers of other commodities who depend upon the products of the trust. In the measure in which hostilities cease between the producers engaged in the same branch of industry, become bitterer between the producers and the consumers.

It so happens, however, that every producer is also a consumer. The cot-ton mill owner, for instance, is a consumer, apart from his private and personal needs, of cotton, coal, machinery, oil and the other requisites of a cotton mill. In short, complete international trustification would cause the capitalist class to be divided, no longer into senarate individuals, but into hostile lans, who would wage war to the knife against one another.

To-day every single capitalist is eager to produce as much as possible, to throw upon the market all the goods because, other things being equal, the more goods, the more profit: only his estimate of the capacity of the market and his own capacity to enlarge his capital limit the extent to which he will produce. On the other and, when the system of trusts shall have become general we shall not then find a better regulation of production and with that a discontinuance of the crisis, as some whitewashers of our present social order would make us believe; what we shall find is the gen-eral eagerness of each separate trust to produce as little as possible, because the smaller the supply the higher the price. The practice, formerly, and even to-day not infrequently resorted to by merchants, of destroying a portion of their goods when the market is overstocked with the view of securing profitable prices for the rest, would then, in a manner, become general.

It is evident, however, that society could not then continue to exist. If every trust strains for underproduction, all others would strain to force those trusts whose products they need into a state of overproduction. ways of doing this would be many The simplest would be for a trust to retrench its own consumption more than the other trust retrenches production; another way would be to call upon science to supply the want of the article whose production is trustifled and retrenched; still a third would be for the trust concerns whose consumption is thus affected to undertake themselves to produce what they need.

Imagine that the copper mines are strictions imposed by the trust, and to per is thereby reduced, and that price In the midst of all this, production withdraw from it. When prices go are run up. What would be the result?

ness uses up copper, some will close down and await better times; others will go in search of some other metal that may take the place of copper, and still others will themselves purchase copper mines or promote their sales. and thereby free themselves from dependence upon the "copper ring." The end of all this is the bursting of the trust and its bankruptcy, and then we

have another crisis. The trust does not abolish the crisis. The only influence it would have in that direction would be to give the crisis another form-but not a better one Bankruptcies would not be at end; the only difference would be that they would extend their spheres; they would not fall upon the capitalists separately, but upon whole sets of them at once, and with them, of course, ruin the large mass whose existence is dependent upon them. cordingly, the trust cannot do away with the crisis; what, on the contrary, it can do is to bring on such short crises as will be more devastating than anything mankind has yet experi-

enced. Only when that point should have been reached that all trusts are joined into one, and that the whole machinery of production of all capitalist nations is concentrated into one single hand, namely, only when private property in the means of production shall have virtually come to an end, only then could the trust have for its effect the abolition of the crisis. But, contrariwise from a certain stage on in the industrial development, the crisis, either in the "periodical" or present "permanent," or in some other and more aggravated form, is inevitable, so long as private property continues in the means of production. It is simply impossible to remove the shadows cast by private propetry in the instruments of production, and yet to preserve the thing itself.

#### CAPITALISM AND CRIME.

Near a coal yard, situated in South Brooklyn an interesting sight offers itself to the pedestrian. A crowd of ragged boys are watching every wagon that turns into Hamilton street, anxiously striving to obtain a faw pieces of those valuable black diamonds, valuable indeed they are. Equipped with shovels, bags, small pails, they run after every wagon, some trying to climb up at the back, and, in this way, to throw some coal upon the pavement, while others are busy gathering the booty.

This is an instance of the many cases that are to be seen everywhere. Thus the instinct to commit theft and crime is fostered in the little boys who ought to be receiving a proper education and taught to be honest; yet this system of wholesale robbery on the part of capitalism forces society to rob and plunder in self-defence. And when the poverty-stricken poor resort to crime they are instantly lived before the law that the big thieves have made. When the workers restrain from a physical uprising and resort to a strike in order to prevent being robbed by the capitalists, then, again, the upholders of this system, a la Baer, will call upon the powers of state to protect the robbing class while robbing the robbed.

Crime is begun from above and penetrates society to the very bottom, Peculiar it is, though, that these very men who have branded themselves before the entire nation and the world as liars by giving false statement to the coal commissioner will use the most brilliant eloquence to cloak their crime in splendor, while the suffering poor (who do not exist, only around Christmas when the charitable institutions appeal for contributions!) are made to carry entire burden of this robbery.

What could not have been done in case like this if a few congressional candidntes of the Socialist Labor Party were elected, or if the powers of the State were kept by the workingmen and not

Speed the day of the Socialist victory.

# Strictly Hand made TINY SPICY HAVANAS 10.15 & 20 ¢ Packages If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. MAKERS 98th Street and First Avenue, New York

=D R I N K=

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

MOST REFRESHING

MOST INVIGORATING EXCELLENT DRINK

FOR HEADQUARTERS COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA. 

of capitalists or a large community of rate-paying capitalists. The political power must be controlled by the working class and the commodity character of labor-power abolished before municipal ownership will benefit the work-

#### Trade Unionism.

It is necessary for the wage-working to class to organize. Not only must the workers, it is necessary to organize box, but the workers of each trade require to be united in trade organizations.

As the Socialist Labor Party proposes that the industries are to be managed by, and for the benefit of, the workers, it is necessary to organize workers of the different trades in order to carry out the Socialist programme. With that in view the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has The old trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor are based on the following princi-

1. That the material interest of the apitalist class and the wage-working class is identical.

No politics in the union. 3. Fight capital with capital through the boycott and strike, on the economic field only.

There is an aristocracy of labor. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance takes issue with the old trade unions on those points. It claims:

That Capitalists and Wage-Workers have Antagonistic Interests.

The material interests of the capitalist class and the wage-working class are diametrically opposed to each other. That is proven by the existence of a union for the very purpose of defence against the capitalist class. It is not to the interest of the capitalists to increase wages, for thereby profits would be lessened. It is not to the interest of the capitalists to reduce the hours of labor for thereby, too, profits would be lessened. It the interest of capitalis to spend money for sanitary improvements to factories, for thereby, also, profits would be lessened. Nor is it to the interest of the capitalist to provide every mun with work, because it is by means of the unemployed that the remaining workers are kept in subfection. Those who are at work are obedient and energetic in proportion to the unemployed realy to supplant

It is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep labor-power, a commodity, to keep the wage-system in existence to retain private ownership of the means of production. It is to the interest of the wage-workers to free labor-power from being a commodity, to abolish the wage-system, to estab-lish collective ownership of the means of production. The interests of the capitalist class and the wage-working class are therefore antagonistic. 2. Politics in the Union.

We must have strictly working class politics in the union for the same reason that we must have strictly working class economics. Labor-power will remain a commodity, and its possessor will receive only a wage- a bare subsistence—as long as the po-litical parties of capitalism, Liberal or Conservative, control the political powers of the country. As long as representatives of capitalism are elected, as long as the political parties of capitalism are in control, the police, the judiciary, and the militia, the powers of the country, will be used to subdue the wage-workers. Those fakir leaders of the old trade unions, who claim that the interests of capitalists and wage-workers are identical, and who appear on the platform of Liberal resentatives of the capitalist class, yet who cry, "No politics in the Union," to sell is bought by a small corporation are simply labor Judases. They betray

labor to the power that crucifies it. Their reward is an occasional fat po-

3. Capital cannot be fought with Capital by the Working Class. It must use the Ballot.

The money in the treasury of the minon is not capital. The word "capital" is a term used in the science of economics and has a fixed meaning. It means "wealth that is used for the purpose of exploiting the wage-working class." If a capitalist enters a restaurant and buys a meal, it cannot be sensibly said that he is "investing capital." But if he buys a bakery where wage-workers are employed from whose labor he is able to reap a profit, then he "invests capital." The union funds are never large enough to make such an investment, and consequently those funds are not capital. It is impossible for the working class to save a sum large enough to be decently termed "capi-tal." In the United States, where wages are at least as high as in Canada, the working class receives only 17 cents out of every \$1 of wealth that it produces. After house rent is paid, and food and clothing is purchased. how much is left out of which to save? As a rule, nothing. But, out of the 83 cents withheld from the workers, the capitalist class can save more than the entire sum that the workers receive. The working class cannot save capital. They cannot fight capital with capital. They have only too often been starved into submission.

Let us have a union based on the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance that will have a fund and be ready to defend its members and the rights it now possesses but which will, also, at every opportunity, use the ballot-preferring it to the strike.

4. There is no Aristocracy of Labor.

It is true that there are very poorlypaid workers and others more highlypaid-there are skilled workers and unskilled workers. But one kind of work is as necessary as another kind of work, and it is not sensible for any set of workers to say: "We are above you. Your betterment is no concern of ours." You who speak thus must sell your labor-power to capitalists the same as we do. Like us, you are exploited by the capitalists. If labor is robbed of four-fifths of the wealth that it produces, then those who get \$5 are robbed of \$20. But those who get \$20 are robbed of \$80. We are all bound together by the same chain of wage-slavery. Let us all unite to

The essential fact for all the workers to realize is this: robbed of the wealth that it alone produces. It is put in economic terms thus: Labor-power is purchased at its exchange value by the capitalist. But it produces a value that is greater than its exchange-value. The difference between its exchange-value and the value it produces is called surplusvalue. That surplus-value, to-day, is appropriated by the capitalist class. It represents 83 per cent. of the wealth produced by Labor. To prevent the capitalist class from appropriating that surplus-value, the workers must become owners of the means of production.

Now, fellow-workers, if you believe that the measures advocated by any of the other candidates will benefit you, do not vote for the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. The votes of men who believe in, and are ready to support its principles, are the only

REMEMBER M9ZLE"

# MANIFESTO OF THE S. L. P.



TO THE WAGE WORKERS OF TORONTO, CANADA.

exploitation to which they were sub-jected. The capitalist owners of the et candidates sink into insignifi en compared with the social, or lastreet railway fought to continue that blem. In the face of this probit is criminal to talk of changes in That strike demonstrated that the the form of administration or in the method of electing aldermen. What we need to consider is: the measures whereby the wage-working class may interests of capitalists and wage workers are not identical. It was an acute form of a struggle that is uni-versal and continuous in capitalist so-ciety. The struggle is between owners and non-owners, between exploiters and exploited, between capitalists and wage-workers.

es put forward by capital- | railway rebelled against the extreme

to benefited.

It is more important to be better clothed than to have better street pavements. Sanitary factories are more seeded than a sanitary bay. It is more important for you, wage-workers, to make your livelihood secure, and to gain for yourselves the wealth that you produce than it is to reduce axes of property-owners.

With that conception of the importance of its aim, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the wage-workers, and upon all other honest persons who ares with its principles, to vote for its candidate for Mayor, Charles C. Woodley. The wealth produced by Labor from day to day—and which rightly belongs wholly to Labor, its producer—is the object of contention. The idle capitalist class, that possesses buildings and machinery that were produced by Labor resist even the poor request of the workers for a "living wage."

Wage-workers, we of the Socialist Labor Party are your fellow-workers. We suffer the same exploitation that you suffer. We face the same uncerevents of the past year in To-prove indisputably that the posi-saintained by the Socialist La-arty is correct. The street rail-trike of last June showed in a le form that there are two an-tic classes in society, and that, in the two, there is an irrepress-se struggle. tainty of employment that you face. We experience the same hardships that you experience the same have learned that the wage-working class to which we belong can free itself from those hardships, from that uncertainty of employment, from that exploitation.

Consider these facts: You pessess the strength and skill to produce ar-ticles that satisfy human wants. In

strength and skill, that labor-power, to capitalists. That labor-power is a commodity, bought and sold on a "labor market." The price paid for that labor-power is called "wages." That price is paid out of the wealth that your labor produces. Wages is ONLY A PORTION OF THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY LABOR. The price of your labor-power is determined in the same way as the price of other commodities. As there are high-priced shoes and low-priced shoes, so there are high-priced labor-power and low-priced labor-power. But the possessor of high-priced labor-power, like the possessor of low-priced labor-power, receives in wages only a portion of the wealth that he produces. Here, then, is the solution of the la-

bor problem: That relationship of buyer and seller of labor-power, that relationship of capitalist and wageworker, must be abolished. The workers must lift their labor-power out of the rank of commodities—they must make themselves the owners of the means of production and distribution As the owner of a factory owns the wealth that is produced in the factory, so, the workers, when they are owners of the means of production, will be owners of the wealth that they may thereafter produce.

To achieve that ownership, fellow-

workers, you must depend upon your own exertions. They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. Ere final success can come much work must be done—work of enlightenment and organization. The working class must be organized in the factories and marshalled at the ballot-box. To achieve that ownership the political power must be captured. The political power is the means

by which it is protected. Private ownership of land and machinery is a capitalist right that springs from law. The power that guarantees the right of private ownership may at any time withdraw that right. The levy of taxes is, in a limited degree, an assertion of that power. No plan of purchase is then proposed. With the political power in its hands, the wageworkers can decree the abolition of private ownership and the substitution of public, or collective, ownership.

### False Municipal Socialism.

No doubt one or more candidates for office will adopt as part of their platform what is falsely called "Municipal Socialism." Falsely, because Socialism implies abolition of wageslavery, whereas municipal ownership simply means the transfer of franchise industries, like the street railway or the gas works, from a comparatively

small number of large capitalists, viz., the ratepayers, whose interests are no more identified with the wage-workers than are the interests of the present owners of those industries change as proposed by capitalist candidates is simply for the purpose of reducing taxes, it is easily seen that such a change will not benefit them in the slightest. The city of Glasgow is cited by those capitalist candidates as an example of the success of the "Municipal Socialism" (?) they advocate. But the workers' condition in that city is as bad, if not worse, than in cities where there is less municipal ownership. Strikes and labor disputes occur there as elsewhere, and poverty is as widespread.

warns the workers to beware of voting for a form of municipal ownership that cannot by any chance prove a benefit to them, but on the contrary will only tighten the chains that now bind them to wage-slavery. For instance, in the event of a strike, the workers could be more easily subdued by a capitalist government than by a smaller group of capitalists. As long as labor-power is a commodity, and in difference to the wage-workers whether that labor-power which they have

Now, the Socialist Labor Party consequence, subject to the same laws and Conservative parties, and who as other commodities, it makes no urge the working class to vote for rep-

# WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?

A Page From the History of Haverhill Shoe Workers That Answers the Question.

Haverbill, Mass., Dec. 18.—Haverbill the home of the armory building

The Haverhill marsupial, like his derate specie elsewhere, counts as one is shining attributes that he is no wrecker," and this, despite the in that Debs made his reputation as miles wrecker of the first order. If ou don't believe it, ask Arthur, Sarsant, Clark, Morrisey, or any of the kirs of the steam railway men's

The Kangaroo has always babiled the

pure and simple union lie that the S.
II. P. was the "union wrecker."

