

Machine Company, and the chartering of the Window Glass Machine Company, is practically coincidental with the an-nouncement of the American Window Glass Company, colloquially called the Window Glass Trust, that on March 14 all of its factories shall be closed for terest.

he purpose of equipping them with lowing machines. In order that the trade shall not be unduly alarmed, the company called at-tention to the fact that it has more than a million boxes of glass in stock, which it deems ample to supply trade wants until the blowing machines shall be in-

The object in equipping the factories with these machines is to reduce the ex-mess of the product, the wages of glass-lowers being very high. Also, fewer nen will be required to run the factories, and it would seem that hundreds of men in a fair way to find themselves out

are in a fair way to and themselves out of employment after March 14. The American Window Glass Machine Company is capitalized at \$20,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is preferred stock. The iscorporators are Mountfort Mills, Grant Notman and Archibaid G. Thacher. The indow Glass Machine Company is cap-lined at \$40,000, the incorporators be-George E. Hargrove, William A. Edle William H. Wilson, Jr. Adrian H. kin, of No. 54 Wall street, who has arkin, of No. 54 Wall street, who has an engaged in the organization of the impanies, said yesterday that as at-riney in the matter he preferred to also no statements concerning the com-nics save that the organization would a completed in about two weeks. These two companies, however, are to also the machine for the equipment of a factories of the Glass Trust, and the craries will be closed for from six meks to three months in consequence. The class-blowing machine is at pres-

reals to three months in consequence. The glass-blowing machine is at pres-st being guarded with the most pro-round accreey and every piece of mechan-um has been protected by patent. It is preced that by their aid the cost of roduction will be reduced from 40 to 50 er cent. below that of the hand process, and for this reason jobbers are inclined o the view that there will be a ruinous it in prices if work is soon resumed the machines. Prices will be thened, however, by the temporary ning of the factories.

or the glassworkers, they see that ill soon be necessary to make ma-il changes in the wage scale in case glass-blowing machines are to be ated by union men. One of the ma-es will do the work of three men, it nes will do the work of three men, to claimed, and permit of the production varieties of glass physically impos-ls under the old conditions. Reports from Pittsburg have it that

cruelties of the Russian prison system," said Arthur Newlands of Boston, to-day "and being interested in the study of criminology, I am sure a fact or two about the system prevailing in some portions of the United States will be of in-

"The inhuman and semi-barbaric treatment accorded criminals in some of the Southern States is a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to that fair section of our country. The brief press dispatch which I now read you does not come from St. Petersburg, but from Raleigh, N. C., and it is as follows:

"'One hundred and eighty convicts were marched to Marion yesterday, 28<sup>-</sup> miles, over heavy roads. One died on the way, another died on the train after arriving at Marion, where, for some reaon, the train was kept waiting for fifteen hours.'

"This reads as though it were taken from one of George Kennan's books, de-scriptive of the marches of the exiled convicts over the steppes of Russia to-ward the snows of Siberia, does it not, rather than from a portion of the United States not over twenty-four hours from the capital? The dispatch stated further that the reason for the march was the suspension of work by the convicts on a railroad because of 'severe weather,' and that there had been 'con-siderable' sickness and some deaths' previously among the convicts.

"Under the abominable farming-out contract system of convicts prevailing in some of the Southern States convicts are let out to contractors very much like horses are hired to teamsters in the large cities, and, like hired horses, since they belong to some other man, they are poorly fed and miserably quartered. That only two of the poor wretches died on that awful march is a matter of wonder; that any died at all, driven like cattle though they were, testifies in a manner stronger than words of the horrors of the situation.

"It is not necessary for anyone to go outside of the United States to seek for inhumanities practiced upon convicts; the convict pens and camps of the South afford more than enough material, and will continue to do so until the system is done away with. One occasionally reads of efforts on the part of humane men in the South to force their legislatures to wipe, this stain from their State's good name, but that little practical good has ome is shown from the dispatch, which happens not to be a matter of mere opinion and prejudice this time, which I have quoted.

"In most of the Southern States the total revenue received from the system

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THIS FESTIVAL, AND THEREBY ASSIST IN THE GRAND WORK THE FESTIVAL IS INTENDED TO PROMOTE ... SPECIAL EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MAKE THIS FESTI-AL MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ANY OF ITS PREDECESSORS. AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ADVER. TISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE, THE ATTRACTIONS ARE MANY, WHILE PRICES ARE MERELY NOMINAL ... YOUR CO-OPERATION IS AGAIN INVITED TO MAKE THIS FESTIVAL AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.



Likely to Follow Suit.

The below document has created consternation in the ranks of the King's County "Socialists," alias "Social Democrats," owing to its forcible and truthful analysis and presentation of facts. They wanted it answered instanter. Through their county committee they appointed "Comrade" Ben Hanford to draft an answer in post haste. But "Comrade" Ben Hanford declined. Despite his "experience" at plagiarizing S. L. P. writers whom he derides, despite an "able" and "virile" pen, accustomed to and aided by such "experience" "Comrade" Ben Hanford evidently didn't feel equal to the job. Perhaps he had an inkling of the fact that the S. L. P. answer to his answer would bristle with facts from his own scabby 1ccord, so he deemed it best to "lay low."

Under these circumstances, the drafting of the answer was assigned to "Com-rade" Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," whose "experience," "ability" and "virility" are on a par with those of "Comrade" Ben Hanford, though exercised in different ways for the despicable same purpose. He, too, is ex-pected to flunk, as he did in the article entitled "The Difference," published in The People. This article was made up of parallel columns. The first contained an article from the the Worker, alleged to state the difference existing between the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party and the Socialist Labor Party for the benefit of new members. The second column gave the Socialist Labor Party's answer, consisting of the long record of fusion with capitalist parties and betrayal of working class interests by the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party. Though Lee promised the readers of the Worker to return to the subject from time to time, he has never done so, though two months have since

elapsed; nor has he published The People article in full, as The People did his. That he will turn coward again and shirk the job of answering the below is therefore like

which these men seek to attain these aspirations, or else it will not be. It follows, when we see as we do in this and other States of the Union, two parties in existence, both of them laying claim to the name "Socialist," that there must be quite a difference between them,-a difference that fully justifies the separate existence of the two. There is such a difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic

party-a sharp and well defined difference, as well as to aims and as to the means to be employed- to attain these aims. But the very fact that two such par-

ties do exist give rise to not a little confusion. There can be no doubt that. among the members and voters of the Social Democratic party, there are such who obviously and logically belong in that camp, and whose aims, purposes and interests are fully represented by that party; neither can there be a doubt that there are many men with that party, members as well as voters, who do not belong in that camp and who are there only because they have had no op-portunity to fully understand what inherent tendencies shape the course of

the movement they have allied them selves with. To these we shall here address ourselves. When in 1899 some members of the

Socialist Labor Party, allied with a nonparty element, made a futile attempt to capture the organization of the Socialist Labor Party by midnight assault, and when, later on, out of the union of these and the utopian Debs element of the West, grew what is now known as the Social Democratic party in the State of New York, and as the Socialist party in other States of the Union, the chief cause 'of division was to be found in the difference of opinion as to what should be the attitude of the Socialist movement of America towards the pure and simple, or old-style trade unions in the light of the conditions prevailing in this country-industrial and political.

One side-the side of the S. L. P. held that the pure and simple union was practically, and to all intents and purposes, a capitalist institution. Under the political conditions prevailing here,

the material interests and, therefore, the | and that the Socialist movement must give it recognition and support. That aspirations of a large number of men to gain its good will meant to be perand thereby become the medium through mitted to propagate Socialism amongst its members (to bore from within), and that an "entente cordiale" was the proper status to be maintained between the pure and simple union and the Socialist movement, which "entente cordiale" could, incidentally, be also coined into dollars and cents to help swell the campaign fund of the Socialist political n.ovement.

That such an attitude carried with it the subordination of the political movement to the industrial movement under the guise of co-ordination, ought to be clear to all who understood American conditions and who, in the light of such understanding, have closely watched the course of the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party.

Well, each party. the S. L. P. and S. D. P., went its separate way. The S. L. P. remained true to its original position, not as yet, a popular position, it is true, but one dictated by sound reasoning and instructive experience. The S. L. P. held that Socialists may not preach class struggle, and yet fail to practically apply that principle in the tactical meas-ures resorted to; that they may not profess acquiescense with the dictum that material interests govern the action of men, and yet shape their course on the political field as though a Labor fakir could be converted to Socialism. And as a result of this intrepidly revolutionary and uncompromising attitude, the S. L. P. stands to day in a position absolutely impregnable. The capitalists may set their Labor fakirs to work to form Union Labor Parties, or in any other way seek to so direct the forces of the pure and simple organization on the political chess board with a view to check the "growth of Socialism" and the S. L. P. will remain unaffected, its ranks more solid than ever for the very stimulus given them by

such manouvers; the capitalists may set their political Fakirs to work offering one step at a time sops along the lines of "Municipal Socialism," and the S. L. P. will go its way smiling and undisturbed. Not so the Social Democratic, alias

"Socialist" party. As the capitalist piper movement upon a policy based upon the plays, so will they have to dance. The utter ignoration of all the facts and conformation, by the Labor fakirs, of a ditions that govern the working class bogus political movement among the pure and simple trade unions, in any part of of America and its struggle for emanci-the country, will hopelessly rend them pation? Surely, to every thoughtful not to be found again in any other coun-The National Convention of asunder. the "Socialist" party, held at Indianapolis in 1901, having adopted a resolution congratulating these pure and simple unions and speaking of them as those "who so nobly wage the class struggle." and the entire party shaping its course accordingly, contrary to all the facts and flying in the face of all experience. they have placed themselves at the mercy of these "noble wagers of the class struggle" and when, in two California cities,-San Francisco and Los Angeles-, these same "wagers" started a Union Lubor party as a suiz-thow to the Democratic party, the "Socialist" party promptly fused with them and is now being torn to pieces by internal dissersions. Its Eastern press is now criticizing with much unaction the "mistake of the California comrades," although every editor and every one of its leaders knows in his heart that, if the same thing happens here, as it surely will, his party, by virtue of its posture and its composition, must either fuse and then split, or refuse to fuse and split anyhow. Such is the reward of inconsistency, and the results of a policy that aims not at sound building, even though it be slow, but at rapid growth at the expense of soundness of structure.

tion here for several weeks, has at last adopted a constitution and decided to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. This sounds straight and simple enough. But when it is remembered that this council is made up of unions, many of which positively refuse to affiliate with that same A. F. of L., and when it transpires that the constitution just adopted has a clause decreeing that the unions forming the Central Council are not obliged to connect themselves with the above-mention ed federation, the matter assumes a dif ferent aspect.

The spectacle of a group of men voting to demand a charter from a body with which they have just refused to affiliate is, to say the least, surprising. But it is only another instance of the muddled state of the proletarian mind under the sway of the pure and simple fakir. However, the fact that the convention did vote to apply in favor of the old policy of Gompers and his henchmen, with its ery of "No politics in the union" and all that that implies.

The illustrious "Socialist" party of this city, has also been passing through a series of convulsions. The "Parson" faction, which also contained the most "intellectual" (? !) of the Kangaroos had dominated that party for sometime. It stood for fusion with the U. L. P., however, and, since the downfall of Green baum, has been completely overthrown. Its leaders have resigned from the party, and, with their following, have formed "lyceum," of which Stitt Wilson is the leading speaker. The Beresford or antifusion faction now reigns supreme. These events in the trades union and

"Socialist" circles coming directly after the formation of the State Union Labor party, are significant. It is pretty evident-now that the new State party, freed from any attempt at Socialistic, or even trades union influence, will pursue its middle class way unchecked, leaving the unions in their aucient rut and the would-be Socialist party nowhere.

fight will fill the land. And that fight cannot choose but be carried into the ranks of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. They simply cannot escape it; they must take sides, and we shall be treated to the edifying spectacle of seeing the Debs "Socialist" West and the Kangaroo "Socialist" of the

East in each other's hair. Can anything prove more fully the folly

of the of resting the future of the Socialist

be held on Sunday, March 22d, at 3 p. m., in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The object of this affair is as has been stated in previous issues, to render finan-

cial support to The Daily People and assist in placing the Party Press on a sound financial basis. With the valuable and costly plant now in the Party's possession freed from all encumbrances, the work of agitation and education, necessary for the success of the movement that must finally lead the working class to its emancipation, could be carried on with greater vigor than ever.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but, unfortunately, or may be it is fortunately, wishing cuts no figure in the twentieth century, there are no fairy godmothers to grant the wishes. It is work, action, energy, something tangible in the line of actual effort that counts when anything is to be accomplished. Knowing this, the active members, class conscious men and women of Section New York, who have this affair in hand, have done and are doing their best to make it a success as far as making proper preparations and providing an attractive programme goes. It is now up to the rest of the Party members, sympathizers; in fact, all readers of The Daily People, to see that their

efforts are not in vain. Many hundreds of tickets have been sold, but there is still a considerable number to be disposed of. Everyone interested should utilize this short period of one week to push the sale of those tickets. The Organizer, L. Abelson, at 2-6 New Reade street, will supply you with all you require. Of course, it is looked upon as a foregone conclusion that the affair will be a success, but that is not all that should be required, it should be everybody's business to see that it is so much much of a success that all its predecessors will appear like the proverbial "thirty cents" in comparison. The very best available talent has been secured for the event. A notable feature of the concert will be the clever violin playing of Norma Sauter. Miss Sauter is a daughter of Joseph Sauter. Her

rendition of classical compositions have won for her favorable comment of the critics who have classed her amongst the rising violinists of the day.

Other attractions are moving pictures, omic and otherwise; Mosher, Houghton & Mosher, novelty and comedy cyclists; Two Little Pucks, clever juvenile artists; Deltorelle and Gliscando, musical clowns; Madge Fox, the flip-flap lady; Bailey and Madison, great grotesque artists; Grant and Grant, America's leading fashion plates, and file, Latina, nov elty cont experts in their line and fully to be depended upon for a good exhibition. The ball will begin at 8 p. m. With the music for this Terpsichorean treat, furnished by the Apollo Orchestra, O. Fritszche, conductor, it goes without saying that the devotees of the light fantastic will thoroughly enjoy it. And it must not be forgotten that there will be a Bazaar and Fair for the success of which the Ladies Auxiliary is striving hard. Many presents, useful and ornamental, have been received, some of the donors evidently desiring to promote Teddy Roosevelt's side of the "race suicide question, having sent in some articles suitable for children, which also add variety to the collection of articles to be displayed. Those who have not already sent in their presents to the Fair should at once do so. Above all do not forget the date, Sunday, March 22d; time, 3 p. m.; place, Grand Central Palace. Tickets, twenty-five cents. Hat check, ten cents. Everybody prepare to be there.

ato the equipment of its plants when the bines by the inability to bring together its warring sections of the window-glass has been threatprice war has been threat-A the announcement of the com-construed to mean a throwing the gauntlet. Recently, at the of the glass interests at Coon Strength St. 7 and instion offered to renands that 15 per cent. of ide factories be drawn into an reement to keep up prices to 40 per set the outside element was so less that hope of accomplishing this given up. For the past few days stock of the combine has been the are of Pittsburg exchange. It fall points in two days, and was heavily aded by many large holders.

The officers of the Western Federation zation which is said diners, an organization which is said us struggle, are giving avidence such a "conversion" practically to. They have asked for an institute of the second of the second guard from the perpetration of the second second of the second nverted to the class struggle its d know that the law is in would know that the law is in-d in favor of the capitalist class; t, consequently, their injunction may will not anjoin. As it is, a furnishing the capitalist press apportunity to stigmatize them who are using the methods they es. In other words, they are up by their acts, the illegal meth e capitalist clays in its struggle working class.

the grant is the intest. It is it how, with all the busting they Anistration of the latter build

exceeds the expenditures of the cost of maintenance of such, except in one or two instances, and, in the case of North Carolina, though its convicts are marched until they drop dead by the readside, the cost of the maintenance of the system in that State is out of all proportion to the size of the State, and the number of convicts therein, exceeding the State of Ohio and almost equalling the State of Missouri.

"Strenuous efforts have been made in Alabama and Georgia to wipe out the prison pen and camp system. In the former State the convicts are employed upon the State farm and let out on con tract to work in mines and lumbe camps. Under this system Alabama last year cleared about \$90,000 on 2366 con-victs. Georgia, with about 2245 convicts. came out a few thousand ahead last year mder a system similar to that prevailing in Alabama

"In Mississippi the State utilizes the service of its convicts and lets them out also on the share system in farming, working in cotton industries and in saw and grist mills and clears about \$10,000 a year. In Louisians the lease system has been abolished, the convicts working for contractors in the manufacturing of various articles and engaged in farming and building. The State's revenue from this source is about \$40,000 a year. In ee the State clears about \$12,000 a year from its prison contracts. Arkan-sas also farms out its convicts on shares and has the contract system, and clears

"It will be seen from these facts that the p the prison system, as unfortunate as it s, in the South yields in all cases cited a substantial revenue to the respective States, except in the case of North Caro-lina, where the receipts fall slightly be-low the expanditures."

This is the Document. Section New York, Socialist Labor Party

Headquarters City Executive Committee 2. 4 and 6 New Reade Street. .New York.

To the Enrolled Voters of the Social Democratic Party:

As is shown by the City Record, there are among the voters enrolled with the several parties 5669 who have enrolled with the Social Democratic party, and 6520 who have enrolled with the Socialist Labor Pearty. It must be assumed that many of these men sincerely regret that there should be two parties in the field, contending for the votes of Socialists, both professing to stand for So-

cialist principles, and both claiming to represent working class interests, each the exclusion of the other. In the minds of some, given to look at the question superficially, the idea may have taken root that this separation is really unnecessary, that it is the work of some leader, or leaders, and that, in the absence of these, the rank and file of both parties would rapidly come together, agree upon a common program, and forth be one party, undivided and indivisible.

