NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 24. 1903

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VOL. XII. No. 43.

ECHOES FROM THE CITY OF

"HARMONIOUS" RELATIONS

Hew Dayton Labor Skinners Combi

Besses Against Socialism.

Business With Pleasure-Giving One

Another Pointere-Cochrane Warns

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 16 .- Despite the

that this city has been heralded far

wide as the spot, par excellence,

lave reigned supreme, the exploit-

n in order to be the better pre-

employees to obtain better con-

here have found it necessary to or

ed to meet any attempt of their "har-

Dayton, by the way, is the home of the

mitions or suggestions for improvements machinery, the invention or improve-nt to be of course the property of the spany. We have had ideal cottages

for us, flower beds and fountains, rooms in the factory and many other

all thoroughly advertised in the ist and reform press, just to show

illustration of the lion and the

lying down in peace together, he lamb still on the outside. Till

and boycotts in Dayton," and

fine day the news was flashed forth

the beautiful illusion vanished—and

capitalist world, not even except

return to the Employers' Associa-

which exists here, as above stated, body recently held its January ag at the Beckel House, the meeting

preceded by a blowout or banquet which they invited prominent Labor

s from various parts of the coun

not only recognize the existence class struggle, but also are aware

it is in the ranks of the working

that recognizes its existence and n conformity with the logical re-

the Dayton pow-wow, "men of

News puts it, were present, in-ing D. M. Parry, president of the nal Association of Manufacturers,

H. Cochrane, of the National

h. made some reference to the

ic League of New York. Parry,

tendency of the working class to Socialist ideas, but it remained hrane to show his hand on that

re they all dread. That is not a

stern reality was pointed out sis by the New Yorker, who

thing which will have to

at and give away the fact that this is

to impress upon his fellow-pirates the growth of Socialism is an alarm-

organised in trade unions as they known them in the past that they

w to fear and prepare to fight

ut the working class organizing

orthy acquaintance of your

was present during the from him this information

speech, containing the only it in which he referred to

mised labor, but rathe

id," as the report in a local paper, the

s of such recognition.

existence of this and like as-the bolding of this gathering

nious" Dayton.

amers awoke to a realization that

ss struggle manifests itself in the

us" we were, a veritable

National Cash Register's "betterment" plan, the scheme of offering prizes for in-

my" between master and

elves into an Employers' As-

employers and employes should join hands oting interests of best advantage "When organized labor is carried away,

sowever, by Socialistic ideas and adopts methods which cannot but be hurtful to industrial development it becomes the duty of employers in their organized capacity to point out the fallacies and de structive tendencies of these ideas and methods. The growing strength of labor organizations makes it imperative that there should be an effectual check upon their power when the same is wrongly exercised. The greater the power of orgauized labor the greater the need for a national federation of employers to act as a salutary check upon any evil that it may develop.

"The recent efforts made by the National Association of Manufacturers against the eight-hour bill in congress are to be instanced as an example of the utility of our association. I cannot go into a discussion of the eight-hour bill at this time nor into an extended narration of what has been done to defeat it. Briefly, however, the bill passed the house as originally drawn without much opposition and the fight against it thus far been confined to the rooms of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. I am glad to say that the conmittee recently reported an altogether different kind of a bill from that which it received. Much of the iniquity of the original measure has been emasculated.

It may also be gambled on that those fellows who thus show their dread of the spread of Socialistic tendencies are just as well aware who are the "dangerous" Socialists as is the redoubtable Marcus Aurelius himself. Be assured as well that very many of the erstwhile harmonystricken wage slaves of this locality are just as wide awake to a knowledge of their class interests as the shrewdest skinner in the bunch. Comrades, push the "dangerous" (for the robber) Socialistic tendencies along! Skeedieks.

TORONTO CAMPAIGN.

Property Qualification Hampers Socialist Vote, But Makes S. L. P. More Determined.

mayoralty campaign, in which Comrade Woodley was the candidate each time, he being the only member of the section able to surmount the barrier placed in the way of working class candidates, namely: the property qualification. Comrades Tripp, Hepburn and Warner, made a protest at nomination meetings for aldermen against this capitalist legislation. Good S. L. P. arguments against capitalism were delivered, but of course, their names were struck off the ballot, owing to the fact that the grit government passed a law requiring candidates to prove property qualification within twentyfour hours after nomination day, election being held a week later. The conservative silently, but cheerfully, gave assent to this gag being placed on

the working class. This campaign was more complicated than any we have had. No less than four capitalist candidates were up for the wage slaves to vote for in the interest of the boss. The S. L. P. vote was not as large as last year, the effect He dilated at length and laid stress of which makes the class conscious The Trades and Labor Council showed

their supposed influence by almost electing the man to whom they were opposed. The man who brought the troops here to suppress the car strike, and the man who was elected by the support of Grits' Temperance Church Society and other influences, and was to have been supported by 10,000 pure and simplers, receiving only \$000 odd.

capitalist press, true While the S. L. P. was making clear ats of its owners, while it the understanding of the class struggle greater part of Parry's to the workers, the bogus "Socialist" out all reference to Coch-g against Socialism, by releague added more infamy to its crooked career by two of its most prominen to him in but one paragraph as members, Wrigley and Simpson, supporting capitalist candidates. The writer has heard more than one mem committee of the National gue of New York, was next id spoke for twenty minutes er of this bogus organization expres tempt for these two men. They are of the band of Socialists that want "something now." . I have no doubt the league's work was being rethey'll get it as the capitalist politician semployers and employes in all he country. The league, he just entered upon a campaign in for not only the employers, is known to be generous to his lackeys While these fakirs have been blurring the class struggle the S. L. P. has been adhering to the only course that leads as well, and the efforts to the abolition of wage slavery by ing with much so nasising the fact that there are

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

only two classes in society, the robbed and the robber.

To the Ladies' Tailors' of the United

es! We call your attention to strike being on in our trade in Chinois. Upon request of our Chi cago comrades, we ask you to keep away from that city until further notice For the Executive Committee, Ladie Tallors Union, Labor Alliance 390,

A. Francis, Organizer.

ENTERS SPRING CAMPAIGN WITH FULL TICKET.

Adopts Sett of Resolutions On Municipal Issues And Analyzes Capitalist Parties And Interests-An Enthusiastic Convention.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11 .- Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, met in convention assembled at 3 p. m. in this city to-day. The convention was called to order by Organizer James Matthews. P. C. Christiansen was elected chairman, James Matthews, secretary. A committee on resolutions was elected s follows: John D. Goerke, Paul Dis ger and Richard Koeppel.

The following were elected a committee on nominations: Jos. Reiman, Fred Brown and William J. Holwell.

While the committees were out, John Kircher addressed the convention upon the "independence" of the working class of the United States. Kircher characterized the much vaunted independence as a farce. He showed how dependent workingmen are under the present system and cited the control of the capitalist coal barons as an example. Kircher pictured in a most vivid way the sufferings of our class arising out of this dependence, especially those, the miners.

Kircher also showed clearly that the Social Democrats or so-called "Socialparty had run the end of its tether and that disintegration had set in, leaving it with a big elephant on its hands with which it does not know what to Their large vote which went up like a rocket will come down like a stick, owing to their corruption and fusion. He was interrupted several times by great applause.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which was received and

adopted unanimously: Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland. O., in convention assembled, inodrses the isational platform of the Party as an Instrument upon the enforcement of which depends the possibility of permanently improving the social and economic condition of the working class, and securing its emancipation from wageslavery.

tude of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, the official press of the party. They alone in the reatm of journalism, deserve the respect and support of the working class.

We furthermore endorse the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward pure of Cleveland, O., the following resolu-and simple trades unionism. No organization through its membership may be composed of wage-workers, that proclaims the possibility of peaceful relationship toward the employing class to whose interest it is to exploit the working class to the fullest possible extent, can be of any benefit to those who must sell their labor power for wages. The relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed is not one of diplomacy, but one of a bitter, irrepressible class struggle. And, all so-called labor leaders. who control pure and simple trades unions, who advocate peaceful methods its oppressors, are but aiding capitalist interests. Whether they be consciously intriguing or unconsciously ignorant of economic laws, by advocating harmony between capital and labor, they are but betraying the interests of the working class. The only economic organization that recognizes the class-struggle is the

Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. But the economic struggle between the producing working class and the nonproducing capitalist class finds definite expression in the political effort to control the powers of government. 'Ine development of industry from small to large productive effort has divided our exploiters themselves into two hostile camps; the one constantly on the ascendency toward an evermore powerful aggregation of capital organized into trusts and corporations; the other, the middle class, becoming evermore obsolete as a factor in industry and com

Due to its economic power, the upper tier of the capitalist class is gaining an ever stronger position in the government through its political champion, the Re can party. Due to its consequent dictatorship in political affairs it is bastening the progressive concentration of the instrument of production into ever fewer hands. Against this the struggling middle class is but a disappearing factor, mere evidence of the progressive derelopment of capitalism toward an inevitable revolutionary climax.

The Democratic party promises, if lected into power, to bring back the good old days of the past; to use the political powers of government in the interests of small enterprises in their struggle against organized large capital. All of its issues and so-called principles are reactionary and historically and econom-

ically inconsistent. It rants' against trusts-yet praises the technical and mechanical development of the instruments of labor which alone makes trusts not only possible but inevitable, not to say necessary. It joins in the praise of the American predominance in the wrold's market and in the same breath denounces imperialism. It upholds the capitalist system of production, that robs the working class of the mujor portion of the wealth which it alone creates, yet it attempts to save itself from the evil consequences, that await the less successful exploiter of labor. Past experience has proven that when in power, the Democratic party, as well as the Republican, will use the police, the militia and the courts against the working class, when through a strike it attempts to better its condition.

Against these political forces of capitalism and all their ramifications, in the shape of reform movements, that also uphold the present system but make fruitless attempts to eradicate some of its evil effects, the Socialist Labor Party stands arrayed as the political champion of the working class. It does not, like other political parties, claim to represent all the people. With the economic antagonism that does exist under capitalism, between the buyers and sellers of labor power, between the exploiters and the exploited, no social or political peace is possible, except to the disadvantage of the working class. Recogmizing this fact the Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class against those of the The following are capitalist class. its tenets and final aims:

To the producer belongs the product of his toil; but to-day the tools of production and distribution are the private property of the few and the producers of wealth, operating these tools, receive but an insignificent part of the wealth which they create. As long as private ownership in these tools is maintained the economic and so ial condition of the working class cannot be permanently improved; but, to the contrary, the tendency exists for un ever more precarious existence, to which the swelling ranks of the unemployed and the thousands of guests at charity's Christmas table, give ample testimony. We, therefore, demand that all the means of production and distribution become the social property of society instead of the few.

Lastly we declare that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party whose claim to strive for Socialism is justified and attested to by its political actions and uncompromising tactics. The so-We endorse and approve of the atti- called "Socialist" party is but a counter movement to distract the (working class from the logical course that leads towards its liberation.

In entering the municipal campaign. the Socialist Labor Party wishes to make its standpoint clear upon municpal polities by submitting to the wage-workers

Whereas, In order to gain the support of the working class for their respective interests, the political parties of capitalism will maintain that municipal polities has nothing in common with national or State issues, that the administration of local affairs depends upon the honesty and capabilities of the individual candidates, that certain beneficial aims for the working class of a respective municipatity can be achieved by the enactment of tocal reform measures and

Whereas, The events of the past year have proven that the State administrawhereby an oppressed class should ex-tricate itself from under the heel of to the extent of even ousting it entirely, a precedent that can and will be followed whenever capitalist interests deem it advisable; furthermore, as the Supreme Court of the State was utilized to overthrow the eight-hour day labor clause in local public contracts; and as the courts outside of the jurisdiction of city government could and did enjoin the new deposed city council from interfering with established street railway in terests; and as a movement is on foot to place one of the most potent powers of the State, its militia, under command of the national government, all of which proves that, in the wake of the concentration of capitalist interests in the economic field follows the concentration of the political power of the dominant class toward the center of the national government, therefore be it

Resolved, That local politics cannot be divorced from national or State issues; that the honesty or fitness of the individual cannot rise above the class-interests of the party whose interests he

s pledged to uphold; and, be it further Resolved, That the only method where by immediate relief can be received for the working class, pending the final abo lition of capitalism is not a flagrant advocacy of paliatives, such as municipal coal yards, free school books, free medical attendance of the poor, the employment of idle workers at public improve ments at the expense of the capitalist taxpayers, etc., but a clear, class-con cious, revolutionary aim at the fina goal, the cupture of all the political powers of the nation. Only such an attitude on the part of the working class will force the capitalist powers to this dilemma: to either submit to the dictates of a municipality that might fall into the hands of the working class, to

MADE TO SHOW THEIR HAND AT CHICAGO S. L. P. MASS MEETING.

Defeated in Their Endeavors to Break It Up One of Them Threatens to Assassinate De Leon-When Told to Try It He Flinches-Strangers' Eyes

Chlcago, Illinois, January 18 .- To-day was a great day here. In the morning the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party convened and adjourned to continue its session to-morrow. A public mass meeting was held in the afternoon which was productive of great results. The meeting was held in Herap's Hall, and was of prime agitational value. It brought out the character of the bogus Socialist party. better known as the Kangaroos. The assemblage was addressed by W. W. Cox of Collinsville, Illinois, and Daniel De Leon of New York.

The meeting made clear the fact that there was complete harmony existing be-tween the Kanglets and the bogus Socialist party. The two sets acted in harmony in the endeavor to break up the meetings. but needless to say they failed to do that. Another thing that was made clear was that the leaders of the bogus Socialist party feel the cold from of the Socialist Labor Party's exposure of their crookedness and that they feel beaten. They acted at and after the meeting like rats rendered demented by being caught.

One of them rushed at De Leon after the meeting shouting. You will be dead within two years."

Leon asked him: "De you mean physically dead?"

The infuriated bogus party man an-swered: "Yes, you will be killed."

Again De Leon asked: "Do you mean to assassinate me?" And the answer was,

He was told by De Leon to try it.

Both the strangers and the decent mem-bers of the "Socialist" party had their eyes very much opened by this episode. Not a few of them expressed to De Leon their disgust at the conduct of their party The questions that were put and the way the "Socialist" party members squirmed under the lash of the answers were ex-

onares in themselves. expense of capitalist interests, or, by its blind opposition, hasten the day on which will begin a new era in the progress of

cialist Republic. The committee on nominations recommended the following which was nominated unanimously:

civilization, the inauguration of the So-

Municipal Ticket.

Mayor, John D. Goerke. City solicitor, Andrew Gessner. City treasurer, John Heidenreich. City auditor, P. C. Christiansen.

President of Alty Council, Richard Koeppel. Councilmen-at-large: Fred Gitman Charles Frank, Robert Zillmer, Herman

Alzehn, Edward Keim aud Herman Steig. Members of public service: Brower G. Margeson, Gust, Weickert and Harry

Bratburd. Constables: Herman Dersch, Robert Boehm, Herman Sherbarth, William Schultz, George Fuerst, Carl Miller and George Dechant.

Police judge, Elmer Malmsten. Police clerk, August Miller,

Justices of the Peace: Fred Brown

and Fred Dechaut. School Council: Harry Wagner, John Kuhn, George Blickensdorfer and Liz-

zie E. Christiansen. City Council: First Ward, Joe. Rei man; Second Ward, Edward Hauser; Fifth Ward, Paul Dinger; Sixth Ward,

William Zillmer; Seventh Ward, John Kircher: Eighth Ward, James Matthews Twelfth Ward, John Hancley: Fifteenth Ward, Louis Buchwald; Sixteenth Ward, Rudolph Boohm; Seventeenth Ward, Henry Foerster: Twentieth Ward, Henry L. Nuhn. Moved and carried that these resolu-

tions and ticket be sent to the Party press for publication. Moved that the city executive commit-

tee be empowered to fill all vacancies that may arise, carried. Moved that the resolutions and the

ticket be printed as our spring campaign leaflet, carried. In view of the fact that the party of many names became an official party

at the last election and has openly boasted they will restrain us from appearing on the ballot, the city executive commit tee was instructed to engage un attorney if necessary. It was also instructed to have a sufficient number of petition lists ready with names of nominations printed on for next Sunday. Adjourned.

James Matthews. Secretary.

The Employe Sharing Association formed by a swoolen company, to share profits, ought to be called the Employe Shearing Association. Profit sharing, as generally practised nowadays, is a plan for getting more profits out of employes by giving them a share under condirelieve its sufferings at the unqualified tions that work to their disadvantage.

