

SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM IN CANADA REVIEWED

The Socialist Labor Party's Place in Dominion History Reflected in Legislative Enactments—The Future Under Capital Considered by the Light of the Past.

Usually, at such periods as the end of a year or century, to review what has transpired in the past seems natural to most people. Also to speculate on what the future may bring seems a common failing of humanity. To this touch of kin we now shall yield, and endeavor to recall the events that may be of interest or help to us in the Socialist movement in Canada.

The first fact to be borne in mind is that here in Canada for the first time in its history, a party representing the working class has been formed. That, from its inception it has with consistency adhered to the principle that emancipation must come to the workers from the workers.

In the subsequent struggle which the party had to face many of its members fell by the way, and, as the contest became fierce and bitter, it is only those who were well grounded on the rock of class-conscious conviction that weathered the storm, and are, to-day, the most active and aggressive

spirits in the movement. Reactionary legislation was necessary to protect capitalism from the assault of this new and vigorous foe in the province of Ontario, where its most active propaganda was felt. So, in the city of London, which was the centre of the attacking force of the S. L. P., the powers of capitalism were put in operation, and an amendment to the municipal act was formulated, which duly became law. And now the disinherited proletariat have no more opportunity of having their representative appear on the ballot, as a property qualification alone entitles the person nominated to that privilege.

sinking ship, and will, as soon as opportunity offers, quit in order to obtain a safer position. The threats of united capital to legislate trades unions into the position of being amenable to the law, similar to other incorporated bodies, will soon be carried into effect, and thereafter the ancient and honored weapons of the trades union, such as the strike, the picket, and the boycott, will be rendered harmless against the capitalist. That will then leave the field of action clear of all confusing forces, and the powers of Socialism and capitalism will confront each other for the final struggle.

When we arrive at this point, which is now seen within measurable distance, the issue will be quickly decided. "A sinful heart makes feeble hand," and the heart of capitalism pulses with numberless crimes which shall rise in judgment as the issue becomes clear before the people.

The spirit of capitalist greed is abroad in the Dominion, and is now becoming more clearly understood as the days pass by. There is no natural resource in all the far extending country upon which the hand of capitalism is not laid as soon as it is discovered. When the inventive genius of man discovered that it was possible to convert the torrent of Niagara into a motive power which can be industrially applied, capitalism laid its hand upon that mighty force of nature and said: "This is mine." When the wealth of the boundless Northwest became known, and the hardy pioneer caused the prairie to smile with golden grain, capitalism controlled the means of transportation and said, "I demand the lion's share, and the hungry world can wait until I get it."

In this Northern land, with its vast expanse and boundless wealth of forest, field and mine, the issue is not quite so acute as in the older lands, but it is here and here to stay. The clamor of capital to gain possession of all the resources in sight has aroused the population, and from this forward the struggle will intensify. The influx of cheap labor will soon be in essential necessity to capital in Canada, and with its advent, the class struggle will be accentuated in our midst.

at least receiving the respect due to such a cardinal doctrine.—"If any would not work, neither should he eat." But capitalism has outgrown the narrow bounds of a circumscribed faith demanding such inconvenient and troublesome observances. It can afford to purchase indulgence at the hands of a prostituted Church, and live sumptuously every day. Yet it seems uneasy and would fain have more security in the possession of its good things than it at present possesses. The inevitable doom seems to loom up before the beast of capitalism, in the form of an avenging and hungry humanity, that one day will make short work of his quietus. The increasing army of paupers in Great Britain, which demanded within the last five years an increase of \$8,000,000 to keep body and soul together is ominous. While imports and exports increase, and savings bank deposits grow with marvelous rapidity, this Nemesis of want still crouches at the door of capital and will not away. Common lying and deceit is no longer a sufficient defense for the conduct of capital, to-day it is necessary that the most learned sophists in pulpit and on platform, and press, be employed to lull the arousing workers to peace and contentment. Thus we find that the time of the end is drawing nigh. All the schemes that the cunning heart of cruel capitalism can devise is not sufficient to avert the destined end of this doomed system.