If there are such, they should bear in mind that in our political life an exact duplication of political parties is simply impossible; that, if two parties exist side by side, apparently striving for the same aim, the very fact that there are two will show conclusively that they are not the same, and that they do not stand for the same thing. Political parties do not fall from the skies, neither are they ever the creation of one man's or several men's whim and

try on the face of the globe, these organizations were found to be officered by, and under the sway of agents of the capitalist class-the professional Labor eaders or Labor fakirs. Based on the theory that the capitalist system is a finality and that, therefore, the only one thing to do is to maintain as "harmonious relations between capitalists and

workingmen" as can be, they naturally denied the fundamental principle of So cialism, namely, that in modern or capitalist society there exists a struggle between the capitalist class and the working class-a struggle irrepressible and never ending until the capitalist system has been overthrown. Thus, these organizations served as a barrier against the Socialist movement and, worse yet, by means of the deference with which they were treated by a cer tain element in the Socialist movement tended to blunt the revolutionary edge of that movement and sapped its virility. The S. L. P. side held, furthermore that the political movement of the work ing class, by virtue of its higher and clearer conception of working class interests, as compared with the conception of mere craft interests to be found in the industrial movement, must dominate the latter absolutely and that from the political movement, embodying the high est aspirations of the working class, the industrial movement must receive its inspiration and its guidance. The other side-the side the S. D. P. held, in effect, that no matter how much the pure and simple union might be a capitalist institution, or might refuse to recognize the class struggle, the fact that it is composed of workingmen, orfancy. At all times do they come into ganized for the alleged purpose of pro-being as the result of material condi-tecting their interests against the boss, tions. A political party must reflect makes of it a working class organization

There is now in the air a conflict te tween the American Federation of La bor, which is professedly pure and simple and the American Labor Union, which is professedly progressive and has, at its last convention "endorsed Socialism" as represented by the "Socialist" party. The former organization has its follow ing chiefly in the East; the latter is ex clusively a Western organization. They will invade each other's territory and organize rival unions. They will "scab'

man, and much more so to every thought ful Socialist, the fact must be plain that the cause of the Social Revolution is not to be advanced on these linse; that to advance this cause effectively it must be in the keeping of an organization so constructed as to be free from even the suspicion of capitalist influences, and so con ducted as to steer clear of all the pitfalls set for the unwary on the tangled paths of the Labor Movement, an organization that will hold a tight rein on the enthusiast who would, for the sake of momentary, delusive success, compromise principle and enter into dangerous alliances, and, with equal firmness, yank out the crook and grafter who would do the same thing for the purpose of climbing into preference over the backs of his fellows. Such an organization is the Socialist Labor Party.

We ask that you make a careful study of the questions presented. Look care fully into the record and the position of your party and compare it with the S. L. P. in the light of what has been said here, and if after such investigation you arrive at the conclusion that your place is with us, we ask that, as an

honest man and a Socialist, seeking to advance the best interests of the Socialist movement, you sever your present affiliations and attach yourself to the Socialist Labor Party.

Should you arrive at this conclusion please connect with the organizer of Sec-tion New York, S. L. P., L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City. City Executive Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.

The tobacco trust's report shows net earnings amounting to \$13,000,000. How much will the report of the retail dealit upon one another, and the din of the ers opposing the trust show1

Some weeks ago, Father Thomas Sherman, in a too evident desire to maliciously besmirch the fair name of Socialism, attributed the spread of divorce to the doctrines of equality taught by Karl Marx. Father Pardow, a Paulist orator, in a sermon to women on the 12th instant, blames it all on "the breaking of the divorce law among the Four Hundred." which exerts a baneful moral influence on the married men and women of the masses, according to him. Father Pardow is nearer the truth than was Father Sherman. The reason is clear. He did not feel constrained, as did Father Sherman, to falsify the facts in order to malign Socialism.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, are on strike against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which has in these, and such other shoe centers, as it has sucmeded in setting up its organization in entering a conspiracy with the shoe workers in conjunction with the union stamp, of which the general president says 'absolutely protects you from a labor dispute, or a stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to

pay above the market rate of wages, "Whereas. In the course of the conflict, which has been honorably waged by the cutters and stitchers since Jan uary 17, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has for the purposes before mentioned, scoured the entire country in search of strike breakers to take th places of the men and women now out, with the result that it has brought into Lynn several criminals, horse thieves, burglars, etc., which have been used to the end that a reign of terror might be

instituted in that city, and honest men and women deprived of a living, and "Whereas, The policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is backed up by the capitalists, government, city and State, and aided by the Socialist party, and the American Federation of Labor, the members of which are active ly engaged in securing strike breakers for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, proves that body to be the enemy of the vorking class,

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and to

refuse all aid to that body in its war

Last Friday a week ago Tobin started

another of his famous strikes in the

factory of William Porter & Sen. He

has been trying to put the "stamp" in

this shop for some time, and had pre-

sented a price list which was largely

in excess of that paid. Porter & Son was told that if they took the stamp

the old list would stand. If they did

not, then the new list would be forced.

The list was for lasting, and affected

The K. of L. control the cutters and

stitchers, and they have been taking

loyed in this factory since the strike

H. P. Chesly, the local lieutenant of

Tobin, heard of this, and Thursday

night called the men to a meeting and

ordered them out, threatening them with

a fine of \$50 each if they refused. Most

of them were foreigners, either Ar-

menians, Swedes, Frencis Ganadians, etc.,

and Chesly banked on his bluff working.

Out came these men, but they went back

again after being out from Friday

morning until Monday morning. This

move was made to force the stamp, but

failed, owing to the stand of the men

and the control of the cutting and stitch-

The fakirs at once sent out word that

we were going to fill their places with

alliance men, to which we replied as

follows in the Boston Post of last Sun-

day, there having appeared in the Sat-

"Sir-In your Lynn correspondence

'The strike of the lasters who quit

rs will go to work. They are mem-

this morning there appeared the follow-

ing departments by the K. of L.

up collections among the workers em

twenty-five or thirty men.

started.

upon the workers of the shoe trade."

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by this meeting, that we render such aid, moral and financial, as may be within our power to the strikers of Lynn and Hav erhill, and we call upon the workers to refuse to purchase the products of all factories using the union stamp of the

and "Skeff" was left to shine alone. He had heard that we were there, and had two "cops" to protect him from our questions, and talked against time until 11:15 p. m., when he got tired

Not only has the Boot and Shoe Work-ers' Union furnished money for the facturers to procure injunctions floor, and asked if the last gainst the workers, as told before in e columns, but it has, through Tobin, started a stitching room in Bos ton to de their work, and break such future strikes as may be made against

In the pursuance of their infamous work, the breaking of this strike, Tobin has brought to this city, as his lieuten-ants, such good "union men" as Horace Gray, who is a graduate of Frankfort Ky., where he was kept as the guest of the Blue rass State for two years for horse stealing. The record is silent as ether there is a "union stamp" in in that profession or not, and noth-is said as to whether Mr. Gray and fellow craftsmen were attached to the A. F. of L. at the time.

THE LYNN SHOE

Another Chapter Answering the Oues-

tion "Who Are the Union Wreckers?"

printed in the English language fit for

workingmen to read"-The Daily People-have heard from Lynn and the strike of its shoe cutters and stitchers

against that infamous limb of organized

cabbery, the Boot and Shoe Workers'

Union. But the strike is still on, and

will remain until Tobin and his infamous

tribe of scabs, horse thieves, burglars

Tobin has resorted to every expedient in his power to stem the tide which must, come what will, ultimately engulf him and his scabby gang. He has caused strikes to be called in Exeter, Manches-

ter and Keene, N. H., for the purpos

of sending the "strikers" in these places to Lynn and Haverhill to take the places of these men and women who are out in

dentally force his "union stamp" in

New Hampshire towns.

"trusties," the Kangaroos, have helped

as best they could in his work, and have done their best to get scabs for him as well. But he is up against a tough

proposition. He and his degenerate lieutenants, the Eangs, the history of this strike has nailed to that eternal pillory built

the honest, class conscious workers the shoe trade, from which all the

scabbery will not avail to redeem them-

of the defenders of organized

ne is mud, dirty mud at that.

"city of soles."

mail robbers are no more in this,

our write-up on the situation.

es against him, and to inci-

fakir.

His

Lynn, Mass., March 14 .- 'Tis some

since the readers of "the only paper

"Shorty," otherwise known as Ed-ard H. Flynn, alias Edward Farrell, another shining light, a walking, liking, lecturing example of what can a done under the government ownership scory of the Kangs. He, too, came a the government owned State pris-where he spent four years and five aths for breaking and entering and bery. He was sent up from Wor-ter October 28, 1889, for five years. He evidently learned the lesson while there, to be more careful, so he hitched up with Tobin, where he can go deeper d oftener and take no chance of im-isonment, as this present form of prisonment, as this present which makes and interprets the laws-

the capitalist class. McNally is another high priest of To binism. He has had to answer to the charge of wife beating and attempted

"Muck," alias Edward F. Smith, has been honored with a write-up before. He is a ticket-of-leave man from Bridge-

There are many others that might ationed, but what is the usel They are all crooks, and it would sim-ply tand to prove the point already es-tablished if we introduce more evidence.

held forth. The advertisement of the meeting said that P. J. Mahoney, of Boston, the Kangaroo president of No. 97. Cigarmakers' International Union; Frank K. Foster, who represents Frank at all times, and, incidentally, a certain infant industry which is one of the

sources of his power, together with "armory building" Jimmy Carey and that walking blatherskite and all-round fakir, Harry J. Skeffington, would be the spellbinders, and that John H. Murray, who succeeeded in leading the Marlboro shoe workers to defeat in 98, would preside. Upon notice of this event from the Mariboro Local of the S. T. & L. A.,

the writer went up to that neck of the woods to see what could be done in the way of putting the workers straight on the real mission of this bunch of skates. which was to yoke once more the shoe workers of that city to the band-wagon of capitalism on which the fakirs ride, and to find a job for Murray, who is now looking for "something new" as he is out of a job at his old trade-labor In company with several Alliance

we wended our way to the Marlboro Theatre, where we listened to the worst mess of slush that has been dished up for many a day. The armory builder failed to appear

He knew from a previous experience what was in store for him. Mahoney and Foster spoke, and then got out

and stopped, and then he sat down. Murray tried the trick of adjourning

the meeting, but the writer got the speaker would answer some questions. Murray said "No;" and then wanted to know, "What is your name?" to which we replied, "If you won't answer questions, I don't know as it makes any difference what my name is." Murray then said "Exactly, "Oh, that is you, Berry." was our prompt rejoinder.

This fakir, who by the way is the treasurer of the Kangaroo Socialist Club in that city, at once started to bluff, and a big ignorant Irish policeman named "Jerry"-who is as thick as the peat of the bogs of Kerry, and whose conception of the phrase "The peace and dignity of the commonwealth" is that his ignorance is the law of the land, and that as he was paid for it he must prevent any one speaking to the other bunch of ignorance on the platform, stood behind me ready to grab, but he did not dare to, and while he was there Murray said that if I wanted a debate (the specter of Sieverman at Brooklyn

troubled his siesta) I could have it. We at once issued him this challenge: "Resolved that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a manufacturers' union, run in the interest of the capitalist class, and that class alone, h the enemy of the working class." We informed Mr. Murray we would

urday Post the statement that we take the affirmative of that question would furnish scabs, etc.: "Denial by Mr. Berry-Says the S. T. & L. Alliance Are Not and Will Not then and there. "Skeff" said, "I don't represent the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to which

we replied: "I did not say you did, but if you did not represent that organization here to-night, what did you represent?" He then left the hall, mak ing a hasty exit.

We then asked Murray-who, when at the Porter factory this morning is "Skeff" was gone, took occasion to say likely to be broken in the morning, for the frm has, been told that fourteen that "There was no one to accept that challenge"-and "if the A. F. of L. was laste represented," he said, "Yes, I do." We bers of the newly formed Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Michael T. Berry, then issued another challenge of the same kind to him, striking out "B. & a former candidate for Governor on the S. W. Union" and inserting "American Socialist ticket, says that he can supply Federation of Labor," and told him he all the lasters' necessary to keep Lynn s at liberty to select any one he saw fit to from Gompers down. He said he would accept if we would at once put up \$10 as the half expenses for the theatre, and the debate to be held there. When he went forward to put up the money and get his signature to the agreement, he adjourned the meeting, and asked the thic\_ police-man to clear the hall. This edict was

from Kerry.

our meeting.

sides

Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, those militant representatives of Labor's hosts, and settle with the working class by unconditionally surrendering to the proletariat the tool of production, which has been the bone of contention for so long, and which must be what it is of right, the workers' property.

Then, and not until then, will the struggle of the ages cease. Then, and not until then, will the working class our class, be free from the capitalist class and its labor lieutenants, of which John F. Tobin is one of the dirtiest.

MICHAEL T. BERBY.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES. For the past few weeks our small force as been so busily engaged with extra work that these office notes were of necessity de ferred. Realizing, however, that many rades find them interesting, as gauging our vork in a measure, we shall hereafter endeavor to present such items as may be

worth mentioning. The statement that our plant has had an unusual run of work must not, however be taken to signify that we are less in need of the active co-operation of all comrader interested in our papers progress. Large undertakings require large outlays, and in our case it has been necessary to antici pate profits because of a lack of capital In other words, while we have had consid erable work for our plant, we have been obliged to improve our equipment to handle it, with the result that the chief advant age gained thus far is merely better prep aration for future orders

Subscriptions to the Monthly People com in steadily, though not in as large numbers as expected. Perhaps renewed propagands efforts throughout the country will increase the Monthly subs sufficiently to enable us to reach the 50,000 mark by the time the new paper is a year old.

For the month of February we receive

1557 ceived 555 new subscribers, as follows: Reichenbach, S. E. C., of Conn., Van Dolsburg, Holland, Mich., 105 Van Dolsburg, Holland, Mich. Schaad, Evansville, Ind. Chester, Baltimore, Md. Overs, Lynn, Mass. Bombach, Bostom, Mass. has. G. Perkins, Eureka, Cal. hon Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn. d. Schade, Newport News, Va. C. Butterworth, Patterson, N. McGregory, Newburgh, N. Y. G. Schable, Monroe, Wash. Selmer, Stonington, Conn. Lazam, Brantford, O. Can. Jetty, Providence, B. 1.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

## In Which Powderly and Debs Show the "Value" of Their Influence.

Perhaps the most disappointed New Jersey Populist, in the campaign of 1892, was Joseph R. Buchanan, the Congressional nominee in the Sixth (Newark) District. Joe's campaign effort was based on the fact that he was a union man, "a member of International Typographical Union No. 6. A man who has been for fifteen years connected with the labor movement of America. As a writer upon economic and labor questions, he is an acknowledged authority." Joe had the endorsement of the Knights of Labor in the following letter from T. V. Powderly,, which letter was printed and placed in the hands of every vorkingman in the district:

Office of the General Master Workman Order of

Knights of Labor Scranton, Pa., October 28, 1892.

My dear Buchanan :--- While in Cooper Union the other evening, I learned that you were a candidate for Congress on the People's party ticket in New Jersey, and immediately began to look up my dates to see if I could spare you an evening in your district. For fear that I may not be able to do so, I write these few words to say that I hape the electors of your congressional district will have the patriotism and foresight to send you to Congress.

We need the services of men of honesty and brain-power in Congress, men who will be true to the interests of the masses who toil, regardless of what their personal feelings may be toward individuals. We need the aid of those who will unflinchingly and energetically persist in opposing encroachments on the rights of the people, and you are just such a man.

The platform of the People's party embraces principles which are dear to me, as I know they are to you, and I hope, sincerely so, that your election may be

assured on the 8th of next month. You are at liberty to make such use of

this letter as you please, and I hope that in some small measure it may be the means of doing a service to you and through you to the people. With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours, T. V. Powderly.

This letter was a very "small meas use" of service to Joe as with it, and another one, he did not fare as well as some other candidates, who, did not have "strong" backing. such

Joe's next best endorsement was written by Eugene V. Debs, "for twelve years national secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and editor of the "Firemen's Magazine." Under date of October 28, 1892, 'Gene wrote to Josie as follows:

"I note with special satisfaction your commanding position in the political arena, and most earnestly do I hope for your triumphant election to Congress. In that event labor would have a champion where he is sorely needed, and I am confident you would add fresh lustre to your fame as a foe of monopoly and a defender of the right. Were it possible I would be glad to stand side by side with you on the stump and give you such assistance as I could command. Count me always as your friend,

Eugene V. Debs. Terre Haute, Ind.

In April, 1894, through the influence of "labor" men in the party, I joined the Knights of Labor. Their object in having me join, was for the purpose of "boring from within." Not having a trade I joined a mixed local. This was my first experience with a secret society.

I shall never forget the night of my initiation. Of course, I was prepared to

ed this was an attempt to capture our | This "unity" meeting was held. Sune organization, so we turned out in force at the convention and captured it. We found that aside from our own people very few others were in attendance.

This connection resulted in the reorganization of the State committee, and in June I was chosen as State secretary I started to work with an energy, that as I look back amazes me. Up till then I had been a silent member of the K. of L., but I began to "bore from within" with a vengeance. As State secretary of the People's party, I addressed a letter to the district assembly, quoting the declaration of the order to the effect that no permanent good could be secured except through legislation and that we, of the People's party, were bravely battling for and gallantly carrying to the polls the very demands of the order. It was then, clearly the duty of the order to get back to first principles and support the effort to have its demands enacted into

law. This letter raised a veritable storm about the heads of those who supported it. The district master workman and the district secretary were Populists, as were many of the rank and file. We managed to have the letter referred to the locals for action. Then I discovered the folly of "boring from within." As in the days of the Kangaroo "uprising," we had, while the matter was un der discussion, full meetings. Members whom I had not before heard of put in an appearance. Among them were Republican and Democratic ward heelers. They turned the bit of the augur by making counter demands that the K. of L. indorse the old parties. They were in favor of having "labor" men nominated by a party that stood some show to win. Rally at the old party primaries and control the nominations, to do this would be an easy matter, but to commit the order to an unknown party just because it made certain demands was folly. It was votes, not demands that counted. Then again, the preamble, while it declared that certain results could only be accomplished through legislation did not contemplate what was practically the organization of a K. of L.

party. Further, it was declared that the preamble of the order was out of date, or was not a practical thing. The point was made that government employes had secured all kinds of legislation, but not until they had organized was that legislation enforced. Organization and not legislation, then, was the keynote to success. This ended my efforts "at boring from within." We were completely routed.

