

pression "railroad president market"? To use such expression is meaning less, because the thing does not exist. There is no fact behind it. But we have the "Labor Market," and the pression: "Labor Market," and the rm is defined in the dictionary. It is a all known technical term expressive of

Semerally recognized fact. One hundred years ago, to have used the term: "Labor Market," would have sed no more meaning than to use

As the crucial moment approaches every ruling class has tried to avert its downfall by this resort to cunning. In the past too often have welves in sheep's clothing been able to stay the day of judgment.

In this country we have had "reform" movements and political movements without number, all engineered from the camp that was supposed to suffer by their existence. There has been no more potent means at the service of the capitalists to keep the exploited working class in subjection than the very organ ization to which the workers pin their faith, their own organization, officered by men from their own ranks, the pure and simple trade union. The leaders of these unions may start honest, very probably do, but ignorant of the fundamentals of economic science they endeavor to organize and hold for higher prices the perishable merchandise, labor power. Proceeding from false principle to falser action they finally blossom out as cynics despairing of accomplishing anything. They are then ready to seek their own salvation and readily become the willing tools of capitalism. It is vain for the Socialist to point out to such a one the error of his ways. Such a man's interests have changed. His morality has changed, and the only thanks you get from him is "scab", o other epithet. Your duty is plain; unmask him to his following and thus de-stroy his usefulness to the capitalist class Did the rank and file but understand the philosophy of the class struggle, they could not be blinded to the incongruity of the make-up of Hanna's Civic Feder-ation, of which Hanna's "friends," John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers, are mem bers. Told by the Mitchells and Gompers that the interests of labor and cap ital are one, these deluded workingment rejoice at the "evidence of harmony" that

wide will wind through the grounds from the front terrace and up the easy grades of the terrace. There will be no sairways or halls in the building, though stairs will be built at the base of each terrace.

"CHEAP BENTS FOR SOCIALISTS.

"The first part of the building will be erected on Kansas City avenue, along nearly the entire length of the property, which is 410 feet. As the work proceed and more room is needed strings of rooms will be built along the side lines of the property on each terrace, making a continuous building one room wide to a distance of 800 feet from the street. From the situation of the bluff it is assured that no street will ever be cut through to interfere with these plans. In the court on one of the terraces between the sides of the building an open auditorium wil be erected, where it is planned to provide leading speakers on conomic questions for summer meetings. On another terrace there will be a gym nasium and a playground for children and on the third a workingman's park "The building is to be constructed by trades union labor exclusively, and it is expected that nearly all the labor will be contributed. Already the carpentry work is provided for, and a large part of th nasonry work. This item, and the amount already assured for students, as sures the cost of putting up the building The house is to be available especially for Socialist workers and their families For this class of tenants a price of \$200 a room for a 50-year lease has been made, and already ten or twelve have been engaged. . Two hundred students are expected in the fall, and each of them will pay \$50 for the term of twelve weeks which will pay for the room and board

He knows all that and much more. Here is, however, another brick of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant utilitant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-steerers, the counterfeit Socialists especially.

In France, the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of 6,248,000 francs (or, in round figures, about \$1,240,000). The average wages of the men are

Farrell, of Lowell, told of the hard, persistent work Section Lowell was doing to get subs for The People. They had sent in over \$6000 in subs since August, 1902. The letter carriers had tried to block them by telling the subscribers if they didn't want the paper to let the postmaster know, but the scheme failed.

O'Brian, of Woburn, said: That the

American Labor Union, and all other pure and simple trade unions, are kept in ignorance of their true class interests and are kept divided among them selves in the interests of the capitalist class, as was evidenced in the Bos ton teamsters' strike, where one part of the working class, such as locomotive firemen, engineers, trainmen, switch-

oppose the suggestion made by R. Fulton Cutting that the city "buy back" the franchise for the operation of the subway from the corporation headed by himself, is not to be taken as an indimen, etc., assisted in hauling cars loaded cation of Belmont's willingness to sacrials as is now being illustrated in fice the capitalists he re esents

BELMONT'S "SACRIFICE."

Belmont's statement that he will not

those of the municipality. It simply,

means that the purchase can be accom-

plished if the sum offered is favorable to

himself and associates. It may be taken

for granted that the price offered will

have to contain a profit that will appeal

to the selling capitalists as "immensely

satisfactory" to them. Thus will the

city be held up again. First, it bor-

ows the money to build the subway

from Belmont's "coterie of capitalists"

at a high rate of interest. Then it makes

contracts with the same "coterie" for

its construction, at a handsome profit to

them. Not satisfied with that it turns

the franchise for the operation of the

tunnel over to them at a nominal figure

and on easy terms. And now it is pro-

posed to "buy back" that franchise-at

lions more into the pockets of that "co-

terie of capitalists." and, by the issu-

ance of more bonds at a high rate of in-

terest for the purpose, make that "co-

terie of capitalists" the real and the city

the nominal owner of the subway. This,

we are told, is "municipal ownership."

Capitalist ownership, it should be called,

tigure, no doubt, that will put mil-

a pork market and other markets then, or power was generally used by her for his own benefit and was ed for sale as merchandise. The ool of those days, which made actically equal, has been supd by the gigantic machinery of to uring in many instances thouands to operate it. He who is not the owner of such gigantic tools must sell is labor power to him who does own

In all markets, the buyer ever seeks to pay as little as possible, while the leavors to get as much as postible. In no market, save one, can the mover dictate the price, not only that, and lower the price, by increasing the upply of the merchandise he wishes to That exception is the labor For instance, if fifty men, ten hours a day, can, with im machinery, produce as much as ndred men did before without proved machinery, fifty men have added to the labor market, and this igh not one more additional worker the scene than before.

inevitable result of this increase supply of labor power is the same crease in the supply of any other dise, the price falls. So long as there is a labor market, through the genery of labor displacing machinery, at market is bound to be ever more and more averstocked and consequently bound to keep going down. not go at a jump from one dollar cents, but by a gradual decline ay even go below / ten cents. even go below / ten cents. for labor is the some of cap-

reformer," let alone capitalist. s to take the workman from out man of hore, sopp fail and other

brings Mitchell and Hanna together. But, thanks to the Socialist Labo Party, the labor leader, as a bell-wether for the capitalist class, has been losing Then.

some of his old-time prestige. too, the espitalist "as awakened to a re-alization of th "Or nger that confronts nger that confronts on Page 6). Cont

as well as tuition. "This school is entirely a private enterprise,' said Mr. Mills last night. 'While it teaches socialism it in no way attempts to practice it. I contend that socialism cannot be practiced until the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. there is nothing co-operative or socialistic in the organization of this school. All the contracts are purely personal business contracts, such as might be

smade by any landlord. It is my scheme.

fifty-three centimes per hour, or \$1.06 ped ya of ten hours; those of the women are thirty centimes per hour, or 70 cents a day. The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to .30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,-000), were 21,602,000 francs (\$5,320,000), or 430 per cent. on the capital em ployed. Again, in France, the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly whose products must be retailed at a

stated price by persons officially ap pointed as tobacconists. There are em ployed in the twenty factories 1,446 men and 13.674 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, \$25,814,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents) per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours: those of the women are thirty-two centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day. The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,602,000 franes (\$80,920,-000), were 325,597,000 francs (\$65,120, 000), or 252 per cent. on the capital employed.

Taken together these two industries. employing 17,240 persons of both sexes, with an aggregate capital of about \$27. 000,000, yielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year of \$86,722,000, or 320 per cent. on

the capital employed-and profits spell fleecings from the working class." Yet when the delegates of these work

ers called upon the so-called "Socialist minister," Millerand, who, "in order to save the (capitalist) republic," had accepted the portfolio of commerce in the Waldeck-R usseau-Galliffet cabinet, he replied that the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demands for an increase of wagest w

section was holding its own and have a candidate for representative at a special election to be held shortly. The following resolutions were adopted and ordered submitted to a referendum vote:

Resolutions on Fake Socialist Issues. Whereas. The members of the working class of the country, though the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party, are beginning to realize that Socialism is the only thing that can permanently better their condition; and,

Whereas, The capitalist class, real izing the danger of having the working class become intelligent as to what So cialism means, through their two decoy parties, the Democratic and fake "Socialist," (commonly called "Kanga-

roo"), seek to deceive the working class by advocating government ownership, which is, in reality, State capitalism, and does not in any way, seek to destroy the existing wages system, because it would not abolish the army of the unemployed or relieve the intense strain borne by the toilers in their present struggle for existence; and.

Whereas, both of these two parties seek to befuddle and blind the workers to their class interests by presenting these middle class issues, whose object is to side-track the movement for the emancipation of the working clas, which is alone represented, on the political field by the Socialist Labor Party, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party, in conference assembled, calls attention to the fact that a movement that does not seek to abolish the capitalist system is unworthy of the sup port of the toilers,' and we call upon the working class to give their united be willing to join the party or Alliance. support to the Socialist Labor Party to put an end to this competitive sys. He shall canvass for the party press

the shoe trade, where the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is strenuously endeavoring to force worse conditions upon the shoe operatives in the interests of the shoe manufacturers; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in mass conference assembled, recognizing that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only bona fide economic organiza tion that continually battles for the interests of the workers upon the principle of the class struggle, heartily inlorses the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and urges upon all members of

the party and all wage carners to be-

come affiliated with this organization. Organization Recommendations. The following recommendations wer cepted and ordered submitted to a referendum vote:

That the State be divided into several agitation districts, in each of which some city of town shall be a base of operations for an organizer in the work of organizing the several localities. The following cities were selected: District 1, Taunton; district 2, Worcester; district 3, Springfield; district 4, North Adams: district 5, Haverhill; dis

trict 6, Boston. That the Socialist Labor Party place permanently on the road a competent organizer, whose duties shall be to organize sections of the party and locals of the S. T. & L. A., to canvass the several towns and cities and, when unable to organize either sections or locals, but can obtain some two or more names, he shall report these rames and addresses to either the secretary of the S. E. C.

5

tion with the Scandinavian Socialist lub in putting an organizer in the field to push the Arbetaren and to organize the Swedish workers into the Soor the organizer of D. A. No. 3, or D. A. cialist Labor Party. No. 19, according as these persons may

J. F. Coyle, Secretary Conferences

fixed by it.

for that is what it rightly is.

work in Greater Boston.

and do such other work as the S. E. C. may direct. He shall be under control

of the S. E. C. and shall have his salary There shall also be an organizer to

The party shall also act in conjune

(Continued from column 2.)

THE DIFFERENCE (Continued from column 1.) suspension or expulsion.

The Socialist Labor Party seizes with joy the opportunity, long looked for to present in parallel columns, as it does below; its own answer, made nearly a year ago, and the answer of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, only now made to the question, What is the difference be-

tween the two? The below documents, placed in parallel columns, will materially aid the thinking reader. They will aid him to determine-

Who it is that is careful and accurate in allegations of fact, so as to der them subject of verification, and who it is that utters allegations of fact in so vague a manner as to render verification impossible;

Who it is that reasons, and who it is that seeks to ram down conclusions without verifiable premises;

Who it is that "slings mud," "vilifies," "abuses" and "bluffs";

In short, which of the two parties it is that has a Cause it respects, has sense enough to respect the public and, consequently, deserves respect and confidence, and which of the two it is that assumes a posture of contempt for the public, and, consequently, betrays a Cause or purpose that is underserving of confidence.

From the New York "Worker" (Social | [Extracts from a Socialist Labor Party mocratic, allas "Socialist" party Leaflet, brought down to date.] organ) of January 4, 1903.]

any

styled

PEOPLE.

and out.

to?

seitung." the private corporation that

owns the "Worker," of that day,

Committee of Section New York; pro-

ceeded to "depose" all the officers of

Socialist Labor Party,-national, State

and local-: and decreed into their own

hands the Party property:-the Party's

name, emblem, and English organ, THE

This little mob then armed itself with

clubs, and sought to invade the Party's

premises, and take possession. They

were expected, and were kicked down

They then proceeded to invoke the aid

of July 10, and subsequently the capi-

their smallness in the "Social Demo-

cratic," which has since adopted the

The series of steps taken by the

leaders of the Social Democratic, alias

"Socialist" party in setting up a party

in opposition to the Socialist Labor

name of the "Socialist," party.

press remained in its hands.

warrant of right, they

themselves the General

Without

met on the Bowery.

TO NEW READERS

STATEMENT ABOUT THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For the Benefit of Those Who Have But Lately Become Interested in Socialism Attention is Called to Certain Important Facts. 1 4

We are frequently asked .by new comrades to explain the difference beeen the Socialist Party and the ialist Labor Party. We learn from study of the election returns that many new Socialist voters, who had no intention of endorsing the peculiar methods of the S. L. P., have been nisied by its most inappropriate name. A statement on the subject is evidently eded.

The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the cialist Party. In New York on acet of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emelem in New York is the Arm and

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely senarate and hostile organization. The similarity of name renders it only the more important that the distinction be made clear.

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, h had split-in the summer of 1899. The minority faction, led by Daula! De Leon, was adjudged by the capitalist courts to be entitled to the use of the old party name, and that name it still holds and abuses.

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job arriman as its national candidates: in 1902 it increased its vote to about 280,000, The Socialist Labor Party poiled less than \$5,000 in 1900 and less than 50,000 (many of them through derstanding) in 1902.

The leading question of party poll.y (it may even be called a question of e) which was at issue in the was that of the attitude the party loward the trade unions. ents of De Leon held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, is its economic organization, should & fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites intained that it was necessary to mash" all existing unions and went Democrat, Morris Elchmann, ran for so far as to organize rival unions to

scab upon them. nce the split while the Socialist

the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by 4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or

humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." We would not, of course, question that the majority of the members of the S. L. P. are honest men and Socialists. Most of them are either misinformed or blinded by fanaticism. They are learning, one by one, and either leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out of it. But the S. L. P. as an organization, takes its whole policy from De Leon; and, without asserting that he is a capitalist agent, employed to breed dissension in the labor movement, we do say that his conduct for some years has been just that by which such an agent would best serve his employers. The S. L. P. actually plays into the

hands of the capitalist class; so long as it follows its present course under On July 10, 1899, a set of men, called its present leadership it cannot be rec together by the "New Yorker Volks- ognized as a genuine Socialist party. This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement

and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves-attend the meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction betwen the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and of the capitalist courts to carry out, that men who approve of the methods their plan of taking possession. By an of the Socialist Party-as represented, uninterrupted series of final victories for instance, in The Worker-should not unwittingly cast their votes or their

in court, the Socialist Labor Party reinfluence on the other side. pelled the assailants, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its [Note .- The Worker would gladly ignore this question, were it not that cir-Thus, twice roundly beaten on the cumstances imperatively demand that very fields that the above-named litthe facts in quesion should be made tle mob had chosen to fight on-the senerally known. The foregoing matfield of physical encounter on the night ter, or other matter to similar effect, will appear again in next week's issue talist courts-, these "Volkszeltung" of The Worker; and thereafter, as long gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, as the need continues, the warning will together with their kin in other parts be repeated at least every three or of the country, they rushed to conceal four weeks. As each issue of The Worker reaches several thousand persons who are not regular subscribers nor party members, such publication

will materially aid in doing away with

On The

Charges Made By

The S. L. P.

man, voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory, declares he would do it again, and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic

organization. In New York city the Volkszeitung, German organ of the Social Democracy notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, 1902, 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 Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regu lar Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

At the same election and same place Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor. In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election held March 4, Seth Tabor ran on the Social Democratic ticket for village trustee, and was endorsed by the regular Democratic party, whose press did all it could to promote his election, and the endorsement was not repudiated by the Social Democratic party.

In Abington, Mass., at the election held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford ran for park commissioner simultaneously on the official ballots of the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic, allas "Socialist," parties.

In the same town and at the same election, Frank C. Bates appeared as the official candidate on the official ballots of the Citizens and of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party. At the elections of 1902, E. J. Liver

nash was a Democratic and a "Socialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District. At the elections in November, 1902, in

New Britain, Ct., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the so-called Socialist ticket. In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. Mc-

Cary, Democratic alderman of Second Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate on the so-called Socialist ticket.

local of the so-called Socialist party was reorganized by the State Committee with one John W. Kelly who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations. He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly.

ganizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party. At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill county, Pa., the so-called "Socialist," Social Democratic alias party, fused with the Republican party in the Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township. These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cuts an equally broad

of the employers of machinists to de ceive these into believing that they the bleeding of the workers for money a strike, when the real reason is to sup-



On Present Status of the "Socialist." Alias Social Democratic, Party.