Already the marshaling is in progress, and the battle-ground is chosen. There are but two forces to-day in the eyes of the world, and between them lie the fate of the human family for weal or woe. Capitalism and wage slavery with its ever-increasing want and misery, or Socialism with ample provision for the perfecting of all that is best physically, morally, and spiritually, in mankind. Armed with its store of historic facts, and scientific knowledge, bravely marches forth the S. L. P. to face the craven-hearted foe, Capital, and if the experience of the centuries is to count for anything, the issue must crown the efforts of this champion of human rights with perfect success.

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rearing giant industries controlled by capital, equal to those of the older industrial countries of the world. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we see by the language of capital at present used in its journals, that preparation is being made for the rearing at Sault Ste. Marie, under the paternal care of capitalist government, an industry similar to that of the American Steel Trust in the United States. A sentence or two of the significant language used will be sufficient to convey what is to transpire in the near future.

"A startling announcement was made last week, to the effect that the steel rail department of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., had been closed. Mr. F. A. Clergue, president of the company, gives the following explanatory statement: "There being no duty on rails coming into Canada, the present slaughter price of German rails has enabled the Canadian railroads to supply their requirements at prices less than cost at the Soo mills, owing to great difference in labor conditions. The Soo mills in every step of their processes from the mines to the finished product, pay American wages, amounting on an average to 100 per cent. more than German wages."

So let every man in Canada take to heart and ponder seriously over the fact that Mr. F. A. Clergue and his associates need sympathy and help in this matter; and resolve to strengthen the hands of our sympathetic and righteous rulers in extending to a languishing industry the necessary assistance, and all shall be well. Thus capitalism marches ever onward increasing daily in power and wealth, which is bestowed lavishly by labor and legislation. It is clearly seen in circumstances such as these that the destiny of the workers is ever increasingly becoming more dependent upon the greed and whims of an insatiable capitalism. That such a circumstance as a united effort on their part, to safeguard their own interests by the exercise of their political power might occur, never troubles the mind of capital. Eternally the workers are to be the wards of capital; if they become otherwise minded it is anarchy, prosperity can only exist under the aegis of capital.

The "deep concern of every man in Canada" will doubtless be relieved as far as Mr. Clergue's interests are concerned, when parliament meets, but as far as the interests of the workers go, they shall be relegated to the shades of oblivion. The conditions in Germany held up before the workers of Canada, as a matter of dread, have been created by the same paternal hand of capital that now appears to be so solicitous of the welfare of Canadian workmen. The future of the Canadian workman is foreshadowed by the German, and the internationality of the degrading influence of capitalism is becoming more apparent to the mind of the workers every day. The duty of the S. L. P. is to point to the fact and also to the remedy. So that when the record of 1903 passes into history with clarified vision the workers can review the records of the year and look out upon the future with confidence and hope. D. Ross, London, Ontario.

TRUST BENEFICENCE

Pensions, Stockholding, and Other "Benefits" For Employees, Only Devices to Head Off Socialism.

From the laudations sent up by the capitalist press every time a wage raise takes place, a railroad pension scheme is launched, or a steel trust turns its employees into stockholders, one would think that the only fitting designation for these days would be, Era of Trust Beneficence to Employees! But despite the acclamations of the capitalist press these efforts of the capitalist class to another working class aspirations are doomed to failure and it demonstrates once again the superficial reasoning of the class.

Long term "agreements," insurances, pensions, profit sharings and the like proceed from the theory that the workman, so long as his belly is filled, is willing to abdicate his manhood and resign himself to the cattle like safety of the arrangement. Well, they will find out that not to this as an end have we traveled the long and weary way that marks the development of the race.

This is what breeds the "surpluses." Even behind the Walls of Trust Beneficence this development will render work less and less needed. What then shall be done with the workers periodically displaced under Trust Beneficence? We see but one solution, they must be taken outside the Walls and shot just as disabled or played-out horses are today. This is what the Steel Trust solution really amounts to.

But while this is the logic of the scheme will it be carried out to its logical conclusion? No; and for a very good reason. A large supply of proletarians, or propertyless wage workers, is an absolute necessity to the capitalist system of production, and capitalism produces the workers who are necessary to its existence. In the early days of capitalism, forcible methods, accompanied with unparalleled murderings and brutalities were resorted to, to furnish this requisite supply. To-day such methods are no longer needed. Not only does large production overwhelm the small producer and throw him into the ranks of the wage workers, but the development of machinery in large production keeps on displacing ever more and more the number of wage workers needed in capitalist industry.