Who ties? Let us see. When in 1838 Carey did his dirty work and broke away from the Socialist Labor Party he took the dupes who followed ty he took the dupes who followed le," and together they joined the and simple Tobin union of Boot Shoeworkers, and thereby hangs tall which is now about to be re-

Carey and his follower ed the strx of pure and simpledom, started to "bore from within." happened both to the "bored" and "borer" is a story replete with the of the poet's lines: hey enslave their children's chil-

when they compromise with sin. is the story of 'boring from with which it casts let us hope that it will llumine the footsteps of the workers, bt only in Haverhill, but throughout

aly in Have-lation itself.

or to '98—for some time prior— Haverbill Kangs and their Messiah,
"Armory Builder," who they look
"An unahridged edition of Karl,
an unahridged edition of the

In June, 1899, the famous Rochester rention—of the Tobin union, not of Kangaroos—was held, with the rethat within the uext few months Haverhill shodworkers broke away, so Tobinism out of the city, and ted an independent organization ch later spread over Essex county, as the turned workmen are con

cause of this revolt, which the cause of this revolt, which the stried in vain to scuttle for Tores not that the Boot and Shoers' union, like all pure and simple, was built on a lie, hence a corody. No! it was comething endifferent. The trouble was caused a Bochester convention increasing ass from ten cents to twenty-five

Proof as Tobin's trusted lieu-Donovan has to be personally be appreciated—if he can be to be appreciated—if he can be cieted at all. He is a sort of a seite photograph of Pat Dolan, the unity labor takir of the United Workers, and greasy Sam Gomthe slimy "Labor Lieutenant" of "A. Hanna. He has the vices of of them and the virtues of neither, assuming the risk incident to a fakir's strennous life, this oracle

hen the split came, "Jerry" was rented with the proposition of go-with Tobin and getting nothing, or making peace with the "Independ-" and saving his skin and the \$18 h he used to fill it with.

on of the bin and was doing his best to get a Boot and Shoeworkers' union back the city again. Little by little, he as found out, thanks to the work be by Section Haverhill, S. L. P., d Local Alliance 292, Socialist Trade d Labor Alliance, in clarifying the

es finally turned down by the dents, but not before he, aided shoe manufacturers, succeeded ging back to Haverhill the malo-

Tobin union.
in this he was sided by the
Builders. Carey has repeated-Lynn, Mariboro, and elsewhere,
the shooworkers to join this lyined the shoeworkers to join this
rly scab union which in August of
dis year lassed a circular letter to the
sanfacturers begging them to uniontheir shops for the reason that the
bin union "stands ready to take your
top at the existing scale of wages, put
the union stamp and arbitration
resement WHICH ARSOLUTELY
ROOTEONS YOU FROM BEING ROTEOTS YOU FROM BEING ORCED TO PAY ABOVE THE ARKET RATE OF WAGES, AND LSO PROTECTS YOU FROM A

Carry advised men to join this outfit. It is a fitting corrollary he "Armory" vote.
hase, who got a job from Pray,
all & Co., now defunct, selling label
es, says that he learned his first
sons in Socialism in the Boot and

to return to the matter. Since out and Sheeworkers returned hell-eigned in Haverhill. The Index union had control, or nearly so, at on the shops in the city. It also wages in many instances, and established a Saturday half the year around, wherever it

Wherever the Independents had to, they went into the Tobin union, but they still clung to their old love and waited for something, they know not waited for something, they know inch. what, to happen, so that they might get rid of Tobin.

Finally, enough evidence accumulated so that the Independent's men in the Tobin organization made a move. They turned down Donovan in the Boot and Shoeworkers' union.

As soon as Donovan was out of a job as agent, Tobin began to make room for him in another way. He was succeed ed by a Kangaroo, Charles S. Wood cock, whose life was short on this job He did not last as long as Donovan although he was, if anything, worse Finally, another Marsupial, the present incumbent, Louis M. Scates, the col-

league of Carey, was elected, and now they wish they had Donovan. While all this history was being made the Kangs were intrenching them-selves in both the Tobin and Independent unions; they were "boring" might and main.

They thought themselves cute, they made no attempt to put all their eggs in one nest, while Carey advised shoc-workers to join Tobin's highbinders, stating, as he did in Lynn, that he was a member, etc.; he did no talking in Haverhill. Here he laid low and took sides with both unions. He had to, as the Kangs controlled both. Finally, the when Tobin made a stand, with the result that a strike is on the factory of Smith and Childs, the its versus the Highbinders and it looks up from the road as though what Gompers said at New Orleans
about workmen of the pure and simple kind fighting each other from behind barricades might be witnessed in Hav-erbill ere long, as the following news item from the "Gazette" of the 6th inst. will show:

"Labor unions clash.-More trouble between the S. W. P. U. and the B. &

"A second clash has occurred between the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the Independent Shoeworkers' Protect-ive union, the clash this time being more serious than the first and being an of the first trouble between unions. As the result of the he two unions. controversy the 25 turned workmen at the Smith & Childs' contract shop have quit work, having been called out by Agent Johnson of the S. W. P. U., and the Boot and Shoeworkers' union is advertising for union men to fill their

"About two months ago H. E. Lewis took the union stamp, and, as the em-ployes at Smith & Childs' worked on these shoes, the B. & S. W. U. con-tended that the employes must become members of the B. & S. W. U. in order to allow Mr. Lewis to live up to his to allow Mr. Lewis to live up to his contract. The S. W. P. U., with which contract. The S. W. P. U., with which the employes were affiliated, refused to allow the men to join the other union, and after the employes had been called out an agreement was reached between the two unions, whereby the employes who so wished might join the B. & S. W. U. Now the officials of each union claim that the expensions has been claim that the agreement has been broken by the other union.

"Yesterday morning Agent Johnson of the S. W. P. U. called out the turned workmen. Later they were allowed to return to complete their work, but tolay the men are out on a strike. A Scates of the B. & S. W. U. said morning that he had advertised for turned workmen, members of the B. & S. W. U., to fill the places of the men

"This brings about a most condition, one where a union is advertising for men to fill the places made vacant by other union men, who are on a strike.

"Secretary White, of the S. W. P. U. when seen, said that the Boot and Shoe-workers' union broke its agreement in egard to the employes of the factory oining the B. & S. W. U. He said this agreement was that neither union was to try to influence any of the men to join their union, but to leave the shoe manufacturers of the city have ormatter optional with the men them-selves, as individuals. He claimed that sideration for some time, and this week this part of the agreement has been broken, and that the B. & S. W. U. had influenced the men. He also claims that Agent Scates told Mr. Lewis that he would take his stamp away from him unless the employes at the Smith & Childs' factory joined the B. & S. W. U.; that Mr. Scates privately interviewed each turned workman with the purpose of attempting to force them into the B. & S. W. U., and that Agent Scates told the men that unless they joined his union they would not

"Agent Scates, when seen, did not deny the charges. 'I did interview the men,' said he, 'and I did tell them that unters they joined our union they would not be given permits. But I did this to protect our men and our union. We do not give permits to members of other unions when members of our own union with All but three of the men inare idle. All but three of the men inmembership in our union, and the S. W.
P. U. broke its agreement when it pulled
out the men. We have advertised for
men to fill the places of the strikers,
and we expect to get the required
number Monday.'

"Secretary White of the S. W. P. U. said the men would not return to their benches until the B. & S. W. U. agreed not to meddle with them, and that they would all remain in his union. He claimed also that the move, which was started last Saturday by the B. & S. W. U., was postponed until after the "Secretary White of the S. W. P. U. W. U., was postponed until after the city election, in order not to stir up the men on election day."

rear around, wherever it incl.

It will be observed that Secretary White of the Shoeworkers' Protective union (Independent) is quoted as saying that, "the more which was made last Saturday was postponed until after the did, then came rewages in shops where the shad pasted lists, but which was had pasted lists, but which was to Tobin by the manuscrifting the label and thus in before the election. These degenerations."

ates knew that the "noble wager" were a scab outfit wanted by bosses, until such time as the turn shoe can be made entirely by machinery. In that way dollars can be saved for the manube seven for the manu-facturers, which means that labor will be second. They knew also that the men instinctively felt this, so their "boring from within" was for the purpose of assisting the bosses to rob the men in the shop.

Assisting Tobin to rob them at the

week, while the Kangaroo Jackal-like, takes the leavings and rob-

nem of their manhood and their votes. That all this is true, the following incident will show. In the factory of H. B. Goodrich & Co. the writer was for four years employed as a buffer. 45 cents for 60 pairs, the Tobin gang to get me out "organized" the shop, and forced me out January 24, 1902. In order to do so they put in a bill of wages which increased the price 60 cents, hoping thereby that I would join and in that way they could stop the agitation which the S. L. P. and the Alliance was carrying on in Haverhill. But they reckoned without their host I did not join. I went out. Then the irm put in a new machine and cut the price to 25 cents. This machine the Tobin gang helped to introduce in Lynn, and elsewhere. When Goodrich & Co. took it, they clapped the blinkers on the dupes by submitting the matter to the State Board of Arbitration, with the following result. The below report is from the "Gazette" of December 6th: "Decides Against Union.

"The State board of arbitration has decided against the men employed at the H. B. Goodrich factory and as the result of the board's finding the firm will continue to pay the prices for buffing and "Naumkeaging" that it has in the The report of the state board received to-day by Agent Scates of the Boot & Shoeworkers' union, although is was known last evening before the report came that it was adverse to the

"Some time ago, after the firm had taken the price lists of the union, a new machine was introduced into the factory. This machine eliminated the "Naumkeaging" by doing that part of the work and the buffing besides. mion claimed that the employes should be given an increase over their former buffing prices, as they practically did what two men had been doing before Agent Scates set a new price and the firm refused to agree to this. After some conferences the matter was finally mutually referred to the state board of arbitration. The board visited this city and listened to both sides. Two ex-perts were appointed, John E. Maguire the firm and George Evans by the shoe centres and obtained figures and conditions in other shops. Their report was submitted to the state board three ago and the report of the board was based upon this report.

"The state board contends that it found that in other shoe centres the prices paid for this kind of work were no higher than at the Goodrich factory, and for this reason it decided that the

local firm should not be required to pay more than other firms.

Agent Scates, when interviewed this ession and that it was substantially as given above. He claimed that the company which manufactured the buffing machine established the price work and placed its men at work on these machines.

"According to the terms of the contract between the Boot and Shoework ers' union and the firm the judgment of the state board of arbitration must be taken as final. No more trouble is anticipated regarding the matter."

Things are progressing so nicely for the capitalist class, thanks to the Kangaroo Tobin, whose vote, with that of Skeffington, at New Orleans, put the Kangaroo resolution in the limbos That the manufacturers have formed an organization and declare "It is not our intention to fight the labor union. We are practically members of the same

Below is given the announcement of the local "physic" federation, backed by the Kangaroos, which was formed as soon as the Smith & Child's strike took

For the first time in ten years the shoe manufacturers of the city have or-ganized. The matter has been under conorganization was perfected. members of the organization are the manufacturers who use the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and it is the first time that such an organization has been completed in this city, where its membership has been limited to certain manufacturers.

The purposes of the organization are defined in a statement given out to-day. Former Senator Samuel W. George will be the business agent and secretary of the association, and he will handle all the details concerning the organization. Agent George will confer with the labor lead-ers on all questions, thus eliminating the manufacturer from such duties, and his decisions will be accepted by the associ-

One fact is emphasized by the association, and that is that there will be no aggressiveness towards labor unions. On the other hand, the association says that it is practically in the Boot and Shoe

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

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigara Northwest Corner

Phirtleth and Washington Ste. MARION, IND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM

34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

Workers' Union itself, and accordingly will work for nothing but perfect har-mony between itself and the union. Agent George will receive a salary for work. He has already entered upon

his new duties. The statement regarding the associ-

ation is as follows:
"The question of forming the association has been under consideration for a long time, and the more it has been considered the more apparent has been its needs. Shoe manufacturing of to-day is not what it was twenty years ago. There is no industrial interest of any conse uence to-day but what is organized except the shoe manufacturers, and yet the thoe industry is second to none in immanufacturer is compelled to deal with the strongest combinations in existence Machinery of every description is con trolled by a stupendous aggregation of capital, which is able to dictate terms, however objectionable they may be; in fact, all material that goes into footwear is controlled by large combinations and the individual finds himself at their mercy in about every business transaction. It is a well-known fact that during the consideration of the Dingley ac every industrial interest was represented except the shoe industry, to see that the tariff was so adjusted with the view of increasing our foreign trade. Since then the foreign manufacturer has been in vestigating our methods of manufacture, and, as the result, have purchased our improved machinery, and, in many in-stances, have adopted the American nethod of manufacturing shoes, and it is within the range of human probabilities that we shall find ourselves in direct competitions with foreign trade in home market in the not far distant fu-

"There was a time that the Western shoe was unknown, the East produced nearly the entire production of this country, but we have seen within the past few years a large proportion of our going South and West, and, with the complex questions affecting our trade, increasing year by year, we believe necessity compels us to form an organi zation with some fixed policy of dealing with present and future problems.

"The purpose of the association is to consider and act upon questions of credit, transportation, insurance, machinery, royalties, price lists, and to guard the inof its members against unjust terests discrimination.

"It is not our intention to organize for the purpose of fighting the labor union; we are practically members of the same union, and we purpose to facilitate and conflicts incident to a dozen or fifteen individual manufacturers dealing with centralized authority separately and alone. It will be our aim to prevent strikes and lockouts and bring our influence to an equitable adjustment of all matters that are of mutual interest to the manufacturer and the wage-earner, as well as the public welfare, pends upon the success of both.'

Former Senator George, the secretary and agent, was seen and said: "I can add but little to what has already been said. "I understood, however, when I was asked to accept the position of secre tary that the association was not forme to bring about a conflict between orrather, as a means to bring about a more complete unity of action and to obviate much of the friction that naturally from individual action; if it had een otherwise, I would not have accept ed the position. I have always believed that a manufacturing industry is one of our greatest institutious which is of ital, and it is most certainly of the greatevery progressive community. If those d are rational and difficulties can be easily adjusted. Our people to-day are experiencing untold suffering resulting from a conflict brought about by men who apparently had little reason and less consideration for the millions of innocent peope who are to-day the sufferers. Life at best is but human experience, and while everything cannot adjusted to suit every individual fancy, yet if people are honest with themselves and their fellowmen much trouble can be averted, and the less trouble the etter for the human family.

The officers of the association are as follows: President-John E. Maguire. Vice-president,-Chas. K. Fox. Treasurer-Frank J. W. Bradl W. Bradley. Secretary—Samuel W. George.
Executive committee—Charles K. Fox,
Munroe Chesley and Edwin F. Lang.

In electing a business agent for the as-sociation, the manufacturers practically give over all the arbitration to the agen When the labor unions present a price list or time schedule, the matter ferred to Agent George, and through him settlement is reached."

The agent of the "Physic," Senator George, is a Republican ward heeler, noted for his hatred of the work-ing class. His life has been that of hanger-on. He is a parasite upon the capitalist parasite, and he can be depended upon to do the working class up brown. He will also put a few extra pokes in the Kangaroo hub before Geo. Fred. Williams gets ready to attend to the same job. The capitalist class understands the move, without doubt, as the following editorial from the "Gazette," which represents the bosses, will show: Under an appropriate caption the 'Gazette' editorially says about this latest move:

AN ADVANCE SLIP.