The below is not the irresponsible vaporing of a lampoonist. It is the utterance of a national officer-a national committeeman-George E. Boomer, addressing his constituents of the State of Washington. It is his observations gathered at the recent meeting of the national committee at St. Louis, and from observation of his party generally. This is what he says:

THOUGHTS. BY YOUR UNCLE.

There is one thing for which I am grateful to the Washington comrades, and that is for the honor of being their first national committeeman of the Socialist Party. It may be true that I have not always pleased all the comrades, and I may confess that I have not tried to measure my acts by the applause that might or might not follow. Being a member of the working class, I have necessarily seen the needs of the Socialist movement through working class spectacles, and if I should ever change the view I have held in the past it will be because I honestly believe the interests of my class demand the change. The first meeting of the national committee a year ago was not marked by any particular important phases. It

was simply a getting together of the sentiment of the various States, and the preponderance of working class representation precluded any untoward action that would set the party by the ears.

This year it is different. The last meeting of the national committee will mark an epoch in the history of the working class movement. Previous to going to St. Louis I was, like lots of locals and comrades elsewhere, almost convinced that the meeting was useless and meant unnecessary expense to the party. But now, comrades of Washington, I tell you that no more important meeting has been or will be held by the representatives of any party.

There was hardly a national committeeman but who went to St. Louis prepared and instructed to decapitate the local quorum because of the latter's positoin regarding fusion with union labor

And when we arrived at St. Louis and had gotten fairly under headway, the situation resolved itself into this: Everybody wanting to chop off the heads of the national officers, and yet the committeemen divided by two reasons for doing it, and the line that divided was no less immovable because invisible. The minority, which included myself, felt that the officials should be removed at once for overriding and trampling upon the sentiment of the party against fusion with any party should be held true to working class needs. The other committeemen, and who were in the majority, objected to fusion also, but as the proceedings went on it became clear that they also desired the national officers removed in the hope that they, as representatives of the middle class, might control the party.

I, like a few others, did not see this at first, and after the local quorum had aided us in electing Wm. Mailly as secretary, the quorum was removed in order that "business might go on without hindrance," and from that moment the middle class sentiment reigned supreme. I offer the minutes of the meeting as evidence, and urge a close reading of the same.

Even an effort was made by Mills to reduce the national dues to one or two cents a month instead of five, on the ground that an immediate and immense swelling of the membership from the agrarian element would follow as a result of the reduction. The effort failed, but it wavered in the balance for a few ents in indecision

than from fusion with the union labor parties. (Please don't say I favor the latter. I am pointing out which of the dangers I consider the greater.) Note attempt of Northport local to induce a democrat, who is a druggist closely connected with the smelter company, to run for mayor in order to win more votes. Note the bitter fight on in Colorado between the bona fide wage workers in the party and the "Crusaders" and the Mills school professors. Note the Utah conditions, in which the middle class practically again control. Note Spokane and the middle class idea that all men. being honest, are entitled to be our candidates whether members of our party or not. I must remain true to the class to

which I belong-the wage workers-and before I will submit to the domination of my class and their interests by another class with opposing immediate interests, I will turn for aid to those organizations which I know are controlled. however ignorant that control may be. by the working class.

Not alone should those in sympathy with the working class, but those not of it, be willing to accept and fight for the ultimate ideal-Socialism-- of the working class, but before they come into the party they should show, also, their willingness to stand and fight for the immediate material interests of the working class, with which their own immediate material interests, as members of another class, must of necessity be in conflict. As I put it to Comrade Gilbert when

in Spokane: "The locals in this country are controlled by the farmer element?" "Yes." "Well, if you hold a county convention and nominate condidates for the legislature, those candidates will of necessity, most of them, be from the small farm owning class?" "Yes." "Well, suppose a piece of legislation came up, say, legalizing the formation of unions that the latter may organize the farm laborers and give them a ten-hour day instead of a sixteen or twenty, how will the farmers vote? Will they vote for their own interests or for the interests of the workers? If they can, by legislation, shut off competition from British Columbia and elsewhere and head off the oleomargarine factories, thereby giving them, the farmers, a chance to boost their butter to 50

cents a pound, and eggs to 40 cents a dozen, will they vote for that, their own interest, or for the interest of the wage workers, for which they are supposed to stand, and give them their 10-cent eggs and 15-cent butter?" The danger of which I speak will not

be seen clearly until we elect some of our middle class members, and legislation by them is taken up. Then the danger will be seen, but it will be too late. Let us not fight a bugaboo, comrades. The real danger is middle class domination of our party. The covert suggestion of one of the

comrades that we change the name of the Socialist Party to "Mills Party" was illtimed, at least at present. But many a joking jest becomes a sad truth, as we may learn in the future, when the sixty odd graduates of the school, who talk Mills first, school second, and the Socialist Party third, have swelled to several hundred, and are reinforced with Mills' new magazine, "The Teacher," which they will sell in exclusion to all

other literature.

to any person sending us ten paidup subscriptions for the "Weekiy People," a copy of Lissagaray's "Ilistory of the Paris Commune of 1871." translated from the French at the request of the author by Eleanor Marx Aveling. This book is the only authentic history of this most memorabte proletarian veroit, 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.



Uncle Sam.



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EXCEPTIONAL

OFFER! We will, for a limited period, give

On November 23, the Mariou, Ind. parties.

In Belleville, Ili., John Wachter, or

swath of treason to the working class. There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes to or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers"; or whether it is the helping have won a victory; or whether it is under the false pretence of keeping up port a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York city in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell:-whatever the infamy may be that these Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Ideutenants of the capitalist class. Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that that bogus Socialist concern is after? The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party is a decoy duck of the capitalist parties. The Socialist Labor Party is the sole political organization that intrepidly and unsmashably faces the foe of the working class. It alone is entitled to the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

The Question

the confusion.]

answers the thrilling question: In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, Remains : with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic or-

ganization. In that same year, G. A. Hochn of St. Louis, now a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, allas "Socialist" party, joined the deputy sheriffs, of his city during the St. Louis street car strike. In that same year the Social Democrais in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citi-

Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyr-anny!" "Freedom!" What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing The following record of their feats

arty or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist or Party, disgracing its once honname, has devoted its efforts alost exclusively to two objects: I'irst, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or srupt the trade unions; the extent of the vituperation, sophistry; and brazen falsehood which has been devoted to ene unworthy objects by De Leon and his followers can hardly be imagined by those who have not closely followed their record.

The difference between our party and Socialis. Labor Party may be annmed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much, attention as is necconfusion, and disappointment among new Socialists: the S. L. P. fights us. and treats the propaganda of Socialism as h secondary matter.

We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their epecial work or allowing them to diathe works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not e into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the existing

3. We regulate our internal affairs by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialists; (Continued to column 3.)

zens and the Social Democratic tickets with the knowledge, consent and ap proval of his Social Democratic organ. ization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the. Democratic ward convention.

In Peckskill, N. T., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political job-holder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King applied to the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Demo cratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the tate to us in ours: the S. L. P. sicks So ial Democratic ticket for president of Columon Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight. In 1901, a New York city Social Dem-

octat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as vice-president on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking

the censure of his Social Democratic organization. In Haverhill, Mass., James A. Carey,

Social Democrat, allas "Socialist" party Continued to column 4.)

is the spin of the second second second second and a second second and a second s

The Bogus

Socialist Party

Answers



Consolidation seems bound to let no profitable industry escape. Theology is to come under its direct sway: the various publication offices of the Methodist Book Concern - a multi-million corpotation-are to be consolidated.

Germany says she's willing to wait for the Venezuelan payments. As a surrender to the inevitable, this is truly Teutonic in its philosophy.

Bishop Potter's lecture on "Right Thinking" looks like a case of the blind leading the blind.

Out West, in South Dakota, some Indian squaws were mistaken for braves and permitted to vote. Many old women in trousers who look like men are permitted to vote here, and no comment is made about it, either.

1 . A starter to

I do not wish to question for a mo-ment the honesty of those comrades who supported the faction of which Mills was leader. They no doubt want Socialism as bad as do any of the proletariat, but it is to the ultimate the latter look not for an immediate advance. I went to St. Louis with the convic tions that the great danger that threatened the movement was the fusion with union labor parties. I came away positive knowledge that the union labor party fusion, while a perplexing and somewhat threatening figure in the path of our party, is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the overshadowing domination of the middle class that already controls numberless locals and more than one state, and is even now shaping our policy and writing our platforms in a way that leads directly from working class revolution into middleclass reforms.

Conviction No. 2-That the Socialist Party, to be a true representative of the working class, must confine its membership to those who are bona fide wage workers. Made up, as it is, of members who, thought united on the ultimate of our ideal, have yet separate and opposing immediate interests, there must always be contentions and splits as long as an attempt is made to mix or harmonize the conflicting interests. The trades union, no matter how ignorant it may be of the ultimate demand of the workers, is still, nevertheless, a true working class movement, for the sole reason that it confines its membership to bona fide mem-

Conviction, No. 3 .- That the Socialist

party is at this moment suffering more

from the infusion of the middle class

bers of the working class.

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· Alexandra

tre

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1903.

WILL SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?

ee have we that Socialists would not be as corrupt?" This er of false s from a num First, it proceeds from the man is inherently bad. Over ogie dogma the history of man-written in big letters, "it is a on man." Any one who comes intimate contact with men and a in distress must have been struck mate goodness. Despite all emptations the irrepressible re to goodness and purity asserts That man is the reverse of inbed may be judged from the of good qualities that show es in the testh of the most adpreditions. It is hunger and want, To preserve life, they become rs, rumsellers, thieves, bur-titutes, caunibals, hyenas. A Chinese philosopher-stated this in schur "Man may be compared ater; water tends naturally down, sptificial means it may be made t upwards, even away above its ource, so man tends naturally upwards, at can be lashed by artificial means

area below source." history of our own country is a mental denial of man's natural and a monumental demon of the contrary proposition. a so-called novels of that illus-in civilization. There is more crime committed here now, relatively and ab-

able historic sketches of our early his-"Moll Flanders" is pre-eminently tory valuable in this respect. From that work we learn how the robbers, petty thieves and prostitutes, were deported to the Virginias, and how with time these "wicked" people, branded though their backs, necks and hands were, became the heads of the colonies; some dispensing justice with uncompromising rectitude others honorably filling distinguished Hunger and want had turned them into bandits in their mother country, where the avenues to the earning of an honorable livelihood were shut up to them In the Yirginias these avenues were open, and the crime that in the former place covered them all over like leprosy, fell off in the latter as scabs fall from a healed wound.

But the lesson given by our country on this subject does not end there. See what followed. Free opportunities to earn an honorable livelihood had turned criminals into virtuous people. In pro-portion as these opportunities began to be hut up here, crime sprouted up. This has gone on to such an extent that, so far from curing, our country has become a leading promoter of erime, as much,

commit murder for \$1. Nor can we claim that the criminals are furnished to us ready-made by immigration. The immigrants' crimes are mainly the petty ones of drunkenness, or deeds of violence that result from a quick temper. But the large majority of such crimes as imply moral turpitude, the crimes which Dante ranks among the vilest, those that are tainted with fraud, breach of trust, etc., such as expert forpositions, and the ex-prostitutes leading geries, embezzlements, these are mainly exemplary lives at unsuilled hearths, committed by our native citizens. No country illustrates better than ours the fact that man would do right if he had a chance, but that poverty and the fear of property will lash man down from his natural inclination.

Another flaw lies in a virtual admission of socialist premises and then, without attempting any argument whatever, escape their conclusions. In the matter of poverty and morals, Socialism proceeds from the premises that involuntary poverty is the result of the present sys-tem, which leaves in the hands of private individuals for their private profit the people's machinery of production, without which the masses are held the dependent paupers of the few. Upon this principle it has drawn up its programme, and upon that programme the Socialist Labor Party stands-the collective ownership of the people's machinery of production-land and capital. From the

e often hears the question: "While, way of preaching history and economics ; solutely, then anywhere else. The New | establishment of such a social system ; reasoning could one arrive at the cont guarantee have we that Socialists was to write novels, and among these York Sun once said that it is not the Socialist expects the disappearance difficult to get a man in New York to of the bulk of the crime and wickedness of to-day. Those who question this con

1

clusion must first show that poverty and the fear of poverty are not the cause of crime; but if they admit that principle, then they must show that the Socialist system would not abolish poverty and the fear of poverty. They must show either of both of these things first, before they are justified in questioning the nurity of the future Socialist legislators. Until they have disproved both of the Socialist postulates upon these two points, all doubts as to future purity is a begging of the question. Finally, the question proceeds from the

false premise that Socialism proposes to establish the millenium. Such a notion can, proceed only from, capitalistically trained brains. The Socialist is an evolutionist. He denies the "standstill" no-

tion of the capitalist philosophy. He knows that the higher the heights of civilization man reaches, the clearer will still higher heights present themselves to the view and draw man toward them. Socialism aims not at an ideal but at a practical, not at a remotely distant but at a near, object to be attained-the placing the people's machinery of pro-duction into the hands of the people collectively. This is the programme of the Socialists. Will they carry it out? Upon what ground could a doubt be based that Socialists will be true to

clusion that they would, once in power, perpetuate rather than overthrow, the capitalist system? We have it upon the authority of no less a man than John Jay, that, to use his own words, "there were a lot of damned rascals" in our first Federal Constitutional Convention: and yet our Revolutionary fathers never for a moment swerved from the programme upon which they took up art "that these colonies are and of right ought to be free"; the abolition of British rule was confirmed, the establishment of the Republic went on as a matter of Take the old Republican party. course.

Poverty and Fear of Poverty are

the Parents of Crime and Vice

It did not consist of millenium angels, yet the programme that tacitly with many, and expressly with some, animated their campaign was stuck to to a 't." And finally, take even these Demo-

cratic and Republican capitalists of today. A worse corruption-infected set can ill be imagined; and yet can any one charge them with being false to their capitalist interests? To those interests they yield a loyalty that well deserves a nobler cause-as our working people know from sad experience. Consequently. to imagine that, with the power in their hands. Socialists will betray their programme is a gratuitous assumption. They will carry out that programme the same as all others have carried out theirs, and all the readier because their the tempter-temptation through pov their programme? By what process of

POLITICAL WANDERINGS more or less space to the new political tion to spread in the East, and that manifestation that was creating such an upheaval in the West. At Omaha attended the convention.

In order to look over the ground and to be prepared for what might follow, our delegation, six or eight in all, went to Trenton the night before the day set for the convention. In the call for the convention a prominent hotel had been named as headquarters and there we put We were not the only ones who up. had taken time by the forelock. We soon singled out the straight People's party men and till long after midnight we did nothing but caucus.

What to do with the freaks was the problem-or rather how to prevent the freaks from doing us. A few were for allowing no participation in the convention, save by those who would unqualifiedly agree to support the Omaha platform and People's party ticket. We wer frowned down as hot-headed youngsters who knew not the ways of polities. It was all very interesting, and to a

beginner very exciting. After a few hours sleep we got down to breakfast. The dining room was filled with delegates." I sat at a table opposite a lank Yankee looking like individual, but benign of countenance. Down his back flowed long blonde locks which many women, no doubt, envied him. By my side sat a farmer from the scrub oak region of the State.

When the dignified waiter leaned with condescending grace to take our order the gentleman of the blonde locks rather upset his dignity, by calling for some dried beef and an orange. Of this fare he made his meal.