The wage worker who has nothing but his labor power to sell must find an immediate market for it or die. This labor power is embodied in his very life—in his life, and he cannot put it away until a more convenient season. To shelve his labor power he would have to shelve himself and the result in a very short time would be a grinding skeleton.

gling for a chance to live, tend not only to keep wages down to the just-enough-to-live level, but force them below it.

The capitalist buys labor power for but one purpose and that is to utilize it in a profitable way. Profit is not made on the market, but in the workshop, in the mine and factory. If the capitalist were to work his employees no longer than enough to produce the worth of wages he pays them, he would clear no profits. No capitalist engages in business for fun. Profits, that is his sole touchstone. The worker sells himself by the day for what it costs to keep him alive, but in that day he produces wealth out of all proportion to what is needed to keep him an existence. The difference between what the worker produces, and his own cost of production—his bread and butter—is surplus value. This surplus value the capitalist keeps, and is enabled to keep, because the worker, recognizing, as he does, the capitalist's right to the means necessary to existence, must submit to being robbed or perished.

So long as capitalism remains this condition of affairs is inexorable. Not only are the conditions inexorable but under capitalist development it is imperative that they must grow worse. Once the working class understand this they will see how useless to them are the proposals of the social reformers. No reform advocates the abolition of capitalism which is the cause of working class misery and which thrives upon the perpetuation of that misery. Temperance, thrift, industry, these only serve to make the worker an easier and more valuable prey to the capitalist. The Pennsylvania Railroad for instance, recently increased wages 10 per cent. after having for months worked the men almost beyond physical endurance. This 10 per cent. in wages was immediately recouped by a greater increase in rates. The company has started a savings fund so that its "thrifty" employees may be sure of a "safe" investment. Safe indeed! These "investing" are giving the company excellent data on which to make the next reduction. If the capitalist sees

that the worker can do with less he will immediately demand that the worker reduce the cost of his labor power to him. Capitalist Beneficence is the latest scheme to render the present system sacred. The present system needs the unemployed and in many industries the unemployed to-day exceed the employed. And yet capitalism is going to provide for the workers but makes no provision for the unemployed!

But to the Socialist, these schemes are interesting just the same, and for two reasons. First—They show that it is finally leaking into the heads of the gang of capitalist platers, who are to-day in control of the nation, industrially and politically, that things cannot go on as they are. They are beginning to realize that this social system of theirs is not a perpetual institution as they fondly imagined. Second—it shows, how, despite their awakening to these facts, they hope to escape the logic of events by adopting a plan to get out of trouble.

Great are the forces arrayed against the Socialist Labor Party agitation, but greater will be that force with it, the working class, once we have aroused it to consciousness. That our agitation is bearing fruit is evidenced by all such capitalist schemes. These moves are as welcome to us, as is the sight of driftwood to the expectant mariner. To him land is near, to us the signs betoken capitalist retreat, with final rout and victory in sight. Russian newspapers now print despatches from Manchuria under the heading "Home News." The other powers may believe in "the open door" policy, but Russia favors compulsory assimilation. Evidently the union that Potter belongs to believes there is more than one way to kill a cat. It will also find out that two can play at a game—when the capitalists get after it.

A "LABOR" MAYOR

Derby Fakirs Ignored By Sullivan.

Derby, Conn., Jan. 6.—There seems to be no reason to call the administration of Mayor George P. Sullivan a labor union administration. No matter how friendly he may be to organized labor he has practically ignored it in his appointments. He had ten appointments to make and he filled these offices, with three exceptions, with men who are in no way identified with organized labor.