### FOR NEW JERSEY COMRADES.

To the S. L. P. of New Jersey, Greeting: Section South Hudson at its last regular meeting, held Sunday, January 11, adopted a resolution on State Committee form of organization, to be presented to the State onvention which meets in February. The Press Committee of the section was instructed to set forth the reasons for the adoption of the resolution and to send them to The Daily and Weekly People for publication. In doing so the section has no lesire to open a discussion of the matter in the Party press, but solely for the purpose of having the proposition discussed by the sections, so that delegates to the convention may come prepared to intelligently voice the sentiment of their organizations

The resolution referred to, is to the effect, that the State Committee be reorganized on the plan in vogue before the present form was adopted. That is, whereas at present the State Committee is composed entirely of members belonging to the local organization in the city or county which is seat of the State Committee, we favor a Committee composed of one delegate from each organized county, the secretary and the treasurer to be nominated and elected by a referendum vote of the party membership throughout the State. ficers to have an advisory voice but no vote in the committee

Under the present form of organization the State Committee, which is at present located in Hudson county, is in a measure out of touch with the organization in other We are not desirous of entering into a discussion as to where the fault lies if fault there be, we simply wish to emphasize the fact, that under the old form of county representation the State Commit tee was a more efficient body than it has

In our State the great industrial cities in which our organization is strongest, are within easy distance of each other, with of State Committee organization, meeting were well and promptly attended and the sections were in close and constant touch State Committee in unorganized places was then much more efficient than at present because of the help extended by the sec tions in territory adjacent to that in which the State Committee was working. But the great benefit of the old form of organization was its ability to keep all the sections up to one standard of activity and the keeping of them in close touch with each other There has been a serious falling away in the number of readers of the Party's officia rgan, The Weekly People, since the present form of State Committee was adopted. Sec tions no longer report monthly on Party press as was once the rule.

In the last campaign we had no candidates in many unorganized countles in which we had formerly polled votes. Under the old form of State Committee it was possible to have nominations made in unor ganized counties, as the committee saw to it that its members had their respective sections look after the work in neighboring counties, while the committee itself looked after the work in counties without the sphere of such influence. While the present committee did what it could in this direction, it was upable to accomplish what for merly the closer co-operation of all the effective forces had done.

One drawback to the old form of organ ization was that the committee, which ther as now had but a very limited income, had to pay the traveling expenses of its dele gates and officers. This amounted to nearly \$3 per meeting. The trolley system which now connects the cities has reduced the cos of traveling between them materially, and e would suggest that the local organiza tions pay the traveling expenses of their delegates, while the State Committee pays those of its officers only.

We favor Newark as the seat of the State Committee, not only because that city is central but, for the reason that there is permanent headquarters there, in which the Essex County Socialist Club would no doubt allow the State Committee the free

use of a room as they did before.

In closing this statement we wish to call the attention of the comrades to the fact. that for a State so highly developed industrially as ours, the movement is not what it should be and consequently the vote also is far short of what it should be. It is about time that we put this State back in the place in the S. L. P. column which it once occupied, we have been lagging long enough. We ask the sections to give our proposition thorough consideration as we believe the change will benefit the move-Press Committee Section South Hudson, N. J.

Jersey City, January 12. BOSTON FAIR.

Grand Event Arranged for Benefit of

Daily People.

Special to The Bally People.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16 .- Recognizing the noble and earnest efforts being made by comrades in various parts of the country to render financial assistance to the party's official organ, The Daily People, and help put it on a firm footing as soon as possible, and realizing taries of Terpsichore, there can be no it to be clearly their duty to join hands in the same good work, the comrades of this vicinity have arranged for the holding of an event that promises to be the most successful affair of its kind ever held in Massachusetts.

The State committee of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party, in connection with the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, as will be seen from the advertisement in another page of grand fair for the benefit of The Daily People.

The fair will be held in Investigator Hall, Paine Memorial Building, Apple-

PRICE TWO CENTS

LABOR PARTY MADE UP OF UNIONS THAT SHALL HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH IT

Most Remarkable Gymnastic Feats at the Los Angeles Stat Tederation of Labor Convention-G 'Socialist'

es. San Francisco, Ca convention of the Cali ation of Labor, held ithe 8th and 9th of this me.

special attention as one of the mo markable gymnastic p formances of to present century. Bu skillful feats there interest to the Soci gratifying to kno-

mooted questions of

was settled in this note worthy convition, and by a device as astonishing to the ordinary mind as it was satisfactory to those directly concerned.

au int

A new constitution was brought before the Federation article XIII of which read as follows: "First: The California State Federation of Labor urges the formation of a State union labor party separate and apart from regular unions. econd: After the formation of such party no party politics shall be discussed in any convention of this body." After much discussion this article? slightly amended so as to leave out all mention of the union labor party, was adopted. So now the matter is finally decided and both sides of the long controversy have won. The unions are to organize a State political party "separate and apart" from themselvesan d afterwards are to refrain from discussing the action of that party. The unions are to be in politics ("separate and apart" from themselves) but there is to be "no politics in the unions." The old story of the man walking on both sides of the fence is ably illustrated here. All the time-worn paradoxes, even the famous antinomies of Kant himself fall into insignificance before this new logic of the

20th century. A so-called State labor party will probably arrive, but, neglected by the main body of the unions, its make-up will be so distinctly middle class as to make it practically no labor party at all. It will, however, be radical enough to entirely obliterate the would-be "Socialist" party.

And this in Los Angeles, where the so-called Socialist party is the most dominant, and where its fusion with the trades unions has been more and more open and shameless than in any other part of the State. But in spite of the paradoxical character of the new political stand of the State Federation of Labor, it is easy to predict the nature of its influence upon the labor movement here.

ton street. Boston. A large number of valuable presents have been received for the fair which will continue for three days, beginning at 4 p. m. oa Thursday, January 29, and closing at midnight on Saturday, January 31. The admission fee has been placed at small amount of 10 cents.

The entertainment portion of the program will be such as will be worth while going to hear. On the list will be noticed The Danish Singing Chorus "Brage," and The Scandinavian Singing Chorus. Lovers of good singing who have heard the excellent readering of revolutionary and other songs, by both the above, will need no second invitation to induce them to be present where they are to appear. The singing of comic songs by Henry G. Schraff. will be another enjoyable feature.

With the addition of Carl Meyer as tenor solo, and Sam Friedman as baritone solo, the vocal part of the program will excel anything hitherto presented at an S. I., P. fair in this State. As to the instrumental part, it is well known that there is always a good piane in Investigator Hall, and with comrades Gus and Max Kleindienst as violin and cornet soloists to take part in the concert feature, and Doherty's erchestra to discourse the inspiring strains of the "Blue Danube" and other like enchanting airs for the delectation of the voquestion about the success of this feature. Besides the dancing each evening there will also be various games in connection with the fair which will add to the general interest and amusement.

It is desired that all comrades, sympathizers and readers of the party press in greater Boston and vicinity, display their interest to the movement and show the sincerity of their desire to see the position of The Daily People and The People, has arranged to hold a through it the party strengthened, by making sure to attend the fair and do all they can to assist in making it the grand success which it deserves to be.

Press Committee.

# SHOE WORKERS REVOL

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION \$10 from aim and forward same to me. "WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?"

Tobin's Infamous Circular to the Manufacturers, Organizing Shops Regardless of Conditions, Hours, or Wages, and Promising to Prevent Strikes and Supply Scabs, if "Union Stamp" is Adopted.

Special to The Daily People.

article, printed in The People, (Daily, Sunday), December 21; Weekly, December 27, we took occasion, under the caption, "Who Are The Union Wreckers," to out some of the scabby se Tobin Boot and Shoe aided by its allies, the

generate kangaroo. As on between the Tobin and the Cutters Union inights of Labor, with the Shoe orkers' Protetive Union as its partner against the rule of Tobin, we be-'er-very much in ordermore light on this scabby, r lieutenant" of capitalism, nethods which he and his em-

in "nobly waging the class strug-

The Lynn shoe workers, or more properly, the Lynn shoe cutters, have refused to stand any longer for Tobin. They have repudiated all agreements between the Knights of Labor cutters, Local Assembly 3662, and the boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and notified Tobin

As a result the Knights of Labor have ed an alliance with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which controls turned workmen of Essev county, un, Salem, Marblehead and Haver-It then went to work and organized a local assembly of cutters in Haverhill, taking its members from the bers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The fight, which is of long standing, on in the winter of 1900, in the D. A. Donavan factory in this Tobin granted this firm the union The Knights of Labor con the cutting room. Tobin started tone them into his organization. A ent was reached between the or and the highbingers.

ovidency, Tobin made this agreement the purpose of saving his skin at times and the Knights of Labor were lish enough to take him seriously, aks to the fulse conception of the on has instilled in the heads of the

This agreement was broken, ere the has been repeatedly broken since, the result that the cutters took sand mentioned above.

hich Tobin is doing for the bosses. ear in mind that this is the same John n, who in 1895 said, "Lue So-Labor Party is the only party United States which firmly proms the emancipation of the working a, which cannot be fused with, side-feet, or dislodged, but insists on overthrow of the wage system and establishment of the Socialist com-recatt. Workingmen of all coun-

was a trusted and clear-headed mem-of the Socialist Labor Party; now, is a kangaroo labor fakir of the kind, as the following document over his own signature will show:
"INTERNATIONAL HEADQUAR-

TERS OF THE BOOT AND SHOE

WORKERS UNION.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 434 Albany Building,
Telephone, "Oxford"—109.

"John F. Tobin, general president;

is Lovely, general vice-president; C. ne, general secretary-treasurer. Boston, Mass, August 30, 1902.

Shoe Manufacturers: "The long continued and rapid de-velopment of the demand for union stamp shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the union stamp proposition is something more than a passing fed, we venture to address this ar to you, suggesting that you im-tely investigate the conditions unwhich the union stamp may be is-and thus place yourselves in line

to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe trude. the stamp without in any way sur-leging control of your business or ing yourself at the least disadvan-cither as to wages or otherwise, should not secure the use of the stamp immediately, which you can ing a letter to the underwill be pleased to furnish necessary information.

have made the splendid record ne through the last four the violation of a single

this entire country where the union Lynn, Mass., Jan. 17.-In a recent stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon, strict compliance with the letter spirit of our contracts.

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts is one that we are proud of and it offers you the best guarantee possible that it is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of to-day, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoe trade.

"We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our union stamp under an arbitration contract, which absolutely protects you against a labor dispute or stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages.

"We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personel of the employers and without loss of time.

"Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increases the advertising campaign for stamped shoes, which insures stability and most significant of all the shoe jobbers are now giving preference to union stamped shoes because they sell best and are offered at the market prices.

"Kindly let us hear from you with a riew of getting your factory in operation so that you can use the union stamp before the next year.

Respectfully yours, "John F. Tobin, "General President." Now, gentle reader, do you wonder

after reading the above circular letter sent out by the Boot and Shoe Work of the United States and Canada, that the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Alliance men of the land pronounce Tobin, as one of the organ ized scabbery and of the kangaroos who aid him as a slimy degenerate crew of human buzzards, who seek to profit is brought to our class by capitalism on the suffering, and anguish which and its Janissaries?

Perhaps some stopid marsopial may say that this is a "Daily People lic." To such we will say, the original copy is in the possession of the writer and can be produced as soon as these degenerates give vent to the objections of their crooked minds, which are as crooked as their hearts are black, and their hearts, like that of Tobin's, are as black, and false as Hell itself. All along the line you will find the kangaroo "Socialist," from "Hot air" Sleverman, and "Christian Socialist" Gad Martindale of Rochester, N. Y., to "Armory Building" Carey, and Scates, the walking delegate of the Skates Union in Haverhill, taking up the cudgels for this scabby pack.

It is so everywhere! Lynn is no exception. Yesterday I got onto a marsupial with a small gimlet, and a brain like a hard boiled tomato, he has been 'boring from within' in the Tobin union and he started to show the swriter where "you fellers are wrong in your attitude towards Tobin." It took less than two minutes to put him to r He is a sample of them all. There is something in both the pure and simple union, and the kangaroo "Socialist party which seizes upon the dupes, if he remains a dupe long enough, and warps him into not only a dupe but into an out and out crook. The aforementioned gentleman with the gin an illustration one amongst hundreds that the writer has met with all over the State. Their "union" and their "party" is reflected through their brain which is so crooked that it would break the back of a snake to follow its

We have already shown by the circular letter of Tobin, to the bosses, the methods employed by him to corral the human chattels in which he deals. It is now in order to show and by equally specific documents, evidence of the first order, over the signature of officials of the Tobin outfit how these dupes are treated once they are corralled by this crew whose methods smell to heaven.

The first of these documents is from

the kangaroo lieutenant of Tobin, in nester, N. Y., the "Christiau" Sokialist, Gad Martindale, and was given to one of the dupes who was on a pilgrimage to Lynn. It speaks for itself, as does the one which follows it, which was given to the same man by another one of Tobin's "Trusties" "Bill" Jac man, who is also a kangaroo, and, at that time, the walking delegate of the highbinders in this city. This is Mar-tindale's effusion:

"Subordinate to the Boot and Sho Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. International headquarters, 434 Albany building, Boston Mass.

"Corresponding-secretary, G. Martin- stead of blind actors in the drama which | wanted?

dale, local union 15, address, No. 17 is now being acted. Let us hope that

"Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1902. "W. Jackman, Lasters' Hall, Lynn,

"Dear Sir and Bro.: "The bearer, Brother A. Bowlskin, is O. K., and has been up against a tough game for several moons. Do what you

"Of course, he will have to pay in

weekly installments. I know you are not a 'debt collector,' only a 'due collector,' but don't you care.

"Regards to all the boys and yourself.

"Fraternally. "G. Martindale."

This is what the "Bro." who is still up against a "tough game" got: Subordinate in the Boot and Shoe Workers', affiliated with American Federation of Labor. International Headquarters, 434 Albany Building, Boston,

"Joint council, No. 4, Lynn, Mass. "John Ronald, secretary, headquarters,

No. 34 Andrew street. "Lynn, Mass .- 1902.

"Friend John:-"This will introduce you to the worst bum that ever struck Lynn. He wants me to pay his way back to Rochester. Can't see it that way. He wants me to write a recommendation to you. This is the best that I can do for him.

"Fraternally, "W. J. Jackman.

"P. S. He is a friend of Gad Martin-When the gentleman from Rochester,

arrived in Lynn, he immediately proceeded to the headquarters, and presented his "introduction" from Martindale to Jackman. The envelope was sealed: Jackman took it, wrote another and told the "Brother" to present it to Tobin; "the other" is the second document in the series as shown above. When Jackman gave the pilgrim from Rochester a sealed letter, instead of aid, he became somewhat distrustful. Some S. L. P. men got onto it and got him to open the letter, which he did, with the result that the letters were photographed for future use.

What happened to the "Brother" from Rochester afterwards deponent knoweth not.

There are some incredulous Thomases amongst the workers, who will argue Kangaroo like, that, admitting all this to be true, that there is just a chance to save the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by changing the men in control. To these we will say such is not true, the fact must not be overlooked that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, like all other pure and simple unions is organised on the corrupt principles the capital and labor are brothers.

While it is true in a certain sense that Tobin made the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, it is also true that the union made Tobin what he is to-day, the chief fakir in the ranks of the organized Scabbery of America .

While the rank and file dabble in pure and simpledom, nothing but shipwreck awaits their hopes. Pure and simple dom is hopelessly corrupt it is to-day buffer used by capitalism to break strength of the giant, labor. There is but one hope for the working class now groping its way through the dark night of wage slavery, that is, squash the pure and simple union, and its capitalist and Kangaroo candle bearers, and organize our class lines in the only organizations of the working class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and put an end to fakirism by putting an end to its cause, the principles of old style union-

As the ladder up which mankind has climbed on the journey towards civilization is the perfect tool of production so it is that the workers must disthe rotten hulk of pure and simpledom, for the more perfect union, the only one which can avail them in these days of concentration, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, thus paving way towards their emancipation, showing therein the only way in which capitalism can be fought, the way now adopted by the sensible workers everywhere, the way of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

To-day the pure and simple union is used to keep the workers in check so that they may be robbed by the capitalist class, as is evidenced by all the recent strikes of any magnitude. The chief efforts the fakirs who run the "union" is to form in conjunction with Mark H. Hanna, or some other equally capitalistic fleecer of labor Civic Federations, whereby the rank and file may be robbed in the shop. Boston, San l'rancisco, the coal miners' strike, the Tobin union are eloquent witnesses of the truth of this assertion. So "Smash from without" instead of the Kangaroo death rattle of "Bore from within" must be the order of the day, if the working class is to occupy that high plane which alone can insure freedon-the Socialist Republic.

The revolt is now won in Lynn. Haverhill is sure to fall in line. Brockton will probably follow with perhaps other places of less importance. Which ever way it goes, one thing is sure, the rank file, if their eyes are kept open will learn much of the scabby ways of the "labor lieutenant" and the scabbier Kangaroo candle bearers of these human vampires, and the Alliance Party members I nthis region will see to it that no stone is left unturned in bringing home to the workers the true meaning of the situation and the only way

Let us hope they will see the light and thus become potential factors, in-

they will see the truth, and act up to its requirements be becoming members of the only organization which can rightly style itself the "Trade union," the So

cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. If they do, it is a report of progress If they do not, and stick to pure and simpledom, whether inside or outside the Tobin union matters not, they but put off the day of their final deliverance, and add to their already heavy burden, a well as adding to the misery of those nearest and dearest to them.

So, in conclusion, fellow workers of all crafts, the shoe trade in particular awake to an undersanding of the situa tion and smash the powers that oppress you, whether it calls itself a union of Remember that you have nothing but your chains to lose, you have a world to gain.