The scrub oak man looked with wonder at the dietic reformer, and as he had to pay full toll, no matter what he ate, he consistently tackled everything on the bill of fare. The farmer was heavy handed and it was painful to see him dally with the delicate table ware. The climax was reached, however, when the waiter brought him a finger bowl. The former looked at it, smiled, and said he guessed he could get enough to drink by using a glass. But the dietic reformer gave a lesson in the use of the µtensil by daintily dipping and wiping his fingers. I never think of the scrub oak farmer but I see those hands. They were big rough and toilworn. To him they were as a badge of honesty. When he got up to speak, which he could do fairly well. those hands were ever in evidence. When he reached the peroration, then they were thrust forward and turned and twisted so, that the audience might see them from all sides. "Look at my hands, if you don't believe I work. And yet I am sinking worse and worse into poverty. Yes, yes, the harder those hands toil the poorer I get." Then he would ramble on about the lack of sufficient circulating medium being the cause. He was by far the best type of Populist that I ever met in the East. He told me how despite his hard work he had been compelled to mortgage his little place and how hopeful he was that at last a movement was on foot to redeem him. Most of the farmer delegates belonged to the Farmers' Alliance and the Grange. Another farmer delegate who was quite character lived not far from Trenton. He always carried a tin whistle in his pocket. He played it with marvelous sweetness, considering that instrument's range. After the convention he started unique agitation methods of his own. He would go into Trenton and march through the streets playing upon the whistle. When he had collected a crowd he would lead it, like the pied piper of Hamlin, but not to the river or the mountain, but right up to the State house steps. He would mount the steps with all the dignity of a legislator, then turn and harangue the crowd, which

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ardor once the whistle was between his

After breakfast we formed in line and marched to the hall, some seventy or eighty strong. The passersby looked at us curiously and one who observed that some were backwoodsmen and some from the city remarked that it looked like a lot of farmers in the tow of bunco steer ers. On our breasts we had paper badges pinned. On the badges was printed:

> PEOPLE'S PARTY In New Jersey, 1892.

WEAVER & FIELD.

the ice to be 153 meters deep. The Joseph R. Buchanan, because he was a machine used for boring was driven national committeeman, was elected chairman and John W. Hayes, of Knights of Labor fame, secretary. Hayes having that usually employed for experimental boring in mines, but was but one arm, an assistant secretary was elected.

fitted with special arrangements for In the opening preliminaries there was washing out fragments of ice from a little sparring, but it was soon evident the hore hole to prevent their freezthat the straightout Populists were in ing together again. The expenses of the majority. But this proved a source the investigation, which is of-incalof weakness. Some of the staunchest culable benefit to science, were drmen, apparently, would urge that no fraved by the German and Austrian. offence be given to the freaks, so the freaks had their revenge by loading down the platform with the most contradictory things. Long platforms, baited to

catch everybody were a feature of Populism in those days. Often tacked on to the platform there would be a string of resolutions as long as the platform itself. One of the delegates had been to the Omaha convention, and he told of the scenes there. How men had marched about the hall alternately weeping and cheering, after the adoption of the platform and the naming of a ticket. The State convention nominated State ticket and elected a State committee. It was at this convention that I

first met Matthew Maguire, who was a delegate. He nominated his father. Christopher Maguire, as a presidential elector. 1, too, came home with a similar honor. This was the beginning of this chemical, in combination with my career as a "chronic office seeker," as a capitalist paper once put it.

Alpine Clubs. Leather Bindings. A very striking instance of the deterioration of leather, produced under conditions demanding quicker tanning by the use of various chemicals, thus decreasing the durability of the material, is afforded by the fact that the British Museum expends \$20,000 a year in rebinding books in leather. Modern leather is widely different from the material produced by what is now regarded as an effete process, its life being" limited to fifteen years. In the search for cheaper and quicker processes of making leather, large quantities of sulphuric acid are used, and

3

Depths of Glaciers. Ever since Prof. Tyndall first

discovered the movement of glaciers,

attempts have been made by scien-

tists to ascertain the exact depths of

these natural phenomena by boring.

Their efforts, however, have not been

attended with very conspicuous suc-

cess, owing to mechanical difficul-

ties that have been encountered. But

Profs. Blumcke and Hess, from Ba-

varia, who are well known for their

studies of glaciers, have succeeded

in boring through the Hintereis gla-

cier in the Otzthal Alps, and found

by hand, and somewhat resembled

others, causes the material to decompose rapidly in the course of a few



PRIVATE PROPERT IS HELD BY THE GRACE OF THE PEOPLE.

Attempt to Threw Upon Capital the ctity of a Sacred Thing-Frank-Un's View-Capital and the Crown-Capitalists and Tories Parallel Cases.

The frequency with which the expres-"rights of property" is used by the Stalist press, and especially the sense which it appears, cannot fail to arouse attention of the watchful. If the were about the "rights of property" the same sense in which one would the "rights of guardians," the is of lawyers," the "rights of the apat," etc.,-in Cleaning Department," etc.,--in is of the "rights conveyed by . by statute, by the Constitutioners would be nothing surprising in the on. That which renders it surand passing significant is that it do not say: "Property has its rights ed and guaranteed by law, and these laws stand, those rights ed"; nor yet do they say: shall be enforced"; nor yet do they say: "the laws shall not be changed upon which the rights of property rest." They language is, on the contrary, in-tended to convey the idea that the of property" are outside, over ove the law. They mean to conidea that these "rights of prop-re inherent, that they are a sort rent attribute, that there is someed about them; indeed, not in-

a secred about them; indeed, not many provisions, it of that hunting cumulation. It mong the aigns of the times these ex-sons rank among the most telling. It is not a society dividuals in a society dividuals in a society the provisions. It is that hunting the society dividuals in a society dividuals in a society the provision of the society dividuals in a society the provision of the society dividuals in a society dividuals in a society the society dividuals in a society the society dividuals in a society the society dividuals in a society d

soon as they were of the opinion that the crown upon which they had bestowed their grace, had ceased to be a blessing and became a curse to them. So likewise with private property in capital.

The present expressions, seemingly incidental though they be, with regard to the "rights" or the "sacred rights," of property, proceed from the same circum-stances that gave birth, during the American Revolution, to expressions concerning the "rights" and the "sacred rights" of the crown. Private property, insofar as it is capital, has passed into the hands of a small portion of men, who use it to enslave the people; and, furthermore, owing to the uses to which capital is put, no inconsiderable portion the capitalist's private property, of

which he applies to his own private uses of consumption, is spent in a way that aggravates the ills which the people suffer from the uses to which he puts his capital itself. To respect a thing or person that in

jures the masses of a people, to impute sacredness to it, may be expected of idiots, not from same people. Least of all would these look with awe and as thing sacred upon a thing that could not not exist without their consent. Private property is an impossibility without the aid, the co-operation, the will of the community. Benjamin Franklin turned used in a very different, much more his robust intellect upon this question, and the result of his research and meditation was put by him in his peculiar way in the following sentence that cover the whole ground: "Suppose one of our Indian nations should now agree to form a civil society; each individual would bring into the stock of the society little more property than his gun and his blan; ket, for at present he has no other. We know that when one of them has at tempted to keep a few swine he has not been able to maintain a property in them, his neighbor thinking he has a right to kill and cat them whenever he wants provisions, it being one of their maxims that hunting is free for all. The ac-cumulation, therefore, of property in such a society, and its security to individuals in every society, must be an effect of the protection afforded to it by the joint strength of the society, in

Including Excursions Into Pentecostism

and Populism.

At the very moment that I was in danger of flying off the handle, and becoming one of those bigoted mortals, who think not of material things, but things spiritual, bind the race, a freethinking crank, I ran across a little leaflet, which, though it saved me from that fate turned my thought in another direction, and, alas, started me on years of vain wandering in the wilderness. What would I now not give had it been a copy of The People that first attracted my attention! My youthful enthusiasm and effort would not have beep, as they were, wasted.

The leaflet contained one of Hugh O. Pentacost's Sunday lectures, as they were published before the starting of the "Twentleth Century," of which Pentecost became the editor. All that I remember of it now was

that it touched on some phase of industrialism and to me it was a revela-It so happened that I was just ripe

for something of the kind. Conditions in my then occupation were growing worse and the irksomeness chafed more and more each day. Among my associates there was a strange resignation to all this. Conditions were cursed but never discussed. Newspaper twaddle, base ball, prize fighting, horse racing, these had their adherents pro and con, and were the only subjects talked of, if indeed, we had any time to talk at all. Considering graduation from such a school, it is perhaps not to be wondered at, that what seemed so new and strange, and, in a measure in line with a vague feeling of unrest due to discontent, should be so engerly devoured.

The next Sunday night I was an eager listener, at Pentecost's lecture. I found him a polished platform orator. I was somewhat surprised at seeing so many "respectable" people present, because I

on July 4, was witnessed the birth of the People's Party, offspring of the Farmers' Alliance. The wave rolled eastward and someone issued a call for a meeting to organize the new party in Jersey City. A Nationalist called my at-

tention to it. This suited me exactly. Pentecostism; which had been wholly critical, gave no opportunity for action and passive resistance was not entirely to the taste of some who regularly listened to Hugh O. Pentecost. The Jersey City meeting was held on

August 13, 1892, and of those present fifteen signed their names as believers in the Omaha platform, the "Second Declaration of Independence."

This meeting was my first experience with organization. Of those who signed I knew but one. It seems that word had gone forth from K. of L. headquarters to boom the new movement. It was noticed that three or ofur of the joiners called each other brother and would address the occupant of the chair as "master workman" instead of by the stereotyped title. These men knew all about motions and those other things that. lubricate the wheels of organization, and they could address the rest without embarrassment. These accomplishments made them loom up very big in the eves of the novice.

We had weekly meetings and soon had about 40 members. They were a motley crew so far as opinions went. First there were the labor men who harped on the eight-hour day, weekly payment of wages, abolition of contract labor on public work, etc. Then we had a flat money man, who supported populism as a step in the "right direction" a single taxer, who professed a liking for land nationalization, but was really boring from within by trying to con-

vert us to Georgeism. The greatest pore, and borer, however, was a "direct legislation" man, whose parrot cry: "Let the people make the laws!" I hear even now. Nothing ever stumped him, or any of the rest for that matter; but there were others who had some sort of a con-

programme will remove from mankind erty and the fear of poverty.

ts of the crown.", All start from the ree: they have the same object

tribute of "inherent," or "in-" or "sacred" rights to things y some individuals, who thereby some individuals, who there-uire privileges and powers over was from the start a device to the weak-minded, play upon su-tion, and subjugate the people, ights of the crown was, a hun-ad odd years ago, the charmed with which the Britishers and with which the Britishers and perican Torics sought to disarm tricts. The former had no argu-with which to oppose the latter; is weapons of force had little ef-on the Revolutionary spirit; there ed nothing but to mystify them, accordingly, the "rights of the was a phrase thrown at them a expectation that they would be ed. The trick did not stead. The themary fathers knew better than fine any such ascred and inherent they knew that there were no rights whatever except such as is; they knew that there were no site rights whatever except such as creates, that the creator of a right also be its extinguisher, annuller; kept on their undisturbed career; the rights which they declared 'in-mble" and sacred were declared to in man and to be universal. To-day but bookies look upon the grown anything sacred. Even in mon-ial countries, the king or queen is

the execution of its laws. Private property, therefore, is a creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing.

Private property is held by "grace of the people," just as the crown was. The attempt to make it appear as something having higher rights than anything else that the people create is an attempt to revive here, for the benefit of capital, a superstition that has substantially died out even in monarchic countries, and to induce its being looked upon as something held by the "grace of God." That the attempt is being made denotes the feeling that is coming over our capitalist class

Like their mental, and, not infre-Like their mental, and, not intre-quently their lineal Tory ancestors, the capitalists feel themselves beaten on the field of reason, they mistrust their powers on the field of physical force against the masses, and they are now falling back upon and are resorting to superstition. But "heroic" as such a proposed cure is to the desperate disease that is afflicting our social order, it will fail of its purpose. The fate of the Tories awaits our capitalists; capital will experience the fate of the crown.

Fish Species.

The true fishes are estimated by Drs. Jordan and Eevermann to num-

remembered having read that he ap pealed to the passions of the "rabble." That was before I read, his lecture. Afterward I remembered why the "rabble" didn't turn out in droves to hear such a, as it happened to me, hopeful mes-

Until Pentecost gave up lecturing and left the "Twentieth Century," I was a faithful follower. When he finally quit I felt as if the sun had gone out forever. Pentecost studied law and was admitted to the bar. I recalled with what indignation I spurned the thought suggested by some one, that he had gone to Florida to pass for the bar, as the examination was easier there. Long after Pentecost started to practice law I continued to call on him. I interviewed him for a Connecticut "labor" paper and he complimented it as the most faithful

report he had ever received. My last visit to Pentecost was a memorable one. I found that he "despaired' of the workingmen ever doing anything for themselves. Anyway they were only fitted to be beasts of burden, and when they rose against such oppression should be put down with an iron hand. I have never seen Pentecost since and was not surprised when he afterward tried to land a public office at the hands of Tammany. But though he recanted, that or-

ganization, which can use most anything, could not stomach him.

crete idea as to what they were or ganized for. Between these freaks and those who were honestly radical, there was continual bickering. Instead of putting the freaks down the radicals would back and fill-trim any old way so

as not to lose any support. We, of course, knew nothing about the philoso-phy of the class struggle and had to learn the lesson by bitter experience. At Omaha a national committee had been organized and John Wilcox and Joseph A. Buchanan were elected as New Jersey's representatives. A call was issued for a State convention to meet in Trenton on Labor Day. It was a mass convention and whoever could pay his own expenses was eligible as a delegate. The Direct Legislation league, which some of us learned was merely a tail to the Democratic party, began to take a lively interest in our approaching convention. So far as we could get an inkling of what they were up to, their plan was to switch any organization that we might effect into the league, and thus prevent the making of nominations. The league was non-partisan Its purpose was to get a direct legislation plank into the platforms of all parties and thus be sure of getting what they

On this matter some of us went to see Buchanan and to our surprise we

wanted!

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by the grace of the steel "by the grace of the form lies. Of these, 3300 species, belonging to 200 have been distinguished in the waters of North and South America.
be steel "by the grace of the cover and let it drop;" the grace of the cover and let it drop;
be steel them, they withdrew their if the cover and let it drop;
be difference of odor and of ages.
constant them to do so just as found that he was a supporter of the would generally yell for more playing on the whistle. He was arrested several times, but nothing could daman his



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"FAIR TERMS."

"When the time comes, the peo ple will take possession of this coal, under fair terms."-Counsellor Darrow of the Miners, before the Arbitration Commission, Philadelphia, Feb. 14.

"Fair terms" is a technical expression What does it mean?

Here is a man, who owns a plot of land. He holds it "for a rise." In the meantime the city decides to build, say, a City Hall on that spot. His property is appraised and taken. What he is given may justly be termed "fair terms." It might and it might not quite suit all his plans; but it approximates them: with the money he may go right shead, and do business.

Or here is another man, who owns a whole block of houses, which he rents. For any one of a score of reasons, the city decides to build a public park on that very spot. The property is appraised and taken. Here also what the former owner is given may be justly termed "fair terms." The transaction may greatly incommode him; it may even cause him temporary loss, in the loss of revenue, while he re-adjusts himself in some other investment. Nevertheless, no substantial injury can be said to be done to him. In short, in this and the first instance cited, as in all the instances which the technical term, "fair terms" is applied to, the proprietor continues, after as before, to get a living, not by virtue of his working, but by virtue of his ownership of that which others need to work and live. In other words, the transaction does not change his character. Or to be still more specific, his class physiognomy remains unaltered.

Is that the nature of the "transaction" demanded by the emancipation of the Working Class-the people-from the thrall of the Baer class, the Capitalist Class? If the programme of the Working Class is to be "fair terms" for the Capitalist Class, that would mean that the physiognomy of the Capitalist Class is to remain unchanged: after, as be-

THE S. L. P. ORATORIO. It is to be hoped that every member of the Socialist Labor Party, and every sympathizer with it, will himself carefully read the report made by George E. Boomer, the national committeeman of the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party for the State of Washington, and published in full in these columns. It is to be hoped that, after

reading the report, every Socialist Labor Party man and friend will see to it that the report be read and studied by all seriously inclined people.

Boomer was at one time a member of the 'Socialist Labor Party in Rhode Island. During the whole term of his membership he was at odds with the Party: He had a paper in Providence; e dropped that, and finally left the arty; drifted down to Maryland; there ecame a populist, and started another aper; dropped that; drifted westward o Girard, Kans., and the "Appeal to teason"; dropped that also, and drifted till further westward; landed on the Pacific slope, and started a third paper there; drew near to the Party, but soon drew back again, and joined the present

so-called "Socialist," or Social Democratic party, in which he now figures, and whose condition he now graphically ex-Doses.