Only three of the appointees belong to labor unions and they are in no sense aggressive members. The best offices were given to the men who have had nothing to do with labor unions. Mayor Sullivan, in making his appointments, has simply stood by the men in the Democratic party who helped to elect him. Much of this help came from a volunteer fire company and it was among the members of this company that most of the offices were distributed. Of the ten men, including himself, who make up his cabinet, five of them are either on the active or the honorary roll of the Storm Engine Company; in fact, the administration is more of a firemen's administration than a labor union one. Out of the twenty-eight men in the administration, eighteen are either firemen or closely identified with the firemen. Only ten of them are members of unions or are closely identified with unionism.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized. Commands The Monthly People. To The Daily and Weekly People: Will you kindly send me 4025 more subscription blanks of The Monthly? Would also appreciate very much if you could conveniently spare a few copies of the last issue, containing the article "Things Class-conscious Socialists Know."

fakir Clark. Was the S. L. P. posture right or wrong. Where do you stand? Your question will be answered when you answer this. 2. Your second question belongs to the G. E. P. of the S. T. & L. A. Prefer your complaint there. O. R. THOMASTON, ME.—There is none. Send for sample copies of The Weekly and of The Monthly People. Get subscribers and in that way you will be able to organize. G. R. G. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is too sweeping a statement to be correct either way. All the capitalists don't want municipalization, neither are all the capitalists against it. Some are against it. Others are not. The latest sample of the latter variety was furnished by the Kings County (Brooklyn) Grand Jury. It recommended on the 31st of last December the municipalization of street railways and other plants, to lower taxes and "for the benefit of the public."

LIGHT HAS BROKEN

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name." Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The comrades throughout the country are doubtless aware by this time of the salient features of the Sanial-show that took place in this city on Thursday evening, December 20. We must say we feel awfully sorry that we did not make any arrangements to take down the proceedings verbatim—but we did not anticipate the affair would turn out as instructively funny and as useful to the Socialist Labor Party as it did. We now give some further details. The meeting took place in the big hall of the Labor Lyceum (Kangarooos speak-easy) at Sixth and Brown streets. It was advertised in the Kangarooos Tageblatt, but "the masses" did not come. About forty to fifty men and women were present. The chairman, Frank Jordan, in his opening remarks, said that the object of the meeting was to declare "the position of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, a body of men 5,000 strong," and which position could be summed up briefly as follows: "We stand by the principles of the Socialist Labor Party as they were practiced in the years 1889-1896 to 1898. We reserve to ourselves the right to criticize the trade union movement, but we shall not be hostile to it; we believe that our principles are correct, but we do not think ourselves infallible, and hence we shall be broad-minded," etc., etc. He thereupon introduced Sanial. The alleged subject of the lecture was "Class Struggle." Sanial started up and was soon talking about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Said he in substance: "I have been myself the author of the declarations of the S. T. & L. A., and I ought to know what was meant by them; and I declare that never was the intention of the originators of the Alliance to array one portion of the proletariat against the other as it is practiced by the Alliance now—the object was to organize the unorganized and by good and sensible management become the model organization for others to follow and copy our methods—but fight—never! The whole thing was perverted by De Leon for his own purposes. And De Leon! What a monstrosity. Himself a Jew, he persistently dodges the fact; despises the Jews, but uses them to promote his own interests; debauches them into mere ward heelders to boom him in the Sixteenth Assembly District among the middle class storekeepers (he himself has no other name for his workers but heelders). He is a most contemptible intriguer, and it is as natural for him to weave an intrigue as for a rat to dig a hole and for a spider to weave a web. He has a regular Spanish fly temper—raises blisters; has extraordinary powers of appropriation and impudence; has transformed the Socialist Labor Party into his personal spies andimps; is constantly trying to push others into committing mistakes, and this was practically at the bottom of the trouble in 1890, when he used the stupid article on taxation of a man who did not know anything about economics (Grunzig) to drive out of the party the whole Volkszeitung. And—what impudence!—to accomplish this he made use of a scientific principle that was practically discovered by me (!!!) in 1892 about retail prices not being affected by fluctuations of wholesale prices. Grunzig should have been taught better economics and not insulted as he was by De Leon. The question for the Volkszeitung in 1890 was simply to get rid of De Leon and nothing else."