"The organization of the shoe manufacurers of the city using the union stamp, which was reported in a recent issue of ndustrial interests at large as well the "Gazette," is worthy of more than a passing note, and deserves attention from passing note, and deserves attention from industrial interests at large as well as from the local point of view. In the possibilities which it suggests it points to what may be termed the present ideal of industrial conditions, and if these possibilities be accomplished—and there is no reason why they should not be these manufacturers and their employes in Haverhill will have established a mark, to which industrial interests in general will sooner or later line up. The zation of the manufacturers, with the appointment of an agent, whose duty, among other things, shall be to meet the agent of the organized employes and settle such matters of dispute as arise, or arrange for their settlement by outside parties, the whole arrangement controlled by a treaty of peace and agreement for arbitration, is a reasonable proposition concerning the business relations interests which have a mutual concern in the operation of business. It involves the recognition of the union, which ong since has ceased to be a bugbear to the up-to-date employer of labor, and establishes a common level upon which the representatives of the employes and their employers may meet and transact usiness. It establishes existing industrial conditions on a firmer basis than has ever before been enjoyed, better even than in the regime of the joint board of conciliation and arbitration, which was wisely conceived and which would have lacked nothing of complete success had the manufacturers of the city as a whole entered into the spirit which characterized the leaders of the movement. The present association is notable in its possibilities. As a combination, merely, it might bode good or evil to the industry of the city, but the outline of its purpose in the initial statement of its members indicates the path which it proposes to follow and to which it is sure to attract other firms. Could the rest of the manufacturing interests of the fall in line with this movement, including the adoption of the arbitration agreemtn with the Shoe Workers' Union, labor conditions in Haverhill would be about as near to the ideal as could be expected in these times. As it is, the firmer estab-lishment of industrial peace in these factories, controlling a large percentage of the output of the city, gives to the shoe industry of Haverhill a guarantee of sta-bility which cannot but be of benefit to the city as a whole, which must attract the attention of the shoe buyers of the country, and which other shoe centres

may well, envy it." While Scates apologizes for his scab-bery on the 6,000 shoeworkers of Haverhill as follows in the same issue:

"Explained-Agent Scates refers to labor troubles-The B. & S. W. U. simply fulfilling obligations—Organization abiding by its agreemnt with shoe firms. "The following communication is self-

explanatory:
"To the Editor of the 'Gazette':

"For the benefit of those concerned a brief statement of fact relative to the Smith & Childs affair may be of interest.

"After assuming the position of the B. & S. W. U., it was brought to the attention of the local council of that body that in the factory of Smith & Childs persons not members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union were empliyed in violation of the conditions upon which the union stamp is granted. I arranged meeting of the non-members, which they agreed to attend, but, owing to interference by outside parties, they failed to do so. I was then directed by the council to demand of the firm involved. H. E. Lewis ('Smith & Childs being his contractors') the surrender of the union stamp. The firm declared that it would be impossible to surrender the stamp, as his orders demanded its use. In order to avoid unnecessarily embarrassing the firm, I personally interviewed the employes in question and explained to them the situation: the need of a national organization and the benefits to be derived. All but three signed applications for membership. There were two of those signing who said they did so under pro-

The situation then appeared to be much relieved, but a gentleman, acting, he may claim, in behalf of an independent organization, visited the men involved and ordered them to leave their positions and declared that any of them who joined the B. & S. W. U. would be considered un-fair. The men left the factory. & S. W. U., in accordance with the agreement entered into with every firm using the union stamp and the conditions accompanying its use, are bound, so far as to furnish workmen for such firms when required, have sought to abide by the mutual agreement between the

union and the firm.
"LOUIS M. SCATES, Agent B. & S. W. U." This is the story of "boring from with-in" in Haverhill." 'Tis the story every-

where. Those who are honest will know that not "boring from within," I but needed, until this scabby crew are laid low forever. Pure and simpledom can-not be "bored"—it is too thick—it must be smashed. The Haverhill "armory builders," Kan-

garoo delegates that they are, chose to 'hore," and thus they became the ally of the fakirs, aiding them and their employers, the capitalist class, to rob the wage slaves of that city by fastening upon them this par excellence of organ-ized scabbery. The Boot and Shoeworkers' Union.

In this, like all other struggles, the largest capital must win, the independents will go down, wages will be smashed further, the workers will become apathetic, while the capitalists will gain, and the scabby gangs will still shout their lore for labor. When it is over, perhaps, some sense may be manifest amongst those who have been hit, but who the Socialist Labor Party and the Alliance sought to save. Let us hope so. This is the story, told as briefly as possible, of how "the class struggle Haverhill is being waged by the fakirs and the angs. Who are the union wreckers? Not a Socialist Labor Party man in either union.
MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Illinois Vote.

Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 20.—The secretary of state has just issued the official vote of the State election. It is: 1902. Gottlieb Renner, treasurer, S. L. P.,

A. W. Nelson, treasurer, S. P. (Kangaroo), 20,167.

1900. Mahoney and Remmel, S. L. P., 1,373. Debs and Harriman, S. D. P. (Kangaroo), 9,687.

REMEMBER MºZLE"

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

During the week ending December 20, \$83.50 were received for the "Special Christmas Box." Many comrades have written to the effect that the most pleasurable day's work ever did was the one done for the Party. Remember this fund does close with Christmas Day, it will be kept open until the end of the year. In another column will be found the names of those contributing to this fund.

The Monthly People has been admitted to the mails as second class matter.

For the week ending Saturday, December 20, a total of 468 subscriptions were received for the Monthly People. Don't forget the fact that a prize, consisting of a year's subscription to the Daily People and \$5 worth of books, to be selected from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Co., will be given to whoever shall send in the most subscribers to the Monthly during December. The following workers the Monthly sent in subscriptions as indicated: Jas. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y... 32

F. L. Brannick, Auburn, N. Y......26 J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J....24 B. Jacobson, Seattle, Wash.....23 Henry Warlett, Hoboken, N. J.....20 S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo. .....20 R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.....20

O'Neil, Pomona, Cal.....20 G. Lindquist, Hartford, Conn.....20 Lechner, Hartford, Conn.......16 

H. Beisiegel, Auburn, N. Y.......11
Jake Brewer, Hartford, Conn.....11 A. S. Dowler, Ft. Hancock, Texas..10 J. B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y.........10 Leon Greenman, Boston, Mass.....10 B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction,

J. T. Bradley, Woburn, Mass.....10 M. J. Quick, Saugus, Mass.....10 A. Bohn, Ann Arbor, Mich.....10 H. Hyzek, Cambridge, Mass....10 E. L. McCoy, Ryan, Mich..........10 C. W. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.....10 J. H. Shafer, Ogden, Utah ......10 N. Hemberg, Jersey City, N. J.....10 C. A. Coon, Beebe, Mont.........10 Comrade Julius O. Johnson of

Bridgeport, Conn., comes to the fore with an offer of a year's subscription to The Daily People, or Labor Co. books to the same amount, to the person sending in the most Monthly subs. in the month of January, 1903. The comrade writes that the Monthly is a splendid agitation paper and it must be pushed. Arrangements have been made with

the American News Co. to supply dealthis city with the Monthly People. New York comrades who have been bewailing the fact that we could not send it in the city by mail now have an opportunity to show what they can do with the Monthly. Your newsdealer can get it for you. retail price has been fixed at one cent

Weekly People readers will please take notice, that the paper will stop with the expiration of their subscriptions. If you wish to receive the paper without interruption renew you subscription at least one week before expires. If you let it expire and then renew do not ask for back numbers. All subscriptions begin with the next number after subscription is received at this office.

Several hundred dollars are owed to this office by Party organizations and comrades. It is the same with the Labor News Co. In the annual report, soon to be issued, a statement of such indebtedness will be made, giv-ing names and amounts. Those who do not wish to figure in the reports as delinquents are requested to pay up at once.

The Labor News Co. in order help comrades who are willing to do a little propaganda work makes the following offer: Seven of the best Union street
5-cent pamphlets for 25c, mailed postpaid to one address. These are the

ROCKVIL.

EAN AN'
707 Matagor
RAN FRA
RAN FRA books and the order in which they should read!

"What Means This Strike?"

"Reform or Revolution?"

"Socialism." "The Working Class."

"The Capitalist Class." "The Class Struggle."

"The Socialist Republic." Another combination, is 100 assorted leaflets for 15c. These two com-

binations offer an excellent opportunity to comrades and sympathizers, especially in isolated places, to interest wage-workers in the class-conscious Socialist movement. Take advantage of this offer now as it is not yet a standing one. The Labor News Company propose

to publish as rapidly as funds at their disposal permit, cheap editions of all the classics of Scientific Socialism. many of which have not been published in America, and must be imported at prices which often prevent their wider reading. A more rapid sale of our publications will enable us to turn our money over and the sooner accomplish this object If every member of the Socialist Labor Party would buy one of these books as they are brought out, the first and heaviest expense would be met. But do not let the sale be limited to memhers only. Hand in hand with the sale of our

Party publications should go the sale of clean, wholesome Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" by publishing houses, whose sole object is to sell their books and not to educate the working class, can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the Labor News Company, and in this you can render valuable assistance.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

ARRON, O .- W. Garrity, 194 Upson ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324

BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, BELLEVILLE, ILL .- Walter Goss, 701 BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaice Plain. BRIDGEPORT. CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.

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

High street. CINCINNATI, O .- Frank Geiser, 1067 farshall avenue. CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner

So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1.2 N CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA .- E. C. Matson, 102

Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso at.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493
So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisems, Jr., 334 DULUTH, MINN.-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield

venue.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, toom 304, Livingston Bullding.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhiman, 656 W. 19th

EVANSVILLE, IND .- C. Schaad, 17 E. EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. SCARG, 11 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox,
47 E. Pine street.

47 E. Pine street. COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr.,
811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaaq Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Frad Fellermann,
2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry,

12 Arch street. HOIYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 401
Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hail, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt,
204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro,
714 W. Raliroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein,
1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith,

125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L.

Bryce, 298 Gray street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street. LYNN, MASS.-Michael Tracy, 428 Es-

sex street. MARLBOROUGH, MASS .-- C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham Village street. MEDFORD, MASS .- George Anderson, 18

MILFORD, CONN.-Gust, Langer, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. John-son, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue

MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana.

109 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot,
1,511)4 Main street.
PEOKIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Ket-l

PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Edmund Seidel. 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets, ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South. ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87

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

Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,216 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 310 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN .- Samuel Johnson, 594 ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594
Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American
House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 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. Quarnetrom

23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emli Singe-wald, General Delivery.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P.
Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler,

1 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, yers Block. Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS .- John W. Allen, 7 Welz TACOMA. WASH.-W. J. Hong, 5631

Alder street. Alder street.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles
Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Konecany. 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,

Garfield avenue. WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3

WATERVLIET, N. 1.—W. M. COPDET, 1134 Seventh avenue. WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell. WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant For-tine, 65 Kate street. WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Nellson, 35

New York. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

de Copy..... Bundle rates: Less than 100, copies, 1 at a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 3 cent a sy; 500 or more, 3 cent a copy.

As her as possible, rejected communica-

ntered as second class matter at the Verk Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST YOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888..... 2,068 In 1896......86,564 

#### SCORE ONE MORE FOR CLASS IN-STINCT.

One Major C. C. Townsend of the Royal Artillery (odd, is it not, that military men are increasingly turned upon the industrial field?) was sent to America on a tour of inquiry into our "industrial success." The Major gave his inferences in an article in the "Contemporary." Reporting a "great steel industry not far from New York," he said:

Men in this firm are paid by results; and if these results are above the nor-mal the pay rises abnormally. For in-stance, the usual number of pourings mai the pay rises abnormally. For instance, the usual number of pourings obtainable from a furnace in each run is eleven. By the closest attention to every detail, by incessant and scientific stoking and work of every kind, it is occasionally possible to obtain twelve pourings. The wages earned by the men at the furnace when eleven pourings are obtained are forty dollars; but if twelve pourings are obtained they are eighty dollars. Double pay for one more pouring! And in other branches of work the increase of wages for abnormal out-turn is very nearly as high."

Apprehensive lest his point may not yet be clear; apprehensive lest the, at

apprehensive lest his point may not be clear; apprehensive lest the, at first glance, seemingly ruinously large increased wages for extra production might conceal the point, the Major proceeds to quote the President of the concern in explanation of his methods:

"It not only pays us to know that we are setting a larger opicitum for the

"If not only pays us to know that we same supervision and general expenses, but think of the benefit we get from the increased work of all the men who are striving to earn the high bouses, ANDUST FAILING. They all earn it occasionally, when everything happens to go in their favor, and that encourages them to strive after it always."

hem to strive after it always."
In other words, an exceptional large rage, a bonus, is paid for an out-turn hat is so race as to be next to impossible Not being wholly impossible, but occang wholly impossible, but occa possible in the exceptional case Not being wholly happened ionally possible in the exceptional cases "when everything happens to go in favor of the men," they are kept at a high grade of pressure to reach the lure. Occasionally they reach it. On such exceptional occasions the firm virtually suffers a mulct, having to pay the bonus that is out of all proportion to the regular wage. But what of that? This occasional, exceptional, mulct the sharp President gladly pays. He pays it gladly because, thanks so the lure of the men setting it on the exceptional instances, getting it on the exceptional instances, "when everything happens to go their way." he pockets without pay the CONTINUOUS, UNEXCEPTIONAL increased out-turn of the men in their vain striving to reach the high mark—AND JUST FAILING.

For fiendishness of conception, for per-dy in execution, this sharp practice a labor transcends all that has yet been sposed. It transcends the fraudulency sed. It transcends the fraudulency profit sharing" by as much as thimigging transcends plain pickpocket. Moreover in point of inhumanity, the me is double-dyed. Men, driven to me the perfidious mirage of this bonus aly perfidious in that it does, once in the while, actually materialize—can-but be total wrecks, with "nothing how for it." after a few years of a se, so contrived, that JUST FAIL-lis the rule.

Yet not all the fiendishness of the con-ption, not all the perfidy in the exe-tion, nor yet the double-dyed inhumauat is most instructive to the mili-e Socialist movement is the bra-of the President of the steel of the President of the steel of the President of the steel in question in glorying in his i, and the shamelessness of the of the Royal Artillery in admiring the Royal Artillery in initiation recommending it for imitation is the practical point.

proach the strumpet on the street by loud deportment calls attention most: remoustrate with her upon the opriety of her conduct: she will you open-mouthed in the face: she you open-mouthed in the face: she take you for a simpleton: that which complain of is of the essence of her g: it is her living. So with the tailist Class. Flendishness, per-inhumanity—these are its attributes, with the strumpet, the capitalist is seless in his depravity: it is of the nee of his being: it is his living. in is all reasoning against class-consensations. The class instincts that of for social felony can be overcome by the powerful awakening of the instincts that make for social vir-

Socialists, and ring clear the note class interests of the Working

#### THE CHRISTMAS HEATHEN CHINEE.

ers' League"-an asso of Labor-fleecing philanthro and John Wanamaker-a "philist" of Labor-fleecing as re glowering at each other ove green table of modern society. ne is not Euchre, but it is a all the same. It is the game of

that Bill Nye gave to Ah Sin when the that the wages were so low that the litlatter put down a right bower, which the same Nye had dealt to his partner, may give an idea, though faint, of the look that the "Consumers' Association" is just now bestowing on John Wanamaker at this gentleman's latest card.