In the days of Boomer, what has since been broadly designated as the "Trades Union Policy" of the Socialist Labor Party, had not yet taken sufficient shape to give occasion, or furnish a pretext for objection.' What Boomer objected to was the "narrowness," the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.,-the rigid class-line along which the S. L. P. hewed. The integrity of Boomer was never questioned. Making allowance for the superstition that haunted him, that he was a God-ordained Editor, Boomer was honest. His "broadness" had no boodling in mind. Boomer. accordingly, presented a problem: How utilize for the Movement the man's abilities and probity, without slackening the Party policy? In short, how educate and instruct the man? how uproot his sociologic illusions? The problem received the only solution possible in such cases. Boomer and the Party parted company. Unable to profit by the experience of others, he started in to make his own experience. He has made it. To-day, Boomer's language on "broadness" differs in nothing from that which seven and eight years ago irritated him as "intolerant," and was stigmatized by him as "narrow." To-day, he sees in middle class sentiment "an overshadowing danger" to his party. To-day he realizes that "mere honesty" is not a sufficient qualification, and justly derides it as "a middle class idea." To-day he is clear on the fact that "unity of mind on the ultimate ideal" is, of all bonds, the most deceptive. To-day he perceives that, between a class-conscious working class element, that "looks to the ultimate" (abolition of wage-slavery). and an element that looks for "an immediate advance" (middle class dcmands), "contentions and splits" are unavoidable, due to their "separate and opposing immediate interests." Finally. to-day he is alive to the fact that the danger arising from such broadness "will

Leaders of to-day, is a working class organization. And that, with its singing, the S. L. P. will have done!

THE OLD STORY. Again a mining region-Raleigh Coun-

ty, W. Va .- has been drenched in the blood of workingmen. To judge by the victims (miners resisting a decline in wages) the conflict was one between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. The circumstance that the blood-shedders were a posse of a Deputy United States Marshal and of the County Sheriffarmed representatives of the Capitalist Class-adds color to the appearance. And yet it is a delusion, a fatal delusion. Workingmen fought, workingmen bled. Nevertheless, the workingman

contingent in the tragedy figured only as "food for cannon." In this Raleigh County, W. Va., incident the workingman was, as usually, not fighting his own battle: he was fighting the battle of his masters: he was bleeding and laid down his life for those who ride him: he was fighting for CAPITALISM.

Capitalism means the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities (of the land and the machinery) without which man can not exercise his functions of worker; without which he can not produce the necessaries of life. He who says "Capitalism" says wage slavery for the Working Class. He who says "Capitalism," accordingly, says: "Irreconcilable conflict between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class." To sum up, he who says "Capitalism," either must say: "The Working Class must put an end to this conflict by abolishing Capitalism; and there is no way other than to vote out of power the political parties of the Capitalist Class"; or he must say: "The Capitalist Class must jolly the Working Class along and long enough with false hopes of establishing 'harmonious relations' between employer and employee, until the workers have been brought down to the coolie level of abjectness, and then the conflict is removed." The latter language is held by the Capitalist Class. The policy there implied the Capitalist Class carries out with the aid of the labor-fakir. Every strike by workingmen, who, officered by the Mitchell-Gompers pack, uphold the Capitalist parties in power, is an attempt at the impossibility of establishing 'harmonious relations' between the fleeced and the fleecers Every such attempt is a battle fought for Capitalism. Without their knowing it, in each such battle the General in command of the workingmen, is their born and sworn foe,-CAPITALISM. That General in command ever manocurres them into upholding a social system, which produces consequences that they must rebel against. Thus he manoeuvres them into an attitude of utter contradiction, that must inevitably strangle them,-and that's what the Capitalist Class is after, and the labor-

fakir is there to help in. The blood of the striking miners of Raleigh County lies on the head of the Mitchells and the Gompers. It lies also on the head of that pack of imbeciles and traitors, who, decked with the stolen feathers of the Socialist Labor Party, call themselves "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, boom the Mitchells

LUM.

waging of the class struggle."

by the Mitchells, the Labor or Plebs an are on this earth, not to pine and inconvenience one another, but to bring the kingdom of heaven on earth, are all "indecent"!

> It is now about eight years ago when, addressing (or was it chaplaining?) the veterans of the Army of Tennessee, this identical disciple of the Prince of Peace suggested that his father's former oldiers march into Rhode Island and wrench his father's statue from a Trades Union whose "un-American conduct," of wishing to enforce the Biblical principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, was causing some delay in the setting up of the statue. Father Thomas E. Sherman had better

be taken in charge by his friends. He is heading for the lunatic asylum.

THE STRUMPET "VOLKSZEITUNG." What the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the owner of "The Worker," is has been more than once patentized in these columns. The concern's issue of Feb. 27 gives the latest illustration. It has this news item:

DE LEONITE BEATEN IN AN ELECTION. "Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 26 .- At the election for officers, held yesterday by the Trade and Labor Council, the for mer president, the De Leonite Henry V lackson, was beaten by the Democratic Alderman Fred W. Frost. The other officers were all re-elected. Jackson was the De Leonite Assembly candidate at the last election."

With the exception of the defeat of Jackson-a "Volkszeitung" defeat-the above is a bunch of falschoods.

Henry V. Jackson is a Social Demo crat, a Kangaroo, and, so honored a member of that party, that it was on the Social Democratic, not on the Socialist Labor Party ticket that he ran for Assembly. This Jackson, as a true Social Democrat, is a notorious corruptionist. His betrayal c his Union trusts and his dickers with Schenectady politicians have been repeatedly exposed in letters from Schenectady, published in these columns. So thoroughly was the fellow exposed that he, like others of his ilk, threatened the Daily People with libel suits, and got for his only answer an express reaffirmation of the charges. Indeed, this Jackson's name on the Social Democratic ticket last November furnished one of the best used and most convincing documents to S. L. P. men of Schenectady to illustrate to Schenectady workingmen the scabbiness of the Social Democratic party. All these facts are publicly known. The gladsome tidings, that this Social Democrat was turned down by the Trades and Labor Council, proves, accordingly, the contempt that the bona fide rank and file of the Unions entertain for this slimy representative of the slimy Social Democracy. His defeat-emphasized by the re-election of all his other fellow-officers-records, accordingly, a slap, square in the face of the "Volkszeitung" and its cronies.

How, then, comes the "Volkszeitung" to publish such a false item, so notor iously false an item? The answer is palpable. The "Volkszeitung" is a trumpet, and a strumpet can't do business unless she is known for what she is. So with the "Volkszcitung." It knows that the public knows it lies. Like a strumpet, it cares not for the contempt of the knowing who are decent, and who "champions of Labor" and pronounce anyhow, will have nothing to do with their infamous manoeuvres "a noble it; and like a strumpet it needs to be known for what it is among its own prostituted circle, so that it may do HEADED FOR THE LUNATIC ASY-

"THE WORKMAN'S PARADISE"

New Zealand has, more than any other colony of England, and more than many of the nations of Europe, figured in the discussions on the relations of the capitalist and the working classes in this country. It has been called "the workmen's paradise," and various laws enacted by its parliament have been extolled as beneficial to the entire community, especially the working class, by certain reformers here. Among the laws eliciting the enthusiastic support of these zealots was one providing for compulsory arbitration. This law was held up as the acme of labor legislation, and as a great step in the solution of the labor problem, in that it

was alleged to prevent industrial conflicts and promote the interests of the working class. Some months ago reports from New

Zealand showed great dissatisfaction with the law. It was stated that employers were organizing bogus unions to defeat the genuine ones, under the requirements of the law, and that through these bogus unions wages were reduced.

Reports just received indicate that the dissatisfaction has become widespread and general. Capitalists pronounce the law as a failure as a measure to settle labor disputes. Union officials also proclaim the act a failure. They state that militant unionism has been killed by it, and they declare that they would not recommend its adoption to other countries.

Thus the "workmen's paradise" has become in a more accentuated form what it has always really been, viz., an industrial hell. And New Zealand and all other capitalist countries will be so as long as the class struggle, i. e., the struggle arising out of the conflicting interests of capital and labor, prevails in them. No law can abolish that struggle. It is an irrepressible struggle and can only be ended when that conflict of interests is ended by the inauguration of Socialism

THE NEWARK HORROR JURY

One of the favorite delusions prevalent in this country is that of "equality be fore the law." It is alleged that as there are no titles of nobility conferred by the law of the land, there are, consequently, no classes here. This allegation overlooks the fact that classes are established primarily by economic conditions and that these conditions are reflected in the workings of the law, though no patents of nobility exist.

The truth of this will be found by a glance at the classes of this country and the composition of juries. There are broadly speaking, two classes in this country: the first is composed of the men who own the capital of society-the capitalist class. According to President Baer, this class is divinely appointed to rule the other class. The other class is the working class, which owns no capital and is dependent on the capitalist class. This class is economically the inferior of the capitalist class. Now, to move a step further. The law

provides that a man shall be tried by a jury of his peers; that is, a man of his own status, to use an orthodox term. This would mean, when viewed in the light of actual conditions, that a capsang: italist should be tried by capitalists, and a workingman by workingmen. Yet,

what do we see? We see the capitalists trying them all!

Workingmen are excluded from grand juries by property qualifications that can only be met by capitalists. They are by a systematic discrimination, excluded from other juries. Just now they are being excluded from the coroner's jury, which is to investigate the cause of the "Yes, Sirs! yes, Sirs! Do you not see? railroad horror at Newark, New Jersey, "To us quite useful he may be!" an accident that is laid at the door of workingmen and that consequently should be investigated by a jury with workingmen on it. The jury selected is composed of capitalists, men whose interests-like those of the railroad corporation-favor decisions that protect the property and the capital of the capitalist class, and that will, accordingly, make scapegoats of the members of the working class. This was the result of a coroner's inquest by a similar jury into the cause of the Westfield, N. J., accident and it will be the result here. . Under capitalism there can be no "equality before the law." Given a class like the capitalist class, that controls the means whereby the remainder of society lives and you have a class that dominates It is also a move that reveals that society, that shapes its institutions so as to preserve its interests. Under Socialism, with its social ownership of capital, the capitalist class will be eliminated and the exploiter and exploited will cease to exist. Economic equality being the basis of society, legal equality will naturally follow.

"MAY GOD GRANT US A MILL-ERAND ! "

A Dream, by Lucien Roland. [Translated for The People, from the Montlucon, France, "Socialiste de l'Al-

lier."1

I fell asleep the other evening, in great spirits, after having read the speech of the German Chancellor in which he recounted the conversation of Prince Rodolin with the former French Minister of Commerce, and on the margin of which the Emperor had recorded his high approbation. I still heard his words, henceforth celebrated:

"I wish you a Millerand!" . But where am I, all of a sudden? I am not familiar with this im mense valley, nor those enormous moun tains. . . The diverse masse whom I find myself thrown hithamong er and thither have a sound about them like the waves of the sea.

The cannon thunders . . . cheers What is that red button you got there? resound. . . People bearing caskets Is it the S. L. P. button? The last I on their heads, armed, wondrously beheard of you, you were declaiming decked, climb up this embankment. against the S. L. P., trying to get "one . . Let's approach. thing at a time," that first thing being I remained stupefied, nailed to the

spot, and as if petrified upon recognizing William II. He drew near the crowd and began to speak, or rather to sing to the tune: "May God grant us a Marceau." An invisible orchestra, like that of Bayreuth, accompanied the imperial singer:

"How happy would I be, "With Volmar in the Ministry! "Socialism, that's my cue! "I'm a good man and a true, "Despite all my warlike titles, "Despite all my warlike rattles! "If I could, to-morrow I would see "All the proletarians free!"

The orchestra here warbled: To help the workman, noble, grand, "To boost the working class, And raise its wages crass, "May God grant us a Millerand#"

Great applause was heard. noticed Jaures who vigorously clapped his hands while turning to Millerand, who was modestly scated besides the Tsar. . . . But the Emperor with drew, and his place was immediately taken by another personage, in whom recognized the King of England. A profound silence ensued. He sang:

"My noble Lords and Commons true, "King Edward speaks to all of you :--We need a harum-scarum man "To plug the holes that perforate "Our statutes and our Ship of State. "If Burns would but for life insure The Idle-Class, sapine, demaire, 'The helm into his hands w'd cram-"Trades Unions, I your father am!"

Here the orchestra warbled:

"To help the workmen, noble, grand, "To boost the working class, "And raise its wages crass, "May God grant us a Millerand!"

Surrounded by the Protefioin Commit tee, Jaures applauded incessantly. The rowd, neverthcless, remained impassive. The people around me grumbled. . . Their eyes glistened as the eyes of wolves glisten in winter, in the darkness of the woods. . . . The King of Belgium took the place of Edward. He

"A lot of good-for-nothings "Say that in mere love-makings "I dissipate the day! These monstrous slanders pain me:

"A shocking shock they give me; 'Alack, alack, the day! 'I think of naught, by day or night, "But how the toilers help I might. "I mean to nominate Anseele,

The Labor man, my Ministaire!

to wit, a job. B. J.-H - - -

U. S .- Don't get excited, that's all there is of it. You want a job as a "first thing," that is your "one thing a a time"; and so it is with all of you We art not looking for jobs, and, con sequently we openly attack the capital ist parties. This is the distinction be tween us two, and your whole cry o "popes," "bosses," "dictators" mean nothing else than that we see throug you and know you people to be con rupted at heart. Your outery agains us is but a confession of your corrug tion; and your trying to give us name is but an additional evidence of you dishonesty.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-

THAN.

free beer through Tammany Hall "candi-

BROTHER JONATHAN .- So I was:

B. J .- Indeed it isn't. You Socialista

are not people to get along with. You

are a lot of popes, bosses and dictators,

U. S .- We are, are we? Let me see.

U. S .- We believe our opinion is right;

U. S .-- We agitate four our opinion;

U. S .- We believe and say that all

U. S .- We try to bring others to our

U. S .- To sum up. We do in all these

things just what you do. If to do that

is to be a "pope," a "boss," a "dictator."

then you must be all these things your-

self, and as you say you are not, it fol-lows that neither are we Socialists

"popes," "bosses," or "dictators." But

U. S .- Then it must be that there are

other things that we both do not do, ch ?

to-land-me-look)-Y-e-s-U. S.-And so there are. Now let me

tell you. The principal thing that we

de not both do is to say just what we

mean. When we Socialist speak we dr

say just what we mean; when you, and

what you mean. We have nothing to

hide because all that we are after we de

mand over and above board; you and

such as you have everything to hide

because what you really are after you

U. S .- That "one thing at a time,"

When you people say that "labor must

get one thing at a time," and you stand.

as you did at the last election, on the

Tammany platform and demand "free

beer," you are not stupid enough to

imagine that "free beer" is really a step

You say so; but what you really mean

is that if the party you are spouting

for wins then you will get something

like you speak, you don't say

"anti-popes," "anti-bosses,"

don't want others to know.

B. J .-- What am I after?

"anti-die-

B. J. (with a where-is-the-man-going-

way of thinking; do you try to keep

others are mistaken; do you claim

We have an opinion; have you none?

and so I'm yet. This button is no S. L.

U. S .-- Oh, I see now: it isn't.

That's what you are.

B. J .-- 'Course I have.

B. J .- 'Course I don't!

don't you for yours?

others are right?

B. J .- 'Course I do!

B. J.-'Course I don't.

them away from yours?

B. J.-'Course I don't.

you insist we are different.

B. J.-So 1 do.

tators"

do you think yours is wrong?

dates.

P. button.

UNCLE SAM (much astonished) .-

fore, the Capitalist Class is to continue to live, not by work, but by virtue of its ownership of that which the people need to work and live. In short, the Capitalist Class would continue to live by the plunder of the workers;-there would be no change for the better.

He who says "fair terms" for the Capitalist Class, either means the right ng for the workers, and then he is holding out a "gold brick" to the capitalist class, or he does not mean it honestly by the workers. If, all the same, he does mean well, then he is the merest flapdoodle.