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and in union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangs took part. First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heelders, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did. Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeat and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers." Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangs, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasuries of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P. Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership. On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangs are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it. The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies andimps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any useful purpose. When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely winging class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kanglet; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet. The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household. Press Committee, Section Philadelphia, S. L. P. (Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

RETORT COURTEOUS

O'Fihelly Answers McCartney and Other "Honorable Men." The following is from the Rockland (Mass.) Independent of December 26, 1902. It is the conclusion of a sweeping challenge to debate made by the Rev. F. O. McCartney, and accepted by Jere O'Fihelly. The other incidents are fully known to our readers, having been fully set forth in an extensive communication from Comrade Jeremiah Devine: "O'Fihelly's Answer." "A Pointed Reply to Representative McCartney's Interview." "To the Editor of the Independent: "With your permission I will give your readers a few facts relative to the debate between McCartney and O'Fihelly, (which did not take place) and the causes that led up to the challenge. In this connection the following letter mailed to Mr. McCartney may be of interest: "Abington, Mass., Dec. 11, 1902. "Rev. F. O. McCartney: "Dear Sir—In relation to an interview purporting to be from you in the Times of December 8, I wish to inform you that unless I receive from you on or before December 16 a repudiation of that interview I will presume that you were correctly reported and will act accordingly. "Respectfully yours, "Jeremiah O'Fihelly." "I have not heard from him yet, so I don't think I am violating the rules of politeness in giving the following to the public. "Mr. McCartney, in not repudiating that interview, concedes that he was correctly reported, and also admits that he did make a 'sweeping challenge' to debate with any one opposed to his party. I am not a very ardent admirer of the immortal John L. Sullivan or others in the same sphere of action, but, leaving aside my doubt that Mr. Sullivan was correctly quoted by the Rev. Mr. McCartney, I think that Mr. Sullivan's worst enemy would never charge that he ever allowed a chip that he had placed on his shoulder to be knocked off by any one. "I can therefore see no good reason why Mr. McCartney, who allows a chip to be knocked off his shoulder, should quote Mr. Sullivan, and, by implication, have us think he is like '... Sullivan, for Mr. Sullivan was not a craven. Mr. McCartney also says that the S. L. P. got votes where we had no organization, and, of course, by implication that his party did not get any votes that way. 'Tis not necessary to go outside of Plymouth county to find instances where his party got votes where they had no organization, or, having it, did not use it as required by law. "He also says that 'we are trading on his party's reputation.' I should hope not. The reputation of the S. L. P. borne out by the official records, is that if he bit at me, his fate might be form since its inception as a political party, and never allowed a compromise of its principles by any of its candidates or members. Contrast that with Mr. McCartney's party. There are places where his party had more names than there are years since its inception, and, as for the platforms, each member of that party has a platform of his own, the only plank in common being 'Get votes, no matter how.' So we find their candidates nominated or endorsed by one or all of the other parties, and as was seen in Rockland, its members are allowed to be candidates for public office with any name except their own, or no name at all. I can assure your readers that the S. L. P. will never deserve that reputation. I think it is too bad that the reverend gentleman thought discretion the better part of valor. A lot of his adorners would like very much to silence me for all time, and they think that their idol could do it. Mr. McCartney apparently thinks that it never changed its name or platform similar to the dog made famous by Oliver Goldsmith. However, I may say that he lifted me out of a very deep hole by declining to debate. "The debate, if it did take place, would not be like the farcical performance in Whitman over a year ago. There would be no admission fee and the expenses would come rather heavily on the few who support the S. L. P. and, while I don't doubt but there are a sufficient number of individuals who would be glad to pay our side of the expenses for the satisfaction of hearing the debate, the S. L. P. is too self-respecting to accept such monies. "Mr. McCartney made two serious mistakes during the campaign: one was the Nolan incident referred to in the Independent at the time, and the mistake of supposing that, as there were no S. L. P. buttons in his audience, it would be safe to act the cowardly part of one who would like to pose as a hero, and issue a challenge that he had no intention of backing up. His friend and co-laborer, the Rev. Grady, was more careful, but he had the red buttons staring in his face from the front seats, and, by the way, some were manipulating pencil and notebook. He had good reason to expect that, if he issued a sweeping challenge, he would be picked up then and there, so he said, 'I defy any member of the old

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DIRECTORY OF TRADES AND SOCIETIES. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn. meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