Seeing that nothing could be accomplished on this line. I turned my endeavors in another direction-to unite all reform forces. It was in June of this year, that in response to a call, the source of which I have now forgotten, I became one of six signers to a call issued to the labor and reform organizations of Hudson county, asking them to send delegates to a stated meeting, the purpose of the meeting was to consider ways and means t - bring about co-onerative political action. Among the bodies represented in the call was the then S. L. P., dominated as it was by the element that afterward became Kangaroo. Comrade Harry Oakes was sent as the delegate of the S. L. P.. I think this was my first meeting with a Socialist.

Now that Congress has adjourned, the prize-fighters and baseballists are busy

taking its place in supplying hot air to be manufactured into "news", by the capitalist press. With the formation of a \$3,000,000

combine of Rhode Island, Conecticut and

Massachusetts growers, oysters are now

not only in season, but in the trust as

well.

WHAT IS SCHAPIRCG 7 APH ? THE DUPLICATOR that cleanly multicopies anything written with pen and typewriter, also music drawings, etc. One original gives socopies BLACK ink in 15 min-utes. Avoids: stencil, wathing; delays, and expensive supplies. Price, complete cap size outfit, years. qq \$3.00. Lasts years. Sent on 5 days free trial without deposit.

THE S. SCHAPIROGRAPH CO., 265 Broadway New York

**Ever-Ready Mending Tissue** 

convention.

day, June 17. Oakes was elected chairman, and I secretary.

One of the incidents of this meeting, was the appearance of a gentleman from the Prohibition party. He came unoffi-cially, so he said, and he asked the pleasure of the conference as to whether or not he should remain. He was allowed to stay. After discussing the call and its objects and appointing a comi mittee to draw up a platform, on which Il could "unite," the Prohibitionist asked for the privilege of the floor, which was granted. He started in by saying, that in listening to the remarks made one would. think that a crisis in the affairs of the

workers was at hand. He doubted the accuracy of the statistics quoted by the others, as to the unemployed and the rates of wages. He claimed that the workers evidently got more in wages. than was needed to supply their immedidate needs as they spent-I forget how many-millions annually for drink alone. He claimed to have in his possession labor platforms dating back for fifty years, each one of them howling about the hardships of the worker. If the workers had really undergone a downward trend it was not to be wondered at as the drink bill had gone up in size as the workers' condition had, gone down.

He went on to declare that while he. was not a Sunday school politician, yet. he stood for law and order. He told us that we at that very moment were abettors of law violation. (It was Sunday and the meeting was over a saloon.) He supposed that we had the hall free for the beer we would buy. By this time he had edged off toward the door. Someone asked him what difference it made, so far as our pockets were concerned, whether we paid for the hall by buying beer or paid for it without getting beer. He made no reply, and seeing that none of us had jumped after him, or regarded him with other than good natured amusement, he lingered for a moment longer. He was advised to put his law and order principles into practice by getting the police to pull the place; but he wasn't so chock full of civic virtue as all that.

After this gentleman had gone we proceeded to business and built a plat-form on which "all could stand." It had a plank of this, that and the other thing. It had one merit-it was short. At the next meeting of the conference, Oakes, the S. L. P. delegate, failed to appear. I was told by the others that this was nothing unusual from the S. L. P.; that they had only sent a man there to break up the conference. I

scouted this, as I found Oakes a well' conducted person. It was long after that I found out why Oakes withdrew, "The S. L. P. smelt a mouse and smelt it quickly. When I smelt it the vermin was pretty rotten.

It turned out that a K, of L, man, who had held a lucrative political office and failed to land the machine nomination, was again hankering for) the flesh pots. He was looking for all kinds of endorsements to his candidacy in order to influence the Democratic machine. The withdrawal of the S. L. P. delegate broke up the attempts at "unity" and the aspirant for the Democratic nomination was not even mentioned in the

(To be continued.)

C. L. Bairie, the general secretary, got his job at the suggestion of certain Chicago shoe manufacturers, owing to Chicago shoe manufacturers, owing to the scabby work which he did in the Selz Schwab & Co. strike of 1892. Melforrow, "Smiling Charley" they nall him, has a similar record at Weyh. Mass.

south. Mass. Bieresman, Donovan, et al. make up gallery which, to quote the only Bar-um, "Arw unequaled in the world's his-sory and brought together at a tremen-tions cost, seen for the first time," etc. a the employ of the shoe manufactur-in the great John F. Tobin, who will sop the show on the boards while the upper put their quarters in his care. the show on the boards while the dames put their quarters in his care. Read, the well which blinds the work-ers. That is the mission of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.; and if you could only see the fakir crew and hear the hewls of rage as we snatch the vicis from their hyena-like jaws, you and think that the mission is being filled, and the message delivered hich alone can emancipate our class on the robbery of capitalism and the rance with which the fakirs have, est of their masters, filled the workers to their undoing.

All along the line we are chasing em up. Since having the pleasure of Palling Down No. 19" at Brooklyn, a have got after them at Mariboro, and They made an attempt to get their dirty work again entirely oblivious of the trail of misery which the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union are responthe for in that city as a result of the great striks of 1898.

the great strike of 1898. This Mariboro meeting is of sufficient importance to be recited at this time. On the evening of February 24, un-der the auspices of the Mariboro Cen-tral Trades and Labor Council, the fakirs

We then arranged for a meeting in another hall for the following Sunday, and had a packed house to hear us on "Trades Unions, the Old and the New." Our meeting was nearly twice the size of the fakirs'; and that despite the fact that all their lieutenants went out. To keep the workers away they used the press and circulated all sorts of stories. We met them in their own bailiwick and did them to a turn, and the capitalist press of the city kept silent on On Sunday, March 8, we spoke at a

meeting held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Educational Club of Boston, which wanted to hear both

We appeared for the alliance, and Messrs. Armstrong and Couhig for the cutters and stitchers. Tobin was in vited and failed to appear, but Collis Lovely and Gad Marlindale, vice president and general organizer, respectively, came. When they saw we were on their trail they sneaked out of the hall in a sneaking way, looking like a pair of yellow dogs which had been whipped. At the end of the meeting the fol-

lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted : "Whereas, The Knights of Labor out-ters and stitchers of Lynn, and the Shoe-

factories going, and they w good Socialist Alliance men." will all be

Be Strike Breakers.

ing news item:

"To the Editor of the Post:

"Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that the above so-called news item is an unqualified falsehood made out of the whole cloth, and without even the color of truth to support it, as neither myself nor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is so engaged, and never has been, and never will be so engaged as to furnish men to take the carried out by his ignorance, the man laces of men when on strike. We leave

that to the Boot and Shoe -Workers' Union, the American Federation of Labor, and the Socialist party, bodies which by pre-emption have secured all claim to such unenviable notoriety, and by uninterrupted possession have estab-lished their legal right to the ownership of the title. No; neither myself, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance nor the Socialist Labor Party, believe in such methods, methods which we condemn in others. Thanking you in advance for the same, I am, sir, respect fully yours, MICHAEL T. BEERY, "Late Socialist Labor Party Candidate

for Governor." We rounded them up for fair and took the wind out of their sails. Since

then they are as limp as a dishcloth. The capitalist press and the pulpit as well feel our steel in this fight, as they persistently misrepresent what we say. Last Sunday the writer was at-tacked by one of the Catholic clergy of this city, who, we learn, is related, through the marriage of one of his fam-ily, to a member of the firm of Harney Bros., whose employees are now out. But let them yell, as yell they will before we are through with them. One and all of them will sooner or laterperhaps sooner than later-call at the office, at the Socialist Trade & Labor

Total ...... \* + +

The scholarship offered by the Waldo Typewriting Company to the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between January 1 and March 1, was won by Paul Noffke, of Holyoke, Mass., who has 447 subscriptions to his credit.

The year's subscription given by a Col rado sympathizer to the person sending in the largest list from that State, was won by Charles J. Michael, of Denver, with the omparatively small number of 19.

## LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Evidence of spring activity among the omrades is shown in the large number of orders for leaflets now coming in. The or-ders from New York city, which were lively in January and February, have dropped off somewhat, as the comrades are following up the distribution of leaflets by a house-tohouse canvass. Over 35,000 leaflets were sent out last week to different localities, Schenectady alone taking 20,000. Being enabled now to turn out leaflets on our own press, the Labor News is prepared to give reduced rates in large quantities. We will sell in 20,000 lots at 90 cents a thousand, and \$1 a thousand in order lots of 10,000, postpaid. The packages hold 1,000 cach, and broken lots will not be sold at this price. Ten cents extra will be charged for orders of aby title less than 1,000. The orders for "Two Pages from Roman

History" have been large and the demand we will soon have the article on "The

American Farmer" in book form in the Buzz Saw Series. This little book of 82 pages and farm hands. The article on "Money" by Daniel De Leon will appear next in the Buss Saw Series, 32 pages. "Social-ism vs. Anarchism". will be sent out this week. will fill a demand for literature for farmer

take it all very seriously, but was forced to smile, inwardly, at least, at the gravity, bordexing on the grotesque, with which the proceedings were conducted. I afterward found that the majority were abject slaves to the forms of the order. while entirely ignoring its principles. The men elected to office fostered this state of affairs and quickly reprimanded the slightest breach of ceremonial etiquette. Several times I came in for a "laying out," for not always making the proper obeisance at every twist and turn. It was in this organization that I first met Comrade Frank Campbell. We have had many a hearty laugh since over the doings of that pure and simple organization.

Our local being a mixed one, having no trade matters to consider, our principal work was agitation. That word agitation covered a wide field. When we engineered a meeting in an effort to organize a factory or shop that was call-ed agitation. When the secretary was instructed to write to the mayor about something or other, that was agitation. When we invited some freak or other to come and address us in open meeting that, too, was agitation. Not once did I hear discussed, even under good and welfare, the principles and objects of the order. They were a sort of tables of the law hidden out of sight and woe to him who would so much as gaze upon them!

Meanwhile the populist movement was again quickened into activity. It was in May of this same year, 1894, that a State convention of "independent citizens" was called to meet in Trenton. Some of those engineering this move had been active in the People's party. The populist movement had been dormant since the campaign of 1892, and we fear-

## THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION ON THE MARKET A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. EVERYBODY HAS USE FOR A PACKAGE.

Indorsed by Dressmakers, Housewives, Milliners, Modistes, Tailors, Tourists, etc. For mending Rents and Tears in Clothing. Shoes and all Rubber Goods. Ourtains on Wagons, and hundreds of other articles.

Sample 10 Cents, 3 for 25 Cents; 1 dozen 90 Cents. Address all orders to J. TEPPER & CO., 470 East Houston Street, N. Y. City. AGENTS WANTED. APPLY AT ONCE.



## WEEKLY PROPLE, SATUR DAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

## LUXURY AND MISERY OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS ILLUSTRATED DARASTISM.

and a strange of the sector of in fours

the state of the second them all as can mue so more instruction of the truth of his than that which is demon-y the knowledge serived from of generation. If all the expression contained in our and to be concentrated into The express the Socialist opinion line, as word could be found apletely ambedy the ideas as pressive. We shall there segminist, as were could be found an completely unbody the idea as most mension. We shall there-emine ourselves at this writing to expenditon of capitalist methods as strated from this standpoint. It the subset of this study we are met

as malens polition assumed by is, both politically and econom-thick areas to establish the im-By which seeks to establish the im-table theory that the worker is in-ted for his being and sustemanos to capitalist/system. This illusion must discelled before we proceed further the study of the subject. The Secialist contends that it is im-

the boundary of the paramite to sustain the summer which it lives, but shat, con-surgers, it lives because it is tolerated and constants through the life to ick it has attached itself. The fact is entifically settled in the of the Socialist that capitalism the workers told it to fatten upon the body of Centralism's very impotence an of self-sustaining powers only in-the the energies of its mean nature ing all the more inseparably to the of its being.

being. rect understanding of this Correct understanding of purpose Socialist founds his purpose mistas his principles of action. and the second second ary: that, in fact, it only rys to weaken and retard the full referent of the human family, and at its continued existence is nothing the continued existence is nothing that a crime against the race. In highest object of an economic and field movement for the workers will be the total and eternal exput-tof paramitic capitalism from the m of existing things. It is only ht of scientific Soweaks to the worker the im-y of secondling the calightened ion of men with the continuaautocratic rule of capital-will truly endeavor to rid of this parasitic domination.

11:12

net by funis searchlight has already flashed its i ly under its sway bears out this natural | which their needs can be supplied with | fold parasitic aspect of capitalism illuminating beaus across the path of the worker, and henceforth the strug-gle fon domination on the world's broad stage is to acquire a seriousness not hitherto jound in the drama of the ages, and theichief yold will be assumed by the event despised, and subservient

The evolution of the race has brought show to this vital point of issue, which will decide for succeeding generations what the basis of a truly civilized hu-man co-operation should be. In a neasure the worker has risen to the Importance of this duty devolving upon him; but when the full realization dawns upon his class, the workers shall then with rightful and becoming dignity perform the task of human emancipation

Having thus enunciated the principles animating the Socialist workers, and transfusing all his efforts with this supreme purpose, we shall now proceed to a practical analysis of the subject of capitalist parasitism.

In order to obtain a perfect under standing of our meaning, we shall take the liberty of setting forth some characteristics of the parasite as obtained from a study of the subject in the natural world.

The causes which induce parasitism in the animal kingdom are much the same as that which induces the human family to follow the same degrading habits. First, we find that safety can only be enjoyed at the expense of eternal vigilance, and to obtain food costs labor. so in order to obtain food and safety it is necessary to exercise considerable effort, which, to the being with a taint of parisitism, is not congenial to its na-ture. For illustration, let us consider the parasitic habits of the Amazon ants. who do not demean themselves by working, but have black slaves to perform all the labor of constructing their nests, caring for their young and even putting the food in their mouths. Like human organizations, the structure of ant soniety took many thousands of years to levelop into this highly aristocratic condition. This fact has been attested by the survival of exceptions to the contrary.

Those aristocratic methods of living have had a most degenerating effect upon the ant families who practice them. This is seen in their helpless condition when deprived of their slave attendants. Experiment has proved that those fine lady ants, who for centuries have practiced plunder and deadly war upon others of their own species, have e so aristocratic that they have lost entirely the art of arranging for their own comfort, or caring for their young. It has been demonstrated that they will even die of starvation when deprived of their attendant slaves who feed them, although food may be easily

obtained. Is the parallel-not striking in the human family, if we consider the con-struction of modern society? A careful study of the deteriorating influences of capitaliam upon those who are direct-

truth that the organs and functions with which nature has endowed mankind in order to enjoy and sustain life have been so outraged by neglect that death arising from autopsy has fastened itself upon the capitalist class.

In other days, when capitalism did not bear full sway, as at present, there was much more reason to hope for permanence in social institutions than at the present day, on account of industrious habits being more generally diffused among the people. Continuous ef-fort is a condition of existence and duration, both for the human family, as well as the animal world. Though ages elapse ere a species become extinct through back-sliding and parasitism, yet nature's law is inexorable, and she tolerates perpetually no violator of her rule.

Parasitism, as is well remarked, is one of the gravest crimes in nature, being breach of the law of evolution, and consequently bears its own punishment Nature condones no transgression of her laws, and retribution is meted out alike to all offenders,

Let us, for further proof and illustration of our contention, turn for a few moments to the study of the hermit crab.

The crab naturally leads a somewhat perilous life among the jagged rocks, being dashed about by the rough waves as well as being constantly in danger from other enemies of the deep. Its chief necessity therefore is to culti-vate strong and active limbs and a suitable coat of mail for protection against these dangers. Thus the crustacean who follows the normal habits of his species becomes armed with, and so performs and enjoys the natural functions of his rough and hazardous life. Not so the hermit, who yields to the parasite influence and avoids the dangers' attached to a free and roving life. The hermit crab seeks and finds protection in the shell of some other mal, and thus inhabits a house built by another, which costs no personal ef-

fort What degrading influences has this free house protection policy exercised upon the hermit crab? Upon examination it is found that several organs, through lack of exercise, are partially or wholly atrophied. For instance, the fourth and fifth pair of limbs are wasted and uscless, the abdomen is covered with only a thin and delicate membrane. instead of a thick chitinous shell. In fact, the whole aspect of this degenerate member of the crab family bespeaks the sin of parasitism.

How strikingly the physical degener acy of the hermit crab pictures the mor-al degeneracy of the parasitic capitalist class, who claim the right to enjoy the protection and comfort of the most elab prately constructed homes produced by the working class? Their moral sense and obligation, together with their ability, to join in labor with others of their fellows for the uplifting of the race, de-clines in proportion to the case with

out cost at the hands of others. But the meaning of parasitism is not yet fully illustrated. Under the sway of capitalism there is still a deeper degradation of parasitism than we have yet considered. We shall therefore now briefly consider this super-parasitism, which, to the mind of the Socialist, is as ab-

horrent as the contemplation of its counterpart in the natural world is to the mind of the naturalist. In exploring the realms of parasit-

ism we find a perfect subject whereby we can illustratively express our idea in what is known by the name of sacculina. This typical parasite is found within the body of the hermit crab. It. is a minute organism, which, when magnified, resembles a miniature kidney bean. A bunch of root-like processes hang from one side, and the extremities

of these ramify in delicate films through the living tissues of the crab. This almost inanimate frame, which has neither legs, eyes, mouth, throat or stomach, is devoid of all active organs, internal or external. Yet it lives, and derives its nourishment from the body of the hermit crab.

When the embryo of this peculiar anmal first appears it is known to naturalists as nauplius, and bears no resemblance to the adult we have described. It appears upon the scene with an oval body supplied with six well jointed feet, by which it moves swiftly through the water.

For a time it leads an independent life, procuring its own food and avoid-But the taint of parasiting enemies. ism is in its blood and it proceeds to indulge its hereditary instincts. First. the tiny body doubles in upon itself, and from its two front limbs elongated filaments protrude; its four hind limbs disappear, and twelve short forked swimming organs take their place.