MICHAEL T. BERRY, A Shoeworker

## AS TO N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People-When "Two Suggestions" to Th Veckly People concerning the N. E. C. and the platform, I was imbued with the idea that it is necessary to fortify andstrengthen in order to fight to the best advantage. agree with the Letter Box answer to H. W W., Denver, Col., in to-day's Weekly People It is as follows: "The strain on the So cialist Labor Party is severe, and yet nothing to what that strain will yet be. In that and the party's powers of resistance and endurance. Hes the test of its fitness. Now the severest "strain," quite naturally falls upon the national executive commit tee. Hence, I believe that the time has when it should be strengthened by the addition of a sufficient number of fight ing comrades that it may be able to stand whatever "strain" is likely to be imposed Other things equal, a larger ! can stand more "strain" than a smaller is not to "act as a lens," as Comrade A Metzler says. Its "main function" is to execute the will of the party to the best of its ability. Other things equal, a larger body has more ability than a smaller body. To show Comrade A. Metzler that

suggestion concerning the N. E. C. did no

eed from "sentiment," as he alleges, will relate a little history of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts. When joined Section Boston in 1892, the nearest English speaking section to Boston was Section Lypn. Afterward sections were or ganized nearer to Boston, as for instance n Somerville, Everett, Cambridge, Revere Chelses, Medford, Malden, Stoneham and Woburn. At the Massachusetts State Convention of 1898, held at Lynn, a motion was made and lost that the state commit tee be composed of delegates from the various sections in and around Boston, within a radius of 10 miles, and to include Sec tion Lynn, which is a little over 10 miles from Boston. It was argued that such a committee would be impracticable. But in the succeeding year, 1899, the kangaroo year, a similar motion was carried; and ever since then, the S. E. C. of Massachusetts has een composed of delegates from the various sections in and around Boston, within a committee has proved to be quite practical more noticeably composed of class conscious vage earners, and less noticeably compo of "middle-class" freaks. Now, I believe that if the National Executive Committe was composed of delegates from the various ranches and sections in Greater New and vicinity, that the party would have i arger, better and more representative Na tional Executive Committee.

There is also considerable "strain" upor the party in connection with its platform While in the main "actions" and not "plat forms" "make parties," yet, nevertheless platforms do help to "make parties." This This was noticeably true in the case of the Republican party platform, which elected Abraham Lincoln. At any rate, so far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned. I is important and necessary to the best of success that the "actions" of the party should harmonize with the platform. party should march with steady tread to portant that none of the important notes is rendering a beautiful, harmonious piece of music, the players keep their eyes intently fixed upon the notes. If any of the important notes were missing, there would be more chance of failure. So with the Socialist Labor Party. The platform should be strengthened by the addition of all the important notes, that it may become a better guide and stronghold for the mem bers of the party and the working class. At the last state convention of the party in Massachusetts, the S. E. C. was repri-manded for omitting to say anything about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in a leaflet, entitled "Strike Lessons." Yet the platform of the Socialist Labor Party Labor Alliance, or other important matters which, in my judgment, it ought to.

Granville F. Lombard. Rutland, Mass., January 10.

The Socialist Labor Party has always contended that the Appeal to Reason is of no value to the propagation of Socialism as it is not a Socialist paper. The Socialist of Seattle, Wash., prints a statement on this point that clinches our contention Says it: "We point out that in some portions of this State where the Appeal circu-lates very widely, and where no other Socialist paper is taken, we got the lowest vote as in Walla Walla and Lewis counties.' as in Walla Walla and Lewis counties." The Socialist believes that the Appeal has been making converts for W. R. Hearst's Radical Democratic party. When friends cialist Labor Party is right in denouncing the Appeal?

Olyphant's scriptural paraphrase, "If reviled, revile not," when taken together with Baer on the wisdom of God, etc., shows that the coal operators are long on religion no maliter how short they may pretend to be on coal.

What's become of the anti-car tam agitation? Has the jam been removed. or have the railroads got all they

CORRESPONDENCE THAT MAKES CLEAR THE DIFFERENCE BE-TWEEN THEM.

Capitalist Editor Suppresses the Facts Detrimental to the Bonus Socialists-A Couple of Letters Substantiating S. L. P. Allegations.

[The first part of correspondence given elow first appeared in the Leader of Gloversville, N. Y. It was so mutilated by interlineations and excisious that Section Gloversville, Socialist Labor Party, sent it to The People with the request that it be published as originally written. The mutilations are given in capi talized letters.

The second part is made up of two etters supplementary to the Leader correspondence, and substantiating certain facts therein alleged.] PART I.

The following appeared in the Leader of November 5, 1902, in answer to an election returns review:

Letter No. 1. "The Social Democrats."

"The Social Democratic party is no onnected with the Socialist Labor Party in this city or State. The Socialist Labor Party received 103 votes in 1900 and 82 votes in 1902, showing a loss of 21 votes in this city, or a falling off of about 20 per cent. The So cial Democratic vote in 1900 was 22 and in 1902 it shows an average of 178, which gives the Social Democratic party gain of 156 votes, or an increase of over 850 per cent, in this city in two years. The Social Democratic party considers this a remarkable increase and is well pleased with its success. Signed City Committee or S. D. P.' Letter No. 2.

[S. L. P. answer as sent, and as it appeared.]
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., NOV. 10 1902.

EDITOR OF "THE LEADER." IN YOUR ISSUE OF THE 5TH INST., REVIEWING THE LOCAL ELECTION RETURNS, YOU SEEM TO BE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE SOCIALIST LABOR

PARTY HAD FUSED WITH THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. "The Socialist Labor Side." Editor of The Leader: The Socialist Labor Party never fuses with any other party. By looking over the election returns it can be seen that nearly all those who voted our ticket voted it straight, although there were only candidates for the State nominated. This proves conclusively that our adherents are voting for a principle, regardless of men. That our party should lose a few votes since this bogus Socialist party has sprung up was to be expected. We are a party who adhere strictly to its principles, while the Social Democrats are anything but consistent. They have fused with other parties ever since their existence and will eventually go the may of all fusionists, such as the populist the greenback party, etc. No, MR. EDITOR, (cut out) we have not united our forces; on the con-trary, we shall keep on warning the working class to beware of those who are continually looking for a short cut to Socialism. We know So cialism can only be brought about by sound tactics, strict adherence to principle, and an uncompromising attitude toward all who are not with us. We believe that this is the only way to can ture the political power and to estab-

lish the co-operative commonwealth. "The Socialist Labor Party is well pleased with the small increase in our vote this year. Neither do we insult the intelligence of our followers, us do the members of the Socialistic Democratic | ter is asked to take our word for this | Tobin, a Social Democrat who at that party who are going around claiming that "most of those who had voted for the Socialist Labor Party intended to vote for them, but made a mistake." They also claim many of the votes cast for the Liberal Democratic ticket. We claim that the men who voted our ticket knew what they voted for and that the party will eventually drive all imitators from the field. By order of City Committee S. L. P."

Letter No. 3 [S. D. P. answer to the above.] "THE SOCIALIST PARTIES. Social Democrats Contend that Theirs is the 'Sublime Ideal'

"Editor of The Leader: Your issue of the 10th contained an article signed by the city committee of the Socialist Labor Party, which contained some charges against the Social-Democratic party, which, though unfounded, require an official reply.

"The Social-Democratic party was ferred to as 'bogus Socialist party' and compared to the Populist party, etc. They said we were inconsistent, and had fused with other parties ever since we came into existence.

"Now, as to our being a bogus So cialist panty,' let the reader judge from the following extracts from our National platform: 'The Social-Democratic party of the

United States in convention assembled,

re-affirms its allegiance to the revolulast session in Paris recognized the Socosism and declares the supreme political issue in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party affirms its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co- (as represented by the pure and simoperative Commonwealth.'

"Now, if that is not 'revolutionary Socialism' will some revolutionary Socialist please formulate a statement em bodying it in language?

"Nor is that all on that score. The International Socialist Congress at its last session in Paris recognized the Social-Democratic party of the United States as a truly revolutionary body and scated our representatives after a contest by the S. L. P. and furthermore endorsed our tactics, which alone distinguished our party from the S. L. P. and our policy is now pursued by the Socialist parties in Europe.

"Now nearly all the old leaders o the S. L. P. are with us, and the difference between the two parties is merely in tactics. They attack 'pure and sim ple' trade unions, while we recognize the fact that they have a legitimate mission in the evolution of the new ocial order, and assume a friendly at titude toward them. "Now in regard to fusion with other

parties, that is prohibited by as strict rules as prevail in the S. L. P., and whenever those rules have been violated the guilty organizations have received as prompt rebuke and discipline, as similar offenders in the S. L. P. receive. In the late campaign here, old party politicians made strenuous efforts to secure a fusion with us; but that they failed miserably, and every name in the Social Democratic column stood till the polls closed, is a matter of history.

"We trust that the remnant of the S. L. P. will lay aside all their differences and unite with us in pure, unselfish effort to realize our common ideal, the mos sublime that ever claimed the devotion of men who love their fellowmen. By order of the city committee of the Social-Democratic party."

LETTER NO. IV. (S. L. P. Rejoinder, as printed and

sent.) "Gloversville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1902. The Social Labor Party.

bogus party, they cite an extract from

their national platform. Parties, like

individuals, are judged by deeds, not

words.' If we would judge men by their

language, many a smooth-talking hypo-

crite would be taken for a saint. Our

contention is that the S. D. P. has acted

contrary to Socialist principles and

even in contradiction of their own plat-

form and avowed tactics. One of their

planks demands municipal ownership

of street railways, etc. In Brockton

Mass., their own elected men in 1900

voted franchises to private corpora-

tions. In 1898 James F. Carey, of Hav-

erhill, Mass., voted to appropriate

money to repair an armory, while in

all their printed and spoken declara-

tions they rightly declare the military

institution are a powerful club in the

hands of the capitalist class and used

on every possible occasion to club the

workingmen into submission when they

dare to resist an outrage by that class

Mr. Carey is still a valued member of

the S. D. P., and has made himself

ridiculous on many occasions when

pounded by the Socialist Labor party

by the silliest and most contradictory

excuses of his conduct. Our S. D. P.

city committee seems tremendously

hurt in their feelings in reference to

our charge of fusing with others. They

show a deplorable lack of information

of what is going on within their ranks

throughout the country; ave, even in

their own city. We will only mention

a few instances. No reader of this let-

statement, but is requested to write to

the mayors of the different cities men

tioned. In 1900, the Social Democrat

John C. Smith, ran in Worcester, Mass.,

on both the Democratic and Social

Democratic tickets. In the fall of 1901

the Social Democrat, A. Holmes, hold-

ing the office of street commissioner, by

grace of the Democratic party, ran for

office on the Social Democratic ticket

in Peekskill, N. Y., At the election held

in Webster, Mass., on April 7, this year,

John C. Carty appeared as candidate

for county clerk on the Socialist (S. D.

P.) ticket. At the last election the Su-

cial Democrats fused in California with

the Union Labor party, that is as far

from being Socialist as any of the old

parties. (See the Social Democrat

HERE IN THIS CITY, ONE LOUIS

SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT OF THE

LEATHER WORKERS' UINON, WHO

CLAIMS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE

S. D. P., WORKED FOR THE ELEC-

TION OF DR. BEEBE AND COMRIE,

BOTH DEMOCRATS BEFORE ELEC-

TION. LEON GRINNELL, ONE OF

THE SHINING LIGHTS IN THE S. D

P. OF THIS CITY ASKED JOHN A

HAGAR TO BECOME A CANDIDATE

ON THEIR TICKET, WELL KNOW-

ING THAT HE WAS NOT A MEM-

"We could mention more of this

nature, INCLUDING LOCAL IN-

STANCES (inserted, instead of facts

given on local affairs), but do not fee

justified to impose upon the liberality

of this paper in giving us space. In re-

gard to our attitude towards 'pure and

simple' trade unions, we freely tdmit

that we attack them. No Socialist, if

he is honest and knows the difference

between Socialism and trade unionism

BER OF THEIR PARTY.

Worker, November 8.)"

N. Y. People, in which it is stated that "Editor of the Leader: In a communication printed in your paper of John E. Carty, appeared as candidate for Town Clerk on the Socialist (Social November 22, the city committee of the Democratic), and also on the regular Social Democratic party takes excep-It also states that Democratic ticket. tion to our charge that their party is a James Farrel appeared as candidate for bogus Socialist party, that they are inwarden on the same tickets, as did Marconsistent and that they have fused tin V. B. Back, candidate for assessor. with other parties, and, therefore, cannot claim to be considered revolution Kindly let me know whether this is ry. In refutation that they are a

Thanking you in advance, I am yours

respectfully, Chr. Rossback.

plers) can be friendly with a movement

that declares that capital and labor are

brothers; that is, talking of harmony

where no harmony does or can exist.

The Social Democratic party hushes up

all the crooked deals of the labor lead-

ers for the sake of getting votes. The

Socialist Labor Party fights the uphold-

ers of the present system, who are sup-

porting it for selfish reasons regardless

of the enemies it makes, knowing full

well that Socialism is only possible

through class-conscious action of the

working class and by a clear knowledge

of its historic mission. We further-

more admit that we are not looking to

European countries for our tactics. If the

Socialist of Europe finds other tactics

better suited for their propaganda, it

must be remembered that they have

other conditions to contend with. In

this country we are not hampered by a

remainder of feudalism, but the lines

re drawn clear between modern cap-

italism and modern proletarianism. In

conclusion, we wish to say that the

'remnant' of the S. L. P. is a very for-

midable body, 16,000 votes strong in

this State. We still claim that our tac-

tics are in conformity with our prin-

ciples, stern and confident, as becomes

a revolutionary party, recognizing

nothing short of the co-operative com-

monwealth as our goal. In pursuance

of this course we shall not be guided

by sentiment, but rely simply on facts

as laid down by the science of political

economy. 'All those who are not for

"By order of City Committee S. L. P.

(Conclusion of part one.)

PART II.

Gloversville, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

Enclosed you will find clipping from the

Letter I.

Hon. Mayor of Webster, Mass.:

"Chas. Rossbach, Secretary.

"Miles E. Wilcox, Chairman."

us, are against us.'

Dear Sir:

[Enclosure.]

"At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, John E. Carty appeared as candidate for town clerk on the 'Socialist' (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

"At the same election held in the same place, James Farrel appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or 'Socialist' party official ticket.

"And as a third case in that same Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic, alias 'Socialist' party, and of the reg-

ular Democratic party for assessor." The above letter and enclosure were returned with the following endorsement:

"Dear Sir: The enclosed clipping is "Yours truly,

M. P. CLARE."

Letter II.

Board of Trustees of the Village of Peckskill, N. Y. Municipal Building. "Peekskill, Dec. 3d., 1902. "Mr. Chr. Rossback: Dear Sir:

"In reply to your favor of Dec. 1, 1902, Mr. Andrew Holmes was street commissioner from March, 1901 to March, 1902. He was appointed by Seth II. time was on the highway com and a member of the board of trustees,

"The highway committee selected the highway commission. "Yours. &c.

(Signed) H. H. Lane. H. P. Lane is president of the board of trustees of the Village of Peekskill

At Arcola, Ill., human life was put in the cales of justice with capitalist interests The citizens of that town confiscated coal belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad on the ground that human life is superior in its claims to every other interest, especially property interests. So far justice seems to be with the Arcolans. But there is no doubt that the capitalist class will demand their punishment, for such attacks on the rights of property mark a departure that is dangerous to those rights, which have heretofore been held to be superior fo life. We will expect to see the capitalist class ram down the throats of the members of society, especially the working class, by this and similar logical acts, the necessity of abolishing property rights in capital and of making capital a means to promote social welfare, instead of capitalist exploitation, as at present. The time is fast apand barbarism or Socialism and progress,

The spread of gambling among the women of fashionable society appals Mrs Julia Ward Howe. Knowing the cynicism of American wealth-getting. such things surprise no one who does not move in circles where that cynicism is prevalent. Get money, no matter how, is the rule.

The railroad men don't expect any favorable results from Mayor Low's conference with the coal operators. They are not alone in their expectations. There are whole rafts of persons who look for more increases in price as one of the results.

# THE MIDDLE CLASS Monthly People

ITS INSIDIOUS EFFECT ON THE WORKING CLASS.

The Word in the Garden of Class rous Factor in History.—The ing Ruins of the Great Pluto-

While the bance principles of So-cialism are very plain and ought not to afford any one much mental exertion, yet the social and economic relations in present society are so intricate that uneach phase of the social question is thoroughly comprehended there is great danger of the worker being led astray from the narrow path of the class struggle, for a time at least, or possibly become muddled for good and ever. The element in present society which affords the greatest amount of on and which can invent more muddle-headedness in a year than an ordinary person can dream of in a lifetime, is the middle class and its "phi-From the very inauguration of capitalism, and with the first signs of independent vitality on the part of the working class the middle class has stood like an immense shadow between the two main and warring es in society—the capitalist and working class. Indeed, every year middle class becomes less and less e and more and more shadow, as the capital of the middle class is ing swallowed up by larger and conintrated capital. It seems, however, at the lower the sun of the middle er is the shadow it throws across king class' path. So, though d, it is well, while it exists, to comclearly of what elements the ce is composed, lest the workclass, owing to its vague vision, it to be the magic fire that is to if through the desert into the pro-

ialists Study Middle Class Aspira

As a good gardener makes it a point d the nature of the weeds as the flowers in his garden, so t he may be fit to cope with them, nt to study the aspirations of lle class, because like poisonds they spring up on every revry field and would, if let ultimately destroy or at the growth of the modern ry plant — working class

ing Views On The Middle Class the middle class speaks of ough the mouths of its orapress, it generally designates the "great, staple, active, proe, intelligent middle class." On hand, when it is mentioned st Labor Party speakers or it is as the "insignificant, immuddle-headed class." What is the cause of rence in terms? Do the latter spring merely from prejudice or ate desire of the S. L. P. to call Not in the least. The are perfectly true and arise out ic conditions which surmiddle class. On the other ad, the adjectives which the middle tiself applies are additional proofs is muddle-headedness, its reacnary tendencies and its mental, ral and economic insignificance.