The "Consumers' League" wants to

introduce better conditions for shop

girls, so it says. Does the "Consumers"

eague" help or at all seek to remove

state is but a result? Not at all. If

the conditions of which the shop girl's

the "Consumers' League" did that, the

bevy of bloated beatitudes that com-

poses it would have no leisure to play

at philanthropy. They are stock-hold-

ers, directly or indirectly, in corpora-

tions, which is to say that they are

beneficiaries of unpaid wages plunder-

ed from the working class. The bread-

winners of their families being robbed,

the girls become shop-girls, and are

Now, this "Consumers' League," a

genuine imitation Bill Nye of Bret

Harte's immortal poem, proposed to it-

self some fun at the expense of John

Wanamaker, who in turn approved

himself an improved Ah Sin, beating

his adversary at his own game. The

"Consumers' League" demanded that

the stores close early so as not to put

so "inhuman a strain" upon the shop-

girls in this holidays season. That

certainly, coming from a "Consumers"

League" was but a card taken from a

pack that was "stocked, and the same

Then John had his inning, and i

must be confessed that "the hand that

is played by this heathen Chinee, and

the point that he makes is quite

frightful to see." The left bower he lays

down is the "request of his own em-

ployees" not to close early (why, of

course, in their misery they will make

any request their employer may hint

at): he follows this up with the ace

that "his employees get ample com-

pensation, \$16,000 more for overtime

(what capitalist, "Consumers' Leag-

uers" included, don't squander wealth

upon their employees, or are slow in

giving figures, provided they are not

compelled to show their books? Aren't

the coal barons doing that very thing

now?); and finally he takes in the

trick and clears the deck with the

right bower of "The Public,"-" "The

Public,' he declares, "demands late

closing. 'The Public' can not make its

purchases early, 'The Public' must be

Bill Nye's "Can this be?" at sight

of the way that Ah Sin played it on

him, is surely not in it, with the "Can

this be?" that the "Consumers' League"

is certainly groaning out at sight of the

way that Holy John turned the tables

Which the same we are free to main

SCRANTON, DEC. 17.

Commission on the 17th instant par-

took of the nature of those sky-rockets.

that, after shooting up in the air, ex-

plode in a shower of stars. Tho' not

brilliantly beautiful, as in the instance

of the regulation sky-rockets, the frag-

ments of the Scranton-hearing explo-

sion are luminous, and stand out truly

At the banquet of the Pennsylvania

instant, President Baer of the Pennsyl-

vania coal mines delivered a speech

that called forth the wildest outbursts

of applause. "Honor," "manhood,"

'morality" was the burden of his song

against the dangers that he perceived

to the Constitutional rights of the capi-

On the 17th his coal company sub-

mits figures taken from its books to

show that the wages of its men were

often \$1,400.89 and \$1,681.58. On cross-

examination and rebuttal the testimony

was proven to be a falsification. The

figures given stood to the name of one

man in each instance; but in each in-

stance it was shown that the figures

had to be divided among the gang that

the man named was but one of: in one

nstance he was one of four, in another

When the Hazelton outrage took

place, the Welshman, Ratchford, the

predecessor of Mitchell, since then re-

warded by the capitalist governmen

with a fat job on the Industrial Com-

mission, palliated the crime of the

sheriff of the county, by referring to

the outraged men as "ignorant foreign-

Two miners-Demkhe and Schis-

chack-were now witnesses for the

miners, and the testimony of these

"ignorant foreigners" drove home the

fact of the inhumanly low wages that

The testimony for the miners showed

What another luminous star!

the miners received.

What a luminous star !

talist class.

one of six.

amazing against the industrial sky.

The hearing before the Arbitration

Which is why we remark,

And our language is plain, That for ways that are dark,

And for tricks that are vain,

protected."

on it;-

with intent to deceive."

treated accordingly.

Isn't that a big luminous star? ! But this luminous star was made still

ulations against child-labor,

tle children of the men were obliged

to work all night in the silk mills. Upon

that Judge Gray suggested, higher

wages?-no, more stringent factory reg-

nore luminous by its twin. It was

The deputy factory inspectors testified that the accidents in the mines were the fault of the men themselves. In other words, factory laws supposedly in the interest of Labor, were turned against Labor, and the point was made sure by furnishing Labor leaders with the job of inspecting factories. To put it still clearer, factory laws were passed by capitalism and "enforced" by Labor skates simply to the end of holding the capitalists free from blame.

What a truly luminous star when taken in conjuction with Judge Gray's suggestion of more such laws !

The fiction of the "peaceful blockade" of Venezuelan ports is just exploded. So is the fiction of "social peace" in class-rent capitalist society. There is war betwen the mine-owners and the mine-workers; there is war between the idle property-holding Capitalist Class and the tolling, propertyless Working Class.

Acts of war constitute war.

What a bunch of luminous stars thrown up against the dark sky of our industrial world !

#### "CARNEGIE VETERANS."

When a few years ago, the merger took place, now known as the Steel Trust, and thereby the properties, with which Andrew Carnegie's name was identified, lost their identity to some extent, twenty-four of the ironmaster's old lieutenants formed themselves into an association to which they gave the name of "Carnegle's Veterans." On the 18th instant, the occasion being the housewarming of Mr. Carnegie's fine new house in this city, the "Veterans" met, unanimously elected Mr. Carnegie president, and were regaled by him with a sumptuous banquet "around an oval table, decorated with pink roses orchids and ferns, placed in the dining room, which runs the whole width of the house and adjoins the conservatory, and which the guests reached by marching through a lane of all Mr. Carnegie's servants, wearing Highland ostume, the fifer with his bagplpes among them playing as the guests appeared,"-and more after this style.

There are those who imagine names are fanciful or accidental. Was it a mere fancy or accident that guided these gentlemen to designate themselves as "Veterans," as "Carnegie's Veterans"? Assuredly not.

With Carnegie as the chieftain of the band, and these twenty-four as his surviving lieutenants, war, or, rather, rapine, was waged, and waged long against the Working Class. In the course of this war, or rapine, hundreds, aye, thousands upon thousands of workingmen fell. They are to-day under the sod in paupers' graves, or mutilated in health or limb or both. drag along an existence to-day, much like veteran soldiers of many other wars do, whose distress occasionally appears in print when one of them dies of starvation, or deliberately speeds his exit from the world. These veterans of the war a class war conducted by Carnegie went down in the struggle. The other veterans of the same war the "Carnegie Veterans"-now share the plunder; and what that plunder is may be gathered from the magnificence

and the opulence of the banquet table Nor yet is this all. Not the plunder merely, enjoyed by the "Carnegle Veterans," nor yet the bare fact of the despolled condition of those out of whose bone and marrow the plunder was taken, throws the appropriate light on the situation. Capitalist veterant do not plunder merely, they also debase. The monkey tricks to which the Carnegie servants were subjected, as the sweet back-ground or sauce to the plunderers' enjoyment, is, perhaps, the most significant feature of it all. When man debases his fellow-man he debase: himself also. The social structure, in which human degradation is a stone s itself rotten.

of the house in which they gathered

The "Carnegie Veterans" chose their name well,—they are veterans in social transgression.

### EVOLUTION IN JOURNALISM.

When "Puck" was started it took the arena as a champion of the workingman, and the distressed generally. Those were the days of its glory. To that period belongs the memorable "Ye Public Be Damned' cartoon, in which the Vanderbilt utterer of the expression was deservedly castigated; and the still more memorable cartoon repseaenting Modern Faudalism,-the centralist knight, armed cap-a-pie and on horseback, doing battle with the

dull hammer of his trade wholly devoid of protective armor, and on foot, the Goulds, Vanderbilts and other capitalists sitting around the circus, and applauding the Knight's prowesses against his virtually unarmed opponent, whom he assails with a terrific lance, inscribed "The Capitalist Press" or something to that effect. Those were the days of the paper's glory, but also of its poverty.

Since then "Puck" has become rich. It did not grow rich by pursuing its original course. Its wealth was acquired by abandoning it. The "development" then started. To-day, "Puck" is abreast of "Judge," which from the start was capitalistic. How fully abreast "Puck" has come of "Judge" may be judged from two simultaneous and recent "jokes," intended to promote the capitalist fraud about prosperity, and simultaneously ridiculing the workingman.

The first of these is from "Judge:' In 1905,-Miss Smyth-"I suppose you find many cases of extreme want during your visits among the poor?" Miss Charity Worker-"Yes, I visited a family to-day and actually they hadn't a drop of gasoline for their automobile."

The second is from "Puck:

Mrs. Kelly-"Does your husband get good pay, Mrs. Rooney?" Mrs. Rooney-"Well, he would, Mrs. Kelly, ef ut wasn't fer sthriking so often fer better pay.

Privately owned journalism ever develops as "Puck" did, until it grows into that lance, which "Puck" itself once pictorially described as the most powerful weapon for the Capitalist Class subjugation of the Working Class,-the capitalist press.

The proud boast is made that "'We' will 'we?" Surely not the vast army of work ingmen whose interest in blockades is lim ited to those occasioned by the breaking lown of the "L" third rail or the troller system. By "we" is meant the capitalist cless who will flost the Venezuelan bonds to be issued to pay the allies. With such profits in store why should not "we" rec ganize the "war blockade" then?

The announcement is made that Germany s anxious to retain "our" friendship in the matter. Like all capitalist classes the capitalist class of that nation would make practical use of "our" friend-ship; it would utilize "us" as a collecting agency to force Venezuela to pay her debts.

The announcement that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will increase its engineers' and firemen's wages \$600,000 a year, is one-sided. To complete it, mention should be made of the intensified toll and attention to duty that will accompany the increase.

The "pauper" patient who died in Montreal hospital worth \$131,000 was rare bird. Most pauper patients are what their name implies.

At a banquet of the New York Bankers Association, the other night, Controller Ridgeley advocated elasticity in the cur-Seeing that the bankers believe in the elasticity of honesty and have no ob fection to stretching the truth whenever occasion requires, there appears to be reason why there should not be elasticity in currency, so that that may be stretched as need demands, too.

According to some newspapers "A fight to the finish for car reform is now on." Correct. But whose finish? We have just en a "tunnel franchise fight to the finish." olng to repeat itself?

The mayor is writing to the coal roads for information regarding the coal famine The mayor will certainly get what he wants, if he is preparing a defense of the coal oper-

Senator Hoar's anti-trust measure will e a most comprehensive one, it is said. comprehensive that it will include the proceed against corporations

The pleasant announcement is made tha operators will mine four to eight million tons of coal more next year at the ad vanced rate and thus recoup their strike losses. Nothing is said of what the strikers w'll do to recoup. Perhaps Mitchell can tell

To judge from the report of the Zionist meeting at the Temple Emanu-El the acquisition of Palestine is attended by an ccumulation of bad blood. The fur cer

The American Writing Company is bein "readjusted." It has been over-capitalized and cannot pay any dividends though doing a good business. Many trusts will have to dergo the same process. The capitalis class will be lucky if a crisis does not over take and assist them in the work.

The busts of Demosthenes and Sophocle White House should serve to remind Roosevelt that there are heights of oratory and philosophy to which he has not get at

The holidays will soon be over. With their passing will begin the lecture season and the S. L. P. work for the new year. Let all hands prepare to make both a suc

The resources of the earth can be devel oped and utilized only by labor. And under Socialism the laborers would enjoy all they produce, less that portion required to ad minister the affairs of the commonwealth and reproduce wornout tools. No matte what man-made laws may declare, we ar all equal inheritors of nature's bountles. To claim more is unjust, and to take more is robbery. Socialists demand for the people their inheritance, and urge them to take it workingman equipped merely with the but as a collective body.

#### LIGHT TURNED ON.

The tone, partly recriminative, partly sycophantic, of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party press, on the subject of a "Union Labor Party," threatens to becloud the issue that has forced itself to the fore in that camp. The temptation with us is strong to 'muddle," and dispose of it with a told you so." The issue, nevertheless is too vital for such treatment. Evidently the disputants themselves are not aware of the significance of what is up among them. If they are not, less so the on-lookers. Light thereon becomes important.

"split in the Sois called the cialist Labor Party." of 1899, was simply the coming to a head of two distinctly opposed principles of Socialist One set maintained that the Labor Movement was essentially political: It concluded from this postulate that the political manifestation had to be the dominant, and not the economic, important tho' the economic was. other set maintained that the Labor Movement was essentially economic It concluded from its postulate that, however essential the political manifestation, it was to be the subservient. the economic manifestation the dominant

On the one side, it was shown with proofs cumulative that the very nature of the subject matter of the economic organization exposed this to the blunders. aye, to the corrupt manoeuvres of the Middle Class; and that the sick and death benefit features, that naturally sprung up in the economic organization. only tended to render more pronounced the likeness in appearance and conduct between the Trades Union and the small property holder. Finally, the case on this side was summed up with the Marxian psychologic principle of looking only to those who have "nothing to lose but their chains." In view of all this and more to this effect, those who maintained the first principle-never oblivious of architectural theory that social Trades Organization has to be the basis of the Socialist Republic-held that the safety of the Labor Movement lay in the domination of its economic by its political manifestation.

On the other side, it was contended that the evils, and even the dangers, arising from the economic organization should and could be prevented by Socialist activity within these bodies. The blunders and corrupt manoeuvres that manifested themselves, in them should and could be counteracted, checked and ultimately removed by Socialist effort from within. This policy came to be known as "Boring from Within." Those who sided with it—adhering equally to the social architectural theory that the Trades Organization has to be the basis of the Socialist Republic-held that safety of the Labor Movement lay in the subserviency of the political to ts economic manifestation.

This is but a rough and sharp outline

of the issue. It was called the issue on the Trades Union policy of of the the Socialist Labor Party. Long did the conflict rage within the Party. The former policy gained the ascend-ency and held it, and it has continued this day the policy of the S L. P. Thereon, the split occurred. Of course, ruptures always are the opportunity of designing men, it is their chance. So in this instance. An "intel-lectual" canaille flocked to the seceding Obscene political schemes drew it in their vortex, and the issue submerged. than once these columns was the warning uttered not to confound the stream with the scum on its surface, and thus lose sight of the real issue. Yet, momentarily submerged tho' it was, it has reap Yet, momentarily peared, and now in the camp of the seceders themselves—the Social Demo-cratic, or "Socialist" party. Its present manifestation is the "Union Labor Party" issue. Like murder, the issue would not down.

Freed from all confusing accessories, the central kernel of the "Socialist" or "Social Democratic" party policy is the policy above described of the seceders from the Socialist Labor Party, How this is, is made manifest by "Social Democratic' 'Socialist" party attitude in the A. F. of L. convention; its joy at the "big vote polled for Socialism" at the convention; its reliance upon the Wilsons and other such supporters there; its loyalty to Mitchell; its opposition to all denunciation of what the Socialist Labor Party terms "fakirs" crimes and corruption"; finally, its oft-asserted principles of "nominating only Union men on its tickets." This is "boring from within." Up to that "boring from within." Up to that period both wings of the party are agreed. Beyond that lies the principle, alone logical from such premises, that the economic must dominate the political manifestation of the Labor Movement. There the two wings part com-pany. The one, with praiseworthy logic, consequently with integrity, says: pany. Our boring from within means that our ideal must be the going up of our party into the economic movement the moment we have bored to the point." The other with suspicious logic, says "Our boring from within means that our ideal must be the going up of the economic movement into our party the moment we have bored to the point."
In other words, the latter abandons its fundamental principles, the former strictly adheres thereto; the latter strips itself of all "raison d'etre", the former ttests its justification to exist. Whatever the convictions of the Sothe

cialist Labor Party, concerning proper Trades Union policy for the cialist Movement to pursue, the Party recognizes in the policy it rejects one that must maturally attract honest, tho untutored, adherents. The Party re-cognizes that the issue of the two policies is one bound to rise and re-rise, and keep the Socialist Movement divided until the issue is settled to the comprehension of those vast and honest masses, need "personal experience". No dodge will stead. Consequently, the Party tho' unflinchingly pursuing the policy it holds right, makes, as all intelligent men must, ample allowance for the fallibility of the human mind. Should experience prove it wrong, then, not with the furled flag and muffled drum of the heir inheritance, and urge them to take it whipped, but with the colors flying and through the ballot box, not as individuals the drums rolling of those who honestly and firmly helped solve a problem, is

would march joyfully over into the camp that was right, and join with them in an irresistible onslaught upon capitalism.