BOSTON KEEPING IT UP Hub Shows No Diminution of Socialist Labor Party Activity. Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.—A largely attended meeting of the general committee in charge of the grand fair to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, for the benefit of The Daily People, was held at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, last Friday evening. All those who have had the pleasure of attending the picnics and other entertainments under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, may rest assured that the coming fair, January 29, 30, and 31, will be worthy of their patronage and that of all who desire to help in paying off the debt of our official organ, The Daily People, will be given a worthy opportunity to do so. The main decorations of the hall will be the elegant pastel picture of Karl Marx, in massive frame, dimensions, 5 1-2x4 feet. This celebrated picture is the property of Section Boston and will be loaned to the fair committee. It was decided to decorate the picture and add as chief motto, the author's grand declarations, "Workingmen of All Countries, Unite!" Members of the party and sympathizers who can in any way assist the fair committee are requested to communicate with the secretary, D. Euger, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, or attend its regular meetings every Friday evening, at S. L. P. headquarters, room one, 1165 Tremont street. Section Boston held its regular meeting last Thursday evening. During the past month twelve new members were admitted. Receipts and expenditures amounted to about \$700. Full financial report will be published in The Daily and Weekly People. Comrades Young, Fitzwald and Stevens, were appointed a committee from section to attend as delegates to meetings of the Scandinavian Socialist Club committee, organized to further the necessary arrangements for success of the grand fair under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Committee, Socialist Labor Party. Games, refreshments, entertainment and dancing will be provided. Tickets at ten cents each, are selling rapidly. The press committee, Section Boston, held its second regular meeting at 1145 Tremont street, Sunday morning at 10 a. m. Various members reported initial steps had been taken for the organization of their districts. Forty-three new subscriptions for The Monthly People were reported, and lists handed to Literary Agent Bombach, for transmission to Daily People. Canvassers who know of subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to furnish name, address and date of subscription to Literary Agent Bombach, that the matter may be attended to. All members of this committee are requested to attend and report to the next regular meeting, Sunday, January 11, 10 a. m., room one, 1165 Tremont street. Arrangements, looking toward a State conference, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Committee, to be held next March, for the purpose of bringing together all active members of the Party in the State to further propaganda work in this State is being perfected.

A Bargain For Beginners The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the order given: 1. What Means This Strike? 2. Reform or Revolution? 3. Socialism, by McClure. 4. The Working Class. 5. The Capitalist Class. 6. The Class Struggle. 7. The Socialist Republic. Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for 25 cents. An assortment of our four-page leaflets advertised above, will be sold in bundles of 100 for 15 cents a bundle. Order at once. New York Labor News Co. 2 New York Street, New York City

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade Street, New York.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade Street. (The Party's literary agency)

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held Monday, January 5, at 26 New Reade Street.

From Illinois S. E. C. reporting that convention of S. L. P. of Illinois will be held on January 18, at Chicago.

An extensive correspondence from Los Angeles, Cal., bearing upon charges made against the section and the section's answer thereto, was taken up and discussed in all its bearings.

It was decided to submit to a general vote of the Party membership the question of representation at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam.

Other communications bearing upon general Party work were received from Pittsburgh, Pa., Pawtucket, R. I., Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Redlands, Cal., and other points.

ADDRESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. TO THE STATE SECTIONS.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

The State Executive Committee begs to submit the following for your earnest consideration. The late elections have shown conclusively that the propaganda conducted by the Socialist Labor Party is beginning to bear fruit.

Along these lines our agitation has been largely conducted up till now, and must be conducted, and more intensely so, from now on.

MASS MEETING ON IN DETROIT. Daniel De Leon will speak at Bamel Hall, on Griswold Street and Grand River Avenue (take elevator to sixth floor) on Saturday evening, January 17, at 8 o'clock sharp.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS! Daniel De Leon, speaker of Daily and Weekly People, will speak at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Streets, on Wednesday, January 21, at 8 p. m.

SYRACUSE'S PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE. Section Syracuse (N. Y.) will hold a progressive euchre party in Clinton Hall on January 30 at 8 p. m.

suggested to us by the N. E. C. and is well worth trying. It is to the effect that the S. E. C. employ an experienced canvasser, he to be put on the road, canvass subscribers for the Monthly and Weekly, sell literature and gather general information about the lay of the land in respective localities so that when an organizer is sent over the same field later on, he will have certain data and material to work on.