In proof of this contention the folbmitted. Those adjectives ric and belong indeed to the "," but not to the middle of to-day. When the bourgeoist ed with the feudal lords to oband economic liberty, it nited as the middle class beod between the UPPER the lords, and the LOWER class, is and common free laborers. active and intelligent cause it based its demands solid foundation and stood in ce guard of social evolution micelly, mentally and morally, to-day the former middle class eveloped into the capitalist class me the powerful, ruling. UPPER class. The middle tilve race, has lost most of oft the workers and, instances, is waiting only for nically defunct class ch to itself the epithets origging to the class whom ins it is, is indeed one of mysteries of human history. inent and Treacherous Historie

cal Factor.

nan it generally gets the credit denever it came into the

belated revolution of the bourgeoisie against th feudal lords), it was this unstaple element of small manufacturers and traders-which in Germany comprises a considerable portion of the population-that turned the victory over to the forces of the counter-revolution. When the small manufacturers and traders, who, previous to the outbreak of the revolution had been the most denunciatory of the nobles, saw the lords and barons with their retainers flee from the country, ther they knew that their best or almost only customers were gone. With the loss of their trade their revolutionary spirft subsided into an equally violent reaction. In this case it happened to be their own class proper, the capitalistic class, which they betrayed; but at the same time, the middle class, during that uprising was frightened by the perception of an independent political life among the working class forces. Such an "unholy current" as working class revolutionary spirit, is enough to throw the middle class into a fit of violent conservatism at any

time and place.

class, while appearing violently revolutionary and proffering much friendship for the proletariat before the insurrection, soon betrayed the clover hoof of their class interest by leaving the proletariat in the lurch at the moment of real conflict. The whole period that follows is one series of better experience, defeat and humiliation for the rising proletariat, as a result of its unclass-conscious attitude and its readiness to fuse, compromise and unite with the middle class, a series which wound up in the most bitter, yet what ought to be, the most profitable, experience which a rising class ever had, namely that of the Paris Commune of 1871. Had the Commune been controlled solely by proletarian class interest, unexperienced as that class then was, it could not have made o many blunders, for it would at least have taken a defiant attitude of selfdefence; but the middle class element which dominated some of the Commune's departments, was fain to believe in the love scenes enacted by Thiers while he gathered strength to crush the Commune. It is only in the departments where the working class spirit predominated (as in that of production and exchange) that the Commune can be said to be truly a success.

Again, in France, in '48, the same

Now, what is the reason that the middle class, as a rule, plays traitor to progress? Is it because of an innate mmorality on the part of the members of the middle class? No, we can not say that as individuals, in their transactions between man and man, they are any different from the members of other classes. Equally would it be folly to maintain that the individuals of the working class possess more innate morality than the members of other classes, yet with a workingmen's organization controlled by working class interest there can be no danger of class treason. Why so then with the middle class? Because of its precarious position in society.

The Modern Middle Class. In present society, the economic po-

sition of the middle class is far more precarious and unstable than ever before was the case. Comprising about 19 per cent. of the population it owns only 20 per cent, of the nation's wealth. Besides furniture, clothing, etc., enough to uphold its capitalistic prestige, this wealth consists of means of production and distribution. Necessarily these ed by the capitalist class, are very insignificant and much out of date. Yet with them the middle class must compete in the production of commodities for sale with the trust owners and millionaires. Now, as a result, the members of the middle class must be more avaricious, more petty, must cheat and scamp on every turn, and last, but not least, more mercilessly exploit any wage worker who is unfortunate nough to have to sell his labor power to such an out-of-date master. snite of this, the middle class is gradually doomed to failure, and must go out of business. Now, if a middle class man has to go out of business and leave his class altogether, he has but one place to go, namely into the proletariat class, either as an industrial worker or if he is too deeply rooted in parasitism. into the slums. Now, if there is any thing a person of the middle class positively detests it is the bare idea of having to go to work. Perhaps the hades of the class is summed up in these last three words "go to work." None of us may be in love with capitalist work, least of all a revolutionary ocialist; but, if we dislike factory life it is because we know that when we work we are robbed out of the greatest portion of our products; and, furthermore, that the long and intense toll in a modern factory rules the body and destroys the mind. The middle class, however, detests work for its own sake For generations it has associated useful work with the lower status of so-ciety, 1. e., "the masses." To speak of

'dignity of work" might be good

tion, but at other times it ought to

In the German revolution if 1848 (the | be kept at a safe distance. So the ever | party may expend its knightly bravery, | clal songs or socialising hymns are very rare threatening danger of falling into this detested working class is indeed a Damocles sword hanging over the heads of the members of the middle class.

#### Middle Class Hatred of Modern Capitalism.

Now, to listen to its mouthpieces, one would draw the conclusion that the middle class sincerely and severely hates the class above it, the capitalist or, as it generally styles them, "the monopolist" class. However, if we investigate the matter, we soon find that this hatred results from an entirely different cause. So far from fearing a sommersault into the class of "greedy monopolist" we find that its highest class ambition is to become "like unto them," or if that is perceived to be impossible, to so legislate against and curtail the powers of the "natural monopolies" that some of the benefits accruing from them may flow to the middle class. As capitalism develops the position of the middle class becomes ever worse. Its numbers are falling off fast and faster yet. "Business" is dwindling down. In fact, at the rate of its failures the middle class could not endure but a very few years only for the fact that workingmen, everlastingly hearing sermons on 'saving.' raising in the world," "self-made men," etc., by hard pinching save up a few dollars which they invest from time to time, and thus the middle class is ever-recruited from the class below, whose savings, then, by the new failures which result, flow into the capitalist class, while those unfortunates return to the workshop, the wiser for their experience.

Now, as the economic position of the middle class is becoming more and more uncertain, the political manifestations of its class interest become more and more hysterical. The illustration is often used that the middle class is forever being ground between the upper millstone-the capitalist-and the lower millstone-the working class. This illustration truly expresses its position both economically and politically. Economically, it is forever being crushed by the capitalist class and it can neither resist nor dodge because below it lays, like a solid mass, the dreaded working class. Politically, capitalist class legislation is forever crowding the middle class representatives from the control of government and, for every move the class makes towards a future political revival there stands before it, like a dreaded scoptre. the class-conscious political movement of the working class-the Socialist Labor Party. Without the working class votes the middle class knows that its political doom is sealed. Bankrupt economically the class is now totally defunct politically.

#### American Class Politics.

It is, however, well to understand fully the political expressions of the economic interest of the middle class. for, as was stated in the beginning, they act as chimeras to deceive the working class. First, however, it is necessary to fully comprehend the significance of political movements and political parties. A political movement, when logical, is the manifestation of the economic interest of a class or subdivision thereof. A political party is the organization, or machine, so to speak, which such a movement constructs in order to carry out its politi-

#### The Republican Party and the Capitalists.

One of the finest illustrations of this American political history is the Republican party. Arising, as it did, in the sixtles out of a severe struggle between the progressive portion of the capitalist class and the reactionary slaveholding forces, it has during its entire career faithfully and logically represented the advancing interest of the advancing portion of the capitalist class-to-day the trust-owners and multimillionaires. It is a thorough expression of organized class interest, and by it the capitalist class controls not only its own class vote, but, before each election, the machine is set in motion to dupe and capture the votes of the working class. As long as it succeeds in doing this the class which it represents is safe in the governntal saddle.

The Democrats and the Reactionists. Now, on the other hand, the Democratic party, once the class machine of the landed slave-holding interests of the South, became, after this class had become economically defunct during the war, the representative of the failing capitalist or middle class all over the Union. But, as the middle class position becomes more and more uncertain economically, the political expressions of its interest become more and more hysterical, as different portions of the class in different sections of the country had different, real or imagined interests. Therefore, the cratic party to-day has almost entirely lost its logical class interest foundation and has become a curious sort of historic relic used by the Republicans on account of its traditional opposition to them as a sort of Don

while attempting to make its deluded squire—the working class—believe that it is a real enemy, and thus hold the working class in awe, while it gets the benefit of its service at election time.

Of the flitful political spurts taken by the middle class from time to time, and all hopelessly doomed to wind up in "sell-outs," fusions, or plain death by inanition, a few may be mentioned.

#### The Single Tax.

The small dealer who is putting in a languishing existence on a back street, while the owner of a department store is doing a great business "down town," once upon a time did much pondering as to the reason of his own ill-luck. while the big fellow had such a brilliant success. The pondering thus done by the failing business interest can be said to have finally culminated in the single tax "philosophy" and movement, which lived, died and was burled with its chief apostle, Henry George, while the department store is still on the increase and the petit trader is becoming more petty still.

#### The Farmers' Alliance.

Similarly the Farmers' Alliance can be said to be the result of the thinking done by the small farmer, while his mortgage and the bonanza farmer's profits alike grew apace. The Alliance however, had one virtue above other middle class schemes, it was not a nanacea for all evils, it was a classconscious movement to benefit the small farmers alone; but they being part of a class helplessly banished from the political power, the death warrant of the Alliance was sealed at its very birth.

#### The Populist Movement.

The Populist movement, again, was a bad outbreak of middle class political hysteria, in fact, the worst one previous to the Social Democracy. There was not a "class" or a "mass" of the people, except the "greedy monopolists," in whose behalf it was not to legislate, there was not an interest nor an aspiration which it would not conciliate. Its platform covered everything, and with this soaring programme it went "up like a rocket," but did not, as the saying goes, "come down like a stick," because it was mercilessly swallowed up while it was soaring around in the clouds of free silver.

#### The Social Democracy.

Close upon its heels followed the So cial Democracy. The Social Democracy as far as it has any right to existence, i. e., has any economic foundation whatever to build on, is the latest mani. festation of the political death spasm of the middle class, Being, at the same time, helplessly corrupt by being a bogus Socialist movement, aided by the capitalists to scuttle the real Socialist movement, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and, furthermore, being so hopelessly and muddleheadedly sentimental, it goes the Populists one better and even lays claim to be in the interest of the capitalist, too. It is easy to see where it is drifting, and one need not be a prophet to make the prophecy that the Social Democracy will wind up in a bad case of spontaneous combustion.

### Working Class Vision.

Such is the substance that stands in the way and obscures the view of the working class; but, as working class vision becomes clear through class-consciousness, as it becomes fully aware of its mission in society, it will not be sidetracked by the schemes put before it by the middle class, nor will the amount of labor embodied in a commodity workers look beyond it or separate i from the rest of their enemies, but batter down its political follies as part of the bulwark of capitalism. Olive M. Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.

## Labor and Song

What is Needed to Bring the Two To gether in this Country. The songlessness of the great majority

of American working people is a sorry comment for our pace of production. The slower-going Germans are world-renowned for their love of song and proficiency in instrumental music. But it may be whether the generations of "Americanized' Germans hold their fair proportions in the nembership of the great singing societies with the first generation to emigrate from the fatherland, says the Chicago Daily News. A larger proportion of working me and women at English industrial centres prove to be interested 'n and capable rendering choral and oratorio music than American operatives in the same or ever more prosperous status. Less leisure and fewer opportunities for good musical train side of the water.

The extreme individualism of the song and hymns in popular use is more significant of the times that have been than of the day that is dawning. The "I," "me" and "my" notes go prevail that the "we," "us" and "our" tongs are scarcely distinguishable in the wording. Very many and noble are the exceptions, but they are nevertheless strangely exceptional. There are not enough songs of common sentiment and unifying hymns, in which all can unite to express the highest and best they share, to meet the demand, much less to create it and unsatisfactory. For practical use in such mixed multitudes as are gathered in labor halls, or public school extension as semblies, or under the hospitable social settlement roofs, no real good song book is

"Labor songs" lack the common denominator. Many of them, like most of William Morris' "Songs for Socialists" are so "class conscious" as to be veritable war songs and battle hymns. Yet in this respect they are really no more so than many others tha breathe cruelty under the breath of softe. words and more plous phrase.

Even the few patriotic songs that car claim to be American are with rare excep tions almost antisocial in the narrowness of their patriotism and the exclusiveness not to say warlikness, of tone toward all they differ little from the national songs of

We need to have the higher keynotes of

nodern democracy, social ethics, industria co-operation and the dawning ideals of the new peace struck firmly, tenderly and grand ly in the music and songs for the people and they will be when the interdependen life now being lived shall find its voice in song and symphony. Then municipalities everywhere will recognize it to be their proper civil function to provide not only for some other music than the "hurdy gur dy" and the begging bands for the tenement house districts in summer, but for concert halls and chamber concerts to which at the people can resort. Why should the liquor trade be allowed to have the practica monopoly of the only assembly halls and music within reach of the great majorities of the needlest people? Why should the most uplifting and unifying of the arts b prostituted to the most deteriorative and

The Keynote to Socialism-A Clear Understanding of It Necessary.

A very common, and very important term in studying Socialism is the term "Surplus Value," and in fact a clear understanding of what surplus-value is, is the key-note to Socialism. In "Capital," that great work of Marx's, which lifted Socialism out of the region of the purely ideal, or utopian into the region of proof and economic sci ence,--- in that work a large part is devoted to the explanation of this term. It goes without saying that every one who ever pretends to understand Socialism should have read and studied this work; but it also goes without saying that very few have done so. The reasons are various and need not be gone into just now. For the benefit however, of those who have not read Marx or have forgotten what they read, it may not be inadvisable to summarise "in a unt shell" the meaning of this term, Surplus

It can be seen at a glance, that if a employer paid each workman the value of his labor, there would be no surplus-value no profit. Taking the case of a workman in a foundry: If his wages are \$7.50 per week, and he works 56 hours, he is paid slightly over 121/2 cents per hour. Further, suppose that he used up, incorporated, 12 cents worth of raw material per bour in the production of his goods; the total cost to the employer is then 2414 cents per hour. But these same goods when pigced upon the market have a price by far exceeding this original cost to the employer, say, for a weeks work, cost of material \$7, labor power \$7.50, total \$14.50 He may, and does get, the value of his goods expressed in money at the rate of \$50 for the week's hence the surplus-value, the profit If this difference of \$53.50 be multiplied by the number of workmen and of the workin weeks per year, we find how it is possible to accumulate large fortunes after the style of a Carnegle or a Rockefeller. But you ask, how does this difference in the price of wage-labor and the selling price of the commodity arise? That is the point. The determines its value. Labor power or the capacity to labor, which the workman sells to the capitalist is the only value-creating commodity, which the capitalist can buy, and it has this peculiar property, that, by destroying it or using it up you create fresh value.

If, therefore, this labor power can b bought at its barest cost of production, that is, at the amount which can keep the labor er going, and enable him to procreate more rers, the difference between which his labor creates and the cost of subsistence, that is his wages, will give u the secret of this surplus value. That is simply to say, it is "unpaid labor." If he the laborer creates value (assuming value the same as our price already taken) at the rate of 88 cents per hour, we see that he only requires to work slightly more than 81/2 hours per week!! Instead of this h works 56! And that is how surplus valed is made. Suppose him to have even an 8 hours

day, he is still working practically 5 days per week for nothing for his employer. This is what Marx calls 5 days of "surplus" labor time to the boss, and practically one day necessary labor time for the production of the workers wage. The working day therefore, determines the amount of ex ploitation. And should this be compulsorily reduced by act of parliament or otherwise the capitalist loses a portion of his surpluy value or "profits," unless he can increase the productiveness of his laborers in the shortened working day. This he can do by the introduction of machines, more scithat every fresh improvement or invention in machinery must under capitalism, simply put more money into the pockets of the capitalist class. By the help of machinery, the workman can produce twenty or a hun dredfold as much as he could formerly without it, and the "profits," the surplus value increases accordingly; selling prices, of course, may fall, but that is another part opposition to them as a sort of Don to meet the demand, much less to create it of the subject to which we shall return.—Quixots wind mill upon which that by offer of the supply. Collections of so T. R. In Edinburgh Socialist.

Ten Cents a Year

Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers. Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers

a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People during January.

To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist books; in fact, a small Socialist library.

This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903, will receive:

The Daily People for one year. Capital, by Marks. 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, amount of \$5, from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Company.

In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's establishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January. and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here

A Colorado sympathizer will pay for one year's subscription to the Daily People, to be given to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers to the Monthly People from the State of Colorado, between January 10 and February 10, 1903, both dates inclusive.

Among his New Year's resolutions every comrade should include one pledging himself to do all in his power to increase the spread of straight Socialist literature and papers. Let January, 1903, be a record-breaker for new

Up, Comrades, and at 'em!

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The men who knew what Christ meant when He spoke, all base their interpreta-tions of Him on the viewpoint of their material interests. John Rockefeller, Jr., is no exception to the rule.

Who ever reads of the members of the ship trust being taken off the wrecks now so common? They are not exposed to any such risks of life as the sallors, though they continually prate of their risks: "the

REMEMBER

in transportation company promises to remedy the car jam, or the Yellow Journal claims of having won an anti-car jam victory, for they strenuously continue to demand "reform." They'll get it,just as the city got an improved Park avenue tunnel.