With no hobby to ride, but Truth as the sole means, and the emancipation of the Working Class as the sole aim, the Socialist Labor Party bails with joy the reappearance of the tactical principle that it combats—now striving for the apper hand in the "Socialist" or "Locial Democratic" party camp under the name of the "Union Labor Party Issue" -hopeful that the principle will this turn evolve virility enough to resist being re-submerged by dodging schemers.

That Tafe Vale decision touches the English trades unions in a vital spot. It makes their treasury liable for damages and in this way imperials the existence of their sick and death benefit funds. These funds have been a great source of strength to the English trade unions, as they have at-tracted and kept membership. With these funds exposed to the danger of legal assault it stands to reason that the very existence of the organizations themselves is threat ened; hence the importance of the decisio to both capitalists and trades unionists.

John D. Rockefeller's donations to educa tional institutions precede his raise in the price of oil with such regularity that the announcement of one may be taken for a preliminary to the other. Though the game is worked with such precision the public" is reguarly taken in by the philanthropic oil monopolist.

Not more than a year or so ago the news papers of this country were filled with colimns of matter, calling attention to the manner in which American corporations were outbidding foreign ones and securing innumerable contracts to build railroads bridges, locomotives, etc., etc. During the period roughly mentioned, the foreign corporations have made extensive changes Consolidations have taken place amor them, new technical equipments have introduced, and American and means generally studied, the result that a change has taken place and American capitalism is no longer able to walk away with all the prizes Only the other day, a Canadian order for twenty locomotives was secured by a Glasgow corporation in competition with Amer icans. The designs provide that the loco Thus we have the beginning of the reaction against American capitalism that will re sult in that capitalism perfecting all its forms to an ever greater degree; a perfection that can only result in a still more intensified form of exploitation for the American working class than that at present in existence.

The farmers in three counties of Nebraska have issued a call for a State meeting to discuss combination of all the farmers' cooperative societies in the State. This move is made necessary by the competition of powerful capitalist interests in the line ele-The move is a significant one. It shows that the farmer cannot escape the most powerful tendency of the age, concentration; and that agriculture, as well as manufacture, must fall behind the band and move along with the procession. isolated and provincial farmer is fast be coming a thing of the past, as is his hide bound conservatism. The day will surely when the capitalist revolution in agri culture will wipe it out entirely.

The announcement that sealskins are ommanding big prices in London, is not ant to create consternation in the mind of the laborer who is wondering where he is going to get the price of his next pair of overall

The discrepancy in wage figures given by the miners and the mine operators is an old story. The capitalist class may be to prove the old saying that Figures never lie until liars get ahold of them." They're old hands at the game as the analysis of census figures has repeatedly

The United States Steel Corporation (the Steel Trust) has bought another plant at Breaker Island, N. Y. It is also said to be after other powerful independent compa nies. Evidently the trust wants the field to itself when the crisis comes. It will then need all the business agoing.

The threatened strike of the mail wage drivers is a concrete instance of "State Socialism," that is, government ownership in the interest of the capitalist class. True will have none of that.

The Medico-Legal Society had a meeting the other night at which two lectures were read by title. If many a capitalist "work on economics" were read in the same manner the tired brain of society would be saved the burden of much mental rubbish.

It must be highly gratifying to the Peace Societies to read the Secretary of the Navy's recommendation that Congress authorize th building of shins that will take their place in line of battle against the most po ships in any foreign navy. It shows the progress of peace ideas.

The Salvation Army is panhandling as of old. Its aim is to keep the capitalist pot bolling and to perpetuate the system which keeps the capitalists' dinner pall more than

There are natural differences in human beings-in their physical strength, intellectual capacity and moral character, but there is no difference in their right to equality of opportunity. Each person is entitled to the full enjoyment of opportunity by virtue of the fact that he or she is a human being. The air, the water, the earth -its mineral riches, with the natural prod-ucts of the soil-and the sea, are the rightful inheritance of every child born upon this planet. The benefits of the accumulated experience of all the ages belong also to very human being, limited only by the capacity to enjoy. Socialism is equality of opportunity to produce and enjoy.

REMEMBER



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN. - How wonderfully better is our own free country than those European prison pens!

UNCLE SAM-Do you mean that the prisons in Europe are better than the prisons here? Guess that's so. B. J.-No; I didn't mean that. I meant that the European countries

are in themselves prison pens, while here the country is free. U. S .- That's putting it strong What have you on your mind? B. J.-I have the military system on

my mind. I have just been reading

an article on the military barracks of Europe. Over a million men are there permanently under the stern military thumb. I don't see how the people can breathe in such countries. U. S .- And here we have no such

barracks? B. J.-No; here we have absolute freedom.

U. S .- Did you ever visit a factory in this country of ours? B. J .- Often.

U. S .- And our mines?

B. J.—Also. U. S.—And our shops?

B. J.-Why, yes. U. S.—Are the people who work there not held down to a strict military discipline?

B. J. looks skyward. U. S.—Are they not there placed in rank and file, made to move at com-

mand, kept silent under penalty fines, ordered about? B. J .- They are. U. S .- Will you tell me what difference you see between these factories

and those barracks? Are not these factories essentially barracks? B. J. looks earthward. U. S .- They are six of one, half a

dozen of the other, eh?

B. J .- Coming to think of it, 'tis so. U. S .- Well coming to think of it. tis not so.

B. J.-How?

S.-These factories, shops, mines, etc., in which our workers in America. than those of European barracks, that oppress you.' B. J .- Worse yet?

U. S .- I'll let you answer the questions yourself. You have been reading upon those European barracks,

haven't you? B. J.—I have. U. S.—Did you ever read of women

huddled in them?

B. J .- Women? Why, no!

U. S .- Did you ever read of young girls kept there?

B. J.-Never.

U. S .- Did you ever read of children, little tots, put there to work? B. J .- Why, No.

U. S .- Now, turn to the right about and look at OUR barracks. We call them here "factories," "shops," "mills," "mines," and what not. Are you looking at them closely?

B. J. has a distant look. U. S .- Don't you find women there: lots of them, some doing hard man's work?

B. J. gives no answer. U. S .- Look close; don't you find

there girls at unseemly work? B. J. gives no answer. U. S .- Look closer yet; don't you

see little tots, who ought to be school or at play, toiling? B. J. begins to show nervousness

U. S .- Your silence implies consent. Women, girls and children are a feature of OUR barracks. Now, answer if these factories are not worse than military barracks? B. J .-- I must admit that those Euro

pean military establishments are free from such features. U. S .- But that's not all.

B. J .- Is there worse coming? U. S.—Infinitely worse, Stand at the exits of any of these capitalist barracks of ours. Watch the pe

when they come out. How do they look? B. J .- I have seen them. They do not look very happy.
U. S.—I should stutter! They look sallow, hollow of chest, round shoul-dered. Did you read that the soldiers

in the European barracks looked like B. J .- No: coming to think of it, the descriptions are that the soldiers look

healthy, strong, hale, -Now, Jonathan, take a duster and dust your mind a bit. The Jingo dust is sitting thick there. The European military barracks are bad enough But OUR barracks, called factories, throw those "prison pens" of Europe into the shade. Capitalism is a jallor. The fuller grown the jailor, the more brutal. In Europe he is nowhere as developed as here; consequently, he is here at his worst. While a million or two are there in the barracks, seventeen millions of our workers ar here in worse holes, holes in which mind and body decay. If you think you could not breathe in Europe, I do not know how you can breathe here. But do not despair; pull in your breath well and work with might and

main to overthrow this international jailor, and free our people, who are sorely in need of the breath of free-dom.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

tains His Reputation. Dally and Weekly People.-Satning the theatre known as Mrs. Fe Plarhouse, in Forty-fourth street offic avenue, became for the time fin Gompers' Playhouse. The stage stage a room decorated in the Ran-ce style, and furnished with glided iture in the style of Louis XVI.

Then Gaubers arose he faced an audition majority of whom were classions expitalists, such as Debs several ous capitalists, such as Debs several see addressed at Delmonico's, nearby a different introducing Gom-lated, at the suggestion of the speaker

answered at the close of the address. started to tell a little of he knew about strikes, which he evi ers the only weapon with orkers are equippe

stated that he deprecates strikes, and ing about fairer conditions to the

He took the stand that the esserve peace is to be ready for war. As idilustration, he spoke of a regiment of little which, just before the outbreak of se war with Spain, voted that in case war declared that they would disband the nent (great applause on the left at pro-

ting for him to finish. Se then stated that 50 per cent. were won by gaining object struck

that 25 per cent, gain much of what struck for. As regards lost strikes there is no such thing as a lost strike and those people not struck it stands to reason that their wages would have gone lower, so by striking for a raise they lost the strike but warded off a reduction.

oke also of men who went on strike for a raise from \$2 per day to \$2.25 per

Men getting higher wages will not take their brother's jobs, but men getting lower wages, or those unemployed, will take the jobs of those on strike; so you see how

to went on strike would have to fie lower wages of the men who ir places or else become of the un-

er of a century at his trade as a ter, and that in that trade, where I women do equal work, they are equal wars.

aid an equal wage.

He then asked the audience if there were my women present who were wage earners?

The which a taugh passed through the audi-

to an organization to maintain a function of wages. 'He closed by an appear Decistration of Independence, t

selman then announced (probably specifion of the speaker) that as it er late there would be no quen-wered, but if thy one whaled to peaker and have a senace or inter-r Gompers could be seen in one of

And thus Mr. Go sustat se capitalists present saw that there mothing in Gompers' style of organisa-of which they need be afraid, and they

The few workingmen who were present outraged that such a man as Gompo heals be taken seriously as a represent use of the working class.

C. C. L. New York city, Dec. 16.

The Brockton "Viotory" in the Light of the Election Returns—"The Union Label."

To The Delly and Weekly People.—The him. Label is a monthly magazine "de-sted to the interest of the employer and mploye, and the advancement of the union that movement." This statement appears the title come, which shows nightly that shers are ignorant of the irrepres-se struggle. However, as it is a ubilication," it played a prominent the Brockton city election, and en-ba municipal ticket of the "Socialir known as the De

page 2 we find the following state—
"In the common council we expect
I many union men, and as long as
arry a card we wish them luck, be
epublicans, Democrats or Socialists."
neoves that it is a capitalist and
working class magazine, but on page
ves its unqualified endorsement to the
roos! "The candidates on the Soticket are all union men, and five
the seven candidates for aldermen
legates to the Central Labor Union."
It is plain to be seen that the leading ates to the Central Labor Union."
a plain to be seen that the leading
"the American movement," are
first, and as Brockton is a "union"
a evident that the "Socialist" vice
result of a compromise with the
lers of the Democratic party. BatRepublican candidate for mayor,
larger vote than he did one year
he was elected in 1901. He also
larger vote than the Republican
for governor, at the State elecBrockton went Republican in NoBrown, the Democratic candidate
ar, fell way behind the vote polled November in the city as elected. The vote

It is plain to be seen that while Battles creased his vote, if the Democrats had held their relative strength, Coulter could not have been elected, and there must be e truth in Mr Battles' statement that there was a compromise between the Demo crats and the "Socialists."

If Gilmore had only polled 533 votes last year and the balance of his vote had been added to Coulter's, he (Coulter) would have received 4100 votes, and he would hav been elected. Of course the party claim that they did not compromise—but we know that they have done such things be-fore, and the additional votes came from the Democratic party.

The Brockton Times and the Brockton Enterprise speak of the election as the "re sult of the Democratic-Socialist alliance." not be made public; but as most of the to join the union in order to secure work, and as the leading lights of the Kanga are in the C. L. U., perhaps they took the advice of their candidate for county commissioner. In speaking upon trades unionists and their duty, he said: "I do not believe it is necesdo believe it is absolutely necessary to bring

the union into politics."—Thomas H. Dunn The issue presented to the voters of was Coulter and the union label upon the city printing.

The "Socialists" claim that they "achieved a victory for Socialism," and the mayor-elect made a speech election night at Perkin's Park, after the result had become known, in which he said: "We will administer affairs of the city regardless of party, color or creed." Hence he declares if independent of his party and its' platform. He certainly must be a classconscious Socialist(?) as he is "going to work for the interest of the whole people" -where do the working class expect to be

"It was Lincoln who said: "That the money power would prolong their reign by working upon the prejudices of the people." This is what the magazine referred to above and the party of Coulter are doing.

To quote from page 9 of the magazine: "Union men will vote against a cause or candidate otherwise appealing to them, sim-ply because of the absence of the label of the Allied Printing Trades. It is claimed that "the label stands for honor, firmness and humane principie." Perhaps it did at one time, but it does not now—things have changed, and the significance of the labe has changed with them

To explain: it, the label, was originally intended to protect the employe from the insatiate greed of the employer—but it been diverted from this purpose by the "Christian men" whose business is increased by the prejudice against a man or firm in a non-union shop. In other words it is used as a weapon by one set of business men, to force another set out of business. In what way does that benefit the working class?

We fight—they win.

It is also used by "shrewd politicians," ow the damage their cause will sus tain by not having it appear upon their printed matter. Thus it is used as a sea of approval upon misleading statements published by unscrupious men who see

published by unscrupious men who seek the authority of Labor's yote—to use the powers of state, to force our class late a more abject slavery. We vote—they govern. This may not meet the views of the union men, who may read it, but it is a fact that machinery has revolutionized industry, and the condition of the working class has gradually grown worse—while the capital-ists have not known such an era of prosperity for a number of years, as they are enjoying at present. This state of affairs is caused by the wage system. The union label helps the capitalists to retain the system, as it is used to prevent the solidarity of Labor. Therefore, any union issuing label—to be placed upon the product labor—for the purpose of appealing to the working class—as , "union made goods," benefits the firm—and not the wage slaves employed, as it advertises that particular article: This would prolong the presen system, and the real Socialist would abolish wage slavery at the earliest possible mo

There can be no peace between the pure and simple unions, and the Socialist Labor Party, because the unions furnish the pow er (the label) to the capitalists to shoo the ranks of the working class. And as we have "determined to resist wrong at every step," we must explode the magazine where the powder is kept, force back the

We know that all things are made by tabor—and that labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, and we know that the label is used to convey the idea, that the goods thus labeled "were produced un-der fair conditions." Hence it is used to advertise the business of the firm who adopt it as a seal of approval—that the wage workers are satisfied with the conditions that they are forced to submit to—because of circumstances. Hence it is a seal of

their goods that they are produced under "fair conditions," why not let them "use their brains" that we hear so much about? We (of the working class) have all we can do is to abolish the system of wage slavery

do is to about the system of wage stavery and its attendant evil—capitalism.