Thus equipped, it sets out in search of suitable host, and that fate so accommodating to the transgressor throws it into the company of the hermit crab. With its two filamentary processes it penetrates the body of the crab, assumes a sack-like form, while the swimming feet drop off, and it finally settles down

to a parasitic life. . So, in summarizing, we take the liberty of repeating, that the parasitic characteristics of the Amazon ant in canitalism is shown by its slave-possessing tendencies, being solely dependent upon its wage slaves for sustenance. The parasitic tendencies of the hermit crab are exhibited in the capitalist class by assuming possession of the capital which by creative right should be the possession of others. And the doubledyed parasitism of those obsequious deendents who vegetate upon the capitalist system is forcibly illustrated by the sacculina, whose powers of motion, sight and aspiration have absolutely vanished, and who contentedly bettle down to practically a living death in the bosom of the degraded parasitic capitalism.

Let us now inquire what this three-

The One the Reward of Idleness, the Other the Recompense of Toil. teaches. First the Amazon ant characteristics of capitalism, which sustains its rule can be successful only under

It is not only in the contrast between certain conditions. We find a submissive obedience on the part of the wage the tenement "homes" of the workers slave class a necessity. Also a renunciation of their desire to bear suprem rule, or retain the advantages produced This contrast is also shown between the by their own skill and industry, they are satisfied to remain in the position of dependent wage slaves, without any and those under which the capitalist higher aspiration for their class or hu does business. manity. The miner, far underground, lying on

The Amazon ant proclivities of the capitalist class also stands out prominently in its appreciation of the development of an efficient military arm. This cultivates with the same beneficial result that the Amazon does when her elongated jaws became so pointed that they will promptly pierce the head of an opponent; while they are unfit for other natural uses.

Further, the Amazons continually keep up raiding expeditions, in order to capture the papoe, or young, of other ants, so that when they are trained in slavery and become adult ants they sub missively perform the labor desired by their owners. What a perfect picture of the training, environment and results about the midnight hour. upon the children of the workers by the capitalist system!

The wage slaves thus reared are commended for their loyalty, submission and industry in behalf of their parasitic wners.

Here again 'is another analogous feature of ant slavery and wage slavery. When war is made on the Amazon ants in their abode by other ants, the slaves immediately respond and defend in every possible way their owners and their property from being injured. This loyto their parasitic owners seems to he bred with their slavish submission How does this compare with the loval

sentiments of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor? Though evolutionary laws move slow

ly, yet they perform their work com-pletely. The doom of extinction awaits every organism which fails to conform with this inexorable law. The active efforts of intelligent work-

ers, to the mind of the Socialist, are convincing proofs of their survival and the ultimate triumph of the workers over the degraded capitalist class. The contemplation of these facts in the natural world strongly appeals to the minds of all who consider the degeneration and loss of vital power in the animal or man who submits to the habits of parasitism."

man conducted his affairs amid cobwebs We can see that complicity in capiand among smells in cramped and unadorned quarters. But the "gentalism which is characteristic of the parasite and brands such organisms as tlemen" whose four hours of business ejected and doomed. constitutes a day's work would scorn

Though sacculinas contentedly cling, and by imbibation from parasitic capitalism sustain a wretched and hopeless existence for a time, they afford no proection, but rather hasten the natural decay and final death of their so closely related lives. D. Ross.

A Consideration of President Roosevelt's

the very conditions they themselves are , their eyes or are ignorant of this fact , booth, is divided into seven distinct columns, or sections, one for each possible ballot paper. There is, in addition, a column with blank paper on which a voter may write any name he likes in case no party has provided him with a candidate. Down each of the regular down of this lever will mark the entire ballot that has been selected by the voter. If he should wish only to vote Authorized Agents for the People

3

AKRON, O .--- W. Garrity, 194 Upson ALBANY, N. Y.--Cilnton H. Pierce, II Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA.-Geo. Wagner, 326 BALTIMORE, MD.—Bobert W. Stevens, BALTIMORE, MD.—Bobert W. Stevens, BELLEWILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87

the tenement "homes" of the workers and the palatial mansions of the rich, that the class divisions in society appear. This contrast is also shown between the USE of the rich, BUENA VISTA, PA.-W. H. Thomas. BUEFALO, N. Y.-B. Reinstein, 521 CANTON, O .- John H. G. Juergens, 1106 conditions under which the worker toils High street.

CINCINNATI, O .- Frank F. Young 34 East Thirteenth street. CLAYPOOL, IND.--Oliver P. Stoner

So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1.2 1 CLEVELAND, O.--P. C. Christiansen, 75 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA .--- E. C. Matson, 102

CLINTON, IOWA.-E. C. MRISOD, 4VS Howes street. COLUNSVILLE, ILL.-Phillip Veal. COLORADO SPEINCES, COLO.-L. Gub-ther, 3 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIO.-Otto Steinhoff, 492 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

street. DENVER, COL .- Charles J. Michael, 400

performs his duties at the constant peril Club Building. DETROIT, MICH .-- P. Frisema, Jr., 534 of his life. Not only those on trains, but hundreds and thousands of others DULUTH, MINN .--- Ed. Kriz, 614 Garneid perform their labor under disheartening conditions. Imagine, if you can, the E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.-G. A. Jenning, 1525

pleasure a man must have in his work, Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219 who checks freight by the flicker of a Third street. ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhiman, 656 W. 19th lantern, on a wind swept car float, along

EVANSVILLE. IND .- C. Schand, 17 E. Take the workers in factories, where EVERETT, MASS.-Chas H. Chabot, the flying particles incident to their oc-

181 Broadway. FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilds, 121 Fulton street. GRADNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 12 Greenwood street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wilcox,

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wilcor, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.-J. F. Sloan, HAMILTON, OHIO.-Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.- Issae Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.--Fred Fellermann: 2 State street, top floor. HAVETFORD, CONN.--Fred Fellermann: 2 State street, top floor. HAVETHILL, MASS.--Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.

HOIYOKE, MASS .--- M. Buther, 17 Gles

In fact, go where you will, you will street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-clalist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Graden street. find that the conditions under which labor is exploited is one long chapter of horrors, ranging all the way from unsanitariness to danger from imminent death. And, mind you, the workers are not doomed to this fate for a brief period

195 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. How is it with the class that sucks the blood of the workers? They claim Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA-George L.

LONDON, UNI, CANADA-George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.-Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KX.-Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.-John Farrel, 24 Wil-In few places, perhaps, are there to be found more evidence of the luxurious surroundings of the rich, than in many of the skyscrapers that flaunt the ill gotten gains of the wealthy in the very

ler street. LYNN, MASS .- Jacob Overs, Highland face of heaven. The old-time business House. MALDEN, MASS .-- Henry Lyndell,

27. Stanton street. MARION, IND .- Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS .-- C. W. Derle, 7 Pleasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham,

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

MILFORD, CONN .- Gust. Langer, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MINDEN MINES, MO .- A. D. Turner. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Chas. A. John-on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington averue

MONTREAL, CAN.-J. M. Couture, 793
Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 75
Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.-Denuis Mcc.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.-Roger W. Egen, 200 E. Main street. NEW HAYEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt, 

Box 127. PATERSON, N. J.-John C. Butterworth, 110Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.-Charles H. Dana;

109 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-Charles Zolot, 1,611 ½ Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Edmund Seidel,

comfort by the ocean breeze. This the woodien new to leave averal This the woodien new to leave averal

ment, appears as man Who Toils." was safe to reduce the wages of the ars tell us, is "the workingman to the level of his own of two ladies as factory personal , needs. President professes to be Women and children offer less resistance than men, and then again, their introduction into the ranks of the workrived at by one of the lady auers overstocking the labor market diman works for luxury and minishes the capacity for resistance in

WOMAN WHO

matrimony, and when mar-olds materility. The President at the trouble is one of charac-therefore we can conquer it if We have now arrived at the point

be in their turn exploited. When, how-

ever, the wife and little children of the producing here. It is not a question of virtue at all. It is the awful whip of worker became self-supporting, then it hunger held over their little ones that drives such women to the life of shame! Have not workingwomen, when they protested against the miserable wages they received, been given hints that they could increase their incomes by resort ing to prostitution?

TOILS"

Prostitution, 'tis true, is no new thing. It is as old as the contrast between rich and poor. At one time, however, prostitutes constituted a middle class be-

Ves:

profess to be shocked at the morality of the workers to-day. No doubt So-cialism to them is as immoral-only. more so. But no worker need care a fig for their opinions. These capitalists who are so concerned about the family are the ones who to-day are destroying the family bonds under our very eyes. They tear the suckling from the breast of its mother and compel her to intrust it to strangers in their day nurseries. They grind down the faces of the poor and in return give them souphouses, where the

\*

for certain names on the ballot the keys

London, Ont.

"Race Suicide" Preface Thereto.

columns is a row of keys, one key for cach name. At the head of each column s a small lever, or crank. The pulling

atter is one of character dent Roosevelt's conclusion in but that it is not a matter of at all, but of material condi-ting the workers, can be shown

at letter of President Roose-

as a time when skill and re requisites at con ites for a workman tery did not e production as a work of tion as it does tobesides that, many of the stries of to day were house-such as spinning, weaving, sking. The introduction production a production and its precision of the practically of skill and strength as factors when This has made it possiunakilled and "cho led ones, and co tor skilled ones, and conse-e-substitute weak women and on in the place of men. This is perceptible in the early participation, but not until ma-become highly developed wholesale exploitation of wo-little children begin. To-day many there must be fully five occupations. This is the ex-of the most helples among e-they are made the prey of

altreatment and abuse. the workman had to earn enough to enable him not port himself, but his family ould not have

in pr tive pursuits is so great that it beas the total destruction of the family life of the workmen. True, the house d still exists, but 'tis robbed of all jts bright features and only the dark ones remain. The heme life of the worker

must suffer wherever its women must help earn the daily bread. In some intries women have so nearly displaced men altogether that we have the term "she towns," as descriptive of certain centres of the textile industry in New England; while the expression "he-towas" describes the unining campa of Pennsylvania and the far West, and is becoming descriptive of the bonanza farms where men lead a life similar to

that of soldiers in barracks. Capitalism, of which President Roose-velt is a staunch upholder, tears the sexes apart and in the place of the family relationship it establishes prostitu-tion and adultery. Everywhere the in-crease of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitu-tion. In the modern State, where Christion. In the modern State, where Chris-tianity is preached and piousness is at a premium, many a thriving branch of in-dustry is found where workingwomen are paid such low wages that they would be compelled to starve unless they pros-tituted themselves. In Germany, where the government keeps statistics of such things, it was ascertained that, in Munich, for instance, that among the registered prostitutes under the surveillance of the police, no fewer than 203 were wives of day laborers and artisans. Germany is a capitalist country which is perhaps to day only second to this. We hold it up to our own capitalists as a mirror in which they can see reflected

ciety indulged, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. To-day, however, prostitution is a necessity under the capitalist sys-tem. Even the preachers tell us this when they start crusades for the segregation of "vice." To-day, however, it is not only the women of the slums who are compelled to sell their bodies or starve. Working women also are com-pelled to do so. Prostitution is the cap-italist substitution for the conjugal relationship of the workers. It destroys the family of the worker and enables the capitalist to lower wages. The President may declaim about character, but we Socialists know, that

not until the inauguration of the Socialist Republic will woman ever be able to display character, which depends upon economic independence. Under Socialism household duties will no doubt all be turned into special industries, as many of them are to-day. But this transition will not be to women what it is to day: a transition from household drudgery into wage slavery with the wage slavery superadded to the house-hold drudgery. It would not as it does to-day, tear her from the home and hurl her into the exposed and perilous condi-tion of the proletariat. Under the cooperative commonwealth, woman shall work with man as his oqual, equal sharer with him of the social product. Free mistress of herself, she will put a speedy end to all manner of prostitution and then, for the first time in the world's history will she be able to establish, as an actual, not a fictitious fact, the oneness of busband and wife. The "ladies and gentlemen" who shut

physical then an article of luxury in which soare cast to the poor. Their concern about the family of the worker is on a par with the concern of the wolf for the

[Note .- Next Sunday we shall print a neview of the book, "The Woman Who Toils."]

#### NEW VOTING MACHINE.

Adapted to All Election Laws-Its Workings.

To the chance throwing aside of bicycle chain is due the completion of an automatic voting machine, which appears to answer all the purposes for

which it is intended. It scems to be a perfect thing in its way. The inventor of the machine is William Delevan, of Pittsfield, Mass. He has spent many years working out his ideas, but the automatic scheme puzzled him until he saw how the depressing or slackening of a link in his bicycle chain had the effect of straightening out its neighbor. This gave him the cue he wanted, and he completed his labors. Before starting on the construction of the machine he made himself acquainted with the election laws of the various States, and then set about producing a machine which could be brought into use all over the country. The invention has the approval of the State of Massachusetts. The machine may be seen now in room 1601 of the Broad Exchange building on Broad street. It is made of sheet steel. is about thirty-seven inches in height

and eight inches in depth, and, all told, weighs about 290 pounds.

The face of the machine, which in use could be turned away from the election inspector and others hanging about a corresponding ballots, with a supply of figures up to 999, and in touch of key or lever an additional figure is added on, for either the entire ballot, or a particular name, as the case may be. Should a voter change his mind and wish to

cast his ballot for another ticket, or for other individuals, he may do so without losing his vote. When he changes, say to the Democratic ballot from the Re publican, for which he has voted, his first vote is cancelled. To get to the

front of the machine. to vote the voter must raise a long lever, which blocks

his way. This unlocks the machine, leaving it free to be used. When he has cast his vote he passes out by the other side after he has raised another similar lever, which again locks the machine None of those at the back of the machine can see what ticket or individuals have been voted for, so that there is no in-fringement of the secrecy of the ballot. The steel doors at the back of the machine are kept locked during the voting hours. When eventually opened at the close of the poll the number of votes recorded for ballot or individual is there in cold type.

The inventor has in hand a new ma-chine, which he believes will be an improvement, and which, while not being f such height as the one now on exhibition, will be longer or wider, giving room for twelve ballot papers instead of seven.

Three hundred and seventy thousand iollars are gone from the Mexican national treasury. Raids on the treasury

must be less frequent in Mexico than ir this country, if the loss of \$370,000 can't occur without an international scandal.

It is the practice now to leave several floors in a new building unfinished until the tastes of tenants can be learned. Of course, this is costly, but the wage slaves are yielding up plenty of wealth, so why shouldn't the man who "gives" them work enjoy his ease?

his back plies the pick. Darkness, damp-

ness and bad air are not the greatest

evils he has to contend with. Death

dealing gases and the cave-in put his

life in jeopardy every moment he is un-

The railroad worker, in freezing cold,

cupation doom the majority to an early

grave, or to the loss of fingers by the

fast flying machines. Gaze upon the in-

terior of a sweat shop and you will won-

der whether it is possible for a spark

of hope to survive under such conditions.

Go into the interior of a sugar refin-

ery, and witness the frying and par-

boiling of the workers and you will not

wonder that the companies put iron bars

in the windows to prevent their crazed

of time, but for long and weary hours.

Glad if they but get the chance to endure

The modern business apartments are

as luxurious as the bachelors' club up

town. The coal baron, whose wage

slaves toil underground, lolls in rooms

rich in color and material. The produc-

tion of famous artists adorn the walls

Even the stock ticker, that registers the

dealings in human flesh and blood, is at-

After his day of arduous toil-half of

it spent in refreshing the inner man with hoice viands and wines, the weary cap-

tain of industry steps into the bathroom

that is part of his office suite. The

room is large, alluring in its immaculate

is used in the finest mansion or club.

Here the weary and worn captain is re-

freshed and soon speeds away in his

Of course, these things are appreciated

much more in the summer, when the weary captain of industry rids himself

of the grime and perspiration that ac-

company his life of toil. Then he re-

auto for further bracing up.

white and supplied with everything that

tuned to musical tones.

it all so as to escape hunger.

this.

that they, too, work. Let us see.

victims from leaping out.

derground.

The modern building has hot and cold water on every floor, running water in every room, scientific ventilation, electric connection for every possible demand. Elevator service makes the twentieth story as accessible as the second and the higher up the better air and

light. In ancient Rome, the luxury of the ruling class reached its height just before

the period of decay. That period mark ed the awful degradation of the exploited class, which, having been sunk to the lowest depths, could not be aroused to repel the hordes of barbarian invaders. The ruling class are to-day enjoying luxuries undreamed of in ancient Rome. How much longer are the workers willing to let present conditions go on; con-

ditions that doom them to toil and privation? Civilization, which depends on us alone for its advancement, cries out against the system of want for the toiler and luxury for the idler. Before the idlers bring society to the point of decay let us overthrow them and not suffer them to drag us still further down. The task before us is great, but if we know our business 'tis easy enough. That task is to inaugurate the Socialist

Republic by taking possession of the means of production for the benefit of those who now operate them, instead of for the benefit of the idlers who claim their exclusive ownership. Let us try a reversal of things: comfort for the workers and lack of it for the idlers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Chas. B. Ruby, 561

ROCHESTER, N. 1. Chas. R. Ruby, 561 Clinton avenue. South. RUCKVILLE, CONN.-Gus Raisch, 67 Union street. SAN ANTONIO. TEX.-Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street. SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.-Frank Carrell, 467 Stevenson street; E. W. Carpenter,

51 Third street.

SAN PERDO, CAL .-- Alexander Muht-BAN JOSE, CAL.-Fred Hamann, 42

Bidorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst. 2219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, Sig Julia street, John Feitman, 1019 N. Comp

ton avenue.

ton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN.-Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. SALEM, MASS.-John White, American House. 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.-P. C. Nels son. 1,642 Major avenue. ST. CHARLES, MO.-R. H. McHugh.

SCHENECTADY, N. X .-- J. S. Weinber

SEATTLE, WASH .--- William H. Walker,

903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS-F. H. Buer, 620

Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MASS .- A. Quarastrom 23 Wyatt street.