The West Siders seem to take no stock

The rapidity with which concentration is going on in the tobacco industry is amazing. Following the conquest of England by the trust, there comes the control of the Cuban cigar industry, the chain of retail stores and the invasion of Germany. Now Mexico is coming into line. At this rate there will be few countries in which the industry will not be concentrated in a few

### WEEKLY PEOPLE

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# SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

#### In 1900.....34,19 IN 1902......52.895

#### A PROOF POSITIVE.

A hard winter is on. On top of that there is a coal famine. Even under ordinary circumstances, suffering would be wide-spread in weather like this. A larger coal supply than usual would be needed by those hardly able to supply themselves with the usual amount of fuel. The coal famine aggravates the evil. Due to all this, "the public", or be it "the people" have been heard from: they have complained, they have grumbled, they have demanded redress, they have even struck an attitude threatening the political nic power of the powers that What now, in the presence of such a "public frame of mind", is the conduct of these same powers?

A bill is introduced in Congres And what may that bill be? It provides for a rebate, equal to the duty now imposed, on all kinds of coal ning from all countries, for a period of one year. That means that for the period of one year coal is to be imported free of duty. The present duty is 67 cents per ton. The theory is, first, that the supply of coal will be increased through the importations that the rebate will encourage; and, ndly, that what with the increased oly and the decreased price that the Re will anyhow bring on, the price of coal will cease to be ruinous. That's

Already hats are being thrown up with joy. Among the jubilants, "the public", to its credit be it said, does sot yet figure conspicuously. The mos picuous jubilants are the political ners. They are now stepping up to the foot-lights, and addressing "the public," they are holding a language that may be condensed into the follow-

"You ese, we Republicans are not he hard-hearted inconsiderate people have taken us for. You see, we truly the servants of the people demanded more and cheaper coal. See how promptly we have re-sponded to your wishes. Trust us, keep us here. You have but to order, we will study how to obey you".

bill for relief does seem to promise ef. It does, accordingly, look as Republican politicans are their addresses to the "dear e". But now look at the thing a er. Let the "dear public" put hekey-hole of the room where se same politicians talk confidentialanother. If it does, it will hear Representative Payne, the Chairn of the very Ways and Means ittee that reported the bill for relief, hold this language:

"There is an abundance of coal, as of fact, and it is being mined ntitles sufficient to meet every The retail dealers evidently he value of their opportun ng it. I do not believe that val of the duty will have any upon present prices. The

op in the bucket when the demanding from \$15 to per ton. They could absorb the even cents a ton, and the conever, the proposed legislaill relieve Congress of any rebility in the matter, so far as

And that's what the relief amou merest snare and delusion, the st rattle to keep the "dear public"

nting to a proof that the ple can get what they want, pro- members of the Boot and Shoe Workers. It by the following candless

vided they ask for it with sufficient energy, the conduct of Congress is a proof of the fact that so long as the people "ask" they will be bamboozled. "The people" must take and give to themselves. They must put themselves in office, duly kicking out the pack now there, and taking hold themselves of the reins of government.

And what is "the people" if not the Working Class?

#### WHO ARE THE UNION WRECK. ERS?

In the New York Sun, of the 16th inst., there appeared a news despatch which is worthy of reproduction, with comment. It aids to answer the oftasked and oft-answered question: "Who Are The Union Wreckers?" It also helps to show that the Union wreckers have the assistance of the rabid capitalist press in their nefarious work.

#### "LABOR AGAINST LABOR Three Manufacturers of Lynn May

Have to Close Their Factories. "Lynn, Mass., Jan. 15 .- Fifteen big hoe manufacturers here, having large contracts, who are proprietors of what i known to the trade as the 'union stamp, are threatened with the closing of their shops because two branches of union labor among their workers are unable

to come to an agreement. "About 3000 hands are involved. The Gutters' Assembly is affiliated with the Knights of Labor, and the Boot and Shor Workers' Union with the American Federation of Labor. The workers' union ments the cutters employed in the factories to join the wnion, while the cutters themselves want to be recognized as an independent organization.

"The manufacturers mere asked to deride between them. Which ever way the manufacturers decided there was bound o be a strike, so at the meeting to-day the owners of the shops came to conclusion that the most profitable thing they could do was to cast their lot with workers' union. There are 2500 members of the workers' union and the organization is under contract with each shop to protect the manufacturer against

"It will be the duty, therefore, of this body to furnish cutters for the shops but the Cutters' Assembly intends to us every effort to prevent the fulfilling of contracts, and to-night every railroad station in the city was picketed, as well as the north terminal station in

"What precipitated the trouble was report that outside cutters were being brought here by the union."

The full significance of this despatch can only be realized when the following facts are known:

In 1902, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union assued, over the signature of its president, John F. Tobin, a circular, in which that organization promised, in return for the adoption of the "Union" stamp, to organize the shops of the manufacturers of the country, without any change in hour or wages, and keep them free of strikes and stoppage of work for a time to be agreed on in contracts made between the manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Such contracts have been entered into with the Lynn manufacturers, and the fakirs see kto make them binding

on the cutters. These contracts in no may redound to the benefit of the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They provide for no increase of wages. They ask no reduction of hours. They demand That is what they say to the dear no improvement in general conditions. They do however, bind to the back of the boot and shoe workers hard and fast stipulations, which they must sustain, under penalty, of discharge or having their places filled by scabs. Under the power of employment exercised by the manufacturers and the compulsion brought to bear by the scabs under the control of the "labor leaders," they are forced to join the "Union" and submit

to its exactions. But, though these contracts are detrimental to the boot and shoe workers they ore advantageous to the manufacturers and the labor fakirs headed by Tobin. The advantages to the manufacturers are threefold. First, their "Union stamped" shoes receive gratuitous advertising and the aid of "organized labor," thus insuring larger sales. Second, they secure a more tractable and profitable set of wage slaves. Third. they avoid the loss of trade and finance attending the strikes and lockouts that arise from genuine working class efforts at improvement. On the other hand. the fakirs profit as follows: First, they secure on increased membership, which increases the dues that are expended in salaries, expenses, and the other perquisites of the "labor leader." Second they acquire the prestige arising from a large and helpless following, that may be bartered for political jobs and other capitalist favors and "grafts." It is no accident that some of the "Socialists"

recently elected in Massachusetts are

From the foregoing facts it will be ! seen that the trouble heralded by the but a fight of capital against labor, with the aid and connivance of labor fakirs. It will further be seen that, when the Sun declares the manufacturers were asked to dedide between alleged opposing labor organizations, it is not stating facts, as they had already agreed to Tobin's terms and knew that they could expect the required scabs. The facts show that the manufacturers having agreed to adopt the stamp, the fakirs, led by Tobin, started to enslave the workers, in the interests of the capitalists and themselves, by wrecking the unions opposing them and their contracts.

This act of the Tobin crew is not exceptional. It is in keeping with the tactics of all the "trusted labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Gomperses, et al. It is approved by those bogus soicialists, alias Social Democrats, who approve and uphold the Gomperses, et al., on the ground they are "nobly waging the class struggle," i. e., fighting in the interests of the working class for Socialism (sic.).

Need the question "Who Are the Union Wreckers?" be answered now? Is it not plain that the union wreckers are the 'trusted lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Tobins, the Gomperses, et al., and their supporters the bogus socialists, alias Social Democrats? Is it not plain that these union wreckers have the aid of the rabid capitalist press, who hide the real facts from the workers, thus promoting their neferious scheme? There can be one answer to these last two questions and that is, "Yes, a thousand times, Tes!"

There is only one organization that is not a union wrecking organization. That organization is the Socialist Labor Party. which insists, through the S. T. & L. A., in organizing labor in the interests of labor and not in the interests of the capialist class.

On with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.!

#### LIGHT BREAKING FROM ANOTHER QUARTER.

Answering a Pittsburg, Pa., Corespondent, the "Brauer-Zeitung," organ of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, mays in its issue of the Oth instant:

-Man, you're mistaken. Morris Brown who has, according to the Nex York Volkszeitung, demended that the charter of the U. B. W. be revoked, cannot be the Socialist Brown who was eader of the lost strike of cigar makers three years ago. No, it can't be. How did the M. Brown praise the brewery workers then for their liberal respons on the appeal for striking cigarmakers, what nice letters must yet be on file in the office of the Brewers' Union No. 2 of Newark, written by M. Brown, be cause the members of said local paid 25 cents every week assessments for the strikers. What ingratutude, if the Morrls Brown you refer to, and the one know, be one and the same. You refer to Mr Barnes' report on investigation conducted by him after the strike was lost, and ninke the assertion that the ers of that strike did not suffer any want. I don't know. If you know more about it let me know. I remember that at the Detroit convention of the U. B. W. a certain M. Brown was ordered to of the latter were again wired to the New York Volkszelfung to arouse sensation; because John O'Connell had made three individuals, one of them a certain Morris Brown, tried to get John O'Connell into gaol for being connected with the Stephenson Brewing Company exm. In the telegram, made by order, this Morris Brown denied the charges I myself wired back same telegram to New York Volkszeitung. It is reasonable to assume that he was the sam Brown who now villdes the brewer; workers so ardently. I am not sure. That the Cigarmakers' Union of New York city did not respond last year to the appeal for ald made by the brewery workers is very true, we are used to such treatment; but when they again are in need, and the brewers workers union's charter revoked by the A. F. of L. at the behest of the same people who had three years ago so much love for the solidarity of the brewery workers; we will be again where clas letarians always are, on the side of the workers, and not of the capitalists, as a certain Morris Brown now is. If you're right that he is a member of the -as you term it-Kangaroo party, I con fess I am one, too, but beware if I would like to be a bed-fellow of him in one party. Your arguments in favor of the S. T. and L. A. sound well, still I am not as ret convinced. Let me have evidence to your assertions for my own use, and if you're right I'll challenge this Morris Brown without need to be an S. L. P. member.

is a living page from the seething movement named the "Labor Movement." It is a document that should be preserved. So as to appreciate it at its full value, it must be read by the light thrown upon

This article from the "Brauer-Zeitung"

CANDLE NO. 1 .- The United Brew ery Workers' Union is as yet affiliated Sun is not a fight of labor against labor, with the A. F. of L., consequently is a sister organization of the Cigarmukers' Union.

> CANDLE NO. 2.-The said M. Brown. alias Barnar, besides being a member of the Cigarmakers' Union, is a beneficiary of the same as a permanent job-holder. CANDLE NO. 3 .- Besides being beneficiary of the said Cigarmakers' Union as a permanent job-holder, the said M. Brown, alias, etc., is also a bene ficiary of the Union when its labor

> fakirs go on their periodical war-paths, called by them "strikes." An instance in point was the cigarmakers' strike of 1900. In the financial statement issued by the "Joint Advisory Board of the Cigarmakers' Unions of New York and vicinity" relating to that strike, the said M. Brown figures on page 29, and on the re-capitulation on page 30, as having received the sum of \$106.51 for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds."

CANDLE NO. 4 .- The said amount of \$106.51, pocketed by the said M. Brown for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds," was so pocketed for soliciting, etc., "from March 17, 1900. to November 24, 1900," as is expressly stated on page 29 of the said "Official Statement." Now, then, as subsequently proven and admitted, the strike was known to be lost in May of 1900. In other words, six mouths after the strike was known to be lost by the officers, pickets, solicitors of funds, etc., etc., they were still collecting and soliciting and getting paid for their "work."

CANDLE NO. 5 .- The Socialist Labor Party, through its organ THE PEOPLE and its speakers warned the Working Class in May, 1900, and all along thereafter, that they were being plundered under the pretext of "supporting a strike." whereas the only beneficiaries were the officers, "collectors," etc. CANDLE NO. 6 .- The said M. Brown,

as a member of the Social Democratic. elsewhere sailing under the colors of "Socialist" party-together with the "Volkszeitung." its English poodle the 'Worker," and the whole pack of these scabby deceivers and plunderers of the working class, raised the hue and ery against the Socialist Labor Party, denonnced the Party as "scabs," and other wise shundered the Party for thus seeking to enlighten their dupes and interfering with their "peesiness."

CANDLE NO. 7 .- The "Braver-Zeitung," bitherto deaf and blind to the admonitions of the Socialist Labor Party figured among the dupes of the Browns. the Gomperses, et al., whom now it justly and at last recognizes and pronounces as being "on the side of the capitalist

lass." CANDLE NO. 8 .- The Socialist Labo Party, steering its course by the principle that Truth and Sense are bound to prevail; that the Cause of the Working Class, the Socialist Movement, is too noble and sacred a thing for chimner and double-dealing; and that the solidarity of the Working Class can be attained only along the path that gives no quarter to the Labor Fakir, has cared in the past, as little as it does now, how numerous the enemies be that its unfinehing policy may raise against, or how thick the volumes of defamation that these may pour upon it.

As the sun is itself the attraction of the vapors that thicken into black clouds. and is itself the cause that these cloud melt away again and drop out of sight into rain leaving clear the azure sky, so the Socialist Labor Party.

#### IT IS COMING!

As an inroease in the volume of smoke renders certain the presence of fire, so does multiplication of unfavorable indications render certain the coming of an industrial crisis in this country.

During the past few days Charles T. Yerkes, has joined the Vanderlins, the Hills, the Wilsons and the other financlers and canitalists who see disaster in the logical outworkings of the present industrial situation. As the builder of the London subway, needing steel and cars which he cannot purchase here because of exorbitant prices, he condemns the trusts, cries out that they are robbing labor, enriching the owners of fictitious capital and destroying the export trade of the country, with the esult that any unforeseen circumstance like a crop failure or a political agitation, will upset the country and plunge it into widespread disaster.

While Yerkes's lamentations are not entirely disinterested, while they spring more from a laceration of the pocketbook rather than an injured feeling of wrong done the workers, they, nevertheless, touch a crucial point. Export that end. Tagged on to this view is ions of sober, able workingmen to-day

every capitalist country. It is the floodgate by which the surplus production due to the exploitation of the working class runs off, preventing the flow of products from becoming too great and submerging the country. And when Yerkes joins with Vanderlip, Hill, Wilson and others in insisting on the necessity of keeping this flood-gate free of the choking debris of over-capitalization, he correctly shouts a warning that the capitalists and social students cannot ignore.

But let him and them shout as they will: to keep this flood-gate clear will not avert disaster, for the fact is that production to-day is like a stream whose bed is too small to confine it; it is bound to overleap its banks and to cause ruin until it subsides.

Production to-day is carried on for capitalist profit and not social use. The capitalist class, few in number, employ the working class, the majority of the population, to manufacture products They give to the workers less than onefifth of the value of what they produce. This renders the working class unable to buy back what they have produced The capitalist class, often spending a great portion of the surplus in luxuries must export. But, as other capitalist countries are in the same predicament -witness England and Germany, for instance - exportation declines and crises becomes inevitable.

To keep the flood-gates clear of the debris of over-capitalization, lest unforeseen accidents precipitate disaster, is then no remedy for the situation. The remedy lies in giving to the producer all that he produces. Then distribution will always agree with production. Then surplus production, in the sense of overproduction known today, when people are literally starving amid a superabundance, will be un-

This remedy necessitates the aboliion of the robbing capitalist class and the social ownership of capital. It requires the displacement of capitalism by Socialism. There is no other way

Workingmen, apply this remedy. It is to your interest. You have nothing to lose by it. You have everything to

#### SMOOT AND SULU.

It was Horace Greeley, we think, who placed his finger upon that certain feature of hypocrisy and cowardice that consists in weeping and heart-bleeding over sufferings that are distant, but shutting the eyes to sufferings that are near; that consists in indignating over wrongs far away, but condoning the wrongs close by. The truly honest and genuinely civic virtuous man is he who, as Greeley put it, will resent and resist a wrong right here as quickly and emphatically as if committed thousands of miles away. The principle is obvious. For all that, the fix that the Republican imperialists have got themselves into, is supplementing Greeley's principle. They are displaying that peculiar dishonesty which consists in putting on sanctimonious airs at home and playing the profligate abroad.

out among the Philippine Is lands the Republican Government has entered into a compact with the Sultan of Sulu. By that compact the Republican Government guarantees to the gentleman the harem, which is a leading attribute to his dignity. The compact amounts to a legislative, official recognition and protection of polygamy in Sulu. That's done far away. And near by?

Near by we find that identical Gov ernment, together with all its hangers on posing as the uncompromising adversaries of "the filth of Mormonism." A short time ago, a Mormon was unseated in the House of Representatives. Now Reid Smoot, another Mormon, is to be barred from the Senate on the identical grounds, and the war against him is being conducted, from the White House down, by whom?-By the identical element that is the patron of and shield of the harem of the Sultan of Sulu!

Such are the contradictions that the first wrong step inevitably leads to.

#### AN ERRONEOUS TRUST VIEW.

There is prevalent in Europe mainly and also in this country largely, a view that attributes the growth of the trust to the overmastering ambition of a financier or a set of financiers, who wish to become Napoleons of industry, and have devised the trust as a means to

trade to-day is a vital necessity to another which sees in the deaths of these Napoleons, the death of the trusts, which will be thereby deprived of the mainsprings of their existence.