Nothing will meet the case but the abolition-total and unqualified-of the capitalist class. As a class, the nuisance st stop. No individual or set of individuals, may be allowed to continue to live on the blackmail that Capitalism implies. Their power to so live, their class power, is to be taken away absolutely. Such was the "fair terms" King George was treated to. Therethey enjoy, as all others, or suffer the penalty. What plund er will call such treatment "fair terms"?

Whoever prates of "fair terms" to the Capitalist Class is either a many-faced hypocrite or a ninny. In neither case have such folks a standing in the camp of the workingman militant. That camp does not juggle with words. It is, above all things, true to all, seeing it must be true to itself.

In other words, Boomer sees the impend ing downfall of his party clearly enough; and he clearly enough realizes that the disease, that is carrying his party to its grave is that very "broadness" microbe, that he once-blamed the S. L. P. for insisting upon keeping out of its system. George E. Boomer is a type of a certain class. Not all of that class will,

not be seen clearly until some of the

middle class members are elected," and-

that "THEN IT WILL BE TOO LATE."

like him, having by personal and bitter experience rid themselves of one illusion forthwith fly off to another, at another extreme. Not all of them, having dropped "broadness," will take up, as he does, the theory that "the Trades Union, no matter how ignorant it may be of the ultimate demand of the workers," is all the same "a true working class movement, FOR THE SOLE REASON THAT

IT CONFINES ITS MEMBERSHIP TO BONA FIDE MEMBERS OF THE Which means that the "Rev." Thomas WORKING CLASS,"-not all will do still holds to that canonical principle that, and, like Boomer, get next ready promulgated by one of the councils of his to commit their fate to such a keeping. creed to the effect that woman has no Not all of the Boomer class will profit soul. It also means that this "Rev:" by Socialist Labor Party teachings only holds that "man and woman should be fractionally. Many will snap, not the related to each other according to INchain that holds them to the illusion of CONVENIENCE." It finally means that "broadness" only. Tutored by the career the overwhelming majority of this naof the Plebs Leader of Rome, together tion, which hold to none of these views; with that of the plebeian organization who relegate these views to the age that the Plebs Leader ran, and which when the thumbscrew was applied to 'confined its membership to bona fide Galileo, the faggot to Bruno and the locomembers of the Plebeian Order," they foco to Joan of Arc; and who have been will snap also the chain that holds them legislating more and more along the to that other illusion,-the illusion that lines of the absolute social equality of the pure and simple Trades Union, led man and woman, and that man and wom-

"peesiness." [N. B .- The Schenectady Social Demo-Father Thomas E. Sherman, son of the cratic document containing this Henry

late General William T. Sherman, in an V. Jackson as one of the Social Demoaddress at Pullman, Ill., has just deliv cratic candidates is in this for office for ered himself on Socialism as follows: inspection.1 "Marx believed that man and woman The boycott of non-union anthracite

are equal socially, and that there is no coal proposed by John Mitchell is a conneed of letting the weaker vessel take fession of weakness not consistent with care of the bome and busy herself with his claims of "victory for organized ladomestic cares. He believed that man bor." plainly that Mitchell expects an adverse and woman should be related to each other according to convenience. That decision from the arbitration commisis what Socialism stands for. No decent sion and is preparing to offset its bad American dare face his friends and upeffects. hold such a vile theory."

Things move lively these days. Hardly have the vigorous onslaughts of the to bacco trust on the retailers been de livered, when the milk dealers are heard rom. They claim that the Board of Health is acting on the East Side in the interests of a big milk corporation, in issuing an order closing doors of apart ments opening into stores. By-and-bye the wife of the small man will be heard singing to her children, in order to frighten them into good behavior, "The

out.

The statement of a contemporary that there is a car famine in the coal fields brings to mind the fact that a few weeks ago there was a coal famine in the car fields. Despite its tendencies to extremes, we are told that capitalism is the best of possible systems.

Modern agriculture is taking ou an immense scope under corporate direction. In Louisiana, a \$6,000,000 irrigation company will build a canal 250 feet wide to irrigate 500,000 acres of land for rice cultivation, on the Hayes and Harmon prairies, St. Landry's Parish. This vast tract will require 10,000 families to cultivate it. These will be secured by

the Southern Pacific Railroad. Needless to say that those families will be nominally free, for they will be actually at the mercy of the irrigation and railroad companies. They will own the means of making the land produce and of taking the products to market. In the vernacular of the day, they willcatch those families coming and going. I the evolution of capitalism.

Here the orchestra warbled

"To help the workman, noble, grand, "To boost the working class, "And raise the wages crass, "May God grant us a Millerand!"

The Portefioin Committee here applauded fit to burst. Millerand saluted the Emperor of Austria, who congratulated him; and the King of Italy was coming forward, when suddenly there broke out a thunder-clap of voices, a formidable noise. It proceeded from the immense mass, among whom

was wedged. We sang: "Fellow-workers of all Nations, "For you but contempt they bear; "Despite their loving protestations, They would martyr you, beware!

"Remember, O Workers, this baron 'Learned his heraldic lore "Through the blood of the white man of

Chalon

"And the Martinique black man's gore. "Our blood bestains the bourgeois hand

"Wherever it directs and rules. "Through republican or kingly tools, "To the devil send their Millerand!"

A frightful noise made me jump. The ingenious but brutal mechanism of an early waking up recalled me to reality. The dream vanished. It was time to go to taste the joys of labor! . . .

Representatives of wholesale grocery firms of this State have combined for the purpose of buying direct of manufac This will dispense with high turers. salaried buyers, who, like the drummer of old, have believed themselves of superior intellectual endowments, and, unlike the "workingman," not affected by

Reports from Wilkesbarre, Pa., show that 120 out of the 270 locals in the United Mine Workers are in bad stand ing. In one district, the historic Hazle ton district, thirty-one out of the forty locals are behind in the payment of dues On the whole it is estimated that out of an alleged membership of 140,000 not more than 75,000 are in good standing This is a bad showing for an organization that has just won an alleged victory of untold value to its membership Victories, as a rule, stimulate in organ ization and swell the list of membership The reverse conduct on the part of the miners indicate that they are beginning to see that they are victims and not victors, hence the widespread indif ference to membership in a fraudulent organization.

A Brooklyn department house has bought property on three streets ad joining its present four block buildings This news will undoubtedly give the small men the cold shivers, for how car they compete with such a gigantic con cern?

Jerome's characterization of Low as juggler appears to be a case of the po calling the kettle black.

big man 'ill get you if you don't watch

CORRESPONDENCE.

adoute who profer to ap a prist under en assumed neme will a fact and name to their communication wills their sen signature and address fame sther will be recognized.]

Forcing More Shoeworkers Into Tobin's Capitalist Union.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-On Thursday, February 12th, the firm of Lewis A. Crossett & Company, floing business in this place as manu facturers of gentlemen's footwear, issued a circular notice to its employees "Union" stamp of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and that in order for the firm to receive the stamp the em-ployees must join the union. It is evident from the notice that the

firm did not, intend that the wage should know of the deal with Tobin-until the cobject was accomplished.

me of the employees, according t the notice, have been employed in this shop for the past eighteen years, and yet, to quote its language, "We feel that it is a matter of mutual congratulation that such pleasant relations have been maintained for so long a time,

and we trust that the same good feeling may continue in the years to come." is is a most remarkable statement om a friendly (?) corporation, who will force its wage slaves into an or-ganization like the B. & S. W. U. in der to secure the valuable privileges granted by the infamous "union" stamp

It is evident that the "friends (;) of were afraid of being a mark for m, and perhaps antagonism of their "competitors and many shoe work-

If the working class really understood the significance of "the union stamp, then the manufacturers could not depend upon increasing sales nor could they escape the criticism of any fair minded

The firm does not advance the argument that "trade" was falling off, and that therefore the stamp was necessary to meet competition; on the contrary they elaim "hat "The dealers handlin nore of their orders until we are at a point where we must increase the size of our factory to meet the demands upon us, and this we intend to do at once.' As this would create a larger demand

for labor power, and the price might, consequently, advance for this reason, to increase profits, they (the firm) take advantage of Tobin's "Union Stamp Con-tract" to enslave those with whom they have "maintained such pleasant rela-lions" for so long a time. Again it is urged in the circular "It is tertainly no more than fair toward these

calers that they at least have an equal pertunity of disposing of our shoes, their competitors have with those other makes."

"The union (?) stamp," then, is used protect the manufacturers and the salers, but no protection is offered to the wage-slave.

The only thing that is promised the wage slaves is "more work and steady work for you all;" but that is no promise as past experience has often demonstrated. A job is like the Irishman's plea: "When you put your hand on it it isn't there.'

We know that only a certain number of shoes can be sold, because no one can wear more than one pair at a time, and, instead of "increasing business" making more and more work, it is labor which tes the "increasing business."

In order for the firm to receive "the stamp" the circular states that "every employee excepting foremen, and those under sixteen and over sixty-five years of age, and girls earning less than \$6 per week, must join the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Why is it necessary for a firm en-

To quote from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal Union Stamp Contract, in support of this contention:

Sec. 4. "It is mutually agreed that the union will not cause, or sanction any strike, and that the employer will not lock out his employees while this agreement is in force. All questions of wages or conditions of labor which cannot be mutually agreed upon shall be sumbitted to" .

The decision of this Board of Arbitra tion shall be final and binding upon the employer, the union, and the employees. Sec. 5. "The Union agrees to assist the employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employees who refuse to abide by Section t of this agreement, or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union."

And yet "the friends (?) of labor." acting under this agreement, issued and posted in the above named factory the following notice on Friday, February 20th inst:

"All employees are requested to meet in the cutting room Saturday at 12.30. Members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will be present to explain the organization and receive applications for membership. "Lewis A. Crossett, Inc."

Saturday, February 21, arrived, and at 12.30, during the dinner hour, Messrs. Burns and Robinson appeared as per notice. Almost all the employees signed the application blanks and are now waiting to become full fledged "union men." Perhaps they will learn in the future why they are union men, but it will be a lesson that will not be forgot

This is a conspiracy to enforce more unjust conditions upon the shoe workers. and as it "will not sanction or cause a strike," how can the employees offer any

resistance in case of oppression? When the working class awaken to the fact that they are organized to give the bosses free advertising and the fog of social democracy has been dispelled, then they will see the fact that the pure and simple trade and labor unions are "nobly waging the class struggle" for the toilers. Then will they see the logic of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Speed the day.

Jeremiah Devine,

North Abington, Mass. February 23, 1903.

Echoes From "The Dental Parlors." To The Daily and Weekly People .-A short time ago I heard Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Labor Party, speak at Horan's Hall, this city. One of the many points he made was "beware of the cl ergyman who enters the move ment." Right he was, and for that reason, not only the clergy, but the army of would-be benefactors should be carefully watched.

During the two years I have been a member of the Socialist party, and its predecessor, the Social Democratic party; have constantly kicked because some of our branches have allowed these would be Moseses to occupy their halls and deviate from our only issue-the class struggle. But get votes was there motto. The natural result has, of course, followed; we are surfeited with clergymen, lawyers, professors who want to lift the poor downtrodden wage-work-

er from the mire. One of these gentry, Dr. Bayard Holmes, a very worthy man, a pro-fessor in a university, a man with a heart as big as a wash tub, has free access to our public meetings and preaches enevolence, under the auspices of the Socialist party.

A little over a year ago Comrade Becker and I attended a meeting of a fake co-operative store on Western avenue called the Socialist Temple. The chairman, a Mr. Brennan, threatened to brain us with a mallet because we asked the speaker questions at the conclusion of his sermon. Give the devil his due, Holmes had more sand than Brennan and his gang. He wanted to answer us,

of the late lamented meeting of the "National Committee; Socialist Party of America" at St. Louis, how those emi nent "workingmen," (jaw and wits) Hill quit and Carey, as the majority of committee on rules, did their utmost to have adopted a rule that all resolutions be re ferred unread to the committee on resolutions, which they, of course, expected to control and thus prevent any action but that in accordance with their plans. Oh we are politicians, we are!.

See minutes of that meeting. They show that Carey and Hillquit were, with Turner of Missouri, the committee on rules that proposed the gag. Any won der that the West rebelled? Slowman.

New York, Feb. 22.

On the Texas Voter To The Daily and Weekly People. In the Daily People of Sunday, Feb-ruary 15, 1903, there appears over the editorial a notice from Lampasas. It is dated February 10, 1903, giving what purports to be the official returns for the election of this State last November. I do not know how our esteemed member at large, Comrade G. H. Royal (for no other could have written from Lampasas), has obtained the official count. The State executive committee was about to

send a circular letter to the county clerks of the counties where tickets had been sent to or where the party had a place on the official Australian ballot, ecause that seemed to be the only source left to ascertain the result in view of a letter received by me, of which the following is a true copy: House of Representatives.

Twenty-eighth Legislature, Bob Barker, Chief Clerk. Hon. Frank Leitner, Sec'y.

San Antonia, Tex. Austin, Texas, Feb. 11, 1903. Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the Sth inst., beg to state that the vote for governor and lieut-governor on the Socialist Labor ticket, were counted as scattering, so am unable to give you the information you desire. Any time I can serve you let me know. I am

Very truly yours, Bob Barker. In view of that the State executive committee is very curious to learn how Comrade Royal got hold of that officialunofficial count, which by the way, is about right, according to our estimate. Under all circumstances this committee ought to have been notified first or simultaneously with our official organ and the sources given whence this information. To the comrades throughout the land it must look that we have been derelict in our bounden duty.

Fraternally. Frank Leitner, Secretary Texas State Ex. Com. San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18.

Echoes of That St. Louis "National Committee" Meeting.

To The Daily and Weekly People I succeeded in getting into one of the sessions of the National Committee meetings of the so-called "Socialist" party. I would want no better proof of the character of that movement than the exhibition I saw. Each and every one of the delegates

lacked sincerity, or seriousness, and had an axe to grind. Such "harmony" you never saw. The epithets and charges of "trickster," "unfairness," "misstate-ment," etc., etc., were bandied about by all of them. This showed to me how devoid of character the whole outfit was. They would answer these various charges with "You are another," and let it go at that. An honest man would

have resented such accusations as they made, and would have displayed some fight. The whole session of about four hours

was consumed by wrangling and fuss. Mills seemed to be the sharpest among them and won out. One fact was brought out pretty clean

quite a lot of the delegates.

trade unionists have been discussing the offer, and Gompers' advice in a similar case, that of Belleville, has been recalled, and printed in to-day's Globe, as follows:

"MR. GOMPERS' ADVICE. "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, wrote to Thomas Keilty of Brockville: 'We are

not living in Altruria, however, and inasmuch as Mr. Carnegie seems bent upon making grants for libraries in several point out the necessity for holding cities and towns in America, and as there is perhaps no means by which he can be persuaded to devote his wealth to a purpose fraught with better, more important, as well as far-reaching results in the interests of the people, I do not see the music for the occasion. Harry Bagwhy we should interfere with his carrynall will amuse the audience with recitaing out his project.""

The workers are to be made to feel under an obligation to Carnegie. Their criticism of Carnegie and of the system by which he acquired his wealth is to be hushed by a gift of a portion of the wealth Carnegie has squeezed from the workers in his mills. The mental food of the workers is, besides, to be in a

measure under the control of Carnegie; for will not Carnegie's wishes in the choice of books and papers be respected ? Does not Carnegie aim at these things? And Gompers lauds and encourages that aim-the aim of getting more complete control over the working class. X., Toronto, February 23.

Who Killed Cock Robin Watkins?-"Socialist" Corruption.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-The spring election in Scranton is over E. D. T., DENVER, COLO.—Don't let appearances deceive you. There are two dis-tinct streams in the so-called Socialist party. One fusion, and one anti-fusion? Not at all : Both fusion. One stream is for fusion with Union Labor parties: the other is for fusion with Hearst. Hearst already has the latter in tow. When each of these denounces the other as "fusionist" they but sail under false colors. The homest folks, and who are outside of these two streams, should pull out of that, bogus concern. They can't get out too soon. and the Republican party swept everything before it. As predicted, the Economic League, which was planned to capture the city and then the State, was snowed under. The trade unionists are wondering where their boasted 12,000

votes are. The fakirs are at each other's throats can t get out too soon. A. M., NEW YORK.—What kind of rea-soning is that? If the ideal mission of the union is to wipe out the small middle class. and thus aid capitalist concentration. why is it wrong to "aid the Tobacco Trust" and to "jump on the oppressed retailers." What kind of reasoning is that, that would undo with its right hand (fight the Tobacco Trust) what it seeks to do with its left hand (aid concentration)? If you feel you are caught, there is hope for you. If not, you are past, hope. one blaming the other for the defeat. The miners say the building trades are responsible for the defeat of Watkins, the Economic League's candidate for recorder, while they say the miners cut Watkins.