23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.-Emil Singe-wald, General Delivery. SPOKANE, WASH.-John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue. SPRINGFIELO, MASS.-F. A. Naglera 141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.-Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Heom 14, Myers Block. TACOMA, WASH.-C. M. Carlson, 3603

So. J street TORONTO, ONT., CANADA .- Percy Kep, Bracondale, P. O.

TROY, N. Y.-G. F. Bussey, 93 6th ave-aue, No. Troy. N. Y. TWO HARBORS, MINN.-V. C. Kenecany.

UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, 23 Niagara

WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConzell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Andrew Walther, 209 Austin street. WOBURN, MASS .- N. Peter Nellson, 16

Prospect street

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

| 2, 4 and 6 New Reade | St., New York.     |
|----------------------|--------------------|
|                      | Tel. 129 Franklin. |
|                      |                    |

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates : Less than 100 copies, a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent a topy; 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy.

ared as second-class matter at the New Fork pectothec, July 18, 1900.

de fur as possible, rejected communic no will be returned, if so desired, and se are enclosed. BOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

|        | STATES. |      |    |
|--------|---------|------|----|
|        |         | 1000 | 5  |
|        |         | 1892 | łn |
| 36,564 |         | 1896 | In |
|        |         | 1900 | Ja |
|        |         |      |    |

#### AN ESSAY ON REASONING.

be.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article entitled "Brewers and Party Politics," from the Cleveland, O., Bakers'

mal of last February 7. The article is constructed upon what is technically known as the "Pure and simple" basis. It's calm reasoning, its fairness of presation, and its, up to a certain point, relentlessly correct logic are refreshing Possibly, the article would be logical up to the end of the subject. But unfornately it breaks off just where it began to be interesting.

The Bakers' Journal's line of argument

"Indorsement of a political party by Trades Union means party polities within it."

Correctl 'The next link in the argument is:

Party politics carried on by a Trades ns that each and every mem ber must vote the full ticket of the in dorsed party."

Correct, again. The next link in the

"Each one not doing this is a derelict, may justly be called a scab, and ex-pelled from the organization."

Indeed, a bull's-eye of correct reason ing! Then follows the climax of the Bakers" Journal's unflinching logic. It cludes, reasoning along this line, that every "clean-out" in such an indorsed party would have to effect a correspondan-sut" of "political scabs" in the Union. At this point, however, the "Bakers' Journal" drops argument, and simply strikes a pro-Pure and Simple at-

Next in importance to convincing, the thing for opponents to do is to under-stand each other. The "Bakers' Journal" evidently understands exactly the rationals of the Trades Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party. The purpose of this article is an endeavor to induce the "Bakers' Journal" to disclose the rationals of its own Trades Union policy by taking up the thread of its argument,

Does, on the contrary, Pure and Simism fall in with the view that "politics are vital?" If so, then this other must follow inevitably, to-wit: The Pure and Simple Union must dominate the political manifestation of Labor to it alone are "clean-outs" allowable. In other words, the solution of the Labor movement is to strangle itself: People do not join unions but to get or keep jobs: Capitalism, by reducing ever more the relative number of the hands needed and thereby increasing the relative supply in the Labor Market, renders permanent membership in the Unions an impossibility to the vast majority of the workers; the overwhelming majority of

the workingman voters being found in the "clean-outs" as "scabs" or otherwise, the Union-dominated political party of Labor is scuttled before started. To be still conciser: Pure and Simple Unionism is a "Labor Jolfier"to Labor's undoing. We do not mean to speak or reason for the "Bakers' Journal." Neither shall we decide for it which of these several alternatives is the rationale it stands on. But one of them is its pedestal. All the same, whichever it be, dead opposite. stands the pedestal on which is reared the S. L. P. views of what a Union should

"ONE PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION." The capitalist interests of the country are pulling themselves together to make a head against Socialism. They realize that phrases will not do; they realize that declamation will not do. At last it has percolated through their wool that phrases and declamation will stead in this instance as little as Mrs. Partington's now celebrated mop steaded against the Atlantic ocean. They need, this they are now sure of, something stronger, more practical. Their papers, accordingly are now teeming with practical suggestions to "combat the evil." One of these articles contains "one practical illustration" that is worth all the others in that it betrays the trend of capitalist

strategic thought in this conflict. The "practical illustration" in question consists mainly in figures. It runs this way:

"There are in the country 80,000,000 copic. The value of the total products of the mation is \$18,000,000,000. This is \$225 for each man, woman and child in the country. For a family of four this means an income of \$900 a year."

After this argument, presented in figures, the following figures, presented in argument, follow:

"So that every head of a household who is receiving this salary, and there are thousands of them, is getting his share if there were an equal distribution according to population of all the products of the country."

It must be admitted that, although in this second passage the figures are mainly dissolved in the argument, they are none the less prominently forceful than in the first passage, where the argument is mainly dissolved in figures. Indeed, the two passages are so strictly statistical that they amount to a mathematical demonstration. The demonstration runs this wise:

"There are 80,000,000 people in the country: "The value of the nation's products is \$18,000,000,000:

an even many times larger borde than that, which, as a dry sponge absorbs water, is thirstily absorbing 'demagogic' vaporings't" "Facts and figures" can do no more. They have reached high-water mark of

perfection. The "illustration" is eminently "practical." Pass it on!

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE ARMORY MEASURE.

"Several members of Union 11, New Haven," is the signature attached to a letter that appears in the Bakers' Journal of the 7th instant, and that, aiming at exculpating the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democracy, from the serious charges made against it, contains this passage:

"In regard to Comrade, Carey voting for an Armory measure, he, Carey, was a member of the Socialist Labor Party at the time of the act. . . It is a notable fact that the S. L. P. had no fault to find until after he had broken away from their party."

James T. Carey was elected a Councilman in Haverhill, Mass., on December 8. 1897. He was the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party, of which he then was a member. As such Mr. Carey was compelled to and did sign his resignation, dated blank, of the office for which he was nominated, and the resignation was placed in the hands of Section Haverhill,

S. L. P., as custodian for the Party. On Wednesday evening, February 17, 1898 (a little after two months after his election), Mr. Carey succeeded in causing his section to secede from the S. L. P. This was the culmination of an intrigue he had long been conducting. On March 7, 1898, the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., correctly scenting premonitions of treason to the Working Class by such an action on the part of a Party member just elected to public office, and being, as the executive body of the Party, in constructive possession of Mr. Carey's resignation of his office, as the constitution

required, wrote to Mr. Carey demanding his resignation. In that letter the following passage occurs; "In view of the violation of the pledge contained in that document [the resignation, which pledges a candidate "in case of his election to stand squarely on the Party's platform and to advocate

its principles"], and in view of the fact that the office you now hold is Party property, and that the Party will be held responsible for the improprieties that your conduct makes certain you will incur, we hereby summon you to resign from the office of Councilman, which you now hold, and thus surrender to the Party you have betrayed the trust conferred upon you."

The letter was sent by registered mail, was received by Mr. Carey and was returned by him in another envelope. He kept his office.

On Thursday, June 16, 1898 (nearly four months after his secession from the Party, and over three months after the S. L. P., by the letter quoted above, had prophetically cleaned its skirts of the man) Mr. Carey voted for the Armory Measure, a \$15,000 appropriation.

That much for the exculpation of the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven." But that's not all. If it were all, it would not be worth mentioning.

goods that he is caught with? Wrongful acts, implying no moral turpitude, can ever be cleared off: they are subject to open confession and contrition. Otherwise with acts that imply moral turpitude: the moral turpitude of the act cannot be got rid of. Moral turpitude is so wholly a part of the committer and his kin that it breeds further

turpitude. A fresh turpitudinous act is inevitably ever resorted to in the endeavor to conceal or escape the effects of the first .- and therein lies a benchicent dispensation of Providence: rottenness

scourges itself. The vote of James T. Carey, the Social Democrat, for a \$15,000 appropriation to improve the Armory in industrial Haverhill was a long premeditated act of foul corruption and of unfathomable treason to the Working Class. How foul the corruption, how unfathomable the treason may be gathered from the double circumstance that the deed will not down, and that it ever drives its supporters into the swirl of additional infamy that the Volkszeitung and the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven" are found to be floundering in.

## IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

The pernicious effects of the private. ownership of machinery and the fallacious teachings of pure and simple trades-unionism are now to be witnessed in the gas belt of Indiana.

In this territory, there are locaded many of the plants of the American Window Glass Company (the window glass trust). These plants have been ordered shut down, owing to the fact that the trust has decided to equip them with its newly invented glass-blowing machine. This shut down has caused intense feeling among the glass blowers at present employed in the plants. They fear that the machines will supplant them entirely and that the trust will be

independent of them in the future. It is not easy to contemplate the loss of one's occupation. Such an event means the loss of years of training and experience needed to acquire skill. It means the loss of the means whereby the worker and his family live. In these days of labor markets overcrowded with

the young and vigorous, it is difficult for a man past thirty, used up by exhausting and intense labor, to enter another trade and secure the necessities of life. So, coupled with this fear there has gone a feeling of resentment against the introduction of the newly invented machine. This resentment is said to have found expression in an attempt to burn the plant at Hartford City, While this report is to be taken with a grain, of salt, until verified, it is, under the circumstances, likely to be true. Not

only are the glass blowers fearful of losing their means of livelihood, but they are also the victims of the false teachings of the labor fakirs who run pure and simple unionism. This has aggravated their position. For a long time they have been taught. that the interests of the trust and themselves were identical. They were made shareholders of the corporation. Their leader, Simon Burns, was made their representative on the board of directors. Now, all at once, they find the delusion to be what it is. They find that this identity of interests is a myth. They are no longer to be regarded ever The facts are all thoroughly known. as employees of the company. They are to be thrown out on the street, their In its issue of the 9th instant, the skill rendered useless, with the conditions of the modern labor market against them. The existence of themselves and families is thereby jeopardized. Rendered desperate by their future prospects, kept ignorant of their true economic status, they strike blindly. Were they living under Socialism, the invention would be a means of lightening their toil. At present it only serves workingmen, did not then occupy the to increase the hoards of their masters -the capitalist owners of the trust. Had they been tutored in the school of the class struggle-in that of new trades unionism-they would have realized that invention menaced their livelihood as long as capitalism prevails. The lesson is plain. Down capitalism by means of the S. L. P. ballot. Instruct the workers by organizing them in the S. T. & L. A.!

of the school of the Weeping Philosopher. Nevertheless, the fact is that, strange as it may seem, the Socialist Movement brims over with fun. Here are a couple of instances: in reality the two constitute one.

To fame, if not yet to fortune, known there is a certain brace of gentlemen in the Socialist Movement. The present name of one of the brace is Henry Slobodin; the other's name is Cameron King, jr. Dame Nature, who, though lavish in color, is,

as all true artists, rigid in symmetry, located the one near the Golden Gate on the Pacific, the other near Sandy Hook on the Atlantic. As the light-house attracts kites, the splendor of the Socialist beacon, held aloft by the Socialist Labor Party, attracted both; from the opposite quarters of the country they joined. What they did not and do not yet know of Socialism would fill exactly the measure of classic Socialist literature. This notwithstanding, or, perhaps, by the very reason thereof, they set themselves up as "authorities." The S. L. P. did not share their views about themselves, whereupon, in chorus, the two denounced the Party as "un-democratic;" and they joined hands as well as voice across the continent in a new Socialist party, the corner-stone of which was to be "democracy,"-and the fun started. Last week it reached the point commonly styled "climax," but more pictorially spelled by Artemus Ward as "climbacks."

The start of the fun was about three graphs of Printers Ink of May 7, will years ago. During this period the Sogive an idea: cialist Movement was treated to one continuous opera bouffe on "democ racy." King, jr., held the Golden Gate end of the show; Slobodin the Sandy Hook end; and, between the two, the anti-Socialist Labor Party "democracy" was on exhibition for fair. Each manifestation, as they succeeded each other in rapid succession, seemed to reach top-notch. But not yet. The procession of clownish pretentiousness ever had something better, more laughable, in store. But top-notch was finally reached. Last week, almost on the same day and hour, and addressing themselves to the innocents, on whose vote they boasted, but who begin to see through the fraud and are becoming uncomfortably restive under the anti-S. L. P. "democracy," "democratic" King, ir., hurled at them the epithet "Year ling upstarts!", and "democratic" Slobodkinowsky, or Slobodin, as he now calls himself, admonished them that their part in the "democracy" was to "sit at our feet."-in other words: "Cough up and shut up!"

The "climbacks" is reached.

The news cabled from London that William Crooks, "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns' type," has been elected to succeed Sir Charles Beresford, as member of Parliament, naturally raises the question: what is "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns' type!" "A labor man somewhat of the John Burns' type," is a traitor to the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. In 1893, when the miners were shot by troops, John Burns, then, as well as now a labor leader in the British Parliament, by the grace of the capitalist Liberal party, upheld the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith, when the latter took upon himself the responsibility of the act. Crooks owes his election to the patronage of Lord Rosebery, the

## NO SCAPE-GOATING!

"The blood of Paul Mendels sohn is not upon the head of his assassing only. The murder in Waterbury is but one of the fruits of the systemat ic coddling of lawlessness that began with the befriending of John Mitchell and his union in Pennsylvania throughout a series of murderous crimes that has no parallel."-New York Sun.

Did the Waterbury tragedy and the alleged lawlessness in Pennsylvania "begin." are they to be traced to the "befriending of John Mitchell and his union" !--- Not unless the source of the Mississippi is to be placed at Baton Rouge.

Some three years ago a conflict arose between the Sun and the typographical The Sun published its stateunion. ment. It is estopped from going back upon that. According thereto the conflict was not between it and its em ployees: it was not a conflict over wages According thereto the conflict was with the leaders of the union, who, in the hire of the Mergenthaler linotype machine company, fought the Sun for introducing a rival and competing machine. The conflict raged violently: the strike turned into a boycott. The Sun secured injunctions against these leaders, and in its affidavits called them "bandits," "criminals," "outlaws," etc. etc. Finally on March 10, 1902, peace was restored. How peace was restored between the Sun, on the one hand, and the "bandits," "criminals," and "out laws," on the other, the below passage from the Tammany Times of April 26. reproduced among the editorial para-

"We understand that the 'popl' formed to buy the interests of Paul Dana in the New York Sun raised one million dollars to complete the transaction. Of this \$700,000 was to be paid to Paul Dana and the remaining \$300,000 was to go to the Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about the settlement of the Sun strike. The payment of that \$300,000 was undoubtedly a legitimate business transaction, since the Union refused to settle unless allowed a liberal amount for the expenses of carrying on the war. But it would be interesting to know how much of the \$300,000 ultimately found its way into the treasury of the Typographical Union in general and Big Six in particular, and how much stuck to the fingers of the middlemen in the form of commissions."

In other words:

As is well known, the only point finally at issue between the Sun and the strike and boycott manipulators was the status of these same manipulators. There was, indeed, no question of wages: the question was whether the labor skates, who run the union, should preserve their powers, or allow their wings to be clipped. These wrapped them selves in the mantle of Labor, like the Plebs Leaders of old Rome, and fought, that is to say, heroically sacrificed the rank and file,-taxed them heavily (we think as high as \$1 a week), and with the large funds thus collected lived in clover themselves, as Secret and Agita-

tion Committeemen with "no questions asked," and waged a war of boycott against the Sun,-and the Sun caved in: efriended them to the extent of \$300.-And this happened before John 0001 Mitchell began to be befriended!

St. Louis may not be the head springs of the Mississippi; but surely it is ahead of Baton Rouge. And in truth, not even the Sun is the starting point of the "coddling of lawlessness," or the "beftiending of criminals." Why dial the Sun cave in, "coddle" and "befriend":

5 5 3-2 5 1 5 4 3 5 6 6 7 5

THAN.

scheme in mind.

Uncle Sam (with a twinkle in his eye) -One of your usual great shemes! B. J .- Will you not admit that the Socialist Commonwealth cannot be established for quite a while?

U. S .-- I'll admit that. B. J .- Will you not admit that, in the meantime, it were wise to mitigate suffering ?

#### U. S .- Admitted.

B. J .- Admitting all this, you will be in sympathy with my scheme. It is to set up a co-operative store, in which the workmen affiliated with it can get goods cheap. What say you? U.S.-Chestnurt!

B J -- Chestnut ?

U. S .--- Yes; probably not to you; but hestnut, all the same.

B. J .- Isn't it a good thing? U. S .- If it were it would not be chestnut. But it is a bad thing in that it is of no effect; and, worse than that, in that it plays into the hands of false bourgeois economics; and, still worse, in that, as a rule, there is a petty schemer

at the bottom of it, who plans to be the sure, if not the whole, sole beneficiary of the alleged good for all. There is ample experience on this subject in this

country. B. J .-- You surprise me! What proofs have you got?

U. S .- See here: Sound or Social economics prove that under the capi ist system the share of the wealth to labor receives depends upon the supp of and the demand for labor. This en is a result of the private ownership of the machine. If labor receives one loaf's worth of wealth it is not because of the cheapness of the loaf, or because of any other reason; but because the value o the loaf represents the value of labo

under supply and demand. B. J .--- Very well.

U. S .- Now then, this principle ind plies the other-that the cheapness c things does not determine the amoun of wealth labor receives. The cheape the loaf the lower will be the wage. other words, the labor question is question of production, not consumption Your co-operative store takes up th question from the consumer's stand point.

B. J .-- But are not working men con Stimers?

U. S .- Surely; but their povery start with them as producers, and not consumers. Seeing that their povert arises from being a merchandise, th price of which is determined by the laof supply and demand, it is senseless t start relief at the consumer's end. Re lief must be started at the producer end. Enable them to keep all that the produce and their consumption will tak

care of itself. On the other hand, mak goods as cheap as you like, and coi sumption will not be improved so lon as the working class is held in wag slavery. B. J .- Well, that may be; but what way would my co-operative sto play into the hands of false economics U. S .- In this way: The middle cla particularly is howling about prices. may justly do so. If prices are low will have so much more money. wages are one loaf of bread, and the price of the loaf goes down 50 per cent, the working class won't be in pocket the 50 per cent saved, because its own value will thereby have been reduced, and, accordingly, its wages will fall propor-tionately. But if the price of the loaf goes down by 50 per cent, the mid class and the capitalist generally will so much in pocket, because their sha of wealth is not determined like that the workingman. It is for this reason that the middle-class folks are always after cheapness; and it is a cry so delusive that it usually takes in the workers, and thereby draws their attention awey from where the shoe pinches. THEM and causes them to fight the economic battles of their exploiters. To talk "co-operative store" is to ta "cheapness;" to talk "cheapness" is give up the law of wages or to dark it; to do that is to play into the han of the enemy.



where it broke off, and continue the same to the rounding point.