This view, with its accompaniment may be said to be a survival of the old theological idea, which attributes everything in life to the individual, and seeks to hold him responsible for all of life's occurrences, either here or in the great hereafter, especially in the great hereafter. As such it is opposed to the evolutionary idea, which attributes all phenomena to gradual growth and en vironment acting on the individual and causing him in turn to react on them.

The trust is not the creation of in

dustrial Napoleons: the industrial Napoleons are the creation of the trust. The trust is an outgrowth of competition It has its beginnings in small produc tion. Its motive is ever cheaper production and the preservation of capital from competitive destruction. These ends are attained by the economies and the power arising from combination and concentration. They are seen at first in the results of the combination of two competing, or, two friendly, individuals in the same line of business, who form a partnership or firm. This firm unites with other firms into a stock company or companies; these companies into trusts and the trusts into the modern consolidation. At the same time, the form of ownership undergoes a corresponding change, until we no longer see the individual proprietor in possession, directing and taking part in the labor of his plant, but in his stead a set of financiers, who, through the capital invested, own and control industry, leaving its practical workings to a body of hired workingmen of varying degress of skill and ability. It is thus that the trust creates the Napoleons of industry, instead of the Napoleons of industry creating the trust.

Now the growth of the trust, as rudely

outlined above, does not proceed as

smoothly as pen and ink would have it appear. It is the result of endless experimentation, to which many generations have contributed, and the course of which is marked by innumerable failures, technical and industrial, as well as commercial and financial. This experimentation was not primarily actuated by personal ambition. It was compelled by economic stress. Competitors must be defeated, or staved off, and invested capital saved by hook or crook. Consequently inventions were created, bought or stolen, very often the latter. Labor was sub-divided and resubdivided, massed and re-massed, and reduced in numbers or entirely eliminated. as circumstances demanded or permitted. New commercial organizations were introduced and financial systems devised to meet the requirements. Even now Europe, especially Germany and England, is undergoing a phase of this process, in its attempt to so readjust industry as to be able to combat the American invasion. From all of which it may be seen that though the Napoleons of industry cease breathing the trust will so right on developing, for the trust is a social and not an individual creation.

All that remains now, is to make the trust social property, as proposed by Socialism.

#### FACTS VS. FPIGRAMS.

It has been pointed out that epigram while clever, is not always true, as its antithetical form too often excludes the synthetical qualities of truth.

Prof. T. N. Carver of the department of economics at Harvard, recently gave an exhibition illustrating the validity of this criticism. Discussing the relation of drink to the Labor problem, he gave expression to this spurious epi-ETAM :

"The men are not excessive drinkers because they are workingmen, but they are workingmen because they are excess ive drinkers."

This inferentially means that the men who are canitalists are not light drinkers because they are capitalists, but they are capitalists because they are light drinkers.

Who that reads daily of the frequent heavy wine dinners of the capitalist class will believe that? Who that is acquainted with the large number of sanitariums supported by inebriates from among the capitalist class will be gulled by such departmental econom ics? Who that recalls the suddden deaths of prominent capitalists from Brights' and other diseases, superinduced by high living, in which the consumption of alcohol plays a conspicuous part, will be fooled by such epigrammatic falsebood?

Drink is not a factor in the Labor problem. Abolish drink and workingmen will not be capitalists. There are mill-



BROTHER JONATHAN .- I believe in a unification of reform forces. UNCLE SAM .- So do I; but that can't be until and unless they are agreed

upon a common cause. B. J .- But they are now.

U. S .- Not much!

B. J .- Would not the Socialist like to see the banker abolished? U. S .- Yes.

B. J .- Very well. And does not Bryanism want to down the banker? U. S .- Guess it does.

B. J .- We don't need to go any further. Here you have two reform forces agreed upon downing one and the same thing or person. Why not join forces?

U. S .- Capt. Kidd was a big pirate. wasn't he? B. J .- And no mistake. U. S .- He used to canture merchant

vessels and smaller piratical concerns than himself, didn't he? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- I remember one of your fishing smacks was one day captured by a little pirate called Holmes.

B. J .- But the scoundrel did not keep it long; it was next day taken away from him by Capt. Kidd.

U. S .- Just so. Now, suppose Capt. Holmes, the little coasting pirate, had thereupon come to you and spoken as follows: "Mr. Brother Jonathan, that big filibuster, Kidd, has robbed you many time; he has robbed me, too; you and I have common cause; you want to abolish piracy; Kidd is a pirate; I, too, want to abolish Kidd, only I don't want to go quite as far as you; you are too radical; you see, we have a common cause and a common enemy; we are reformers; let us join forces."

would you have done? B. J .- I would have kicked him within an inch of his life, and would have anded him over to be tried and hanged. U. S .- You would not have taken au stock in his claim that he, too, was a

reformer becase he was down on Kidd? B. J .- Certainly not! U. S .- And you would have seen clear

through his sophistry about you and he standing on substantially the same ground?

B. J .-- Most assuredly.

U. S .- Now, old boy, the banker is Capt. Kidd: the small farmer who employs farm hands or the small middleman who hires workers, each of them is a Capt. Holmes. They are robbed, no doubt, by the modern Capt. Kidd, but each is robbed mainly of what, like Capt. Holmes, he robs his workers of, This middle class is best typified by the Raleigh Progressive Farmer, which says common laborers are to be procured as one procures pork and beef ; or by Senator Peffer, who declares the boycott to be an illegal interference with the rights of a firm, and that the employer may employ and dismiss at will.

These are the genuine Bryanites. If you add to them the silver mine barons. who work their miners for less than \$1 a day, the case is still clearer. Socialists, the working class, have no more in com mon with such gentry than you have with Capt. Holmes. Neither will they fall into a blunder that you would have steered clear of.

who are not capitalists simply because they have not got and cannot get capital. The capitalists, having the capital, can secure the ability necessary to reap profits. Being thus assured of profits they can drink and carouse to their heart's or their belly's, content; while professors of departmental economics cast aspersions on those who yield that profit and make such conduct possible, by means of spurious epigram.

Facts specifically substantiating these assertions may be gathered from the court records in the case of humble inrentors, like John Brisbin, and others, who, owing to their poverty, have been pilfered of the fruits of their ability: and by the Monte Carlo careers of Chas. M. Schwab, and other capitalists of his

Workingmen must expect to be thus robbed and villified as long as capitalism prevails. Justice and truth will only be possible for them under Social-

On, then, to Socialism!

REMEMBER

### CORRESPONDENCE.

its who prefer to appear tel under an accumed name tell a tuel name to their communication their own signature and address wher sell be recognised.)

Field-marshal Berger's Lieutenants to the Rescue of the Small Cigar Dealers in Battle With

The Delly and Weekly People. tenants of the brigade terfuhrung von Feldmarschall\* (under leidership of their field-marshil) Bargar, are up in arms to fight the nown as the American Tobacco

thy, or Cigar Trust.

do not yet know what part M.

is going to take in flooring the gioctopus at the meeting of his lieu-

That Cigar Trust must be killed by ns, so say some of his corps-du-and, among them, Mr. John t, secretary of Cigarmakers' Union to 25. And the Cigarmakers' Union is g to do it—not alone, of course not-with the aid of the cigar dealer.

cialists" of the Berger brigade appealed to the small cigar dealer. have appealed to him and warned hat if he would not go down in the for life he must handle nothing on-made cigars. This saves the lonal Cigarmakers' Union from the Cigarmakers' Union thus benes the protection in the Cigar Trust. der how many dupes there will

on sense in his talk. The cigarselves admit that the trust cigars for less than those "union" can be manufactured. As a con the trust cigar will find a better rket. If the workingmen can get eight ead of five for twenty cents just good they will simply smoke the trust ar. The Social Democrat, of course, il stick to the "union-made" cigar, simcause the "union" here stands for

inution in the number of the uniness men means loss of strength Social Democrats politically. There-ey will not shrink back from paycents more for the Havana : eslly the "great lights;" they may ever more pulling on a flavored." simply for the sake of help-lend, the small business man,

ns one hand cleans the other—a glori-

Said John Reichert calls himself a cialist," and is a busy bee in the ser hive, gathering honey for the So-Democracy. As a "Socialist" he will and it does not require a great t of knowledge to do that—that the man is doomed, and, that to help said be an utter waste of time and —Nothing can help the small man! et, notwithstanding all this, the Soof the Cigarmakers' Union-the at Social Democrats of whom Berger ats so much—help distribute the cir-ar letter of Perkins to the Interna-nal Gigarmakers' Union among the cigar dealers, trying thus to pro-

s briefer space than was ever grouped gether. The following sentence will w what the economic fakir, Perkins, of the local Cigarmakers' Union-

, we say to you that we see no pe in an effort to preserve the trade and ur individuality and business interest on the merciless grasp of the modern s, except to maintain the union."

Social Democrats, as alleged So-know, or ought to know, that the the doom of the small man. dger State, and, I suppose, else-

It is not, therefore, strange that the orking people flock more and more to the scialist Labor Party. They are begin-"Socialist" party and the Socialist
Party. The time has come when
collatest Labor Party must expect to Socialist Labor Party must expect to ive daily new recruits to its ranks. Social Democracy will lose in math and finally collapse because it is rehicle of deception. The Socialist or Party, on the other hand, will grow and in time become the absolut

ugh crushed to earth will rise

sukee, Wis., Jan. 13.

The Middle Class and the Mail Order

The Daily and Weekly People: the Weekly People of January 3, I sed an article on the middle class the effect department and mail ortores were baring on it. On Sep-r., 1961, I sent fifteen cents to the order house of Sears, Roebuck & order house of Sears, Roebuck & Chicago, for catalogue. They relities dittent sents with a letter; that for afty cents they would me an illustrated catalogue quoting so low that I could save \$25 or seconding to the amount of goods.

mail order houses that the general stores here do not carry in stock, for instance, double bit axe, 31/2 to 51/2 lbs. I could not find anything but single bit axes here of less than four pounds. You cannot purchase inside lace shoes here. These are a few samples of the difference between these mail order houses and local stores.

The prices quoted by mail order houses are lower than those paid here. You would be surprised to know the number of the mail order houses doing business here in the East, and reversely of the number doing business with them. The only thing that keeps the small store alive is the cost of sending goods over the railroads at the present time. Yours fraternally,

Frank Tebetta Rollingsford, N. H., Jan. 9, 1903.

The Capitalistic "Socialist" Party In Cincinnati, Ohio.

To The Daily and Weekly People.

That the Social Democratic, or so called "Socialist" party, is not a party of the morking class, that it is not an organisation upon which the working class in the hour of need can depend to carry out the mandates of the class struggle, and, further, that it is all that the Socialist Labor Party has so often declared and proved it to be, namely: a party no different from all the other parties of capitalism, in that the chief im of it, like the Republican and Democratic parties, is the perpetuating section of the small men of this most hellish order of society known as capitalism, which only the S cialist Labor Party and the Socialist to take the fakir seriously and find Trade and Labor Alliance strives to abolish by propagating at all times and at all hazards the principle of class concious organizations of the working class upon both the economic and political field, has been often proven.

Once again, the facts herein written will bear out the statement that the socalled Socialist party is composed, in the main, of a collection of queers, who have no conception of the meaning of the class struggle, nor can they, in the least, being impelled by their petty interests and mean imbitions, understand that a movement that is to emancipate the working class from capitalism must have for its reason for existence the material interests of the working class as its foundation.

Perhaps the readers of The Daily and Weekly People will be interested to learn of some of the doings of this belly crawling outfit that styles itself "Social ist party of Cincinnati, Ohio." Among the most prominent is one J. T. Mac Grady, who lost his job in the Roman Catholic Church because he refused to rdinate his ronduct to the discipline of that organization. Listen to the following statement made by him one year ago last August at the Ludlow Lagoon; "All my life I have had an abhorre of work. I have always hoped that I would get a soft spap and now my wish has been gratified. I am now a priest." Here is a specimen of the rot that the "Socialist" purty dishes out to the unwary through him: "The first four centuries of Christianity were a practical monstration of Socialism:" and, further along in his speech, he will spring some thing like this upon an unsuspecting audience, "Socialism is the child of capitalism. It is the product of an evolu tienary development that has been going on in society, etc." Where is he who cannot see the contradiction in the above statements? And where is he who is not an ignoramus, but a fakir, that will make such contradictory statements?

It was during the recent coal strike or, rather, the buncoing of the coal miners in the interest of the soft coal operators by lieutenants of the capitalist class in the State of Penusylvania, that the so-called "Socialist party" had an opportunity to teach the working class that in order to bring about better conditions for the working class they must rely upon their strength at the ballot box; but, stead, it, the "Socialist" party, set the The very same Social Democrats, as example by grovelling in the dust upon "anion men," however, nurse the small its knees before the Republican party by men," however, nurse the small its knees before the republican party was man with a bottle of "union" issuing a begging petition to the citizens of Cinal party requesting that it be signed and sent to Governor Stone urging him to take action in order to usher in public ownership of the coal mines. Not word was uttered in that petition about the collective ownership by the class that produced the wealth, not only of the coal mines but all other "utilities."

When members of the Socialist Labo Party went to the headquarters of the Socialist party for an explanation and asked why an organization which so flagrantly violates the fundamental principles of Socialism by thus belly crawling before the parties of capitalism could lay claim to being enything else but a concern for perpetuating capitalism and not a "Socialist" party at all, they did more crawling by trying to lay the blame upon the Tweifth Ward "Socialist" Club, saying that the "Socialist" party was not affiliated officially with the Twelfth Ward club, and were not responsible for their actions. Yet members of the "Socialist" party organized that club; and the very en who are now officers in the Twelfth Ward club are shining lights in the "Socialist" party of Cincinnati. When they were pressed for a more satisfactory exlanation by the S. L. P. men they frank ly told them that if they could not comto their meeting "without discussing tac-tics" they would please not come at all. This action is in line, however, with their antics, for when they are caught in their crooked methods they show their Kan-

scabs to take their places. City New Time not known. R. Beedeman.' Thus you can see the makeup of this man, who will make a statement that he knows to be false. Think of an S. L. P. man making a statement that could not be substantiated by time and facts! Such a man would be dangerous to our move ment.

It was upon a Sunday afternoon, early in December, 1902, that Comrade Young, in company with Comrades Wittenberg and Dewitt, went to the headquarters of the "Socialist" party on West Sixth street. The three above-named comrades were promptly ordered from the hall, and were told that if they did not immediate ly leave the police would be called and the S. L. P. men would be sent to jail for disrupting their meeting by asking questions. The question referred to was asked by Young and follows: "What faction does the 'Socialist' party of Cincinnati belong to: the Hoehn-Hildebrand or the Debs faction, seeing that the 'So cialist' party dwells so forcibly upon the subject of unity of all Socialistic forces?"

That was more than they could swallow, so it was no wonder that they would n see the devil come around as to see S. L. P. men come in the door of their meeting places. That was what was told Comrede De Witt when he remarked while going out of the hall that the S. L. P. men would give them another call in the near future.

Comrade Wittenberg, upon behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, made it known at that meeting that he was ready at eny time and at any place to debate in the German language with any member of the "Socialist" party in Hamilton County, and that he will prove that the Socialist party does not and cannot teach Socialism to working class, while Young signified his readiness to do the same in nglish, but no one accepted. Written challenges will be sent to their organize in the very near future by Section Cin cinnati, Socialist Labor Party.

Press Committee. Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15.

A New "Saviour" of the Proletariat. To The Daily and Weekly People.-It is with great pleasure that I take this oppos tunity to inform the proletarian world tha they have a new "saviour" or "saviours"them is John Mitchell and the other in named Theodore Shaffer. The latter mad his appearance in this city last Saturday sion. George W. Bope, in introducing Shaffer to an audience at the Board o Trade auditorium characterized this pair of traitors to the wage working class as its saviours, and further presented them as holding parallel relations at this period that Franklin, Jackson, Hamilton, etc., held with their period, and that Lincoln, Grant rman and others, held at a later period Mr. Bope is a new accession to the ranks

president of the Musicians' Union and an ex-police prosecuting attorney.

The other speaker of the meeting was E. J. Brackes, announced on the advertising bills as being of the News Writers' Union.

s, of, has been, a national officer of the

or fakirs. He is a Republican and

anion of that craft.

Bracken has, all along, had his full quota of paying jobs, such as grow out of the takir's unions in a local capacity, besides being the chairman of the State legisla-tive committee and lobbying at the sessions of the general assembly of Ohio at \$3 per "labor lawa" before he was a law maker himself. Bracken has been a memper of the legislature twice, assuming to be labor representative elected on the Demo

The fakirs are now in hard luck. John on strike committees are not very numerous sere and resources from that quarter are unreliable, and they have been turned hard by the Democrats, especially. Mayor

Hinkle has characterized them as Bracken and Bope have attended the So-cialist, alias Social Democratic meeting. I am informed, and taken part in their deliberations, and the fakirs have organized a po litical club. Bracken was an aspirant for the nomination for congress, but at the primaries he was turned down hard, getting less than a thousand votes, while other candidates got four to five thousand votes for nomination. The two capitalist parties are very close here nominally; neither is ts until the votes are counted . hence, the fakirs have terrorized the Demo-crats, especially as they are the weakest in their standing with the capitalist powers.

ce the organization of the S. L. P. and its activity here, the terror inspired by the labor takir in the working class has been greatly lessened and their claims to repre enting the interest of the wage working class is disputed and given the lie. It seems that out of this new condition with the fakirs, a new line of activity has evolved; hence the Board of Trade mass meeting.