Hugh Frayne, secretary of the State Federation, has given out a statement that Nicholas, of the mine workers, forced the nomination of Watkins and that the miners' votes went for Bennett, the Republican.

There is woe in the camp of the fakirs, as Bennett went at them from the start. The Democrats, on the other hand, said very little, sat on the fence, and expected, to creep in while the others were fight; ing; but the open fight carried the day.

S. P. D., CHICAGO, ILL.-"Intellec-tuals" is one thing: intellectual workers is another. The former are a potpourri of disconnected, scrappy learning: the latter are a branch of the wage-slave class. Watkins was hampered by the advice of Mitchell to the miners last summer to keep out of politics as a union, but go into the old parties and capture them. This was used by Bennett against Watkins.

I. P. M., NEW YORK.—What you need is light. Come to this office and we shall let you read the back numbers of the so-called "Socialist." alias Social Democratic, papers. They are now denouncing Mitchell. In October they were booming him. The Republican candidate also brought up the fate of Powderly, who carried Scranton when running for mayor during the haleyon days of the Knights of Labor, and later sold himself to the capitalists for the job of immigration inspector.

With the defeat of Watkins the po litical field is clear of the scrub of the labor movement and the Socialist Labor Party can now get in some good work building up the party and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A.

The miners are busy now election is over, counting up the pension money they are to get from the award of Teddy' strike commission. One of the miner's sons the other day said that his father figures up every night the amount comto him. Some of them are wonder ing how long they will have to remain in the debate and vote, namely, that the in their pipe dream. A few have given ousted Local Quorum has the backing of

volt. The question will be answered by Wm. Bilsbarrow, who will deliver the Commune address.' He will point out

through the tactics of the S. L. P. can

Comrade Meier will give a brief sketch

of the Commune in German, and he will

strictly to class lines. Comrade Cox,

Veal will show up the farce of the late

United States Mine Workers convention.

The Arion Zither Club will furnish

tions. Ed. Le Roy will sing the latest

solo. Readers of The People and Arbeiter

Zeitung, and the workingmen in general

are invited. We give a special invita-

tion to those members of the Social

Democratic party who are readers of our

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

spondents.

INO questions will be considered that come

n anonymous letters. All letters must carry

a bong fide signature and address.]

M. Beal.

C. F. Mcier.

H. D. Poelling,

Committee.

failed.

Party press. Admission will be free.

St. Souis, Mo., February 23.

another Commune disaster be averted.

T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.—When your mother used to spank you, what is your recollection? Did she spank first, and tidink of spanking you afterward? Or did she first conceive the thought of spanking, and then put the thought into action? Guess thought preceded action. the causes that led up to the Commune, the mistake made by the communards by dickering with the treacherous middle class, the lessons taught by the Commune, and he will make it plain that only

G. A., INDIANAPOLIS, IND --- That rea-soning speaks ill for your intellectual integ-rity. With the Hearst platform as the Democratic platform, and Hearst as the Democratic candidate, there is no honor-able reason to keep the bonorable Social Democrat, allas "Socialist" party man from voting for him. He is the Social Democracy made rational.

C. H. D., PAWTUCKET, R. I.-No re port received. from Collinsville, will have for his subject, "A Warning Cry." Comrade Phil.

F. M. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Yaw, we saw that. What Hanford must now do is not to forget to put in his "answer," his career as an "Agliation Committeeman" of No. 6; how by giving him a \$5 job on that com-mittee his opposition was silenced. That would serve to illustrate his "virile" ef-fusion, and save the S. L. P. the necessity of mentioning the "little incident," and others in its reply to Hanford's answer. songs, and Fred Rhode will play a violin

W. G., NEW YORK.—Tut. tut! Your bogus Socialist. alias Social Democratic party is busted wide open, in so far as a sand hill can be said to be busted, seeing it never had any cohesion. The Omaha issue will settle you. That issue embodies in one all the "issues" that pulled you peo-ple together.

street.

F. M. D., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—The fact is that the strongest effort ever made to side-track the Trades Unions was the so-called Socialist party. And that effort folded

M. W., NEW YORK .-- You did not re M. W., NEW YORK.---You did not re-motely prove what you started to prove. The States that now furnish the "Local Quorum" of your Social Democratic party have, so far, remained free from political corruption. The States that object to that "Local Quorum." and that say it is "inex-perienced," are States in which your party recks with political corruption. It follows that what these States mean by "inexperi-ence" is inexperience in political corrup-tion. You can't get out of it.

II. A. D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.--Why, man, Goebel, your "Socialist" party national committeeman says himself that the reason his Kangaroo party men around here (and New Jersey) don't like him is that be does not speak German !

J. S., DETROIT, MICH.—That's a very superficial view of the subject. Pick out a Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party leader, and you will find a man who does not believe in the Unions. Their theory is the Union is going to the devil anyhow, and that the thing to do is to keep on good terms with the members. In other words, those gentlemen live in a fool's paradise.

T. S. NEW YORK.—Quite possible that "The Socialist and Trade Union Review" is one of those wild cat publications that periodically are set up by No. 6 men just before election. Quite possible that the thing is of corruption bred for corruption. But the fact remains that, along with that, goes the manifestation of emancipation goes the manifestation of emancipation from Volkszeltung corporation monopoly. Why should not the runners of the new ven-ture do some political business? Why should the Volkszeltung alone do "peesiness" in the Labor Movement? "Monopoly breeds competition," doncher know?

you are past nope. O. P., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Just invest a few coppers and get you the "Seattle So-cialist" of February 15. You will there find Boomer's article. He is a State officer of your Washington party. And you will find a footnote to this article by the editor of the paper expressing his dissent. That should be enough of a knock-down to you. An S. L. T. editor will never be allowed to express his opinion as editer adverse to that of a national officer. But then S. L. P. editors are not the employes of private papers. Don't talk "bossism" again. E. D., ELIZABETH, N. J.--The Socialist Movement in the State of Pennsylvania is organized under the Socialist Labor Party. The headquarters of the State organization are in the city of Philadelphin. Address L. Katz, P. O. Logan Station, Philadel-phia, Pa. J. C. A., VALDEZ, ALASKA -The

signed resignation blank which an S. L. P. man fills when running for public office will not unseat him, if he refuses. It is simply an obligation between him and the party. If he is a scamp, he can break his piedge. If a strong movement is on, no elected party candidate would venture to disober party the p the party mandate to step down, whether he signed such a blank or not.

R. G., NEW YORK .-- No. 6 is honey-combed with Hearst Clubs. Shall let you J. N., JR., PUEBLO, COLO.—The Demo-cratic press of this city published the mat-ter of Roosevelt's proposed spiked police mau's club in 1806.

mont street. MILFORD, CONN .- Gust. Langer. P. Q. W. B., DALDAS, TEX.—Castro is ahead of the deltscher Kaiser by a large majority. That's why the German papers call Castro a "bandit." MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street. MINNEAPOLIS. MINN .- Chas. A. John-on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue

O. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Do you wan O. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Do you want a proof of it that the Volkszeltung's dwindling audience is wholly out of touch with the living English speaking move-ment? Just take copies of that paper during this week, for instance, and compare them with any or all the English organs of that party. You will find that while these are running over with the turmoil and rumbings of splits in their party, the Volkszeltung shows not a ripple. It must pretend that everything is running smooth to keep its chickens in line. And it can do it. Its readers don't know better.

D. S., NEW YORK.—Yes, that's the same Boomer, who in his last year's report of the St. Louis meeting of the so-called Socialist party's national committee so cor-rectly characterized Carey as a man who follows pollcy rather than principle. If you remember, the now national secretary, Mailly, then in Massachusetts, jumped on Hoomer for such exercise of the right of free speech. ABINGTON, MASS .- Jer. Devine. M. B. A. H., CINCINNATIL, O .- Our in-C. F. Z. BRADDOCK, PA.—When and for what cause did Kautsky and Millerand leave the revolutionary Socialist movement? That's an odd way of putting a question. As to Millerand, he left the revolution-ary movement when he accepted, in 1899, a cabinet position at the hands of a capital-ist President. As to Kautsky, he left the revolutionary movement in 1900 when he introduced a resolution, and yoted for it at the Paris International Congress, declaring that im-partiality was possible on the part of a capitalist government in the conflicts be-M. B. A. H., CINCINNATII, O.—Our in-formation, which talifies with our observa-tion is that the "Socialist" party meb in the pure and simple unions are either the fakirs who use that party in hope of smash-ing Socialism by sanashing the Socialist Labor Party: or they are the most spine-less and cock-roachy element of the Union. The licalithy and overwhelming number of the rank and file are either Socialist Labor Party men, or generally Republican and Democratic raw material. Box 127. PATERSON, N. J.-John C. Butterworth, PAWTUCKET, R. I .-- Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. T.-Charles Zolot, J.511 % Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street. 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.-J. Frank, 60 E. H St. RICHMOND, VA.-J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets. ROANOKE, ILL.-Frank McVay. ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Chas. E. Ruby, 861 Chinon avenue, South. ROCKVILLE, CONN.-Gus Raisch, 87 Value circuit. Dr. Louise Fiske Bryon has drawn a fearful indictment against child labor partiality was possible on the part of capitalist government in the conflicts tween Labor and Capital. in which she reiterates a false view. "S. L. P.," PROVIDENCE, R. I.-You will be supplied. ROCKVILLE, CONN.-Gus Raisch, S7 Union street. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, 207 Matagords street. SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.-Frank Carroll S32 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street SAN PERDO, CAL.-Alexander Muhl-berz. SAN JOSE, CAL.-Fred Hamann, 42 Uniorado street. She says, "In seventeen years of study of this question, I have found that par J. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The article on the French tobacco industry is found. Was in People on February 13, 1901. Shall republish it. ents by the hundreds misrepresent the ages of their children so that they can go to work. They are greedy for money." Physicians, in fact, most pro-A. V. D., HOLLAND, MICH .-- The Social-st vote in France at the last election was fessional persons, are noted for their Sidorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst, 2.219 North Tenth street: John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compist vote 150,000. 150,000.
A. M. NEW YORK.—Your request is easily complied with. See the "Worker" of February 22. You will find on its second page what purports to be the report of a general meeting of its party members in this city to receive the report of their national committeeman. Hilquit. It closes with the words: "After general discussion it was decided, with only three dissenting votes, to advise general committee to adopt the resolutions demanding a referendum." Does that give any idea of what happened, and the temper of the meeting? To ascertain that you must look to the "Socialist and Trades Union Review." just started. There you find a different tale. Out of more than 200 present, only 31 voted : 26 for and 5 against the wolton. It does not suit the "pessingss" of the Vokksetiung corporation, which own the "Worker." to let the membership, and least of all, the public know. The corporation must keep its chickens in the dark. superficial views. They are so immersed in their own special lines that all else, especially, sociology and economics, are ST. PAUL, MINN.-Samuel Johnson, 594 closed books to them. Were this not ekson street. SALEM, MASS .- John White, American the case the doctor might have found SALEM, MASS.—Joon White, American House, 22 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel-son, 1.642 Major avenue SCHENFETTADY, N. X.—J. S. Weinher-ger. Rex 557. SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, that this greed is not an inherent one. but one imposed by necessity. A consideration of the awful surroundings into which these children are born and brought up would convince one of this. 203 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS -F. H. Buer, 620 They are not the children of parents Penusyivania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MALS .-- A. Quarastrom so situated as to provide them with a collegiate, or even a public school ca-23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.-Emil Singe-aid, General Deliverj. SPOKANE, WASH.-John Sigg, S. L. P. reer. They are the children of parents who are surrounded by poverty and are conscious of its grim presence and aw-SPOKANE, WASH.-John Sigg. S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.-F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, FA -Cyril Sistek. SVIACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Hoom 14, Myers Block. TACOMA, WASH.-C. M. Carlson, 3609 ful exactions. By the way, why has J. N., SEATTLE, WASH.—Politics, not economics, was the distinctive mark of the Nihilat. His program was to make a clean sweep of the rulers, hence his name. Literature on the matter can be had through Labor News Co. "Underground Russia" is one of the books. the doctor nothing to say against those capitalists who accept perjured certifi-cates and combat child labor laws? General Booth, speaking in the Tre-So. J street. Section St. Louis will celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the Paris IS, at 2 o'clock sharp, at Walhalla Hall, corner Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Why we of the Socialist Labor Party celebrate the anniversary of the Corn mune of Paris in 1871 is a question which must occur to many of the new recruits in the S. L. P. It is a question that work du has yorkingmen who voté the S. L. P. It is a question that must occur to many workingmen who voté the S. L. P. It is a question that and who do not understand the tactics hecessary for a successful profetarian re-TORONTO, ONT., CANADA .- Percy mont Temple, Boston, said: "We have Kep. Bracondale, P. O. in our shelters at this time more than TROY, N. Y .--- G. F. Bussey, 03 6th ave-13.000 criminals, and if the rich do not TWO HARBORS, MINN .--- V. C. Koneczny. give us enough funds to carry on our work we will turn loose the 13,000 men UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, 23 Niagara and give them the addresses of these rich." The shrewd leader of the Salva WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Andrew tionists is here exploiting a fact that Walther, 200 Austin street. other philanthropists close their eyes to WOBURN, MASS .--- N. Peter Nellson, 14 viz., the fact that necessity knows no rospect street. Blackstone street. law and that men in want or the fear WORCESTER, MASS .-- S. S. Peterof want will become criminal. Reforma son. 39 Bellevue & roct. YONKERS, N. I.-Peter Jacobson, 3 Palizade avenue. tion is only possible where material

his wrongful pleasures, also free him from Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O .--- W. Garrity, 104 Upson

5

reet. ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 Second elizati Second street. BALTIMURE, MD.-Robert W. Stevens, BELLEVILLE, 1LL .-- Walter Goss, 701 BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Dristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lumartine street, Jamaic Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CUNN.—J. C. Custer, 810 Broad street. BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadward, N. Y.—B.

Broadway. CANTON, O.-John H. G. Juergens, 1106

High street. CINCINNATI, O.-Frank F. Young,

34 East Thirteenth street. CLAYPOOL, IND .-- Oliver P. Stoner

So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N CLEVELAND, O.-P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairheld street. Fred Brown, 225

Babella street. Fred Brown, 225
 Babella street.
 CLINTON, IOWA.-E. C. Matson, 102
 Howes street.
 COLLINSVILLE, ILL.-Phillip Veal.
 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.-L. Gun-ther, 3 South El Paso st.
 COLUMBUS, OHIO.--Otto Steinhoff, 493
 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

DENVER, COL .- Charles J. Michael, 400

Club Building. DETROIT, MICH .-- P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street. DULUTH, MINN.-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL .--- G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J -G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, 1'A .- Fred Uhiman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND .- C. Schaad, 17 E.

ennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot,

Broadway.
 Broadway.
 FALL RIVER. MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
 GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
 GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcor, 47 E. Pine street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Whicor, 47 E. Phesstreet. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.-J. F. Sloan. HAMILTON, OHIO.-Ben Hilbert, Jr., 511 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.- Isaac Shapiro. 64 Ferguson avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.-Frad Fellermann, 2 State street, top foor. HAVERIHIL, MASS.-Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch attract.