Aside from this, we call your attention to the fact that the indebtedness must be paid before the Party can have its hands free to conduct its agitation in a manner that the situation requires.

When we consider the effect that the above outlined work is bound to have on the local Party organizations, in instilling new life in the business meetings of the sections, making it possible for every one of the rank and file to take a hand in the agitation work instead of it being largely the case until now, to look up to a few smooth tongued local stars as the "main guys," who are pushing the party, whereas they, the rank and file are simply there to occasionally furnish the dough; when we further consider that this manner of agitation will necessarily instill in every one of the rank and file a feeling of personal responsibility for the destinies of the party we cannot help but say: Comrades, here is our chance, let us grasp it. We request the sections to report as to the action taken.

SECTION CHICAGO, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. To the Sections of Illinois, Greetings: Comrades: Section Chicago has been in many fights. We are in another now.

Comrades, our fight is your fight, we need money to hire lawyers to fight the bogus ticket. To whip them in Chicago this spring will settle the matter. On the other hand, should they win, because of our financial inability to put up a good fight, it will mean another contest at Springfield in 1904.

By Order of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party. Henry Sale, Organizer.

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AS TO N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Noticing that there is an apparent desire to discuss the forms of our organization, especially in reference to the qualification of a national committeeman, I should like to suggest the following amendments to the constitution: First: The seat of the N. E. C. shall be the city of New York for the next four years, unless changed by referendum of the whole party, taken in the usual manner.

Now, comrades, as to the above, it avoids the charge of localism. It would be a representative body in the fullest sense of the word. The N. E. C. should be an executive body. The national convention and sections the deliberative bodies.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 4. To The Daily and Weekly People.—After reading the two letters under the heading "As to the N. E. C." the one in the Sunday People of December 28, 1902, and the other in the issue of January 2, 1903, signed A. Metzler and K. from New York and Philadelphia, respectively, I decided to write a letter on the same subject.

SECTION BOSTON'S OFFICERS. The following have been elected to office by Section Boston, for the ensuing term of six months: James F. Stevens, organizer; William H. Carroll, recording secretary; Frank Bohm-bach, literary agent; Gustav Kleindienst, treasurer; George Nelson, financial secretary.

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MEETING OF MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.

Blisbarrow in the chair: Danner absent without excuse; the minutes of previous meeting adopted as read; old committee adjourned. The following new committee was installed: Charles Wiperman, Charles Grupp, William Blisbarrow, H. M. Graber, H. J. Poelling, George Danner, E. C. Dickermann. Election of officers resulted in the following: Chairman, William Blisbarrow; financial secretary, Charles Wiperman; recording secretary, H. M. Graber; state secretary, E. C. Dickermann.

SECTION TACOMA, WASH. Section Tacoma, Wash., with headquarters at Fawcett block, corner C and Fifth Streets, holds public lectures every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

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New York Labor News Co. 2 New Reade Street, New York City

Alliance Cigar Factory Eckstein Bros. 517 East Eighty-Eighth St. BEST CIGARS AT LOWEST PRICES: Box of 50 S. T. & L. A., \$1.40; Medallion, 4 1/2 inches, 2.25; Nature's Beauties, 4 1/2 inches, 2.00; Invincibles, 5 1/2 inches, 1.75; Arm and Hammer, 4 1/2 inches, 1.75. We Pay Express Charges. Price list sent on application.

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BOSTON, MASS. Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury Street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; \$2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury Street. A. C. Klin, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF SECTION DELUTH. The following are the officers of Section Duluth, Minn., for the ensuing six months, beginning January 1: Organizer, Edward Kriz; corresponding secretary, L. F. Dworschak; recording secretary, G. W. Hellstrom; financial secretary-treasurer, John P. Johnson; literary agent, T. Zollner.

SECTION SAN ANTONIO'S OFFICERS. At the business meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on Sunday, January 4, 1903, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Organizer, Karl Spahr; financial secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Pollard; recording secretary, J. V. Kendall; literary agent and agent for The People, Frank Letru; agent for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Karl Spahr.

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES The attempt of capitalist biblical teachers to reconcile Christ's idea of self-sacrifice with the capitalist idea of social plunder is amusing. It shows the impracticability of Christian doctrine as a remedy for capitalist evils.