The meeting was held under the auspices

of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the president of the above body, C. A. McCorpresident of the above body, C. A. McCor-mick, state organizer of the Blacksmiths' acting as chairman. The meeting was well advertised. As an additional attraction it was announced that the ladies of the Union Auxiliary Label League would attend in a body. But the meeting was a frost, scarcely 200 were in attendance, including a balf dozen ladles of the Auxiliary

Some comrades and myself went to the secting with a supply of S. T. & L. A. manifestor and Daily and Monthly People We were anxious to give the wage workers of the city literature fit for our class to read, but, we were sadly disappointed in the size of the sudience and have most of the literature on hand. We will probably give it to the audience when the other "saviour," John Mitchell, comes around to eive an ovation for putting out the fire

receive an ovation for putting out the fire in the grates of the poor people, as a result of the tactics and policy of the pure and simple union with "no politics" in it.

Bracken was the first speaker. He spoke on "Government Ownership of the Railroads and Coal Mines." Mr. Bope, before introducing the "saviour," Shaffer, told how it took sixty men to make a pair of shoes. Shaffer, on being introduced, said he didn't know, why, he was here, as we had good to the coal to

people their rights, and in another con-nection assured the working people that with a code of principles, they could secure helr r'ghts at the ballot box on electio Shaffer eulogized Mark Hanna and devotion to the cause of labor and stated that by the co-operation of the Civic Federation, that great results could be looked for in reconciling labor and capital. Profit sharing was also favorably snoker On the latest swindling scheme inaugurated by the steel trust to sell stock to heir employes, Shaffer was silent.

The late Spanish war was referred to in uch a spirit of exultation as a hardened capitalist would be cautious in expressing The audience, except some of the hard ened fakirs, withheld their applause in the matter of the Civic Federation and the wa reference. And thus the meeting of the dis appointed fakirs and the new saviour ended mer of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. will

Oscar Freer. Columbus, O., January 12.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correepondents.

[No questions will be considered that com anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.] D. G.; KANSAS, CITY, MO .- What Father Lambert really finds fault with in

the Socialists is that they do rely upon themselves, and teach others to do likewise But he dare not say so. "Hence his tears. W. H. T., LOS ANGELES, CAL .- At Its last year's convention the Social Democrac

to the Trades Union and its secondary at tention to the political movement. It re solved itself mainly into an economic or F. R., DANBURY, CT.-Just as it wa

put: Anti-woman and child labor, and al such reform movements, at this stage of the game in America are merely "stitches in rotten cloth, they do not hold"-except for the fakirs: to them such movements afford prime opportunities, and are a good thing.

J. S., PROVIDENCE, R. L.-The point is that the sanctimonious anti-Addicks crew outside as well as inside of Delaware, are all anti-discontenters. They denounce the pestiferous agitator who fans discontent and yet they turn up their noses at the of Addicks, which could not be formed except upon utterly contented, i. e.

P. F. K. YONKERS, N. Y .- Leaving aside criticisms paipably in bad faith, you may be surprised if we tell you that we have yet to hear a criticism of The People that is not correct, and at the same time we have yet to hear one is justified. They are correct only in the abstract; wrong in the concrete. With the means at hand, and the lay of the land, the best is being done that it is possible to do. The whole problem now is to hold out. We will.

O. B. C., NEW HAVEN, CI.—It has vanished, lost its voice. The "only logical center" is in the fix of Poe's man who lost his breath. Guess it is talking into the only logical hole that it crept into.

T. V., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Job Harriman is all that you claim, and a good deal worse. For all that, your wing of the manywinged foul Bogus Socialist fowl is no doing him injustice. If you can condon by slience and approve by pronouncing the crimes against Labor, that the labor fakirs lead the pure and simple unions into, a 'noble waging of the class struggle," and hold to the view that you can straighten all that up by "boring from within." ther his position is honestly consistent, and yours just the opposite, when he stands for absorption by Union Labor parties, and you against. You can't meet this question by reminders of Harriman's character. The ie is clear; it is independent of his or anybody else's character.

C. H. C., DENVER, COLO .- 1st. The "State" and the "Government" (Invertible terms) represent to-day an entity that is the outgrowth of class-rule. It is an entity, an organism, whose principal function is to physically keep down the ruled class, and thereby supplement and strengthen the domination of the rulers which is not physical, but the intangible sequel of the conomic system.

Under Socialism, class rule being abol-ished by the abolition of that which is at bottom of all class rule—the private owner ship of the tools of production—that "State" "Government" organization, that class systems develop, would simply not exist, could not exist, any more than fins could continue to exist on the bodies that evolved from the fish stage.

"Metaphysical" and "Dialectical" are terms that cannot be satisfactorily de fined in a few words. Consult any elemental work on philosophy. Only thus could you acquire something more than a superficial notion of them.

T. H., NEW YORK.-Neither could your question be done justice to in a few words. In order to understand the absurd and re-pulsive A. P. Alsm of the "Volkszeitung" you may get someone to translate for you its articles and headlines on the recent Yanko-Spanko war. Their ill veiled ob-jection to the war was that the United States was impudent enough to attack, aye, and lick a European nation. This is but a sample.

L. B. A., NEW YORK.-Without going to the dangerous extreme of holding that "invisible things are the only realities," guard lest you fall into the error of exclud ing "sentiments" wholly from the pale of physical facts. Ignorance, Knowledge, Love, Hatred are robust things.

crooked methods they show their Kangarooic instinct to hop.

Among the members of the Twelfth the goeds pays for both advertisements the buyer the goeds pays for both advertisement in the presence of Comrade Young and was promptly compelled to sign it by the state of the gasted fifty working men have gone out on strike the state of the gasted fifty workings can be bought from these Socialist Labor Party has furnished.

Bracken was the first speaker. He spoke on "Government' Ownership of the Rall-though the sand coal Mines." Mr. Bope, before in the different States.

A party struggling into light may have all works of partial party in the past in the presence of Comrade Young and was promptly compelled to sign it by the short why, he was here, as we had good speakers, ludging from what he had heard. Shaffer then proceeded in the character of all things to all men. He affirmed the labor workings can be bought from these.

ply the result of its efforts to look as much and thus resp where the S. L. P. had sown, and create confusion. That's the reason That's the reaso that its allases are a badge of dishonor.

M. T. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- The parsons in the so-called Socialist party are as plenty as reasons or blackberries.

T. T., CAMDEN, N. J .- The SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY has a complete organiza-tion in the State of Pennsylvania, from State Committee down. The seat of the State Committee is in your contiguous city of Philadelphia.

A. K., SAN JOSE, CAL .- The realots may be earnest; but their earnestness is fear-enkindled. That sort of earnestness vanishes when the cause of the fear is re

J. J., NEW YORK .- If you want us to discuss with you, you must deat in straight goods: no hair-splitting duplicities. In the words of Ned Knowles: "Sild, if these be 'passados' and 'montantes,' I'll bave none of them."

D. H. S., NEW HAVEN, CT .- For the life of us we couldn't tell you what Kautsky and Bernstein are disputing about, unless it be on the "international Issue" of whether "Kautsky is attacking Bernstein out of personal motives." For the rest, they both stand on the same principles—the bourgeois radical requirements that German conditions force upon them.

A. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-The only information we have on those various points is the below news item that appeared in the Journal of this city on the 4th instant :

"Terre Haute, Jan. 3.—Eugene V. Debs sald be believed William R. Hearst would be the Democratic nominee for President. He said he believed the New York Congressman would introduce bills in the House of Representatives that would win for him many friends among the workingmen throughout the country.
"Debs, however, says he will not support

Hearst, as he (Debs) will continue to preach the cause of Socialism, although he will refuse to allow his name to be con-sidered to head the national Socialist ticket. He declared that the Western miners would give Hearst their undivided support." Is it that you mean?

H. J. NEW YORK -- You seem to take it

for granted that when manuscript can be read it is not worth reading. Turn the

J., ERIE, PA. The bourgeoisle (capitalist class) perceives correctly that all the weapons, which it forged against feudalism, turn their edges against itself; that all the means of education, which it brought forth, rebel against its own civilization; that all the gods, which it made, have fallen away It understands that its so-called citizens' rights and progressive organs associal foundation and its political superstructure-consequently, have become cialistic."

Does not this answer your question? Well, the whole passage is taken from Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," p. 35, where you can find it. By reading the whole chapter you will understand the point all the more fully.

M. T., CLEVELAND, O .- Now, let's tell you what's the matter with you. Without having read the classics you have discovered yourself to be one of that class of people of whom it is said that all their misfortunes come from not being able to keep you in countenance. To date to stand alone is not given you. No use reasoning with you.

M. E. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Single Tax Movement? Its hobby took the bit in its teeth and has run to cover in Tom Johnson's stables.

B. C. D., NEW LONDON, CT. - That certainly was a defect in the parallel column headed "The Difference." But your surmise was correct. The "Worker" is the private property of that very Volkszeltung corporation which ran capitalist political advertisements, and which started here the cry of "freedom" from Socialist Labor Party "tyranny."

H. F., CINCINNATI, O .- First -- Socialism is not a sentimental, it is a scientific method of abolishing involuntary poverty. Second—Capitalism has for its inevitable result a congestion of wealth in the hands of idlers, and inevitable poverty with the toilers.

M. W., NEW YORK .- The parallel column beaded "The Difference," and repro-ducing literally and in full the "Worker,s" article is, without express words, a clear challenge to that or any other bogus So-clalist, alias Social Democratic, paper to publish the Socialist Labor Party's statement in full and parallel with that "Work-

T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY .- First-Don't put into one letter matters that belong to the editorial and to the business departments. Make each the subject of a separate letter. If you put them into one you endanger one or the other.

Second-It was not Father McGlynn that died at that said meeting. The meeting was held by him. The man who was there taken HI and died, and to whom McG, ad ministered extreme unction, was a McGlynn supporter and Catholic. Can't now recall

J. T., WHITINSVILLE, MASS .- Where

did you get the theory that the capitalist sells his goods at the cost of production? If he did he would have no profit and would go under. He sometimes does sell at cost, and sometimes even below cost, but that is when driven by stress of weather. The normal selling price is the exchange value of the goods. The capitalist sucks up his profits from the surplus value that labor power produces. He pays for labor power at its exchange value, but the use value of labor power is that it yields more values than its exchange value amounts to. That excess of value is what constitutes the cap-Italist's profits. For instance: The capitalis buys labor power at its exchange value of \$1 a day. The use value of that labor power consists in that, during that day, it yields \$2 worth of values. Labor power having cost ((exchange value) \$1, and having yielded (use value) \$2, the capitalist's pockets a profit of \$1.

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## PRINTING

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

The House has passed the bill creating department of commerce and labor. Sam Gompers wanted them separated, so he could get the labor department; but, alas, it was not to be.

The changes in the weather are about as remarkable as the changes in the make-up of the Democratic party.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHER WHILE TEET ING. WITHER HAVE OF THE CHILINES WHILE TEET ING. WITHER PER PECT SUCCESS. IS SOUTHES THE CHILD. BUTTENN THE GUMA. LLAYS AN PAINT OUTLER WIND. COLLY, and is the best rementy. for DIARRECEA. Sold by Drugrists in every part of the world. He sure and sak for the WIND. WINDLEW'S SOUTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER RIND.

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REMEMBER

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#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads Henry Ruhn, Secretary,
wreet, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colburns

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

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 January 16, at 2-6. New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent without excuse, J. Hammer, and R. was elected recording secretary pro Section Los Angeles, Cal......

The financial report for the week. 28th A. D., N. Y. city........ Katz was elected recording secretary pro January 10, showed receipts of J. A. Anthony, Redlands,

anding January 10, showed receipts of 233.45, expenditures, \$21.69. The committee elected last evening to draft decision in the matter of charges against Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported its finding to the effect that the charges be smissed. The report was received and accurred in. The Labor News Company at cash report for month of December, owing receipts in the amount of \$1,840.81, penditures, \$1,560.81.

Communications—One from Section News

Tork, reporting the expulsion for treason and contempt of Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris, Otto Thiede and Jane Keep. From Lead, S. D., reporting the formation of a section. Charter application ordered sent. From Section Pawtucket, R. I., asking for publication of a motion to a monthly to a motion of a motion to a monthly to a motion of a motion to a monthly to a motion of a motion to a monthly to a motion of a moti n of a motion to amend Article 11, Sec 6. Resolved to inform the section that they must get their seconders before motion is at all before the house to be idered by the N. E. C. From Section Patton, Pa., reporting election of officers, and that the section be enrolled in The end that the section be enrolled in The Daily People Auxiliary League. Similar enrollment was reported for members at large in California by the S. E. C., and by Section San Antonio, Texas. From Cleveland, Obio, on behalf of Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, asking that N. E. C. issue a call to the sections to raise a fund to meet pressing obligations. Request granted and secretary instructed to prepare a call. From Scandinavian Section New York, reporting expulsion of A. Skanberg for conduct unbecoming a member and for having attacked the section in a non-party paper. Section Allegheny County. Pa., reported. tacked the section in ction Allegheny County, Pa., reported tying enrolled in The Daily People Auxil-

lary League.

Massachusetts S. E. C. reported election of new state committee; also about canvassing for party press. Election of officers reported by Sections San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles, Cal.; Columbus, Ohio; Indisnapolis, Ind.; Duluth, Minn., and Sectite Wash Adjourced. attle, Wash. Adjourned. R. Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COM-

A regular meeting of the New York State A regular meeting of the New York Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Jasuary 12, 1903, at 6 p. m. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meet-

chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications were received and acted
upon from Auburn, Watertown, Syracuse,
Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and New
York, relative to mileage fund, Lake and
Wellace lists, campaign lists and other
routine matters. Also one from an enquirer at Cornwall and Hudson, saking for
literature and information. The financial stary reported having attended to the

The financial report for December was received as follows:

hand Dec. 1, 1902\$130.82	Balance of
ps 52.32	Dues stan
Wallace fund 5.50	Lake and
treasury of defunct Sec-	
nstown	
fund 3.50	
	Tell to below
\$193.80	
Expenditures.	
ps\$ 70.00	Dues stap
gitation 54.31	
0.50	

\$193.81
The committee on agitation in Queens county reported that work had sgain been taken up there and that some comrades are seeping at it.
The new committee of the committe

Balance Dec. 31, 1902...... 67.06

then convassed, the result being 196 for and 186 against.

The committee on piedges to liquidate the indebtedness on The Daily People plant then made its report, which was received

Pledged. lously acknowledged \$388.82. Tim-Talah \$10. D. Raphael 50c. C. Goldin 25c, L. Ferron 25c, Lewis B. Epstein S. A. Levine 85, E. G. Zeisler 10c, W. Simon 10c, M. Auerbach 10c, M. Roth Zeisler 10c, S. Both 15c, Nathan 80c, A. Gollerstepper \$1. Total

Paid.
Fraviously acknowledged \$272.82. J. Newman \$1. Timothy Walsh \$10, Thomas Davis L. J. J. Donohue \$3, D. Raphael 50c, E. oldstein 25c, L. Ferron 25c, Lewis B. patein \$1, S. A. Levine \$5, E. G. Zeisler Cc. W. Simon 16c. M. Auerbach 10c, M. oldberg 50c, A. Gollerstepper \$1, Branch sekskill \$1. Total \$322.07.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

ATTENTION, BRADDOCK!

Comrade De Leon will speak in Carnegie all, Braddock, on Monday evening, January 26, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be Where Are the Workingmen At?' People eaders residing in this vicinity are remeited to assist the comrades in bringing he workingmen who can be interested in

cialist movement to this meeting. P. C. Tesson, Organizer.

ATTENTION, PITTEBURG! conrade De Leon will speak in Moored Hall, corner of Second avenue and
at street, Pittsburg, on Sunday evening,
mary 25, at 7 o'clock. People readers
requested to assist in securing a large
reduce. His subject will be "The Trust
stion." All workingmen are invited.
P. C. Tesses,
Organizer Sec. Allegheny County.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The meeting of the league that was to be held on Wednesday, January 7, did not take place as the attendance was too small to

make it worth while.

The receipts since last meeting have therefore been carried up to January 12, and they are as follows: Section Hartford, Conn..... \$ 10.00

Section Philadelphia, Pa...... Section Vancouver, Canada..... Section Winnipeg, Canada..... A. Francis, N. Y. elty...... Section St. Louis, Mo..... 8th and 12th A. D.'s. N. Y. city ... Section Syracuse, N. Y..... 16th A. D., N. Y. city ...... James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y. 16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn. John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Section Essex County, N. J..... Julius Samuels, N. Y. city...... E. Hendrich, N. Y. city....... Section Toronto, Canada......

Total ....\$ 184.65 Previously acknowledged ...... 2185.73

Section Minneapolis, Minn...... 10.00

J. C. Anderson, Valdez, Alaska... 4.00

rollments (since the last meeting held) as follows: Section Philadelphia, Pa.; Section Vancouver, Canada; Section North Hudson, N. J.; Section Toronto, Canada, and E. Hendrich, N. Y. city.

Treasurer, Dally People Auxiliary League.