This can only be done by the working class—when they give the authority of their vote to the Socialist Labor Party then we will have the full fruits of our labor and the Socialist Republic will arise. Then, and not until then, will we be able to nderstand and appreciate Freedo

J. D. North Abington, Mass., Dec. 15.

As to National Executive Committee. To The Daily and Weekly People.—In to lay's Weekly People I am asked two ques tions in the Letter Box.

Question 1—"Did you stop to consider that a National Executive Committee of 'at least twenty-one members from different States' would bankrupt the party in railroad expenses, if it met with the requisite I said nothing about "different

less of its name, is, in fact, both an execuquires due deliberation in order to execute in the best possible manner. I believe, as said in my other letter, in last week's Weekly People, that a larger N. E. C. would be more representative of the party's interests; and I may add that I believe that, on bers would do the work better and more satisfactory to the party membership. have said "at least twenty-one members, not that I wish to lay any particular stress upon the number 21. Possibly thirty or thirty-five members would be still better. "At least" I am inclined to think so

Granville F. Lombard. Rutland, Mass., Dec. 13.

Trey's Rotten Social Democracy.
To The Daily and Weekly People:—In the fall of 1899, William Nugent, now ganizer of the Social Democratic party n Troy, and Charles Gasser, at present member of said party, did nation certificate placing Daniel E. Con way, candidate of the Progressive Demo crat and Republican parties for Mayor, in nomination for Mayor of the city of Troy on the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

Nugent and Gasser never were mem-bers of the S. L. P. They afterwards oined the Social Democratic party. Nugent is their local stump speak

Some time ago at a public meeting, held in City Hall, and addressed by the Rev. Vail, the question was asked of Nugent in my presence by a member of the S. L. P., what became of the \$25.00 received for doing that job? He said the boys needed the money. For a long time it was on the end of everybody's tongue, who knew the members of the S. D. P., that the job was to pay \$100.00, but as we killed the game by having their cer-tificate thrown out by the county clerk, they only received the first instalment. The rest is supposed to have gone to pay headquarters rent for S. D. P.

When I asked one of their members why they permitted their hall rent to be paid by the Progressive Democrats, he promptly answered that their rent was \$15.00 per month and they would be very glad to have any one pay it for them.

I put the above statement to Nugent while he was on the stump. He told his audience to pay no attention to me, that I was crazy; but as the audience knew me and I insisted on a reply, he was frank enough to admit that he did sign he certificate, placing Daniel E. Con way, a Democrat, in nomination for Mayor of Troy on the S. L. P. ticket; but he said at that time he knew nothing of Socialism. He knew, though, he was not a member of the S. L. P., nor could e ever become one.

The statement I make about the Pro gressive Democrats, now the Regular Democrats, paying the S. D. P. hall rent is notorious. If I have had one I have had fifty people make the statement to me. The above may appear ancient, but

The Kangaroos have never denied the above statement. They knew all along what Nugent and Gasser were when the above incident took place At one of their meetings, in my presence, they de-nounced it and one of their staunchest thembers. Henry Vitalins, said they would never countenance such an act. Why they did they permit Nugent and Gasser to join their organization and nt their organizer? Why? The S. D. P. of Troy, like everyw else, is made up of freaks and fakirs, moral degenerates, etc. etc. It is a good thing for the S. L. P. that

he S. D. P. exists. All the rifraff that foats around during the present social upheaval, must find a landing place there, and in so doing clears our path of rub-bish, which otherwise would bother us. If we had done the correct thing we would have put Nugent and Gasser be hind the bars. The offense is a criminal one. It was an attempt to rob an officially recognized political party of its rights to put its own candidates in nomination. Can one imagine a political party standng on such ground calling itself a So ist party, and appealing to the suffrage of the working class? Well, it is just as Comrade Passonno says: Nugent is worse than a Judas. Iscariot, when he found he had sold his master out, had the common decency to haug himself; but it is otherwise with Nugent. After his attempt to sell out the workers for twenty pleces of silver he comes back like Carey, of Haverhill, and all the S. D. P. and gunner, or capture the guns.

Some one may ask the question—if it says to the workers: "I am your friend says to the workers: "I am your friend representing your interest. I defend know what is unlos or non-union goods! you." We have charged them on the

sible but never a denial. When the S. D. P. make the crack that the voters of Rensselger County voted the S. L. P. ticket by mistake, it sounds funny. The voters of Rensselaer County were well aware of the crookedness of the S. D. P. and voted our ticket, con-scious of the fact that we never comnise the truth to make a friend Nugent fells the workers that the S. L. P. is a scab organization and that the S. D. P. supports the trades unions. He is a painter by trade and works at it and is not a member of the Painters' Uniou, and then has not got the common decency

to join it in support of his talk,

This communication may be called
"Another Daily People Lie," but it is
true just the same. L. A. Boland.

Troy, N. Y., December 16, 1902.

Freezing Out Chicago Laundry Drivers. S. L. P. Proven Right Once More.

orce those laundrymen not belonging to To The Daily and Weekly People:—I was informed by the president of the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, Mr. cago Laundrymen's Association, Mr. Rice, that it was they who organized the Rice, that it was they who organized the Laundry Workers and Drivers Unions. He said in part: "It was we who organized the Laundry Workers and Drivers Unions. It cost me personally one hundred dollars to organize them. I am the president and business agent of the Laundrymen's Association. I have an office down-town, where I meet with the

"In case of any trouble we compose Laundry Drivers and Express Drivers I asked him: "What was the object m organizing their employees?" He answered: "You see we recognize their unions and with their assistance we Question 2—"Did you stop to consider that an 'executive' of 'at least twenty-one members is too large for an executive and too small for a deliberative body?"

Now, w at I really considered was that the National Executive Committee, regard
(Then he let the cat out of the bag). "In

about three months we are going to pass resolutions to freeze out the commiss drivers altogether. We pay them from forty to fifty per cent. on a dollar for their work. Some of them have one hundred or more dollars worth of trade in a week, which means about \$40 for them "We'll probably offer them about \$15 a week and have them work for wages."

Now this again proves that the Social ist Labor Party is right in calling the pure and simple trades unions fakir led rganizations. It will be interesting to hear the labor fakirs and Rice preach

1322 South 41st Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pure and Simplers Subscribe for The

Monthly.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed please find postal order \$4.20 for one years' sub. to weekly and thirty-seven subs to the monthly. Credit me with twenty-six and H. Beisiegel with

Out of seventy-eight subs I have sent you so far this month fifty- three of them vill go to pure and simplers of the machinists' and metal workers' union.

I am sorry to see the exhibition of laziness on the part of a great number of our comrades to hustle for F. L. Brannick.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 15.

To Strengthen the Fighting Arm. you \$4 for the Christmas Box, knowing that give strength to the "fighting arm" of th Socialist Labor Party is every one's duty who has at heart the building up of a class conscious organization. Cost of living having gone up some 30 per cent., without any raise in presperity (wages), I believe now is the time to make all the propaganda possible. No compromise and no lagging behind is the motto of yours for Socialism n our time.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.

P. S.—We must sacrifice a little in order to hasten the emancipation of our class.

Praises the Tendency of the Socialist Labor Party to Hold His (the "Socialist") Party Down to the Class Struggle.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-Kindly ind enclosed a postal money order for \$1 to extend my subscription to The Weekly couple of years.

I am a Kang, but I am proud to say we ere have escaped most of the corruption credited to our party in various sections of the country. On account of the labor union Democratic confusionists in this section, our membership are almost without excep tion class conscious revolutionary Socialists

I was glad to see your fighting S. L. P. powerful tendency to hold our party down to the class struggle. Yours for T. G. Kennedy.

Mullan, Idaho, Dec. 11.

A "Solemn Protest" in the Interest of Capitalism. To The Daily and Weekly People.—En-

Times is an editorial effusion against "Com-The bill in question provides that parents nd guardians of children

of eight and sixteen shall keep them at school for at least sixteen weeks each year For any violation of the law each parent of uardian shall be deemed guilty of a mis emeanor and fined \$1 for the first offens and \$5 for each subsequent offense. The children may, in the discretion of the parents or guardians, be placed in private

This bill will interfere too much with child labor and, therefore, it will be igno miniously defeated.

H. Adolph Muller. Richmond, Va., Dec. 16. (Enclosure)

"Compulsory Education." "We are sorry to see that a bill has been introduced in the house of delegates to compel parents to send their children to school. Everybody knows that the Times is in favor of education. We have done what we could to advance the cause of popular education in Virginia, and we should like to see every the year. But when it comes to forcing school and fining them when they do not send them; when it comes to sending a police officer around to the homes of the people to take their children out and march them off to school in defiance of the wishes of the parent, we enter our solemn protest. We do not believe that the libertypeople of Virginia are ready for any such bill will be defeated by an overwhelming

AIMED AT SOCIALISTS.

German Reichtsag Passes New Rules To Limit Speeches.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The Socialist members of the Reichstag held conference daily this week over the position in which the party is placed by the new rules. Since the creation of parliament cialists could say anything in the house that they pleased, as all utter ances were privileged and not subject to attack under the lese majeste or sedition paragraphs of the penal code, so that, during the long years of severe repres sive measures, the Socialists were always able to express their opinions freely, and the Reichstag printed and

such privileges are not impaired, the opportunities of taking advantage of them under the new rules are limited. At the pleasure of the majority, it is possible to introduce and pass any measure in two days, the rules providing that a day must clapse be-tween the second and third readings of bills. The Socialists fear that the majority will change the election machin ery or adopt a measure on the eye of the general elections that will limit free agitation. The Socialists have not yet decided on a policy to follow. The majority in the Reichstag will, in

all probability, limit the debate on the budget, hurry it through, and dissolve the house for the elections in April.

REMEMBER

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

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

J. M. EVERETT MASS.—The last of the three citations that you make from Marx "Value, Price and Profit"—the first resolution at the end of his address-sums up, we surmise, the point you have in mind. If our surmise is right, did you not find yourself answered in the Letter Box of the Daily for November 30 (Weekly of December 6) to "J. D. A., Spokane, Wash."? He takes up the identical point. Did you overanswer to J. D. A.? We here reproduce it: "A general rise in wages, unaccompanied

by a general rise in prices, would result in a fall of profit. Keen as was Marx's penetration in the evolution of capital, he to perceive that 'complete trustification of dustry' was a possibility. He said : 'Competition breeds monopoly, monopoly breeds stage: but becomes less true at every further stage. This error of Marx Is like that great one of Aristotle's, as to why slavery could never be abolished. In either case these great men gave us in hand the key with which to avoid their error when the time came. Accordingly, when Mars said: 'A general rise in the rate of wages the possibility of your premises, 'a complete with the resulting power of the capitalist class 'to raise the price of dities.' In the measure that concen tration of interests takes place in the capitalist class it can, by 'raising the price of commodities, prevent the 'fall of profit,' which would otherwise follow upon the rise of wages. But note. capitalist class would but be acting in strict bedience to the law of exchange value Given the capitalist system, if you raise the price of one commodity, the price of the others needed for its reproduction is bound to be proportionately affected."

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y .- Shall return the circular. It looks as if Gompers had

J. A. S., ELKHART, IND .- No one, more so than the Socialist Labor Party, desires "all the factions to be brought into one harmonious organization." It is for that reason that the S. L. P. accentuates the differences between them. Only by such a course can the correct theory or practice wherever it may be, be ascertained. Harmony implies unity.

E. H. I. RACINE WIS .- Place not your reliance on oratory. The classic story is told of Cyrus that, being importuned to harangue his army on the point of battle, declined with the remark: "Men do not become valiant and warlike upon a sudden, by a fine oration, any more than a man besong." This Cyrus had "intellect into him." The working people must be drilled with knowledge. Knowledge alone is one and identical. People affected one way by one oration, will be affected another way by another oration in the opposite sense. consciousness" is not a mere theory : It is a practical thing.

T. W., CHICAGO, ILL,-Those are all very prettily turned phrases. Now, come to facts. The fact is that your "Chicago Socialist" used to have, printed on its front page, with a fine border around it, the "Trades Union Resolution of the Indianapolis Convention," in which the passage occurs pronouncing the pranks of pure and simpledom "a noble waging of the class struggle." And the further fact stands that the paper dropped that resolution, border and all, immediately upon the cowhiding it got from The People for its foot-in-theouth appearance, in having such a reso lution almost in parallel columns with an article denouncing the political attempts of the Chicago Labor Leaders as fakirism.

M. L., NEW YORK .- The history of those claims would be funny enough for Puck. Here is one. It was made by a foreigner against Venezuela. He claimed damages in \$150,000 for hides destroyed during lution. The claim was pushed and almost led to trouble. After fifteen years, the Mixed Board appointed to inquire into that and other claims dismissed that one the inquiry it was shown that the claimant had just one hide; that he had stretched it out to dry in his yard; that no conflic of arms took place within ten miles of his village; that during that particular revolu just one squad of 200 men had marched through the place without firing a shot; and finally that the claimant himself, with a revolver, shot holes through his hide—the hide which he had been holding up as a sample. The claimant was a

J. F. V., VALHALLA, N. Y .- The right of everyone to a share of the earth's surface is one of those rights that bumanity is robhed of and will continue to be robbed of so long as humanity has either an admiration for successful brutality, or can only seize a fractional truth. Man is the heir, not of the land only, but of all the social conquests of his predecessors. He is entitled, not only to the land (natural opportunities), but to the capital (social opportunities) also. To deny his right to the latter. is to grant the principle of piracy. Now a wrongful principle cannot be granted and then expect to succeed in removing one rock on which bona fide Single Taxism went

W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH Whatever Labor has to pay in order to live belongs under the head of the value of Labor-power. Along what line of argument would you place rent under "surplus value, any more than the \$1 the workingman may pay the capitalist class for the shirt be

J. E. C., PRESTON, WASH,-What you must do is to hand over to your Judge a copy of the leaflet "Socialist Labor Party Social Democratic Party." That will serve as a complete reply to the answer of the "Seattle Socialist" that the S. L. P. simply vituperative, and that that is the difference between the two. Moreover, do you remember the letter from Haverhill. Mass., published in these columns challenging the editor of that "Seattle Socialis to prove his slanders? He got a copy of it.

Never answered.

M. E., CHICAGO, ILL .- At the time when protection and free trade were an issue in England, D'Israell campaigned in a way that nobody could tell on what side he was. The London "Punch" portrayed the fact in a cortoon where on a table, surrounded by burly sculres, a queer-looking animal with D'Israell's head lay on a dish. On the scales of the animal was the frac-tional lettering "Pr.," "Fr.," "Tion.," "Tr.,' —broken sounds of "protection" and "free trade." There isn't a politican to-day, who could not be similarly caricatured on the pro and anti-Trust question. It is natural. Standing on capitalist ground, no valid wrinciple can be invoked against the Trust ; and standing out for election, the politician dare not express himself clear as a pro-

J. O. F., ABINGTON, MASS .- The editor of the "Rockland Independent" makes a sad exhibition of herself in the discussion you upon the genuineness of that quotation from Edmund Burke:

First. In the first place to her applies the story of the man who claimed he had caught a lobster weighing a hundred pounds and who took up a bet that he would produce the said lobster, but, who, instead of the lobster produced an affidavit. lobsters. When called upon to produce the passage from Burke, your "Rockland Independent" now produces someone else'sone John D. Marston's-quotation from Burke. Every sane man will dismiss the proof with the observation: "Mr. Marston is not Edmund Burke."