The "Bakers' Journal" recognizes that very "clean-out" in a political party is to be followed by a corresponding n-out" in an indorsing Trades Union. Hence its objection to party poltitles in Unions. What are the conclu tions to be drawn from the objection! In other words, what is its rationale? On the subject of politics the human race divides along two lines: 1st-Politics are VITAL;

2d-Politics are TRASH.

Does Pure and Simple Unionism fall in with the view that "politics are ah ?" If so, one of two things must

ollew: the Pure and Simple Union holds that poverty may be alleviated. an not be abolished, and that, as things are they have always been, and will substantially continue to be, until the millenium arrive,-in which case, by what right does such a Union claim nding in the Labor Movement? Why not join the Salvation Army?

Or the Pure and Simple Union holds the Socialist view regarding Capital and Labor, the irrepressibleness of the confict between the two, and the mission of the Working Class to abolish Capitalin which case, why does not the on drill itself for "physical action," nd, like the bons fide Anarchist, frankly that dectrine? Is Capitalism to and down by "about treatment"?! selves behind physical fortresses against

lally an households of four members - each-householder, wife and two children-, But there's more to the point. that would give each head of a household \$900 a year: "Thousands' [that's to say, several

share:

land:

New Yorker Volkszeitung, a German organ of Mr. Carey's party, answering a times 1,000, but not more than 1,999 and a fraction times 1,000, because Utica, N. Y., correspondent on this same otherwise it would be "millions"; the word irrepressible Armory matter, after in-"thousands" is cautiously and statistisinuating the same lie that the "Sevcally chosen,] of householders get their eral Members of Union 11, New Haven" indulged in, proceeds this wise: "There are 15,000,000 voters in the

"Moreover, the matter of the militia "Deducting the 'thousands' up to the being an organization hostile to the extreme limit of 1,909,999, THERE RE-MAIN 13,000,001 VOTERS.

Can any illustration compete with So, then, the invasion of Brooklyn by this in practicalness ? Impossible! But the militia to break the trolleymen's to whom is the illustration addressed? strike in 1895; the invasion of Buffalo To the 13,000,001 heads of householders by the militia to break the switchmen's who are getting below their share, away, strike in 1892; the invasion of Homeaway below their share? Why, of course stead by the militia to break the iron not. If it were, then the illustrator would and steelworkers' strike that same year; not call his illustration "practical", as the invasion of Chicago by the Illinois he does himself: he would then call it militia, vying with the Federal military a "demagogic vaporing." The illustrato break the railroad strike in 1894; tion is addressed to the "thousands." the innumerable outrages committed It is meant to hold the noses of these against workingmen on strike by the "thousands" who are getting their share militias of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Cal--those who are getting their share ifornia, New Jersey, in fact by the milmany hundreds of times more beitia of every industrial State;-all these ing included-down to certain hard horrors, which happened before Mr. facts. It means to tell them that they Carey's Armory record in 1898, "did not must stop "fooling." It means to "iloccupy the stage" ! ! ! lustrate" to them what they are "up What does all this music mean? This against." It means to tell them as loud as facts and figures can: "Disfranchise

stage.'

attempted palliation of militia outrages? that 13,000,001 horde! Entrench your-

THE "CLIMBACKS" REACHED. There are those who insist in believing that the Socialist or Labor Movement is one long-drawn struggle, one long-drawn tragedy. Even those who recognize that victory awaits the struggler at the other end of the line, do not always, or all of them imagine how much fun there is connected with and woven in the

struggle. Probably that's one of the this pick-pocket's attempt to foist into reasons more people, otherwise desirable, an innocent man's pocket the stolen do not take hold. Man naturally is not

English representative of the Rothschilds, and other powerful liberals. These facts will explain why his triumph ofer his Conservative opponent has not thrown the capitalist world into a paroxysm, as it would have done had Crooks been a true representative of labor, and not "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns' type."

A Bronx motorman was electrocuted by a live wire on the platform of the car he was running. A Reading Railroad engineer was overcome by gas while running through the North Mahanoy tunnel. A number of longshoremen were compelled to run the risks of infection in the holds of the Karamania, on which six persons died from a disease believed to be cholera. It is now in order for the New York Sun to take these cases as a text and prove how easily the workers appropriate their pay, while the poor capitalists are killing themselves with overexertion. This would be in keeping with the policy of the Sun, which, despite such facts as those quoted, endeavors to establish the point that the workers of this country are rolling in ease and luxury, owing to their "unparalleled prosperity."

Three clergymen have been chosen to

act as arbitrators to settle the labor

controversy between the packers and en-

gineers at the Chicago stockyards. The

theory that the gentlemen of the cloth

are non-capitalistic and therefore impar-

tial, has received a black eye in this city

through the frequent unbeneficial award

Pierpont Morgan.

Did it wish to? It was forced whom, or what? It was forced by the loss of advertising patronage. Again, in other words:

The advertisers, capitalist concerns, like the Sun, were, some of them, in timidated by the boycotters: they feared they would lose customers, they feared loss of pence if they advertised in the Sun: others, knowing better, seized upon the boycott as a welcome pretext to escape the blackmail that is usually implied in the advertisements of capitalist

that the "coddling of unlawlessness" ' and the "befriending" of "criminals, outlaws and bandits" did not start with the capitalist concerns that "coddled" and "befriended" Mitchell. Enough has been said to show that the whole Capitalist Class is the fountain head of the evil,now one set, then another, but in the long run the whole pack of mutually rending capitalist swine, to whom, al ternately against one another, the labor skate is of use, flesh of whose labor-fleecing flesh, bone of whose laborfleecing bone he is. By all means, let not the blood of

Paul Mendelsohn lie on the head of his physical assassins only. Let it also and especially lie where it morally belongs, on the head of the principal of the deed, the Capitalist Class, without whose "coddling" and "befriending" the labor skate could not exist a day; the Capitalist Class, of whom the Mitchells and the Waterbury assassins are but the agents, -agents, who, the Capitalist Class being removed, could

made by that foremost of clerical arbido no more than Caesar's arm, trators, Bishop Potter, the friend of J When Caesar's head is off.

B. J .- And you say this sort of this has been tried before?

U. S .-- Yes. Often, after disastrous strikes, the broken-down skates of labor leaders have set up these "co-operative" affairs. We have seen "co-operative" mines, "co-operative" laundries, "zo-operative" shirt, cigarette and other factories, and all have gone to smashthe schemer back at the bottom of them he alone profiting, while the trepanned innocents remained pluck Wash your hands of your "great schem It is great only in its stupidity and crookedness.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

ents alto profile to appea ter sell be recognized.

The Intelligence of the Middle Class. To The Daily and Weekly People so menth I was asked by Curtis Blaissuperintendent of the cemetery of town of Rollinsford, N: H., alled States senators were elected. as word leads to another, as a rule, this talk he proved that he did not knew there are two branches of con-grees. I told him the senate of the United States was composed of two senators sleeted by the legislature of each State, tech senator having one vote. And Blais-dell h worth \$10,000. Other men I have worked for have also

shown their ignorance when talking. One, C. Plumer, wanted to know when the S. L. P. put for President in this country. He ed he never heard of it till late-I informed him that the S. L. P. irst put up a presidential candidate in 1892, Simeon Wing heading the ticket and C. H. Matchett as Vice-President. alling 21,164 votes; and that the very Irst S. L. P. State ticket in the field s in New York in 1888, where 2,068 es were polled.

ding to the almanacs I see that in the New Hampshire State election for governor, Michael O'Neal, Social Democontrol of their "shining lights," B. T. White-house of their "shining lights," B. T. White-house, they expected to get no less than two thousand. He told me so himself. It sppears that the leaflet "S. L. P., versus S. D. P." did them some damage. The almanaca also gives Joseph F. Mal-

ey, S. L. P., candidate for President in 1900, 39,739 votes. The People only gives credit for 34,191. The S. L. P. did well at the last election. I did not expect it would poll 40,000.

We hope to have a section here in the Frank D. Tebbetts.

Rollinsford, N. H., March 3.

## Two Cross-Lights Athwart the Pennsyl vania So-Called "Socialist Party" Camp.

"To The Daily and Weekly People admit that the Kanglets are buried and that there is no need of piling any e real estate on them. But for all that the fact I here wish to mention is of interest because it throws a light n internal conditions in the camp of he alleged "Socialist" party of this

Ley-atone State. At the convention, or conference, dr chatever we may call it of the Kanglets r "Only Logical Centrists," held here a Philadelphia on last February 22, a in named Bendel was introduced to the thering. He stated that he had been-Socialist" party, and then read a reso-lution in German, declaring the Pennsyl-rania "Socialist" party State committee to be trying to break up the German oris by means of ward clubs, te. The reason for this, he said, was cause the Germans were the back-ne of the movement, and had maind their separate organization for es as these.

The Marshal of the Farce at the convantion was thereupon appointed by the halr'to write a set of resolutions in reply to that of the German Kangs, which did. The resolution, when read, deplaced that German Kangs were the best kind of Kangs; that little Kangs were nearer related to them than they are to the big Kangs; and they, the little Kangs, could die waltzing with them. Joseph P. Campbell. Philadelphia, Pa., March 9.

m with the above the be nes of interest. It is a passage ated February 27 and March 30, sent last fall was contributed by prominent

#### Why Does Not Ex-Licutenant Governor | Party and the Socialist party. Indeed, Coates Demand Proof of Corruption, Instead of Evading Charges.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-As enclosed clipping from the Butte Miner will show, we have been treated to a tornado of sentimental Socialism of the school of Debs, ex-Lieutenant Governor Coates of Colorado, championing "the cause."

But for the absence of the big drum and trombone one might easily have imagined himself at a meeting of the Salvation Army, as the songs and collec-tion were very much in evidence.

This collection is the coarsest kind of that the campaign funds are assured by several of the large capitalistic concerns iere.

.Coates, the speaker of the evening, went over the ground so often covered by Grady and others, that we failed to see any new light thrown upon the subject that he was to explain. We sprung Comrade Brimble's letter of February 5 on Coates, asking for an ex-planation, but were told that all prominent men have to expect such attacks and that the speaker had been offered emoluments to stay within the Democratic fold-but there was no denial. Further reports of the progress of the

"Socialist" party's city campaign in Butte, will follow. Fraternally yours,

P. J. Dwyer. Butte, Mont., March 5, 1903.

# (Enclosure.)

THE SPOUTINGS OF AN ANARCHIST. A cheap specimen of Colorado's po litical undertow-a Socialist named Coates-delivered a rambling, incoherent, anarchistic address at the Auditorium in this city last night, in which he advocated the seizing of Senator Clark's mines by the populace, and indulged in all the abuse of the Miner which his ricious tongue could shape into words. As Coates did not for a moment lapse into intelligent argument at any point in his so-called address, no argument is required to meet the statements made. Probably the most interesting and suggestive phase of the meeting was when P. J. Dwyer, a prominent Socialist of this city, who was in the audience.

an explanation of its contents. As might have been expected. Coates made no explanation. The note in ques tion had reference to the following com munication which appeared in The Weekly People of New York, Saturday, February 21, 1903.

The Weekly People is the leading organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the east." The article referred to reads as follows, under the caption: "Why Does Not Coates Demand Proof of the Charge

of Corruption ?" To The Daily and Weekly People. few days ago the editor of the Pueblo Courier, F. A. Richardson, was in Florence, and in the course of a conversa tion T asked him if he had not stated that D. C. Coates and Otto Thum, edi tors and owners of the Colorado Chron icle, the leading "Socialist" organ of the State, had received \$2500 in payment for a special edition of their paper from the Republican State Central Committee during the fall campaign of 1902? "Yes," replied Richardson, emphatically, "I did say it; and, what is more, I am ready to prove it. If you have followed the case as it developed, you will have noticed that Coates and Thumb have never challenged proof." How about this as' specimen of tolerance? It fairly takes rank with the Eichman case, and that of Cameron King and colleague in Cal-

ifornia. here . Fraternally, H. J. Brimble. Florence, Colo., February 5.

It is quite natural and proper that the man referred to in the foregoing arraignment should come to Butte to address an outfit whose campaign fund office and signed F. Fairman, 108 Republicans, including the Inter Moun-

have tried to learn the difference, but have been unable to learn a satisfactory exposition of the two parties. I can't understand why Socialists should be continuously fighting each other. It seems to me that a better practice would be to fight the battle as best we know how, and keep from wrangling.

What good does it do you or The Peo ple to keen up a warfare on brother So-cialists? What good does it do you to call part of your Socialist comrades Kangaroos? What a great work The People would

do if it would work as hard at demolishblind, as it is an open secret here ing the enemy as it does at demolishing Socialists'!

I do not know the difference between the two branches of the Socialist parties I have written De Leon, but could get no reply; I, have .written The People, but could not get anything from it either. I now write to you and hope you will not cast this letter aside without giving it attention.

J. C. Harkness, III.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1903. Mr. J. C. Harkness, Northport, Wash.

Sir :- Your letter to Comrade Boland has been referred to the press committee for answer, as the comrade is, at present, too busy to be able to do it jus-

That the letter the comrade wrote to The People did not please you is not at all surprising, if you are connected with the so-called Socialist party in your State, known as the Social Democracy in New York, and which has a different name in every different locality, as well

as different principles and tactics. The Socialist Labor Party member could fill every column of our party press of accounts of the traitorous class conduct of the members of the Social Democracy if they so wished; but, as a general rule, the conduct of leading lights of that mis-carriage organization, in respect to the working class, is so monotonous and stupid in betraying the vorkers, that, as in your case, it seems almost hopeless for us to educate to that point that you will be able as a workingman, to know when you are betraved. We will content yourselves by citing one that of John Foley, in this city, case,

sent up a note to the speaker asking for and then ask you how you can expect men to fight alongside of such a scabby crew. John Foley has been a notorious ward heeler of both the Democratic and Re-

publican parties, his membership in them depending a good deal on the graft he got from them. He became a member of the Social Democracy for the sole

purpose of being nominated for office by that party, and was proposed by a mem-ber of that party who has lived in the same house with Foley for years and knew of his past actions. This man also knew-that Foley's motive for joining and becoming a candidate of that party was that, it would entitle him to the privileges of the polling place on election day as a candidate of an official party. Foley was nominated by the Social Democracy for president of the common council, and all through the campaign advocated the election of the candidate of the regular Democracy, and advised everybody not to throw their vote on any third party, but have it count by

voting for the Democratic party. Foley's plan to be at the polling place on-election day was spoiled by a new trick in politics played upon him by the people opposing the Democratic party who were in power and controlled the police force. They, early election day, kidnapped Foley and confined him in the cellar of the station house until the fol-

lowing day, when he was released. Now it is understood he is looking for a job from the reform people who he so strongly fought on that exciting election day. Did the local "Social Debauchery" protest against the action of the local authorities in arresting one of their official candidates? Not a protest, for the

mind. I have asked the same question of the leaders of the so-called Socialist, or Social Democratic party, and I must say that your answer, like theirs, does not contain one sentence, line, word of syllable that any ordinary mind like my own could possibly construe into a hint at an answer to my question. I am

just as much in the dark as before. have shown your answer and my question to various parties, Republicans, Pops and Socialists, and the universal expression is something like the following: It is no answer, it gives no light. It does not seem to try to answer, but to evade. Why is it our leaders will not give us clear cut and clean defini-

tions? Oh, why is it! Your answer simply did not refer to my question, in my humble opinion, and why you can't give us the plain, simple statement of the difference instead of going off to give us isolated cases of treachery in the camp of the Socialist or Socialist Democratic party. Why the exponents of the latter party do as well as your answer, or, more properly

speaking, I should say as badly, for they simply rush off into reeling off sentence after sentence of the alleged misdoings of De Leon. Now, to a sensible man, the idea, or rather knowledge, that

John Foley is a traitor to the Socialist party, or that De Leon is a disgrace to the Socialist Labor Party, does not give us any adequate idea of the difference of the two parties; on the other hand,

if we take both answers and boil them down, they show no difference at all. Both are doing what is in their power to tear the other down and disgust and disrupt the followers of the Marxian teachings. I don't care if there are a hundred

John Foleys who are false to the So-claist party. 'I don't care if there are hundreds of trouble breeders of the De Lcon stripe (as painted by some of the Socialist teachers) so far as my question goes it makes no difference. I stand on my own convictions, a belief in the teachings of Socialism, as found dropping from the mouth and pen of our great teachers, no matter which particular wing of the Socialist party they belong to.

I believe that all the people collectively should own all the means of production, distribution and communication in the name of Uncle Sam. That no one should live or be supported by means of interest, rent or profit. That

the message of Socialism is to and should be most particularly directed to the wealth producer of the land. That our laborer should be taught these fundamentals, together with the fact that there is a class struggle and they should

be made class conscious thereof. I have been a reader of The People for some considerable time, but I must confess that its answer, like your own, is not at all to the point and very disappointing. Why the merest tyro in learning, or in the teachings of Socialism, would say that neither their answer in The Daily People or your answer in a private letter to me comes within a hundred thousand miles of satisfying a hungry soul starving and thirsting for knowledge.

I wish that you dared publish this in your paper and would do so. It might lead to some one giving us an answer that would explain the real situation and lead to a lifting of the clouds.

Yours, fraternally, Mr. J. C. Harkness:

V. Troy, N. Y., February ". Mr. J. F. Harkness:

Dear Sir .- In reply to yours of the 27th inst., we would say that your letter makes clear to us that to "phrase is to please you. We are sorry that the mental condition that you are in prevents you from considering "deeds and actions" on the part of the membership and officers of the Socialist or S. D. P. and following logically to the end the results of such deeds and actions. The Socialist, or S. D. P., permits such "actions and deeds" to go unpunished, and, very reason that most of them were in some instances, that organization

fered for not weighing the evil results

of the want of discipline on the part of

the Socialist party to the interest of the

working class in the future. But with you, using the following: "That our

you, using the following: "That our laborer should be taught these funda-

mentals, together with the fact that

ter."