11 Arch street. HOIYOKE, MASS .- M. Ruther, 17, Glep

reet. HOMESTEAD, PA .-- James Lawry, 701

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-J. BURKBARD, 204 N. Noble street.
 JACKNONVILLE, ILL.-J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
 KANSAS CITT, KAN.-Jos. Trautwein.
 Stewart avenue.
 KERN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lavin.
 LAWRENCE, MASS.-Gilbert S. Smith,

125 Garden street.

LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA-George L LONDOW, ONL, CANADA-George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.-Louis C. Haller, 205 1:2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.-Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWEL MASS.-John Farrel, 24 Wil-

der street. LYNN, MASS .-- Jacob Overs, Highland

MALDEN. MASS .- Henry Lyndell,

MARLBOROUGH, MASS .-- C. W. Doyle,

MEDWAY, MASS .-- John Cunningham

MONTREAL, CAN.-J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wi'tel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.-Denuis Mc-

Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.-Roger W. Egan,

200 E. Main street. NEW ITAVEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt,

203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.

Village street. MEDFORD, MASS .- George Anderson, 18

27 Stanton street. MARION, IND .- Ira L. Hunter, R.

House.

Springfie

F. D. No. 6.

57 Pleasant street.

gaged in manufacturing "Gentlemen's Footwear" to obtain "the union (?) stamp?" It is not to secure a market as the circular shows, but to obtain the protection of the union (?) against the law of supply and demand in the labor

Following the above quotation appears this: "An opportunity to join "the union' will be given in a few days and we trust you will comply as rapidly as possible." This is a very thinly veiled threat, although it seems to be a request, it is a command, and if not com-plied with means discharge. There is no protection offered the em-

ployees, nor any promise of better con-ditions. Therefore it cannot be a labor union, as in this case "the employees must join."

If it were a labor union it needs must he a roluntary organization and it would protect the members against the manufacturer. That is the principle upon which a real union is founded.

Then, how should a fair minded man regard the action of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the Lynn strike?

Of course we know that the striking rs are few in number, and that they bear the name of a once powerful body, but their fight was as squarely against the oppression of the capitalist as was that of the rank and file of the miners and this very fact makes the action of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union all the more treasonable; it is a powerful argument why no workingman should mirchase a shoe with the "seal of in-famy" (the union stamp upon it.) While this view may not be endorsed by the so-called union men, it is a fact that so-called union men, it is a tart of the "the stamp" is an emblem of injustice to the worker, although it may mean "suc-sees to the manufacturer."

and fought it out after the regular mee ing had collapsed in an uproar.

Last Sunday this same benevilent doctor preached at No. 3521 State street, the supposedly headquarters of the Third Ward branch, S. P. Comrade Becker and I were notified not to appear, the

their approach. Becker, etc., were ob-

durate, and waited outside until a howl-

ing mob assembled which demanded ad-

true. "Put not your faith in princes,

"Those who would be free must them

Fraternally yours,

Rice Wasbrough, 175 East Twenty-second street. Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1903.

One of the Causes.

To the Daily and Weekly People.

or any son of man."

elves strike the blow."

The meeting was held in the depths of a second class hotel buried from the sight of workingmen visitors, or even their branch being very unwilling to have Dr. Holmes' feelings hurt; more especially own members. And this was done purposely, you can rest assured. Davis and as he has donated money to other I were the only ones present, outside of branches, and is, in common parlance, the delegates. a live one. I had to work, but Becker,

E. C. Dieckmann. his wife and children and Comrade Mas-St. Louis, Mo., February 23. sev endeavored to hear the doctor Another Case of "Coming Our Way." preach. They were unsuccessful, however; this so-called Socialist branch had To The Daily and Weekly People .pickets stationed and locked the door on

send the following from the Springfield Daily News, where it appeared under the heading of "Chicopee News, February the 23d," showing a "Socialist" alderman

mission to an advertised free meeting of at work. The man is a Kang: wage-workers. The doors were then unlocked and "Alderman J. Kelly has announced that at the next regular meeting of the Board Holmes left, not wishing to be mixed up of Aldermen he will introduce the curin a common police court fracas. Becker, few ordinance which has been talked of Massey, etc., entered the hall, but were for the past few months, and it is likely immediately ejected by the police at the instigation of a Mr. Yeomans, another to pass, as most of the members are in favor of the curfew, although a similar ordinance was killed at a meeting of the very worthy man, a druggist with quite a business, who produced the lease of the aldermen when it was introduced a few place and swore he owned the Third vears ago." Ward branch, S. P., which is perfectly

Of course, the millowners of the mill town of Chicopee are in favor of the curfew, because it is to their interest to have children under sixteen years of age, who work in their mills, at home and in

bed early. This seems to be another case of somebody coming somebody's way. F. A. Nagler.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26.

Gompers Upholds Carnegie.

To The Daily and Weekly People. We are getting to be regular politi-cians, we are. Did you notice that report of Toronto for library purposes. The

up hope, but there are others who are still dreaming of the big pension coming their way.

As a further proof of "Socialist." alias Social Democratic crookedness, I send the following clipping from a capitalist newspaper:

"Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 18 .- The action of an election board in the Third Ward of Pottsville has led to a contest. There was a tie vote between George W. Good and Eugene Ward, candidates for council, and the board counted for Good a vote which was previously thrown aside as illegally marked.

"The Socialists carried six election districts in Schuylkill County. In Kline township they fused with the Republicans, and in Rahn township with Democrats, and in each place were successful.' Standfast Craigellachie.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 22.

Why We Celebrate the Commune. To The Daily and Weekly People :-Section St. Louis will celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the Paris

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1903.

SOCIALIST WOMEN CALL ON ALL TO DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE

OFFICIAL

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New treet, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Col-

orne street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's fiterary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no Party

ents can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

1 822 5 million -

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ular meeting held on February 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer. The financial report for the two weeks ending February 21 showed receipts, led to the fact that in the pubhed minutes of the meeting held on bruary 13, printed in The Weekly copie of February 21, a typegraphical made the receipts of the two weeks ending February 7 appear as \$1388.01; it should have been \$138.01.

cations: One from Section rett, Mass., to the effect that they e to move to amend Article 5, se of the constitution, and asking lresses of sections. One from ton S. E. C., reporting that W. nick will go on the road to/can-E for party press. The Connecticut E. C. reported that the going on the E. C. reported that the going on the d of A. Marx for the same purpose as been delayed owing to sickness. ications were at hand from Los Angeles, Cal., showing how the little organization of a purely political contraction of a purely political coalist" party. Section Essex Countr. N. J., reported expulsion of H. W. in, and of Nelson Frizelle for ignoring amons of grievance committee. Min-ota S. E. C. sent financial reports for ation in party press. Under a aluts against filling columns of party of long rows of figures, of interest aly a small portion of the readers, cation was denied and secretary incted to advise S. E. C. to send such rts in circular form we Section and members at large. Section soin, Neb., reported a method of secircular form to their sec iptions for the party press chick they desire to have made tions, so as to have it taken here. A subscription fund was ated and a competent man hired to ibscriptions, he to keep the enensation for his work and on paying for the subscription a aforesaid fund. This method of the sported to, have been more effective n any other heretofore employed. Sec-p Philadelphia, Pa., sent a brief premary report about a national State of the little kangs, held at at city on February 22. The sur affered by the Kanglets through an Eberle to the regulation kanaroes having been emphatically ined by the latter, the gathering been emphatically delost irit and adjourned without hav as anything in any direction. Sec-lanton, Ohio, reported to have ated a ticket for the local election. etions Everett, Mass.; Sheboygan. and West Superior, Wis., reported

ite a large number of sections conto send reports of the general vote matter of sending a delegate to aternational Socialist Congress. In iew of this, attention is again called to a fact that this vote has been recalled to the postponement of the said con-s for one year. . Rudalph Katz, recording secretary.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. pecial meeting of the G. E. B., held y, February 22, at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 ade street, Comrade French in chair, called to arrange for the meetheld in Newark on this date Il members present, except Plomondon, exceed. On motion, Gilhaus was diectide at the Newark meeting and French as sergeant-at-arms. for charter for an alliance alters to be called the Independent on of New York City read charter granted. g then adjourned. John Kinneally,

great upheaval and revolt against "organized scabbery," in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The boot and shoe workers of Lynn are alive to the situation. D. A. 19 is holding meetings every night, addressed by Comrades Berry, Oldham, Coyle and others. Great preparations had been made for a mass meeting Saturday night, to be addressed by Comrade Joseph Malloney; also every effort is being put forth for the success of the mass meeting to be held at Lynn on March 15, to be ad-

dressed by Comrade Daniel De Leon. The L. A.'s lately organized are building up very fast. More good news is to come later.

From L. A. 378, Waterville, Me., on local conditions; L. A. 152, of New Bedford, and L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass. on the constitutionality of the amendments passed by the last national convention, asking for a decision; matter laid over until next meeting for action. From D. A. 17, on organization work From official organ committee of L. A. 345, received and filed. From L. A. 259, Elizabeth, N. J., on the agitation meeting to be held Sunday, March S, and the success of the De Leon meeting held February 22. From L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass. asking a decision on the constitutionality of an article in their constitution and

points raised by said article. Action: Secretary instructed to in form the L. A. of the action taken by the board in this matter. From L. A. 257, Hoboken, on organization; from D. A. 19, on the organization of the morocco workers of Lynn, asking for the privilege of taking up the charter of L. A. 269; request granted; also notification of the rganizing of the shoe lasters into the Alliance: from the S. L. P., Staten Island, on the holding of an agitation. meeting for the Alliance, referred to the cretary for action.

One from Section Essex County giving notice of the expulsion of H. W. Rachel and Nelson Frizelle for conduct unbecoming a Socialist, and ignoring the sum mons of the grievance.committee; received and filed; from L. A. 385, Woonsocket, on change of officers, etc. Comrade Gilhaus made a report on agitation visit to Nyack and another meeting is to be arranged at Nyack in a few weeks.

After other business of a routine na ture was passed upon meeting adjourned. John J. Kinneally,

General Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P. London, Feb. 20 .- The regular meet ing of the N. E. C. was held at head-

quarters on this date with Comrade Nuttall chairman and Comrade Bryce absent and excused

When the minutes of the previous ession had been confirmed the following ommunications were read and dealt with: From Comrade James Connolly, of Dublin, Irleand, acknowledging pay ment for the expenses incurred by him while lecturing in Canada; filed. From Section Toronto, stating the election of another organizer; also asking for information regarding the party generally From Comrade Hucker, of Sarnia, Ont. bearing on the possibility of forming a section there, also requesting the N. E. C. to procure his card from Section London and send same to him. From Sec tion Vancouver, B. C., relative to propa ganda work, etc.; as the secretary had replied to this communication it was orred filed. He was instructed to reply to Section Toronto, giving, as far as pos sible at present, the information desired ilso to inquire regarding their municipal elections for 1903; also to see the finan cial secretary of Section London and comply with Comrade Hucker's request

Phil. Courtenay, rec. secretary. WORKINGMEN, AROUSE!

A free lecture will be held under the auspices of L. A. 259, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, on Sunday, March 8, at 3 p. m., at Schmidt's Hall, corner Elizabeth avenue and First street, Elizabeth-port, N. J. Rudolph Katz, of New York, tz, of New York, will lecture on "The Unemployed; the Cause, the Effect and the Remedy." All workingmen, whether union or non-union, are cordially invited. . Come and hear the cause of the working class explained; why there are strikes, low wages and misery for the workers. Come one, come all.

TURN TO AND MAKE THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE BAZAAR A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxillary call upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to the work of making the grand bazsar and entertainment to be held on Sunday, March 22, in Grand Central Palate, the success that its object merits. All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street. In this affair it is to be hoped that all interested in the spread of Socialist propa ganda will realize the necessity of estab

lishing the Party press upon a solid basis. Towards the accomplishment of this desir able purpose the proceeds of the entertainment will be employed ; and beyond this, one may, whilst helping along the work of working-class enlightenment, enjoy a day pleasure in the congenial company of the comrades in the battle. If the comrades will exert themselves a

little there is nothing that can prevent the results being a strengthening of the Party's fighting arm, as well as contributing to the spirit of comradeship that lightens the burden of our struggles with the monster of capital: Take hold of the work! Push the sale of

tickets! "It matters not what you have done for Socialism; it is what you do today that counts." Members who have not yet secured tickets

are urged to get a supply from their assem-bly districts, or from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. Regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held at Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, last Tuesday evening for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the next Daily People festival, to be held

at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 22. A contract has been made with one of the very best agencies in the city to furnish the talent for the vaudeville programme. Owing to the nature of the vaudeville profession the committee will not be in a position to announce the full list of talent until a week or two before the affair, but a few of the leading features will, in all probability, be announced in the committee's next report. Our readers can, however, rest assured that the very best of talent from the leading theatres of the city will appear in the vaudeville programme.

The committee on restaurant reported rogress. In order to properly advertise the affair it was decided to print 1000 large posters and 10,000 :throwaways. These will be ready in a few days, and the organizers of subdivisions meeted with Section New York, S. L.

P., are urged to call at the organizer's office, Nos. 2-6 Reade street, Manhattan, and procure a sufficient quantity for distribution in their respective districts. Presents for the grand bazaar and fair are beginning to come in, and the committee desires to again call upon the comrades and sympathizers to aid in this matter by sending in whatever pres-

ents they can. Presents to be sent to L. Abelson, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street. Manhattan. The organizer further reported that the demand for tickets is quite brisk, which indicates another successful benefit for the ony bona fide daily English Socialist paper in the United States. Tickets can be had at the various asembly district headquarters in the city, and from the organizer at The Daily People building. Adjournment followed The next meeting of the committee will

e held on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p. m., at the same place. Entertainment Committee.

ALBANY COUNTY & T & L A Members of the State Trade and Labo

assembly of Rensselaer county and chenectady county, take notice. The next regular meeting of District Assembly will be held at Socialist Labor

Since the last announcement there have been several new enrollments, most of them on the part of organized bodies These are: The Minneapolis, Minn. Daily People League, composed of a number of members and separate and distinct from the enrollment of the Minne apolis Section reported some time ago: the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Section Patton. Pa.; the Leaguof Members at Large in California; the

Winona, Minn., Daily People League; the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts New York; John Donahue, New York; Section Allegheny County, Pa., and, besides this, Comrade Charles Sperle, of Bound Brook, N. J., donated to the league a loan certificate in the amount of \$150, held by him from the former Board

of Trustees. The receipts since the last announce ment have been:

Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York, \$5.60; Twenty-third Assembly District, New York, \$2.10 : John Plamondon New York, \$5; John D. Stegeman, Brook lyn, N. Y., \$10; Scandanavian Section New York, branch 2, \$5; Section New Haven, Conn., \$3; Minneapolis, Minn. Daily People League, \$5; Henry Mahland, New York. \$5 Section Philadelphia Pa., \$2; Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.40; Thirtieth Assembly District, New York, \$4.75; H. A. Schopes, Union Hill, N. J., \$3; Section Patton, Pa., \$4; Section Salt Lake City, Utah, \$4; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, \$2.60; Section Toronto,

Canada, \$8: Section San Antonio, Texas, \$3: E. Hendrich, New York, 50 cents Wm. McVeigh, New York, \$5; Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, New York, \$2; Fourteenth Assembly District Clubrooms, New York, \$5: "Stamford," Com., \$6: California members at large. \$12; De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y., \$4;

Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, \$5; Winona. Minn., Daily People League. \$4.80: Section Hartford, Conn., \$10: Seventh and Ninth Assembly District, New York, \$2; A. Francis, New York, \$2; Bohemian branch, New York, \$3.50; Section St. Louis, New York, \$5; Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4; James M. Harkow, Brooklyn. N. Y., \$2; Section Indianapolis, Ind., \$3; Section Rockville, Conn., \$4; Henry Blyn, New York, \$7; Section Schencetady, N. Y., \$5; Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League, \$10; Brooklyn Socialist Labor Club. \$4; L. 'A. 274, S. T. & L. A., \$5; N. N., New York, \$15; John Donohue, New York, \$5: Chas. Sperle, Bound Brook, N. J., \$150: Section Allegheny, Pa., \$11; total. \$368.25; previously acknowledged, \$2,529.43; grand total, \$2.897.68.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer, Daily People Auxiliary League.

FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O. Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor, over American-German Bank, overy Sunday afternoon at p, m. Discussion to follow. March 8-"The Local Campaign," Paul

Dinger. March 22-"Palliatives and the Pros ects Thereof." John Kircher. March 29-"The Approaching Election,

John D. Goerke. BOSTON SUNDAY LECTURES. Sunday evening lectures, to be held v Section Boston at headquarters, No.