Second. Moreover the passage that Mr. Marston produces in quotation marks, as taken literally from Edmund Burke, bears to every intelligent man, internal evidence of being a falsification. The expression appears in the body of the alleged quotauttered or penned by Burke than be could "Edison Phonograph," and for the same reason: neither of the expressions was known in Burke's times. To impute either to him is an anachronism.

B. T., DETROIT, MICH .- Take a good view-front, side and rear-of the socal'ed Socialist party (Social Democratic) leaders. Can you fail to perceive the simliarity of their stagger to the stagger the labor fakir? As the latter, so may the former have started with honest intentions. But in the one instance, as in the other, the burden, the social question, was more vigorous than the shoulders that sought to bear it. Hence the stagger, kirism.

F. G., NEW YORK .-- Don't be so sure of it. Tammany itself does not feel cuite so confident, whatever it may pretend. is pouring into this city a very large floating vote. Then also the notion has become quite prevalent that municipal elections should be non-partisan. Silly tho' the notion is, it is there.

S. L. P., NEW YORK .- Your question "coaching." Read. Read history Read na tural history. Read biography And, above all, think while you Reading in the way your inquiry indicates is cramming. Don't.

V. F. K., HOLLAND, MICH .- Cannot make out from your letter what it is you said, and want the "Journals" on.

In these columns we frequently stated during the year 1901 that the "American Federationist" was publishing the adver-tisement of the Dayton National Cash Register Company as "MADE BY ORGAN-IZED UNION LABOR," notwithstanding the Metal Poliskers, etc. Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. was on strike against the concern and boy cotting it as non-union. Is it that you said ationist" and of the "Journal" of the Metal Pollshers, etc. Union to back you up

C. W., WORCESTER, MASS .- You judge wrongly. Do not wonder at the men in the so-called "Socialist" party, who, as you correctly say, "but vesterday indignantly Dutchmen," and now are seen salaaming before the German Social Democracy. secret of the transformation lies in the very fact that you point out: The "bour-geois-radicalism," that the German Social Democracy has been forced to degenerate "Socialist party" into. What these salaam to is, not the German in the German Social Democracy, but their own image, which they see reflected there.

J. E. W., SCHENECTADY, N. Y. The passage occurs in a work "Towards the Critique of Political Economy." Are not aware that it is franslated into English. passage or chapter thereof, translated by Kelly, is to be found in the appendix of Marx' speech on Free Trade. quire Labor News Company. At the time, "Socialists" was the name given to the Utopians.

"INVESTIGATOR." NEW YORK .- The term "Organized Scabbery" designates those abor leaders in the Trades Unions who ac as Labor-lieutenants for the capitalist class. They are thoroughly organized among themselves.

T. J. ROCKLAND, ME .-- There is no such difference between Gompers and President Ellot. They are both tugging at the same end of the rope. The scab-breeder the scab-praiser cannot essentially be dif-

T. L. L., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-Where in consists Roosevelt's statesmanship? Why, the man's fingers are all thumbs. C. W. D., MARLBOROUGH, MASS .- Th

first appearance in New York city of the Social Democratic party was in the campaign of 1900. Before that, immediately upon Debs' Handel Hall speech, Chicago, June, 1897, where he started the colony scheme, styled "Social Democracy," there was started an organization of that colony scheme in the Jewish quarters of this city and in the campaign of 1898 that organization set up a ticket in three assembly dis Owing to this circumstance it is sometimes erroneously said that the present Social Democratic party started here in that year. The opinion proceeds from a supericial observation of events. What there was in 1898 was that colony affair. There was no Social Democratic party in sight in New York city in 1899.

it in those lamps. The test of a man is not the history of what he has done, but what he does NOW. Moreover, in nine cases out of ten, when the history of past acts is ap pealed to in discussions over present deeds, it will be found that the past is as fishy as the present, and is resorted to in the hope that time has obliterated the fishiness thereof

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS .- You are right. You were misquoted by us when we added "from different States" to the "at least twenty-one members." The misquotation was unintentional, and would not have been discovered by us without your calling attention to it, and explaining that you did not meen them to be from different States. It did not cross our mind that, aiming at a more representative National Executive Committee, you could mean a larger body all selected from the same Section, or even from the same State.

Both this point and your second point go to show the urgency of a thorough debate on the question of the National Executive Committee organization, before the next national convention meets. In all such discussions there is so much shell to the kernel that it will be well the shells be thoroughly disposed of in advance.

White, alias Korkorowsky, is called "Hanna's eleventh vice-president" because he is the eleventh labor skate on the list twelve headed by Gompers on the Civic Federation. "R." YONKERS, N. Y .-- Too early to

D. T. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA .-- Henry

foretell. Did you read Shepard's article in the World on the elections? If you did, and can read between the lines, you must have observed that the Democratic party feels D. L., NEW YORK .- Have not seen and

do not know the play. For the rest, the notion that "Socialism in power will do as those in power now do" is a superficial notion, betraying ignorance of social evolu-The question is not What rascalities may Socialists in office perpetrate? any more than the point would have been germane during the American Revolution that the victorious Revolutionists would also de wrong. The point then was Can or shall feudalism continue? So to-day, the point is: The Capitalist Social System is rottenripe for substitution with Socialism the trlumphant Revolutionists of 1776 have developed into the abominable capitalists of to-day is no argument against the Revolution of 1776. Each of these Revolution brings nearer to the race the possibility of a really moral life.

N. D., NEW BEDFORD, MASS .- How you talk! "Bossism!" Why, man, there is more boss!sm to the square inch in your socalled Socialist party than there could be found in the whole area of the Socialist La-bor Party. Why, look at your own State. See how its State conventions are run. A very full expose thereof was made not long ago by one of yourselves-Margaret Hale It was boss rule with a vengeance. Then look at your "Socialist" party press. It is owned by private bodies, and run to suit them. Yours is not even the case of "the pot calling the kettle black;" It is a case of the pot or kettle calling a white bowl black

M. S. M., NEW YORK .- We know more about "the strike at Mozle Bros." than has appeared in these columns. If a Kan-garoo says that "the Socialist Labor Party is scabbing it" in that shop, it is convincing evidence that the statement is untrue. Scabblng is a Kancaroo attribute. have but to hear how their unions denounce one another as scabs. What we do know in connection with Mozle Bros. is that one Dorffmann is involved among the men. This Dorffmann we know well. He was one of those who, at the Buffalo convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, went on record as voting "aye" in favor of Bohm. the then convicted publisher of capitalist political advertisements in the souvenir of the Central Labor Federation.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL .- It surely can't be your purpose to keep the iam-poonists alive. They are dead and buried. To print such letters would be to resuscitate them. They could wish for nothing better. As Don Quixote said to Sancho on a certain nemorable occasion : "Don't stir dung."

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB .- The term "cockroaches," applied to the middle class, has no reference to their physical anatomy but only to the anatomy of their insect in-terests. As the ways of cockroaches are pettishly mean, and unlike the bold, rampant ways of the lion, or any large beast of prev. so the middle class folks, merchants and industrialists alike, have pettishly mean ways about them, very unlike the bold. campant ways of big exploiters, or capital ists proper. The term did not originate in this office. It is common in the Labor Movement. They speak there of "cockroach

P. P., CLEVELAND, OHIO,-You'll first have to explain where you draw the line and on what principle. The substance is the essence, not the form. No doubt of that. But is the skin on your body a matter of form or of substance? Or are the pimples that break out on the skin "mere formalities," or may they not be drawing their sustenance from further down? There is essential difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the so-called "Socialist" party-between the party that can tolerate its members, ave, its leaders' voting for Gompers, and the party that will none of

F. A. D., TROY, N. Y .-- The use value of an article is the quality that renders it lesirable: the use value of a coat is that It gives warmth, the use value of a loaf of brend is that it satisfies hunger: the use value of labor-power is that it yields more value than its exhange value amounts to.

The exchange value of an article is the amount of labor crystallized in it and socially necessary for its reproduction.

The term "full value" must be under tood according to the context. For instance: The exchange value of a cont may be \$5. Nevertheless, owing to the tempo-rary operation of the demand for and the supply of the article, the seller may be willing to part with it for \$4. In that case he does not get its full value, as he would if he received \$5.

As to the term "real value" that decid edly must be inferred from the context. It M. N., BUENA VISTA, PA .- Can't view is not even approximately a technical term.

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne reet, London, Ontario.

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

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reads street, on Friday, December 19. August Gilhaus in the chair. Absent. and excused. R. Kats. The financial report for the two weeks ending December 13 showed receipts

\$100.08; expenditures \$187.62.
Communications: From Section Sar Francisco setting forth local difficulties and asking that the section be reorganized. From California S. E. C. upon the same From California S. E. C. upon the same subject, suggesting mode of procedure to get the San Francisco organization in better working order. After a discussion of the matter in all its bearing, it was decided to revoke the charter of Section San Francisco and to charge the California S. E. C. with the work of reorganisation, the charter members to be piedged to the recognition and support of the party's platform, consti-tution, declared resolutions and policy and duly elected party authorities. From Sec-tion Los Angeles, Cal., reporting expulsion of N. C. Madsen for contempt. From Sec-tion New York, reporting expulsion of Simon Fondiller and Benjamin F. Keinard; the former for contempt of Grievance Con mittee to answer charge of treason against the party; the latter for contempt of ance Committee to answer charges pre ferred for referring to party office traitors in his letter of resignation from the party, without offering any proof in substantiation of his accusation. From Section Eric, Pa., on local conditions and ticket to be nominated for spring elections. Seattle, Wash., a complaint against ction for refusal to entertain charges against a member. Secretary instructed to call upon Section Seattle to state its side of the case. From Tucson, Aris. bearing upon controversy in Section Los Angeles and asking that the section be reorganised. Laid over in view of the fact that Section Los Angeles has been called upon to

tate its side of the case.

Illinois S. E. C. reported election of permanent State Committee and other mat-ters of interest; also upon attempt of Chi-cago latter day Kangs to contest the right to the party's name, the Kanglets having nominated a city ticket in opposition to the regular ticket of the S. L. P. The memberis asked to contribute towards the Will W. Cox. P. O. Collinsville, Ill., the State organizer. Section Pawtucket, R. I., reported that two members had taken office in Central Labor Union and that charges be brought. The organizer of Section mville, Ill., sent letter in reply to y made by N. E. C. relative to a ormer letter of his wherein the suspended E. C. was referred to in terms that impiled a refusal to recognize its suspension by the N. E. C. In the present letter a lerogatory reference is made as to the ver-city of an officer of the present Illinois S. E. C. Since the form in which this is done is such as to leave room for doubt as to whether this is to be regarded as the offi-cial expression of opinion on the part of Section Jacksonville, or the private opinion of its organizer, the secretary was instructed to topping

matters, remittance of dues, etc. received from Connecticut, Minnesota Rhode Island and New York State Onne, Rhode Isinid and New Tork State Committees, St. Louis, Mo., Spokane, Wash., Chicago, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Boston, Mass., New York city and other points. The party's delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention sent of expenses and will send report later Adjourned. Julius Hammer.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

weil reception to be tendered the Irish agitator, James Connolly, on Friday evening. December 26, 1902. One thousand tickets were accepted from the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary to be sold by the subdivisions for the Masquerade and Civic Ball to be held on Saturday evening. December 20, 1902, in Grand Central Palace for the benefit of The Daily People.

The C. E. C.'s action in electing sub-committees to vielt the assembly districts and arge the payments on \$425 pledges was concurred in. It was decided to urge the assembly districts to secure subscribers for The Weekly People and make use of The Monthly, by selling or distributing single expise.

concurred in.

Brooklyn Agitation Committee was
ed to arrange for regular Sunday
lectures.

Entertainment Committee, reported

embly districts were urged to make district settlement for all moneys and a cutstanding, also for campaign sub-tion first. Its action in engaging Grand at Palace for Sunday, March 22, 1003,

reported a list of amendments to the bylaws of Section New York, which were con-curred in, and it was decided to submit them to a general vote to close not later han January 23, 1903.

Upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, Simon Fondiller was expelled by a vote of twenty for expulsion and none against, having failed to answer a summons of the Grievance Committee to answer a charge of treason against the party. Benjamin F. Keinard was expelled by a vote of nineteen for expulsion and none against. for having falled to answer a summ the Grievance Committee. The Grievance certain members through the columns of The

Daily and Weekly People.

A communication was received from the Italian Section, and the organizer instructed to make further inquirles into various mat

Comrade Joseph Job was elected agent for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung in New York, and H. Gleiforst in Brooklyn. Adfournment followed.

Timothy Walsh, . Secretary pro tem.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

A meeting of the league was held on Wednesday, December 17, with F. Braucknann in the chair. The committees ap pointed at the last meeting for the purpos of visiting delinquent members, made par-tial report to the effect that, while some members were unable at the time being to make the payments due, they would soon begin again; other members have made others have not yet been seen.

The financial secretary reported three new enrollments, as follows: Charles C. Crawford, New York city; and Sections North Hudson, New Jersey, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

The receipts since December 10, the date of the previous meeting, were: Herman Mittelberg, New York city.\$ 3.00 Henry Blyn, New York city..... W. McVeigh, New York city..... A Francis, New York city..... C. C. Crawford, New York city. !... 8th and 12th A. D.'s, New York .. 11th and 13th A. D.'s, New 19th and 21st A. D.'s, New York .. De Lee-Devape, Troy, N. Y. . . . . H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. ection Cleveland, Ohio..... Section Lynn, Mass.... Section North Hudson, New Jersey. Section Salt Lake City, Utah ....

Previously acknowledged .....\$2050.13 Grand total..... Note .- In the report of the meeting held December 10, an error crept in. There were acknowledged from Herman Mitte erg. New

York, \$2; it should have been \$4 but the total then given was correct.

Sections and individual members of the The Daily People Auxiliary League, are arged to do so. Report enrollments to the

August Gilhaus, Recording and Financial Secretary. 401 East 924 street, New York.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOX. C. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas...\$ 

Max Heyman, city..... P. Wegener, city..... N. Zolinsky, city.......... J. E., Brooklyn.... Oliver Maury, Milwaukee, Wis.... T. Horn, Milwaukee, Wis....

A regular meeting was held Saturday, Dember 13, 1902, at 8,30 p. m., in The Daily cople building, 2-6 New Rende street, Mantitan. Chairman, Donald Ferguson; vicesirman, Edmund Moonells; secretary prom., Timothy Walsh. The minutes of the evious meeting were adopted as read.

W. Garritz, Akron, Ohlo.

W. Garritz, Akron, Ohlo.

W. J. Quick, Saugas, Mass. 1.00 One new delegate was seated. Twelve we members were admitted.

Acting upon the report of the City Executive Committee, its action was conferred in renting Manhattan Lyceum Annex, 15-17 John Plamondon, city.