MEETING OF D. A. 49, S. T. AND L. A. The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening.
January 15, in the Daily People Building. with the president, Aug. Gillhaus, in the

Credentials were received from L. A. 140. Bronx Mixed Alliance, for John J. Kinneally, Frank B. Sullivan, and Joseph G. John son. There being no objection the dele-gates were obligated and seated. Secretary Brower reported that on December 27, with the assistance of Comrade Francis, he had organized the Ladies' Tailors' Union New York City into the Alliance. He had seen the manager of The Daily People about opening a want or out of work column in The Dally People. The manager answered that as soon as the local alliances and branches of the party send in the information such a column will be opened in The

Secetary-Treasurer Brower then read his financial report for the year, and the same was referred to the auditing committee. The fair committee appointed to see about a hali for a fair to be held during the latter part of April, or the first part of

May, reported progress.

Reports of locals:
L. A. 140, Mixed, reported having elected new officers for the ensuing term, and sub-mitted a resolution requesting this district to try and make arrangements with the management of The People to have one column of the paper set aside for S. T. & L. A. news exclusively. All the members

ent'at the last meeting voted in favor present at the last of all amendments. On motion this resolution was received and referred to the General Executive

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported having elected officers for the next term, will hold a reception and ball on February 21, 1903, in Lenox Lycsum, Second street, New York City. This local now meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, corner

Avenue A and Eighty-second street. L. A. 170, Lithographers, voted in favor of all the new amendments, with the exeption of the one to raise the per capita

L A 252 Mixed, holding lectures every Sunday evening, at \$13 Park avenue.

L. A. 390, Liadies' Tailors, requested that a speaker be sent to their next meeting; would prefer Comrade Corregan.

Section New York reported that the branches were now discussing the new position in relation to the electing of in Salem. last meeting several more of the 31 were expelled for slander.

L. A. 2384, Shoeworkers, will meet bn Monday evening, January 19. L. A. 274, Machinists, progress. L. A's. 42, 83, 349, 355, 388, 1028 absent.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, John J. Martin, of L. A. 252 vice president, Max Unger, of L. A. 141; secretary-treasurer, William L. Brower, L. A. 2894; auditor, Katle Prior, L. A. 2894 sergeant-at-arms, Otto Bisch, L. A. 170.

Organisation committee, John J. Hanlon of L. A. 1563; Samuel Winnauer, of Sec tion New York, and William L. Brower, of

Auditing committee, Charles Rathkopf, o L. A. 2304; Louis Goodman, of L. A. 141, and John J. Hanlon, of L. A. 1563. It was decided, on motion, to add on member from each local to the fair commit

tee, and the following were appointed: Comrades Jacobson, Pomeranz, Scherer, Schroeder, Goodman, Martin, Fedge, Silver Whitelaw, Krinks, Hanlon and Pryor. motion the secretary was instructed

to call for volunteers from the men of the district to visit the locals and to assist in organizing work.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a list of alliance speakers and keep same

The secretary of this district can be seen at the office on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of every week from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Should any of the members of the district have business with the secretary on any other evening or during the day, a postal card to 2-6 New Reade street making appointment, will reach him.

REMEMBER

Holds Epoch-Making Convention And Nominates Municipal Ticket,

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11 .- Saturday afteroon, January 10, 1903, will survive in the nemories of the present members of the Socialist Labor Party in this locality as an event in the history of Section Cincinnati which should not be soon forgotten. It was pon that day that the little band of revolutionary workingmen that compose the mem-bership of the army of emancipation of the working class from the thraidom of wage slavery in this city, met in convention and chose men from their ranks and imposed upon them the duty of stepping into the political arena and demanding of all the political parties there the unconditional surrender of the public powers in the name of the working class.

That this convention was remarkable, though small, was due to the fact that since the Kangaroe exodus in 1898, Section Cincinnati has had many trials and tribula-tions. At times it seemed that it mattered not what the active, willing workers wished to do in the way of furthering the propaganda of the Party, their fondest hopes for the building up of a healthy organization were continually smashed upon the rock of bitter disappointment, not by the parties of capitalism merely, but by that element within the Party who cared not to do active work themselves, but would hamper those that did care. Now that the recent Kanglet move has rid the Party of this element we must be thankful that it has done at least one good turn and that is, we will be more able to judge a man's usefulness in future by his actions towards the Party than by what he says.

This convention was held at the Party's headquarters, 17 East Thirteenth street. It was the first city convention held since the section was torn asunder by factional strife three years ago, consequent upon the visit of one A. Keep, national organizer.

Municipal Ticket.

The following ticket was nominated for the coming spring campaign: For Mayor-Frank F. Young. Police Judge-Otto Miller. City Treasurer-Robert Cameron. Board of Education-Henry Pucher. Supreme Court Judge-Lyman Sloan

After remarks and short speeches from each candidate, in which each in turn ayowed his allegiance to the constitution and platform of the Socialist Labor Party the convention came to a close.

Every member present had come with the conscious feeling that work of importance to their class was to be accomplished and they left with the determination that so long as capitalism lasts, the movement in this vicinity will continually contest the right of the capitalist class to rob the working class of the product that it creates. Up with the Arm and Hammer, comrades

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C. Regular meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. called to order by Secretary Mayo, Comrade Keefe, chairman. Seven delegates present, four absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Credentials were received from delegates to the new S. E. C. and after passing upon them, the old S. E. C. adjourned.

The S. E. C. of 1903 was then called to order by Secretary Ryan and roll call showed eight delegates present.

Communications were received from Bos ton, Lynn, Walden, Somerville, Cambridge Salem, Everett, Lawrence and national sec retary, showing conditions; making nomi-nations for financial secretary for the S. E. C.; and delegates to District Alliance 19, 8. T. & L. A.; and calling for conference Party members of the State, to be held in the near future, and other matters.

Bills for supplies for recording secretary and financial secretary were accepted and

ordered paid. The secretary was instructed to send out for referendum vote the proposition to hold inference of all the Party members in the State, in compliance with petition of Sections Boston, Lynn, Cambridge and Somerville, to be held in Boston on February 22, 1903.

It was voted to pay a bill of \$5 from Section Salem for legal services required to get the correct name of the Party on the official ballot in a municipal election, held

The secretary was instructed to reply to the national secretary upon matter of canvasser for Party press, stating that the S. E. C. had one who resigned and had not as yet secured another, but intended to put an organizer on the road who will attend to

The S. E. C. recommended that all sec tions should hold a special meeting for the purpose of trying to get all the old mem-

bers in active service immediately.

A committee from District Alliance 19. S. T. & L. A., appeared before the S. E. C. putting an organizer on the field in conunction with District Assembly 19, to continue the work of agitation and organiza tion for both the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.
The S. E. C. voted to co-operate with District Assembly 19 on this plan and put

out an organizer as soon as possible The election of the various committees was laid over for next meeting and the S E. C. voted to meet on the second and fourth Sundays of the month, at 3 p. m.

Comrade Stevens of Boston recommended that the committee should draw up a state ment, pointing out the conditions at present existing, and explaining the necessity of keeping an organizer on the road continu-ally, and of sending this statement to the Scandinavian Socialist Club asking them to continue to assist this S. E. C. as they have

The recommendation was adopted and the secretary instructed to submit a draft of statement at next meeting. After voting to send out the financial report and quarterly statement, and instructing old secretary to turn over property, the meeting adjourned.

D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A., PROVIDENCE, R. 1 A meeting of District Alliance 17, S. T. & L. A., will be held at Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or Saturday, January 24. All members should CIGARETTES positively attend as business of much importance will be brought before the meeting.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

With a persistence that should be a shining example to all militants, Comrade Adam Marx of New London, Conn., continues to make good in his work of circulating The Monthly People. This week he sent us fifty new subscribers, with the statement that he expects to reach a record of 310 for the month. This would be a showing that should afford the comrade much gratification. To put The Monthly People into the hands of 310 workingmen twelve times in a year is a fine bit of propagandu. Its value should be considered by every comrade who desires to do something toward promoting our revolutionary work.

We have no better means than The Monthly People of arousing the interest of the workers and directing their attention to the great problems our class must solve. The paper is cheap, typographically attractive, and, most of all, economically sound. Workingmen now outside our ranks who are persuaded to read its pages are bound to become influenced by its teachings, and must eventually come to the standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

#4 +
The fact that the November issue of

The Monthly People was sold out and that we are consequently unable to fill delayed orders has caused quite a number of requests that me reproduce the interview of Comrade De Leon by James Creelman, which was reprinted from the New York World. Complying with these requests, we have decided to publish the interview in the February number of The Monthly, and comrades who desire to place bundle orders should do so at once, as the size of the edition will be proportioned to the number of advance orders. Bundles of 1000, \$4; 500, \$2.25; 259, \$1;50; 100, 75 cents.

For the week ending Saturday, January 17, we received 393 new subscribers to The Monthly People, distributed as

Adam Marx, New London, Conn. 50. C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y., 30. F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 28. C. Schluter, Boston, Mass., 21. J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J., 20. W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., 16. T. S., Louisville, Ky., 15. A. A. Lassich, Lead, So. Dakota, 12. A. Hanson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12. G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., Cau., 11. F. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 11. A. Linde, New Dorch, Mass., 11, W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 10. Unknown, Jersey City, N. J., 10. E. Winslow, Rall River, Mass, 10. C. Peterson, Kajamazoo, Mich., 10. I. Goldman, Hackensack, N. J., 10. J. Hanlon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10. A. McKoden, Whathom, Wash., 10.

Subscribers to the Workers' Republic, who fail to receive that paper regularly should make their complaints direct to the home office, No. 6 Lower Liffey street, Dublin, Ireland. By so doing the difficulty can be much more speedily

Scattering, 86.

Once more we repeat: Don't mix up in one and the same letter business pertaining to the National Executive Committee, editorial and business office of The People, the Labor News Company, and sundry other things. Reason: We have no army of clerks to make extracts and distribute same among the various offices; time is money and life is short. Each office wants its correspondence of file for future reference; but if you persist, for the sake of saving a 2-cent stamp, to cram all in one letter, only one can have the original. Remedy: If you must save the 2-cent postage, write at least on separate sheets of paper and head each sheet; these can then be distributed and be done with., Don't forget this.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT. Socialism versus Anarchism,"by Daniel will be issued next week as the first num ber of a new series of the nublications of the New York Labor News Co., known as the "Buzz Saw Series." The form, 3x5 inches, will make it a handy book for propaganda. Prices for this series will be 6 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 40 for \$1.00 and 90 for \$2.00, for the 64 page books and double the number of 32 page books for the "Socialism versus Anarchsame price. will be a 64 page book. "Erin" Hope," by James Connolly, also out of print, with up-to-date additions by the author, will be the second of the series.

+++ Just now when a vote is being taken on the advisability of sending a repre-sentative of the Socialist Labor Party to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam, it would be well for the comrades to turn to the pages of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." It is only by the light of this program prepared in 1848 by Marx and Engels that the action of the last Paris Congress can be judged. Have the fundamental principles there enunciated been abandoned, or can they be laid aside for an opportune time? Every Socialist's vote should be an intelligent one, and to cast such a vote he must read the "Manifesto." The Labor News Co. sells the authorized English edition, edited and annotated by Engels, at 10 cents

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"The Mark," the appendix to Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," is ready for distribution. It was written with the intention of spreading among the German, Socialists some elementary knowledge of the history and develop-

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land common to all Teutonic tribes, and the history of their decay. Considering that over 2,00 copies of Engel's "Socialism," is being sold annually, the sale of this pamphlet should be large. The introduction has been published under the title of "Historical Materalism." The complete work of Engels, comprising the pamphlets, "the Development of Socialism from Utopiac to Science," "Historical Materialism," and "The Mark" are now within the reach of all workers in popular form, for 15 cents, 5 cents a

SPECIAL FUND. As per circular letter, September 3, 1901. \$6,817.81 : Otho Sullivan, Revere, Mass.,\$5; F. P. Weible, Port Alleghany, Pa., \$1; Section Rensselaer County, New York, \$5.48; Joseph Raphael, \$1.50; C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal., \$1 : J. Hammer, city, \$1 ; John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J., \$3; Socialistiche Liedertafel, \$5; Oliver Maury, \$5; August Schnabel. 50 cents; C. H. Minkley, \$1.50; Section Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Paul Sabsch. Clinton, Mass., \$1.40; Frank Frank. Eldred, Pa., \$1; C. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2: F. Mendro, Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 cents. Total, \$6,857.69.

FINAL STATEMENT.

Of the Canadian Defence Fund-Victorious Close of Celebrated Case.

As this episode has passed into history, the National Executive Canadian Socialist Labor Party now considers it a duty to inform all contributors to the above fund what has been the end of the struggle. In doing so they wish to express thanks for the liberal manner in which the comrades responded to the appeals made through the columns of The People, and so enabled the Party to carry on the defense properly and to a successful In presenting a short resume of the facts it may be stated that the trouble began in

Hamilton, Ont .. on account of the aggressive attitude of Comrades Gordon and Road. house, whose able and scalous propaganda of Socialism gained the ear of the riat to an uncomfortable degree for the minions of capital. They seeing this condition of affairs, concluded that drastic measures were necessary to uphold and preserve inviolate the teachings of capitalism alone for the workers. If this heresy of Socialism once obtained the assent and support of Working Class of Hamilton, where would the Hendries, Carscallens, Bruces and Barkers be in the day of judgment (election day)? So, in true capitalist style, to preserve law and order (capitalism), the authorities began by the arrest of Comrade Gordon on the Gore of Hamilton while addressing the working people. Under what law, or no law, it was unnecessary for them to state. All they sought was the suppres sion of Socialist teaching to the workers. With the zeal of a capitalist devotee, the police magistrate promptly committed the comrade to twenty-one days' Imprisonment, considering that by such means the Socialist Labor Party could be stopped. After Gordon's sentence had been served

the comrades determined that the matter should not rest at that stage, and so, under a writ of certiorari, instituted proceedings against the sentence of the police magistrate in the higher court at Toronto, and obtained a verdict quashing the judgment of the magistrate. The comrades thereupon immediately set about carrying on a more active propaganda than before. The cap-

ment of landed property in Germany. It, italist authorities, thus confronted with the shows the original forms of tenure of task of suppressing the right of free speech and public assemblage a second time, with out the support of any law, found themselves in a quandary. But, putting on a bold front, they intimated that they would arrest the comrades if they attempted to speak on the Gore. To speak the comrades decided was the best thing to do. So, armed with an ample stock of the invincible truth of Socialism, at the hour appointed Com-rades Gordon and Roadhouse appeared on the Gore, this time in a buggy, and opening fire on the defenders of the strongholds of capitalism, were without loss of time again in the thick of the fight. The police authorities, being confronted with the novel difficulty of finding a pretext upon which to arrest a person in his own private carriage, moving along the public thorougfare without committing any offense further than addressing the crowd.

The police, finding the "move on" in-junction obsolete in this case, kept following the carriage around amid the jeers of the people. Finally, the constable instructed with the arrest of the comrades, sprang into the buggy, seized the reins, and so drove the comrades to the police station. In due course they appeared before his honor Magistrate Jelfs who this time wilted before the comrades and evaded the respon sibility of passing sentence by sending the case to the higher sessions, where the grand jury found a bill for criminal nulsance against the comrades, and so the case came before the judge. Counsel for the comrades pointed out

that the indictment was bad, as it contained two counts for one transaction, one crim inal and the other civil, and further argued that it showed no offense. The judge ruled that the first point taken was correct and ruled accordingly, which forced the crown to elect the charge upon which to proceed Relinquishing the criminal proceedings, the crown proceeded upon the civil count which, in any event, only enabled the judge to rule that the nuisance be abated without punishment; counsel for the comrades making a strong plea to the jury that the prosecutors (persecutors) should be promptly turned out of court, which was duly done the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, thus crowing with complete victory the first legal battle of the S. L. P. against the powers of capitalism in the Dominion of Canada. Following is a statement of receipts and

payments in connection with this celebrated case :

STATEMENT OF CANADIAN DEPENSE FUND (GORDON AND ROADHOUSE CASE). Receipts: Per Section London .....\$25.07 Per Section Hamilton ..... 14.00 Per Section Toronto ...... 10.45 Section Vancouver ..... 7.15 Per Section New Bedford, Mass.... 3.00

Per Section Sixteenth Assembly District, New York ..... 2.50 Per Sundry Subscribers ..... 22.96

Section Lowell.....

Balance unprovided for ..... 22.62 Payments: Du Vernet & Jones, solicitors .... \$ 35.00

W. H. Bartram, solicitor...... 9.00 Du Vernet & Jones, solicitors.... 5.00 Du Vernet & Jones, solicitors..... Du Vernet & Jones, unpaid acct... 10.00 .....\$109.00 W. S. Corbin.

National Sec'y. Treasurer N. E. C. January 12, 1903.

## EXCEPTIONAL

Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune" for 10 Subscriptions We will, for a limited period, give

to any person sending us ten paidup subscriptions for the "Weekly People," a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune of 1871," translated from the French at the request of the nuther by Elenno Marx Aveling. This book is the only authentic history of this most memorable proletarian revolt, and has always sold at \$1.00. Here is an opportunity for the workers to secure a valuable book and also materially aid the Weekly People. A coupon will be found in this issue which must be filled out, and accompany the list of subscribers. Two six months' subscriptions will count as a yearly. We want to give out 100 of these books within the next two weeks. The list of those sending in the coupons will be published in The Weekly of February .7.

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