Press Committee.

you are a workingman.

351 River street.

readers of The People:

-Say that Martha Moore Avery maligned them-Recent article by her source of trouble-Declares that she said the members were Atheists-Aspersion denied, and she is refused a hearing.

"In Harmony Hall, No: 724 Washington street, last night, the Social Democratic party held its semi-annual mass meeting. About 200 Social Democrats were present, and the gathering began peacefully enough, but it was not long before Mrs. Martha Moore Avery's name was mentioned and then the trouble began. It did not end until the meeting broke up in a row.

"Formal charges were preferred against Mrs. Avery. She was accused of having written for a weekly paper an article on the Social Democratic party, setting forth its aims and doctrines, and saying that unfortunately many of the Social Democrats are Atheists.

"This aspersion was indignantly denied by every speaker. The excitement increased every moment, until finally half a dozen were speaking or attempting to speak simultaneously. The chairman was powerless.

"Mrs. Avery herself was present, and she repeatedly tried to speak, but it was of no avail, for she was howled down. David Goldstein attempted to come to the rescue, but the Social Democrats wouldn't have anything of him, either.

"Fifty times during the evening Mrs. Avery was denounced as a traitor to the party, and not once did she have a chance to defend herself.

"After the meeting adjourned in confusion a woman who had been present said to a reporter:

"'They wouldn't give Mrs. Avery a chance to defend herself, and I think it's a shame. She and Mr. Goldstein are going to withdraw from the party, and I don't blame them one bit. It was simply awful. They were ungallant, and not at all chivalrous. Why couldn't they let her speak? Oh, I never saw such disgraceful proceedings.'

"Whether Mrs. Avery has been read out of the party, or whether she has resigned, could not be learned last night."

It looks, up in this neck of the woods, as though it was time for another "Rush to Rochester."

Michael T. Berry. Lynn, Mass., March 12.

A "Grand Rally."

To The Daily and Weekly People. Last week the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, advertised a "grand rally," to be held at Hudson Hall, No. 276 Spring street, last Saturday evening. The "grand rally" consisted of fourteen members of the S. D. P. and seven members of the S. L. P., and ended by the proprietor rallying two policemen to put out the S. L. P. men.

The "grand rally' of the police came about this way:

Patrick Walsh asked the lecturer this question: "Did James Carey vote for an appropriation to repair the Haverhill armory?" The lecturer, Fieldman, the mentally-awry Anarchist, answered that Carey was a member of the S. L. P. at the time. Fieldman also said that he would do the same thing.

John Walsh, after unsuccessfully attempting to gain the floor, denounced Fieldman's statement as false.

Amid much hubbub, J. Reilly asked this question, "You say, Mry Lecturer, that the S. L. P. men are scabs. Now. is it not a fact that Davis' shop was an open shop and that the strike inaugurated there was for the purpose of victimizing the Socialist Trade and Labor

Alliance men in it?" This Fieldman denied, whereupon Reilly also demounced him as a liar.

This created increased hubbub. The lecturer and his cohorts made various

attempts to prevent the S. L. P. men from being heard; but the S. L. P. men insisted on asking such questions as "How about Tobin and the S. D. P. scabbing it on the Lynn shoe strikers in

of the membership before next year's na-

A. W., NEW YORK.—It is plain as the nose on your face. The Philadelphia Tageblatt crowd tries there the same trick that the Volkszeitung tried here and was dumped for.—the placing and keeping the Socialist Movement of the land under the thumb of its "select Germans," who know what they are at. Everyone to his taste, if it suits you.

S. S. L. DENVER, COLO.--Place, not your reliance in votes. If you do you place yourself at the mercy of the capitalists. They can and do by the electoral ma-chinery. They can count as they please. Place your reliance on thorough education.

W. S., LA SALLE, ILL.—Membership in the militia is wholly voluntary, and it rather costs than brings in money. Hence it is forbidden to an S. L. P. man. The point that employment in the navy, rards, etc. may redound against the workers is correct. But should, therefore, the baiw against joining the militia be raised?

J. S. K., NEW YORK--The Rev. Dr. Rainsford is called the "ray-of-light shaft" because he speaks of himself as doe who "lets light into the lives of the poor." Guess it is dark-lantern light, with the dark slides on.

S. F., NEW YORK-Your Social De-mocracy has union treasuriles, has if? Well, there is not one of those treasuriles that the S. L. P. could not take away from your party and itself use. Those treasuries are to be ham for the begging by the S. L. P., provided it let up on the fakirs. They would break their legs to "reward" the S. L. P. See answers above to J. H. E., Albany.

P. C., NEW YORK-Of course not. The dog takes no interest in the anatomy of man. But man takes deep interest in the anntomy of the dog. That explains why the bourgeois radicals of Europe who pose as Socialists know so little of what is ac-tually going on in America: while the So-cialist Labor Party carefully and thorough ly follows what is going on in Europe.

S. F., MILWAUKEE, WIS .-- Where Is your sense of humor? Don't you realize the ludicrousness of demanding public-own-ership in your platform of matters you can not yet own publicly, and yet putting up with private ownership of, your, papersy when that is now in your power to own publicly by your party?

L. T. D., CLEVELAND, Q.---If the De-mocracy does that, and "draws nearer to the prople than it did in 1896 with Bryan." then the point will only be all the clearer. With what face could a person who be lieves in the theory of a "gradual socializa-tion of industries" withhold his vote from the homocratic nearty which wirely has all A. J., BOSTON, MASS.—At present the worker gets offly his own market price out of what he produces. If he produces \$4 worth of wealth he gets only \$1 in wages. The rest is absorbed wholly by other't than himself. Under the Co-operative Common-wealth he would enjoy all the \$4 worth of wealth. Although part of these \$4 would have to be set aside for the wear and tear of machinery and for public works, etc., all these are for him. So he enjoys it all. Democratic party, which surely has, at least a theoretical chance of winning, and give it to the so-called Socialist party, which has not even a theoretical chance of winning; S. D., SEC'Y, NEW YORK-No chance for March, April or May. All taken up. /

R. G. B., ST. LOUIS, MO. — The center of population of the United States; rests near Columbus, Ind., southern part of the State. In 1790 it was about 25 miles east of Baltimore. As a whole the center of population has hugged the 39 parallel of latitude westward. It reached the most northern point at the start, the most south ern point in 1830, near Clarksburg, W. Va for March, April or May. All taken up. "IMPARTIAI," SEATTLE, WASH.— The copy of your Seattle "Socialist," con-taining a copy of its Association, which you sent was received. Had seen the thing before in our exchange copy. It disproves your point, proves ours. The Association is not bound to take any member of your party, nor can it expel a member who ceases to be of your party. Your party-has no means of controlling it. The more you do for it, the stronger a potential club if is against yourself. If a man is good enough to be a member of your party, if his vote is good enough to boast about, why should he not have a direct and 'effective yoles and vote in the conduct of his party press? It is at its peril that a labbr party allows its press to be owned by a corpo-ration.

F. F. Y. CINCINNATI, O.-The Week's People of May 27, 1900, contains a full re-port of the I. A. M. scab work against the Alliance.

## BREWERS AND PARTY POLITICS.

Indorsement of a political party by

a trade union means party politics within

it. Party politics carried on by astrade

union means that each and every mem-

scab and expelled from the organiza

tional union join the Socialist party en

plies, can never be satisfied with the half?

way affiliation, with the simple indorse-

ment. The complete identification with

claimed to be, they had to tell them-

selves that that party was perfectly

right. In fact, anyone advocating politi-

more than the national officers of the

brewers now recommend as the tactics of

their organization. The period of the latter's growth falls together with the

time of the brewers' opposition to Alli-

ance tactics. Their troubles date from

the moment this opposition was waived.

And now the brewers are asked to adopt

these self-made tactics, which they have

so bitterly fought for many years. This

would suck them up entirely in the, for trades unions, deadly whirlpool of party

politics. Every "clean out" in "their

party" would react upon the brewers'

national union, every secession move-

ment in their party would bring about

secession in their unions; "political

scabs" among the brewers would far out-

number the faithful party adherents,

wherefore the whole proposition amounts

to an absurdity from the standpoint of a

trade unionist, although logical enough

from the standpoint of a party Socialist.

G. R. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Chicago "Record-Heraid" received. Archbishop Quigley has much to learn, hasn't he? [From Bakers' Journal, Feb. 7, 1903.]

J. H. F., ALBANY, N. Y.—Thou reason-est falsely. It is not the Social Demo-cratic party that has captured the laböt skates: it is the labor skates that have captured the Social Democratic party. Look at that party's present attitude towards Tobin, and its attitude last fall towards Mitchell. The more completely these labor skates "place their treasuries at the dis-posal of the Social Democratic party," aye, even if "they aid it in the gigantic work of setting up a daily" in this city, all the clearer the point is proven that it is they who captured and not the party. Who did the capturing, Christianity or Barbarism, when Clovis labeled himself "Christian" and continued, but thenceforward with the pontifical benediction and under the labarum of the Christian Church, to slaughter, burn and pillage as before, may even more than before? The S. L. P. stands here resolute not to allow that old game of film-flam to be re-perpetrated on the race. J. H. F., ALBANY, N. Y .- Thou reason ber must vote for the full ticket of the in dorsed party. Each one not doing this is a derelict, may be justly called a tion. The national officers of the United Brewery Workers' Union, now in convention assembled, have, according to press reports, recommended that this natirely. This is but the logical consequence of the tactics followed by the brewers during the last years. The singame of the race. cere element, meaning indeed what the indorsement of the Socialist party im-

W. W., NEW YORK-Your Social Demo-cratic party can not sack the editor of "The Worker" over night. The Volkszeitung cor-poration can. Try again.

R. J. B., HARRISBURG, PA.---Address the Socialist party is the logical step to L. Katz, Secretary State Committee. So-cialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia. come, even if the proposition should be rejected just now. But we ask ourselves: Why, then, was all that fighting against the Socialist Labor Party by the brewers years ago? In their inmost hearts, if they really were Socialists, as they all the time

V. F. K., HOLLAND, MICH.—Return the Federationists. The claim, now set up, that the Federationist was under contract to ad-vertise the boycotted Cash Register is worse than a miserable dodge. It means that, rather than refund the Company the moneys paid for the adv., the paper adver-tised as "union made" goods what its affi-ated body called scab! Other documents are sent on.

E. W<sub> $\mu$ </sub>B., HEMMING, MINN.—The para-graph fuoted the prospectus of a Canadian wheat raising company. It was so stated in the paragraph. The deductions made were those usually made from facts fur-nished by bonanae farming. That makes impossible their fitting the case of the small farmer cal socialism in trades unions and capa ble of logic cannot but see in the Social ist Labor Party, with Daniel De Leon at its head, the true and logical embodiment of his principles. The Socielist Trade and Labor Alliance has never claimed

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents. Lou questions will be considered that come

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"INTERESTED OBSERVER," LONDON "INTERESTED OBSERVER," LONDON, ENG.--First.--No doubt much confusion has been raised by the so-called Socialist party. The pleasantry has been indulged in by these gentiemen that they thereby lost votes. One is thereby expected to believe that a new party will deliberately choose a name to con-fuse voters to its own disadvantage. The opposite is obvious. And many are in-stances known of people meaning to vote for the S. P. and yet casting their vote for the S. P. A moderate estimate is that 50,000 out of 225,000 S. P. votes were meant for the S. L. P. Second-But not all of the remaining 175,000 are S. P. votes, aithof actually polled by that party. There are many States, especially rural ones, where the S.

Second—But not all of the remaining 175,000 are S. P. votes. aitho' actually polled by that party. There are many States, especially rural ones, where the S. L. P. has no organization whatever. But much of its literature is read there. With an S. L. P. thas no the second states would be S. L. P. The S. P. having a large corps of shourers, it gathers these votes at present, even in industrial States, in such quarters as the S. L. P. has not yet been able to penetrate. Thurd-Hally, there is a third element that appears in the S. P. vote and is not even Socialistic. That element consists of people who vote S. P. in the hope of downing Socialism by downing the S. L. P. If the S. L. P. were not there, this element would drop out of the S. P. strength is 100,000. Fourth—A dispassionaic judgment of the S. P. would define it as follows: "The most advanced wing of the radical bour-geois." It is what the French "Radical Socialist (Socialist radical) of France is, doused with an American douse of American wild talk.

wild talk. X. X., WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The thing to do in such cases is to spread The Month-ly People.

right street, Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. irman describes himself as having ginally joined the "Eberle Clique," but ving found them out, and pulled out again. His letters consist extensively enegraphic reports taken down by of the reports made in Pittsburg by e, Goff and other "logical centricals" of the "convention" above referred to by Comrade Campbell. The bulk of these Fairman letters contain much interesting r on the conduct of the elique matter on the conduct of the clique which he justly refers to as that "Twentieth Century Bunch," as being all amashed up. All that, however, is marely cumulative: light has amply broken before. The following passage, however, fits in interestingly with the information shove given by Comrade Campbell of Philadelphia. This is the

"Eberle also stated that their hope for the future lay in "accessions of the dis-matisfield and disgruntled from both the S. P. and the S. L. P.' And he proceedb) P, and the S. L. P. And he proceed-ed to explain who the S. P. discontented were. He said: "The Editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt expressed on the floor of the convention the feeling, which he stated his fellow Germans shared, that they had been 'deceived by their (S. P.) State committee'; that they did not know of the invitation extended to the S. and they they they for the they for the they be the formation of the invitation extended to the S. P. and they the formation weathers. S. P.; and that the German members four-fifths of the membership of the S. P. in Pennsylvania and paid four-fifths of the dues.' The Editor of the Tageblatt asked the they shown instructions 'as to whather they shown instructions 'as to whather they shown institutes, and the S; P. State committee, institutes and the S; P. State committee, as decided to us anomber of the hat Caldwell, a member of the base committee, had taken the the convention and denounced membership on the S. P."

having a like interest in trying to split

political grafts, hence it becomes the target for rattle-brained spouters of the Coates type.

It is only necessary to add, in this connection, that the Anarchist who advocated the illegal seizure of Senator Clark's mines, was introduced and recommended to the Butte public by Leamy, principal of the Butte High School.-The Butte Miner, Wednesday, March 4, 1903.

## A Self-Explanatory Correspondence.

Troy, New York, March 12, 1903. To The Daily and Weekly People. The following correspondence explains itself. As we have waited sufficient time for an answer to our last letter, may consider the matter closed.

Press Committee Section Troy, N. Y. II.

Northport, Wash, Dec. 31, 1902. L A. Boland.

Troy, N. Y. Dear Sir and Comrade :-- I read your letter entitled, "Troy's Rotten Social Democracy," and must confess that it did not give me pleasurable sensations. Some of the first Socialist literature I

ever read was written by De Leon.

have read The People for some time. I

read your letter in The People.

that party named Kennedy acting .as secretary to the convention that nominated the successful candidate for mayor, He was afterwards rewarded for his treachery by a \$3 a day job under the present administration and is looked up to by all the members of the

of a Socialist.

votes that can be polled for the cause, but for the number of men, not monkeys, who can be enrolled under the banner of Socialism so that when the time becomes ripe for a change in the present

thing now" gang. Herewith you will find enclosed two opies of paper. If you wish to re-

> Press Committee. 351 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Press Committee Socialist Labor Party: Gentlemen and Comrades.-Yours of January 20th came to hand yesterday and found me too unwell to give it attention at that time. I have read your answer to my question: "What is the distinctive difference between the socalled Socialist party and the Socialist

Whilst I am perusing The People, I frequently get to feeling quite badly to think that we Socialists can't get along working man, and but illy equipped with the powers which education gives, but permit me to say-and say it I hope in a manner that will not irritate or without expending all of our force fight-ing each other. The question often rises in my mind as to the distinction or identication of the distinction of the second states of th difference between the Socialist Labor goad you, into a heated condition of

supporting the successful capitalistic participates in the compromise This condition relates to the Socialparty; one of the principal leaders of ist party, contrast it with the discipline of the S. L. P., ever watchful and quick-

ly following with expulsion and punishment anything that tends to treachery or compromise. To the individual not knowing the class warfare existing in society that is so bitterly waged and local Social Democracy as the beau ideal that brings misery and suffering to the working class. some excuse might be of-

These are the people you expect us to harmonize with. We hereby notify you we are not looking for the number of

system, it will be done with a neatness is no excuse. If you imagine that the and dispatch that will amaze the "somedenial of its existence by acts and deeds

ply, address

IV, Northport, Wash., January 27.

Labor Party ?" I acknowledge that I am but a hard

interests of the capitalist class?"

This attempt to throttle questioners and the firing of cross questions wrought the "Socialists," alias "Social Democrats," into a high state of excitement. It was then they rallied the proprietor to their assistance, and he in turn rallied the police.

The S. L. P. men left the hall feeling that the meeting had been as advertised: a "grand rally' of the forces of capitalism in favor of its decoy party, the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic party, against the S. L. P. J. W.

## New York, March 16.

#### Havoc of Machines.

there is a class struggle and they should Sharon, Pa., March 15 .- The American be made class conscious thereof," there Window Glass Company has posted notices in several of its works in this vi-"class struggle' is to be removed by the cinity that they will shut down for an indefinite period. About 500 men are of individuals or organizations, such made idle. When the plants are re-openas Foley, Kennedy and the S. D. P., you ed it is understood that they will be fully are to be left to your silly notions until equipped with glass-blowing machines. stronger facts than we have related The statement that eighteen laborers bring you to realize the contrary, procan do, with the machines, the work of viding there is anything left of you, if ninety-six skilled blowers, if borne out, will mean a great loss to the blowers, whose wages average \$20 a week. with the installation of glass-blowing ma-chines many men will be made idle, with looks Like Another "Rush to Rochesno trade to support them. Laborers are worth \$10 a week.