Cast Third street, New York, for a fare-real reception to be tendered the Irish agi-L. Orange, city......

- SPECIAL FUND. As per circular letter September 3, 1901 

C. Bossie, city.....

Robert Downes, city.....

CALL FOR ILLINOIS STATE CONVEN-TION.

Eastern St. Louis, Ill., December 14, pro osition for a special State Convention Inasmuch as the work ahead of the S. L. P., in the State of Hillnois, if of such

ned, and that the membership can the bet-ter understand, and be better able to act in their various capacities and localities by holding a convention, while at the same time establishing a more uniteu and closer comradeship, be it therefore Resolved, That Sections Believille, East

St. Louis and Madisen County, in joint seasion, submit to the S. E. C., the propo-sition to issue a call for vote (as per con-

city of Chicago, on January 18.

Purposes: First, revision of constitution; second, to adopt ways and means to
push the party press and agitation; third, to establish a more united action in atrengthening the organization numerically, intellectually and financially. Endorsed and submitted to the S. E. C. by the three sections named.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MEETING.

Sections Belleville, East St. Louis and Madison County Transact Important Business. have no material interest at stake except to

Special to The Daily People. Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 18 .- The following is the most important business transacted at the joint meeting of Sections Belleville, East St. Louis and Madison County, held but justice. in East St. Louis, Sunday, December 14. Meeting called to order by Will W. Cox, organizer of Congressional Committee. Walter Goss was elected chairman.

The final report of Congressional Committee which was read and acepted, follows: Receipts.

Voluntary contributions, conventions, committee meetings, sympathizers. \$21.35 Section Madison County...... 10.25 Books sold..... 8.00 Connolly meeting...... 4.00

Expense of speakers from May 4 (date railroad and street car fare only . .\$38.19 Printing ...... 21.00 Books and Papers........ 8.40 Hall-rent, stamps, telegrams, etc.... 9.05

\$76.64 Over 10,000 leaflets were distributed, besides some 300 Daily People. Eighty speeches were made by the two speakers. Cox and Veal: Cox also spoke in the State and in Indiana.

It was decided to continue the committee as a permanent Congressional Committee. with Will W. Cox, Edward Hearbich and G. A. Jenning as the members.

The proposition to elect the S. E. C. from the three sections was then taken up and resulted in the following elections: Will W. Cox, Philip Veal, J. M. Francis Charles Edie, organizers, Collinsville; Edward Hearbich, financial secretary, Belleville; Walter Goss, treasurer, Belleville; G. A. Jenning, recording secretary, East St. Louis: G. Surber, recording secretary, East

The following auditing committee was then elected: G. Stevens, Harry Blamsma East St. Louis; William Yocum, Belleville. A proposition was then presented for a enecial State convention. Carried. Ad-

Illinois State Executive Committee.

Immediately after its election at the above joint meeting the Illinois State Execu-Committee went into session. All members present. Comrade Goss was elected chairman. The minutes of the last meeting of the S. E. C., pro tem., were read and approved. Report of temporary S. E. C. accepted and the business turned over to the newly elected S. E. C.

Officers were elected as given above and Philip Veal, Charles Edle and J. M. Francis, all of Collinsville, were appointed a

Crievance Committee.

Then the Lacy Jacksonville matter was taken up and resulted in the organizer being instructed to notify Section Jacksonville that they must expel W. J. Lacy on the evidence against him in the letter written to N. E. C. October 20, wherein he makes gross misrepresentations, also in his letter to the sections in the State calling for a special State convention wherein he plays the traitor in wanting to admit doesments from the former S. E. C., which had been expelled, to said special convention ; section would be reported to the N. E. C.

The proposition for a special State condorsed and organizer instructed to issue call for vote on same, which will be held in Chl-cago, January 18 and 19, if the proposition

Then followed the presentation of a statement and appeal of S. E. C. which was adopted and ordered published in The Daily

and Weekly People.

The S. E. C. at Sunday's meeting, enforsed the request of Section St. Louis to send Comrade De Leon on a tour of the

A resolution was offered endorsing the N. E. C., the national secretary, the editor and manager of The Dally People and the Labor News Company, and all their assistants, for their co-operation in dealing with the recent eruptionists and pledging ourselves to do all we can to push the party press and assist our national officers in every way we can. Will W. Cox.

STATEMENT AND APPEAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE EXECU-TIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party in Illinois, Greeting : Comrades, your State Executive Committee issues the following statement and ap-peal: Whereas, the experience of the party and especially the recent experience with th lampoonists, the resolutionists, logical centerists and seceders fully demonstrates the revolutionary movement in America, and it be made known that the movemen can no longer tolerate any deviation from class-conscious principles.

Inasmuch as the Socialist Labor Party is an organization with a foundation as un shakable as the rock of Gibraltar and the building thus far as composed of material tried and tested by capitalism, it behooves each member as well as the organization to do all he can' to prevent, by examination when it will not fit and must be thrown trying to adjust it. Hence it is not now i question as to whether this organization

will stand, for this is absolutely sure. The Socialist Republic is bound to come -but to say that it will come of itself and that we should fold our hands and sit back. is an insane expression. There is much fighting to be done by the revolutioniststhe nature of which will be more flerce The battles will be fought at closer range than any that has hitherto been fought, for capitalism will not calmly succumb. before their shearers) submit to being shorn of their power-but like the upholders of all the fallen systems of the past, they will fight to the last for the perpetra-tion of their devillsh system. Rather than fall into the hands of a Socialist Republic they will fall upon their own swords and put an end to their miserable existence.

which is of the most importance to the revo-

lutionary movement is not a large member ship, is not ballots, is not intellectuals, but a strong organization composed of men, men with brains, men of wisdom, i. e., of a clear understanding; brave men, men who

become free. The slogan therefore is death to the cap-italist system; no compromising truth to make friends-it is not friends we want,

No catering to the middle class, for only those men are of any use to the organization who fully understand that it is by an absolute proletariat organization the will be waged and carried to a successful from pessimism, free from any "sympa cold water men, but aggressive, progressive, positive men, that know not how to retreat!

We feel, comrades, that the above is not overdrawn and call upon each of you to fall in line. The refining furnace is lighted, the test is applied. If there be any who cannot answer to the call or work, by reason of connections with the capitalist system. or if any be weak-kneed or afraid, we invite them to go way back and sit down; or if there be any who entertain the thought of fighting the organization, opposing any of its principles, they had better get out of the way now and save us the painful neces sity of putting them out, for we cannot, we will not, entertain a fighting minority in our ranks. Why? Because we have no time to fool away, and revolutionists are all of the one mind, the one principal, the one purpose and the one road to victory is brain of every clear revolutionist. and he will cling to the one revolutionary organization.

Our appeal is that every one put on the harness and hitch onto the revolutionary wagon. This wagon is loaded down with books, pamphlets and leaflets from the New York Labor News Company, for distribution the sleep into which capitalism has rocked are woke up, and made to understand, at least, that they are slaves and must strike the blow with us that will set them free Also The Daily, Weekly and Monthly Peo-ple, with all the party organs in foreign languages. Comrades, it has become absolutely evident that the party press must be pushed, for in proportion to the increase of its circulation, our organization grows in strength and solidarity. Each member is expected to subscribe for one of the party papers; not only must he subhe can, to do likewise.

Last, but not least, is the appeal for funds. We must practice self-denial and out of the meagre mite our masters allow us for the billions of wealth we produce for them, contribute to the fund established for the purpose of sending speakers out to the working class. This method, as every one knows, is just as important as the press. The call must be made by word of mouth as well as by pen and press. So up comrades, and give, give without expecting anything in return while capitalism exists. Every nickel you contribute to this cause is spent for the freedom of the working

paign of 1904 is now on. Prospects are bright for sections in a number of places in the State, but our hands are tied for the lack of funds. It is the intention of the State Committee to put an organizer in the field as soon as possible. We, your State Committee therefore suggest that each section take this matter up at once and call for pledges from each member. Select some widenwake member and let him keep a list. Set him aside for that special work. him appeal to outsiders (that is, sympathizers of the movement). Let him report what he has collected, once a month. Once will report in The Weekly People. Now. comrades, if we will do our best this winter by spring we will be able to put a man field with the assistance of the 40 per cent. proposition from The Daily People office to organizers and agents. So let your contributions come in at once to the State organizer. Hoping to hear from you soon

we remain your State Committee Will W. Cox, organizer; Edward Hearblch, financial secretary; W. Goss, treasurer: J. M. Francis, Philip Veal, G. A. Jenning. recording secretary; G. Surber,

Report of Will W. Cox as State agitator from October 6 to October 26, 1902:

Receipts. Borrowed .....\$ 23.00 ection Madison County...... 10.50 Section Jacksonville..... 7.50 Section Peoria..... Section Roanoke..... Frank McVay..... Section Chicago ..... Section Springfield..... Section East St. Louis..... Books sold ..... 3.60 Expenditures.

Railroad fare......\$ 27.55 Hotel and meals................... 11.05 Barber, baths, paper, etc..... Stamps, railroad guides...... 1.25 Labor News Company..... Wages to Cox...... 20.70 Wages due Cox...... \$ 24.30 Coan ...... 23.00 Receipts .....\$ 65.05 The following places were visited: Jacksonville ..... 2 mittee meeting November 16, 1902.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP
bested used for over RIXTY YEARS by HILLIONS
of H 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 20 and 31. 1903, in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street. Boston.

Gifts will be thankfully received by

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

Comrades of Massachusetts are requested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best re-

Don't wait for one another! Let every one take hold and make this fair a grand success!

The fair committee meets every Friday night at S. L. P. headquarters 1165 Tremont street. It is the duty of every member to be present.

Recording Secretary. 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass.

VOTE IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Dec. 23 .- The following is th S. L. P. vote by countles for Missouri, for Wippermann, judge of Supreme Court: Andrew county 5, Atchison 4, Audrain 2 Barry 10, Barton 1. Bates 11, Benton 3 Boone 4, Buchanan 34, Butler 12, Caldwell Callaway 2. Camden 1. Cape Girardean 1 Carroll 6, Cass 3, Cedar 8, Charlton 4 Christian 6, Clark 1, Clay 2, Cooper Dunklin 2 Franklin 5 Gentry 4 Green 2. Howell 14. Jackson 89, Jasper 35, Jeffer ette 10. L'awrence 13. Lincoln 1, Livingston , McDonald 1, Macon 12, Maries 1, Marion 8. Mercer 2. Monitcau 1. Montgomery 2. lorgan 1. New Madrid 2, Nodaway 3. Ore gon 5, Osage 1, Ozark 3, Pemiscot 2, Perry Pettis 1, Phelps 7, Polk 3, Putnam 1 Ralls 1, Ray 3, Ripley 1, St. Charles 6, St Clair 3. St. Francols 2. Ste. Genevieve 1 St. Louis 18, Caline 2, Schuyler 2, Scotland 3. Shannon 2. Shelby 1. Stoddard 5. Sullivan 2, Faney 2, Texas 4, Vernon 8, Warren 2. Washington 1, Webster 2, Worth 1, Wright 7, city of St. Louis 471. A total of The "Socialists" (Kangs) re-

PROGRAMME

for public meetings, arranged by Section West Superior, Wisconsin, of The Socialist Labor Party at Union Hall, second floor of

December 28. 3 p. m .- "The Earliest Socialistic Movement in the Scandinavian Countries."

A Grenager, in Norwegian 3 p. m .- "Altruism" . . . . John L. Erickson January 25. 8 p. m .- "The Political Parties of To-day,"

3 p. m .- "Idealism and Realism". . . H Puck 8 p. m.-"Individuality Under Capitalism

Louis Dvorschack March 8. 3 p. m .- "Development of Capitalism,"

March 22. 8 p. m .- "Labor Legislation Here and in Europe".....F. Hafsahl

SECTION PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION! To Members of Section Providence:

Sunday, December 14, the section meeting called for that date was adjourned to Sun-day, December 28, at 2.30 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street.

All members of Section Providence are earnestly requested to attend this meeting. James McGuigan, Organizer.

MARION, IND.

Section Marion, Ind., opens its Sunday lectures on December 28, and will continue every Sunday afternon at 1.30 o'clock at the headquarters, corner Thirtieth and Washington streets. The subject for the first lecture will be

"Capital and Labor." Joseph Dillon will be the speaker. On January 4 Abraham Dillon will lecture on "New and Old Trades Unions." Everybody is welcome.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold to which the public and readers of The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top floor, over German-American Bank Building December 28.—Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

James Matthews, Organizer. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The general party meeting of Section Mil-

waukee, Wis., will be held at Woelfel's Hall, Fourth and Sherman streets, Saturday, January 3, 1903. Every member should be MILWAUKEE CELEBRATION.

A Silvester celebration will be given by

Lledertafel, on Wednesday, December 31, at Barden Mannerchor Hall. There will be an entertainment and ball. Everybody is SECTION MESA COUNTY.

Section Mesa County, S. L. P., meets the first and third Thursday in the month at Dr. Johnson's office, Grand Junction, Colorado. Meetings begin at 7.30 p. m.

# Monthly People

Ten Cents a Year

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

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

This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to The Monthly during December will receive : : : : : : The Daily People for one year.

Capital, by Marx. Cloth binding. The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series Value, Price and Profit, by Marx. Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. The Socialist Almanac.

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

Let all active comrades get a move on themselves and roll up 

#### Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS, OPENED. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Manager Monthly People: 2 to 6 New Reade St. New York City.

Send the Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

Amount enclosed, \$..... **ADDRESS** 

ALLIANCE & CIGAR & FACTORY

Agents Address.....

Eckstein Bros. S. T. & L. A. Label Cigars

2 NEW READE STREET

Cigars for the Holidays!

1/2º	Best Present Cigars. Take box of 50.	t to a	Smoker is a Box of choice. Price per	1/4	
Old Judge. 4 1/2 My Favorite, 4 Natures Beaut Medallion, 4 1/2	in	\$1.25 1.45 1.70 2.00 2.25 1.75	Alliance, 4½ in Habanas, 4 in El Portes, 4¼ in Red Ribbon, 4½ in La Amenidad, 25 for WE PAY EXPRES		2.50 2.75 3.00 8.50 2.00 GE8

GREATER BOSTON, ATTENTION! OFFICERS, SECTION ST. LOUIS. Officers of Section St. Louis, elected for the term from January 1, 1903, to July 1,

1903 : Organizer, Charles Grupp : recording secretary, William J. Hager; financial secretary, Edward Brendel. Press committee (English), Hy J. Poelling; press committee (German), Charles Wipperman and C. F. Meler; agent The People, John J. Ernest; agent Socialistische Arbeiter Zeltung, C. Wipperman; librarian,

ward Brendel, John Neuman, H. M. Grae-ber; custodian of literature fund, Frank Bomilits, State committee, William Bilsbarrow, H. J. Poelling, Charles E. Hager, E. C. Dieckman, C. Wipperman, H. M. Graeber, C.

Grupp.

Auditing committee, M. Biell, F. Bomlitz,
Organizer. P. Herzel.

Section Everett will hold meetings, fo the purpose of discussing party matters, or the first, third and (when possible) fifth Fridays of every month. Party members alone admitted. The first of these discus slons will be held on Friday, January 2 1903, in Socialist Labor Party Hall, Grand Army building, School street, Everett. tect, "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-Abram Miller

REMEMBER