1165 Tremont street: March 8 .- How Machinery Affects the Working Class, Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem, Mass.

March 15 .- The Necessity of Political Action Along Class Lines by the Work ers, John E. Eustice, of Peabody, Mass. March 92 -Socialism and the Socialist Movement, James A. Bresnahan, of Bos ton, Mass.

March 29 .- The Socialist Republic, Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn, Mass.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION. Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will elebrate the anniversary of the Paris muna at Walhalla Hall Tenth stree

hands of the most trusted tools of th MICHIGAN CONVENTION MEETS IN DETROIT AND NOM-INATES TICKET.

Adopts Resolution to Further Socialist Literature-Organizer's Report Read.

Address on Kangarooism and Other Subjects.

The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held its State convention in Detroit at Mannebach's Hall, on Saturday evening, February 14.

The secretary for the State, M. Meyer, called the convention to order at 8.15 p. m., and after having informed those present, he asked for nominations for temporary chairman. Herman Richter of Detroit, acted as temporary chairman. P. Friesema, Jr., of Detroit, acted as temporary secretary. George Hasseler, G. Tuckleski and A/ Fabinski were then elected as a credentials committee.

After having reported favorably upon these mentioned by the committee, all were seated and the temporary officers were elected permanently for the convention. While the committee on credentials was busy, Comrade Bohn of Ann Arbor, addressed the convention, and he ended his speech by urging all to become cranks upon the subject of Socialism, to talk it all over, and never to miss a chance to urge it on, because "never had men a better and more just reason and cause to spend their lives for."

The committee on platform and reso lations was then elected, and it consisted of Ph. Engle, George Hasseler and Meiko Meyer, all of Detroit. When they withdrew, George Fauser and Herman Richter addressed the convention until this committee was ready to report.

The committee recommended the adoption of the national platform as adopted at the national convention held at New York in 1900. The following resolution was then recommended, and both the platform and the resolution were adopted as read:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, There is at present an attempt made by the capitalist politicians to confuse the working class on the principles; of Socialism.

"Whereas, The main danger consists in their attempts to become the leaders of Socialist sentiment, depriving the wageworking class of the chance to become, themselves the rulers of the means necessary for mutual contact with one another's ideas as to their interests as workingmen; and

"Whereas, A proletarian movement, to be sound and reliable, must place into the hands of the proletariat itself the press and all means necessary for solid organization; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call upon all wage workers, and those in symp...thy with the cause of wage-working class, to slo whatever may be in their power to support only such Socialist literature institutions as are controlled and owned directly by the only political organization of the class-conscious wage-workers-by the Socialist Labor Party. We mean by "Socialist literature institutions," the party press, the party literature agencies, etc., etc.; and be it further

"Resolved. That we do our utmost to point out plainly the difference that exists between privately owned and controlled institutions, and those controlled by the Socialist Labor Party."

As candidates for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party for the election to be held in this State this spring, on April 6, were then elected:

For Justice of Supreme Court-Peter Friesema, jr., of Detroit.

For Regents of the University-Henry Ulbricht, of Saginaw; Vernon F. King, of Holland.

The State Committee was then empowered to fill vacancies, and it was, fur-

capitalist class, and, finally, into the old parties. A. M. Simons, finding Judson Grenell-who for fifteeen years, became ccontinually more estranged from the course of the local Socialist Labor Party -toleratable as a co-worker and super ior on a "labor paper," proves that sooner or later the real test is applied to all and that, headed and led by the original reactionists, the original reactionary ideas and tendencies are to be combatted once more by the Socialist Lebor Party. The Socialisat Labor Party wil nov once more combat the original re-action ary ideas of pure and simple reaction; The Socialist Labor Party will nov henceforth the re-action will be a farce. The convention thereupon adjourned sine die.

Hours and Adjourns Without

less collection of delegates met here last Saturday, according to program, to "organize a new Socialist party," as announced last week in The People. It was a "national convention," with the nation left out. An effort was made to have it appear that many States were represented, but the effort was abandoned, as one of the "delegates" stated: We shall only furnish fare for The Daily People if it appears that the dele gates come from only three States, and that these delegates are not delegates. We expected many more States but they have left us in the lurch." Accordingly. "State lines were wiped out." All th same, assorted by States, the delegates or visitors, were twenty in all, as fol-

and young Herman Raasch, of Boston. New York-Peter Dam, Wegeman (a Government office holder), and Lucien Sanial, of New York City.

lows:

(of "Now Pennsylvania-Schacter Frank, up and at them!" celebrity). Goff, Sr. (of "only logical editor" celebrity); Gaff, Jr., Cowen and Gilchrist, all of Pittsburg; Frey, of Bethlehem; Buscel, of Scranton; Diehl, of Easton; Mori. of Blythsdale; Rupp, of Allegheny City; Max Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen Schulberg and Sam Clark, all of Philadelphia, and of all sorts of "celebrities." meeting to order. The answer of the State Committee of the so-called Socialist party, made things look still chillier. It refused to have anything to do with the "new party." Other information doled out by the "State Secretary" gave still less comfort. Speeches were made to stir up enthusiasm, but the chill could not be thawed. Resolutions were adopted to publish a paper, immediately, if not sooner; to issue a manifesto: to set up a "temporary national commit tee;" and finally to set up a ticket. The "convention" then went out into the cold air without giving the new party a

every Sunday at 2.30 p. m., instead of 3 p. m., as formerly. Comrades and sympathizers take notice. Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECU-TIVE.

The regular meeting of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, will be held at No. 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on Sunday, March 8, 1903. Delegates must be present, as we are to meet the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee. John W. Ryan, Secretary.

Ladies' Tailors, Attention! Don't fail to attend the special meeting of L. A. 390, which will be held on

Saturday, March 7, at 231-233 East Thirty-third street, at 8.30 p. m., sharp.

name.

WHERE ARE WE (Continued from page 1.)

6

him in the growth of the Socialist movement. It is no secret that there are millions of men in this country who would gladly welcome the Socialist Republic. They do not yet realize, though, that this edifice must be one of their own rearing, that no power outside themselves will ever build the structure. The revolutionary current can be felt everywhere, but the S. L. P. has, as yet, because of its poverty, been unable to gather this current into an effective force. This is the opportunity of the ruling class, and one of which they are not slow to take advantage. The workingmen want Socialism, we will give them a Socialist party, say these astute capitalists and lo! the Social Democratic party, or. as it is called in this State, the Socialist party.

To the uninitiated it appears as the genuine article. Its platform and literture are almost exact counterfeits of the S. L. P. That is not to be wondered at. A decoy hippopotamus is not used as a decoy for ducks! It takes time for the S. L. P. to reach the worker, but the capitalist press is at the service of the decoy duck party. In order to hasten the day of "Socialism," the Republican and Democratic parties endorse the candidates of the decoy duck party and, making their election sure, can the more quickly point to another "failure of practical Socialism!" At the same time the capitalist poli-

ticians try to discourage the S. L. P. by counting out its vote, or counting it where it will do the most good-to the credit of their decoy duck party, as an ndication to the workman of the route he should go.

In case there should be any in the audience who doubted that the Socialist party of New Jersey is a creature of the capitalist class, the speaker held up for inspection the official ballots of West Hoboken, N. J., election of 1891. On the Socialist Democratic ballot appears the name of Morris Eichman as a candidate for justice of the peace. His name also appears as candidate on the official Republican and Democratic ballots. To this day Eichman's acceptance of that endorsement has never been repudiated by the so-called Socialist party. When the facts were first made known by The Daily People some of Eichman's fellow members decided to go on record as in opposition. But Eichman took the wind out of their sails by declining to be a scapegoat. This he did in a communieation to the Hoboken Observer, a capitalist paper, by the way, which is an official organ of the Socialist party. De Leon then exhibited new documentary evidence from Massachusetts showing that the so-called Socialist party not only had not but did not repudiate the policy of accepting nominations and endorsements at the hands of Democrats and Republicans.

The speaker said that while the Volks zeitung and Worker had become chary of velling "Daily People lie," since committees of their dupes had called to inspect the documents at The Daily People office, they now replied to such charges that the acceptors of endorsements were expelled from the party. DeLeon said that there was a standing reward of ten. dollars to the first man that could bring proof that any Social Democrat or Socialist party man had been expelled for having accepted old party nomination

or endorsement. The speaker then showed how the decoy duck party is used as a means to restore the waning influence of the labor fakirs and to thwart as much as possible the growth of new trade unionism, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker declared that parties, like men, should be judged not by what they said but by what they did. To talk class struggle and yet nullify it by accepting list political endorsements mark the party as fraud. To preach the over-

throw of capitalism and yet applaud as a

noble leader of labor a John Mitchell,

who sits at the right hand of Mark

Hanna in the Civic Federation. an insti-

themselves have declared no good can

come to labor, marks their party as a

In closing, De Leon confined his re-

marks to the mission of the S. L. P. We

are making architects who shall rear the

Socialist Republic. No matter what the

capitalist may do a final rip up must

come. As we drill men in class con-

compounder of evil.

THE "NEW SOCIALIST PARTY."

It Convenes, Freezes Through Several Christening. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24 .- A cheer

Massachusetts-Miss Harriet Lothrop

"State Secretary" Eberle called the

SPECIAL CLEVELAND! Section Cleveland will open meetings

General Secretary,

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the G. E. B., held hursday evening, February 26, at Nos. 4 and 6 New Reads street, August Gilin the chair; members present scally, Gilhaus, Kopp, Bartel f French; absent, Plomondon, excuse read and adopted.

financial reports rendered by gen retary and the treasurer were re

The G. E. B., as a committee of the No. 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, make a report on the meeting held No. 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, maky, February 22. Report received. Action: Resolved, That the secretary and hereby is instructed to make arany sents for several metings to be old in Newark for the upbuilding of the linence, and that D. A. 4 be requested a sentst and co-operate. Resolved, That all charters given to

as of the S. L. P. as Local Alliances and are hereby revoked, it being un-erstood by the laws and usages of the T. & L. A. that the S. L. P. is entitled ould be represented in every dis-

stions: From D. A. 19, n Mass., on the good work being done year for the Alliance, holding meet-seary zight. The report showed a COMMENE CELEBRATION

The general public is herewith in-vited to attend the Commune celebration festival, to be held at Buckey Hall, No. 1/2 East State street, Columbus, O., on Tuesday evening, March 17, given under the auspices of Section Columbus, S. L. P. The committee of arrangements have secured a splendid hall and arranged for an entertainment such as will be appreciated by all that are interested

in social progress. Comrade John D. Goerke, of Cleveland, will deliver an address; subject, Socialism, Its Historic Features in General, and the Event of the Paris commune in Particular."

Appropriate proletarian songs will be feature of the evening's entertainment Good music for dancing will be provided. Refreshments served.

Tickets of admission, 15c.; at the door, 25c. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Tickets for sale by J. E. Lloyd, at No. 33 West Town street, and by party mem-bers. Organizer.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION ! Comrade Chas. J. Mercer will deliver a lecture on "Class Antagonism Under Capitalism," on Sunday, March 8, at 3 p. m., in S. L. P. Hall, No. 892 Main

and Fourth avenue, Watervliet, N. Y., Sunday, March 22, 8 p. m. Order of District Assembly 22. ⁴ L. A. Boland, organizer.

A special meeting of Local 351 is called

donarters. Thirteenth stree

at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, Watervliet, N. Y., for Tuesday evening March 10. The' officers are peremptorily ordered to bring the books of said local to the meeting.

Order of District Assembly 22. L. A. Boland, organizer.

OHIO DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

To The Daily People pledge, as per Washington State Executive Committee

olan: I. Kronman, San Francisco, Cal. . . \$10.00 A. Friend, Columbus, O..... 2.00 Wm. Keim, Cleveland, O 75 M. Maurer, Cleveland, O 75

L. Haug, Cleveland, O..... 25 Herman Dersch, Cleveland, O.... 25

ommittee.

James Matthews. Cleveland, O., March I.

MILWAUKEE COMMUNE FESTIVAL. A Commune festival will be held March 15 at 3 p. m., at Bohemian Turner Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets, Mil-

waukee, Wis. A big performance will be given, including five living pictures, recitations in English, and German songs by the Socialist Liedertafel. Fifty 3 p. m., in S. L. P. Hall, No. 892 Main street. Handbills to adverpise the lecture can be obtained at headquarters. Handbills to adverpise the lecture can be obtained at headquarters.

and Franklin avenue. Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock sharp.

Programme-Arion Zither Club; Commune address, "The Lessons of the Commune." by Wm. Bilsbarrow; recitations by Harry Bagnall; address in German, "The Class Struggle," by C. F. Meier; latest songs, by Edward LeRoy; address, "A Warning Cry," by Wm. Cox; violin solo ,by Fred Rhode; address, "The Late United Mine Workers Convention

a Farce," by Phil Veal. Admission free.

EXCELSIOR DEFENSE FUND. Ben L. La Pidus, New York 1.00 Sixteenth A. D., New York 2.00 A. A. Lassich, So. Dakota..... 50 P. Zekovic, So. Dakota..... 50 P. Budjin, So. Dakota 50 Rooney, So. Dakota..... Beeich, So. Dakota 25 N. Livak, So. Dakota..... 25 23 B. Mrzdich, So. Dakota L., Bogetich, So. Dakota..... 23 G. Petronich, So. Dakota 25 M. Bukvich, So. Dakota 9.5 03 S. Munimery, Brooklyn A. Hanson, Brooklyn,..... A. Anderson, Brooklyn..... 25 B. Marciani, Brooklyn 25 E. Lund, Brooklyn...... J. Plomondon, New York..... 10 50 F. Frankel, New York

John Lindzren, Brooklyn L. Abelson, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan

SECTION DENVER'S MASQUE BALL Section Denver, S. L. P., will give a masque ball at East Turner Hall, Satur-Organizer. | committee. C. H. Munkley. | day evening, March 14, 1903.

thermore, instructed to carry on such agitation and isssue such literature as it deemed advisable. It was furthermore instructed to investigate whether the rules by which the N. E. C. is elected, also its term of office, applies also to State committees, and, if not, to receive

propositions for the seat of state committeee, with the intetion of electing a new state committee and secretary for the state.

The State Committee was thereupon instructed to look to the filing of the ticket with the proper authorities. of the ticket with the proper authorities. The secretary reported that Comrade Philip Engle had been over the state as organizer, and had spoken in Grand Rapids, Holland, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Saginaw, Bay City, Durand, Owosso, Corunna, Flint, etc. Quite a number of books were sold by him on his trip, and considerable literature, i. e., leaflets, was

distributed. Finally, Philip Engle addressed the con vention on the vagrancy law, the "Socialist Alderman" Kulp. of Battle Creek. had been favoring in opposition to the wage-working class, because as Kulp said, it is charitable to enable those out of work to be locked up. Meiko Meyer followed him with an

explanation of the development of the Kangarooism, which, if centered in Chi-50 cago, by placing their "National Quorum" at Chicago, as demanded by The Worker, would center that movement in A. M. Simon's hands, who, in turn, as an editor of Boyce's Weekly, having our own Judson Grenell for editor-in-chief, would be be centered in, or controlled by, Grenell's ideas. Hence in this way would the later day reaction be flowing back into the channels where it belonged, into the

Order of business:

Initiation of new members; special electon of officers; reading of by-laws, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Organizer.

tution from which the Social Democrats Fund For the Socialistsche Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Thirtieth Assembly District, New York, \$2; Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York, \$1; Section Minner apolis, Minn., \$10; Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, \$2.89; Section Milwankee, Wis., \$5; collected at meeting of Section Milwaukee, \$4.35; Section Baltimore, Md., \$5; Section Allentown, Pa., \$5: Emil Constant, St. Paul, Minn., \$5; total, \$40.24; previously acknowledged,

\$13.61; grand total, \$53.85. Henry Kuhn,

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sciousness to-day, they will, when the time comes, go forth as the captains of tens. of hundreds and of thousands. They will be the men who will know what to do. They may count our vote out today, but we know that while they may monkey with the thermometer they cannot change the temperature. One thing stands out plainly and that is the tactics we must pursue-uncompromising

hostility to every enemy of the working class, and that the S. L. P. shall dominate the genuine efforts of the working class-be they political or economic. Press Committee.

Section Union County, N. J.

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