> Anderson, Ind., March 15 .- Nearly 4,-000 men in Indiana were forced into idleness yesterday by the closing of the works of the American Window Glass Company at Frankton, Fairmount, Marion, Gas City, Hartford City, Dunkirk, Red Key, Alexandria, Orestes, Muncie,

T. C., SEATTLE, WASH.--See answer given above to L. T. D., Cleveland, O. In addition this may be said: The Socialist Labor Party sees in all this taik of "evolu-tion" merely a dodging of the issue. It does not believe that Socialism can arrive piecemeal. It knows that can not be. Hence the S. L. P. is right to stand out against Hearst. But your Socialism. So be-lieving the men of that party would be insane not to stand by Hearst if he is put up. What chance have you? He has some chance. up. What some chance.

D. W. H., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—If you will give your eyes freedom to glance at the legend that heads this column, you will find that it says "Answers to Correspond-ents." Now, unless you are of the opinion that we have no right to answer a cor-respondent unless he (or she) actually asks a question, your point is not well taken. And if that is actually your opinion the point is still worse taken. It would mean that a correspondent would have the sole privilege of the floor. You could keep on writing, but never ask a question, and wrongful as your letters are, we would have to keep silent. Probably that's your sense of "democracy" and equality. It is not the sense of civilized man or woman.

C. S., NEW YORK.—You cannot produce a single Social Democratic paper containing an official report of the expulsion of any of the Social Democrats who voted fran-chlises for the corporations in the Brockton municipal board. You will receive in this office a \$10 bill for every such paper you can produce here. They don't expel. "That's De Leonism," you know. With them the motto is: "I am a crook, and you are a crook; you keep quiet, and I'll keep quiet," & Co., Harmony.

D. W., NEW HAVEN, CT.-Just elab-orate the point. The only conclusion it leads to is that the pure and simple fakir-dominated union is a compromise between Labor and Capital, the fakir being the com-promise. Itaque ergo, the thing must be fought all the harder,-which is not what you started to prove.

J. A., PATTON, PA.—The organizer of Section New York begs to tell you that the New York circular only expresses itself along certain lines. No matter of detail is essential. The central point being the changing of the form of electing the N. E. C. The whole matter is for the discussion.

Information Wanted. Comrade Charles Mullein, formerly of Section Denver, Colo., later of Section Houston, Tex., was last heard of by his many friends about the latter part of last September. At that time he was working as a laborer at or near Gaffey,

Jefferson County, Tex.

Comrade Mullein was a fearlessi tireless worker for the Socialist Labor Party, a speaker of force and a man of honest enthusiasm. His friends fear something serious has befallen him, and any information concerning him or his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated Kindly address such to A. G. Allen, box 453, Pocatello, Idaho.

To The Daily and Weekly People. The Boston Globe of the 11th inst. prints the following report of another unity in convention of the Kangs held in Harnony Hall, Boston (appropriate place, ch ?) which is here reproduced for the "Charges made-Socialists feel aggrieved Pendleton, Greenfield and Anderson.

and he was the

#### OFFICIAL.

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN

ADA-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Col-borne street, London, Ontario.

S-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no Party

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Regular meeting held March 13 at No. 5 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in chair., All members present. The incial report for the two weeks ending March 7, showed receipts \$132.07; expenditores, \$70.73.

Communications: From Illinois S. E. C., transmitting a set of by-laws for approval. Several changes, were suggesteate with the committee. From Ohio S. E. C. asking for replacement of tamps lost in a railroad smash-up. ated, From Section Detriot, Mich., forth the workings of a new priy law as applied to Wayne County or which a percentage of the salary such office must be paid to the coun-before the name of the candidate is sed on the ballot. Since this means out \$1000 for a full ticket in Wayne ty, practical disfranchisement is the t. Resolved, to advise the Section gurate a general agitation against w law. From Pueblo, Colo., reelection of officers and upon aditions. From Washington, D. former member of Section Provi-T. DY reporting local conditions and ing lines on which he will agitate that city. From Essex County, N. J., porting Section in good condition. om Chicago, Ill., reporting that the rer of the little Kangs, an indidual who had always talked loud and about the "rascality in New York," ing about the 'rascality in New York, at altipped the town taking along what the money the little Kangs had saved at of the total they abstracted from the lines State organization. From Bal-more, Md., inquiring about interpreta-en of Article II., Section 6, of the stitution: From Everett, Mass., ask-for list of Sections for the purpose submitting amendment to the consti-

mmunications were - receive from Indianapolis, Ind., Boston, Mass., St. Paul, Minn., San Francisco, Cal., as Angeles, Cal., and other points, deal-with a variety of subjects. Adjourned. Rudolph Katz,

Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECU-TIVE. The State Executive Committee of Inseachusetts S. L. P. held its regular ting on March 8, with John R. Oldam of Lynn, chairman. All delegates

Treasure present. C. W. Doyle, Webster; Everett, Law-ranse, Boston, Medway, Abington, Fall River, Lowell, Adams and National Secry, telling of agitation, asking for kars, giving lists of new officers, ing semi-annual reports, forwarding

is amounting to \$19.07 were order d paid.

Secretary was instructed to send Com-de Lombard a circular published by on New York on the matter of the ... formation of N. E. C.

tary instructed to write sections arrangements to be made should de De Leon tour Massachusetts. The application of John Youngdain of cedham, for membership-at-large was scepted and his name enrolled on books. It was voted to hold another meeting

re on Sunday, March 22, 1903. te communication from the stan Socialist Club of Boston, maks gift to S. E. C. of the \$150.00 h the S. E. C. owed them was actich the S. E. C. owed them was ac-pted, and a vote of thanks on behalf the members of the Socialist Labor urly was extended to the Club and or-real published in party papers. Communication from National Secre-ry was accepted, to be stiended to by place.

and Edgar E. Chester were elected a committee to look after the interests of the Socialist Labor Party in the matter of proposed legislation concerning election laws and political parties. John W. Ryan,

Michael T. Berry, William H. Carrol

Secretary, No. 76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.

Missouri State Committee. Meeting of Missouri State Commit-tee, March 12, William Bilsbarrow, chairman; absent without excuse,

H. M. Graeber, recording secretary; C. Grupp, elected secretary pro tem. Minutes of meeting of February 12 adopted as corrected. An error ap-peared in balance on hand of financial report; should be \$16.83 instead of \$17.83.

Semi-annual report of Section St. Louis, dated December 31, 1902, was received and filed.

Correspondence-Letters from Nov-inger, Minden Mines, and Kansas City. Mo., pertaining to general party mat-ters, local conditions and enclosing dues were received.

Secretary E. C. Dieckman reported re ceipt of mailing list of People subscribers in Missouri, and declared that he would now be able to issue a call for State agitation fund.

Comrade Reed, of Novinger, has moved to Collinsville, Ill.

Secretary stated that up to the present he was unable to visit St. Charles as instructed, on account of inclement weather and pressing obligations with local spring campaign on hand. Will make the trip in the near future. Financial report-Balance previously

on hand, \$16.83; receipts; \$4.32; total \$21.15; expenses, \$7.10; balance, \$14.05. Chas. Grupp, Adjourned.

Recording Secretary pro tem. St. Louis, Mo., March 14.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. Further presents for bazaar and fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, on March 22, for the benefit of The Daily People, have been received as follows: Mrs. Freezer, New York, lamp tidy; H. Hoffman, fine vase and two glass ornaments; S. Ungerlieder, three dozen gold filled rings; Miss Sarah Baral, ele-gant tea set; Mrs. W. Clark, Richmond County, two fine head rests, two lamp

tidies and children's story books; Joseph Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y., boxes of fine writing paper and envelopes. Joseph Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y. sev nteen artistic calendars; F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass., box of cigars; Louis Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., three fine leather card trays and shear case (hand carved) ; M. P. Haggerty, Butte, Mont. ionation of \$10; Master Weinberger New York, Walter Scott's Marmion; Frances McCartney, New York, two eautiful sachet ornaments; Miss C. Rosenberg, New York, elegant embroidered cushion; Carl Zimmerman, Hobo ken, N. J., sterling silver S. L. P. pin. L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Fund for the Socialistische Arbeiter

Zeitung. Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Section Sheboygan, Wis, \$10; Twenty-eighth A. D., New York, \$1.50; Section Newport News, Va., \$3.50; Section South Hudson, N. J., \$1; Section Alle-gheny County, Pa., \$10; Eleventh and Thirteenth A. D., New York, \$1; Branch Peekskill, Section Westchester County, N. Y., \$1.35; Section Los Angeles, Cal. \$9.50; Alex. Leidenfrost, St. Poul, Minn. 50 cents; Section Hoboken, N. J., \$15.25; total, \$55.60. Previously acknowledged

\$53,85; grand total, \$109.45. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## To Providence Comrades.

The regular section meeting of Section Providence will be held on Sunday, March 22, at 2.30 p. m., in the Working men's Beneficial Association Hall, No 128 North Main street, Weyland Block. Comrades don't mistake the time o

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1003.

Chambers vice-chairman.

The committee then presented an ex-

haustive report on the industrial con-

ditions in the borough of the Bronx.

These conditions equal any that may be found in the textile hell-holes of the

East, and are in some instances even

worse than those that are to-day a men-

The report took in the various voca-

tions and industries found in the Bronx.

It would be hard to designate any par-

ticular one as being the most deplorable. They found that the largest number of

workers were empolyed in the various

occupations connected with the steam

ing and car repairing departments was

most dangerous, as well, in some cases.

Women were found working at tasks so

unclean as to be almost unfit for men.

wages are \$55 per month. The labor is

arduous and they risk both limb and life

In the New York, New Haven and

Hartford Railroad freight departments

at the various yards conditions are as

little, if any, better. The treatment of

the switchmen has been such that for

the past six months a strike was at all

times liable to break out. A vote is

now being taken on the whole system

by the conductors and trainmen for the

purpose of deciding whether a strike

question will be decided next Monday.

twenty-four hours straight every alter-

nate Sunday. They run the same risk

to life and limb as their fellow employes.

The clerical departments of the New

Haven road are no better situated. They

receive the same treatment and wages.

They are being organized with the

knowledge of the bosses into an organ-

ization called the Railroad Clerks' As-

sociation, for the betterment of railroad

All the railroad employes lack a knowledge of the class struggle.

The committee also reported on fac-

tory life in the Bronx. Boys and girls

of tender years were found working in

silk, lace and box factories for two or

three dollars per week. In a silk mill

The department stores were next taken

up. They were found to have boys and

The

should be inaugurated or not.

in its pursuit.

case of a strike.

clerks. (Nit.).

a workshop.

ace and a curse to the South.

read and adopted.

tee's report.

# S. T. & L. A. NEWS

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, on March 12. Comrade French in the chair. Present Gilhaus, Kinneally, Olsen and French; absent, Kopp, Bartel and Plomondon. Miutes of previous meeting read and

approved. The general secretary and treasurer rendered their financial reports for two weeks, ending March 11, which were re-

ceived and filed. General secretary reported that successful agitation meeting was held by

L. A. No. 259 in Elizabeth, N. J., on March 8, Rudolph Katz being the speaker; also another meeting that was held in Newark, N. J., March 8, Comrades Olsen and French being the speak ers. The purpose of the meeting was to organize the Swedish machinists, and eight names were procured. Another meeting is to be held, when an L. A. will be organized. L. A. No. 259 will

also hold another meeting, with Comrade Charles E. Corrigan as speaker. The secretary also reported that ar rangements had .been made for Comrade De Leon to visit Rhode Island, speaking at two meetings-one in Olneyville and one at Woonsocket, March 16 and 17, respectively-under the auspicies of D. A. No. 17. Other meetings were being arranged for Newark, N. J. Communications-From L. A. No. 239, on agitation work being done in Elizabeth; from Comrade Charles Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., member-at-large, with dues, etc.; from Comrade Elliot C. Harding, Lynn, Mass., member-at-large, asking to be transferred to. L. A. No. 267, Lynn, request granted and secretary directed to issue a special transfer at any moment. card; from Weavers' and Spinners' Union, Madison, Me., organized by Com-rade McNamara, of North Vasșalboro, asking for charter, received; from D. A. No. 19, Lynn, on the formation of a Shoe Lasters' Protective Union and asking for charter, organized by Comrade Michael Tracey, received; from L. A. No. 166, Louisville Ky., on organization; from L. A. No. 257, Hoboken, N. J., on the work of organization necessary for D. A. No. 4; from D. A. No. 21 Hartford, on the necessity of the G. E. B. looking after L. A. No. 386. Putnam, Ct.; action, secretary directed to communicate with L. A. No. 386 requesting information on the matter; from L. A. No. 392, North Vassalboro, on the necessity of having an organizer to take care of the new local in Madison as well as helping to build up L. A. No. 392 of North Vassalboro and L. A. No. 378 of Waterville; action, secretury directed to communicate with

some of the most experienced comrades in the above L. A.'s, and best fitted for the work of organizing, with the view of building up a strong movement in the weaving industry of Maine; from press committee of L. A. 345, San Francisco, showing very excellent work done in procuring subscribers for The Weekly and Monthly People; all L. A.'s are urged to do likewise and send in their reports; from D. A. No. 17, on organization work and reporting the success that the Alliance in Woonsocket has had in forcing two mills in Woonsocket, the Dunnis and the Gilleson's, to single out their looms, which means the employment of forty or more weavers from D. A. No. 17, and on the De Leon meetings in Providence and Olneyville; both

received and filed. The vote on the amendments passed at the last National Convention was then compiled, with the following results:

Article 1-On the establishing of National Trade Alliances, taking in its scope all workers employed in any due industry, under the jurisdiction of a National Trade Alliance; adopted.

Article 2-To strike out paragraph 1, section 4, article 5; adopted.

dues: rejected.

girls among their quota of wage-slaves, Article 3-On the raising of monthly Article 4-On the raising of weekly

new trade unionism, the first meeting A special meeting of L. A. 140, was held last Tuesday evening at "Sulli-van's," No. 639 East 146th street, Donfor it. Be it further ald Ferguson in the chair, and William

New and Old Trades Unionism." be Minutes of previous meeting were purchased for general distribution and agitation work. Be it further Delegates to D. A. 49 made their re-

port, which was received and discussed. opened with the Labor News Company. Comrade Joseph P. Johnson was elect-The organizer then reported that the general object of the meeting was to ed on the agitation committee in place hear and discuss the agitation commitof Comrade Plumb.

> Fred Kessler was transferred to Independent Waiters' Union, L. A. 393.

> > Frank B. Sullivan, Organizer.

LECTURE OF L. A. 259.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 9 .- Despite the pouring rain last Sunday, quite a number of workingmen attended the lecture arranged by L. A. 259, at Schmidt's Hall.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, of New York. spoke for one and one-quarter hours on the subject, "The Unemployed, the Cause, the Effect and the Co-Remedy." The comrade demonstrated by unde-

and surface railroads. At the Melrose niable facts that nothing short of a true yard of the New York Central and Hudworking class organization on the 'poson River Railroad they found men and litical, as well as on the economic field, women employed at starvation wages, such as the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., and without any hope of future advance ment. Most of the labor is unskilled, will remedy the condition of the workthe average pay being \$40 per month, or \$9 per week. The labor of the car clean-

After the close of the address two questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of all present.

found to be the hardest, dirtiest and Four subscriptions to The Monthly People, one new member for the local and several "What Means This Strike" sold, were the result of the meeting.

for which they received the munificent sum of \$30 per month, while running The chairman announced that another the danger of being carried home dead lecture will be held under the ausnices of the branch on Sunday, March 29, 3 p. m., at Charles Dahmen's Hall, with All the Pullman employes are treated and driven like cattle. The yard switch-Charles H. Corregan as the speaker, men work twelve hours a day. Their

after which the meeting adjourned. Secretary.



is called for Sunday evening, March 22, at S. L. P. headquarters. Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, Watervliet, N. Y. Every delegate is requested to be on hand, as very important business will come before the meeting. L. A. Boland, Organizer.

Ladies' Tailors, Attention!

Three thousand men will be involved in A mass meeting of all those employed in the making of ladies' garments will be held at Tecumseh Hall, Nos. 231-233 The committee found that the em-East Thirty-third street, on Saturday, ployes in the lighterage department of March 21, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 390, the same company were among the poorest paid and hardest worked of the S. T. & L. A. English, German, Italian company's laborers. They receive about \$50 per month, and are on duty from and Jewish speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all. For the twelve to fourteen hours a day, despite the ten-hour labor law. If they want Ladies' Tailors' Union. to get off on a Sunday they must work

A. Francis, Organizer.

T. PAUL'S COMMUNE CELEBRA. TION.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, at Federation Hall, No. 309 Wabasha street, Sunday, March 22, 1903. Entertainment starts at 3 p. m. PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Overture ..... Orchestra 2. Speech, "Paris Commune," Mrs. Olive M. Johnson 3. Piano Solo .... Miss Edith Andersen 4. Song......Socialist Singing Society 5. Piano Solo ..... Miss Ida Gloscher 6. Song, "My Bamboo Queen,"

on Brook avenue men with large families Miss Agnes Bensor are working for \$7 per week. A silk mill at Brook avenue and 148th street 7. Recitation ..... Henry Carling 8. Comic Songs.....Whelan at the noon hour was more like the SECOND PART. neighborhood of a children's home than 1. Overture ..... ..... Orchestra

2. Song, "Because of Thee," Mrs. O. Granstrom

3. Selected Songs. . Vega Singing Society 4. Monologue.....Samuel Johnson

Tickets to be had at the following places. Office of Section New York, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan; Club Rooms of Excel-eior Literary Society, 235 East Broadway, Manhattan; Club Rooms of the Fourteenth A. D., S. L. P., 177 First avenue, Manhattan; Club Rooms of the Twenty-eighth A. D., S. L. P., 501 East Eighty-second street, Manhattan; Socialist Labor Club, 613 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y: Hammer's Drug Store, 204 Rivington street, Manhattan; Sub Y.; Hammer's Drug Store, 304 Rivington street, Manhattan. <u>.</u> . . Anything from a Hand-Bill to a Newspaper N THAT TIRED FEELING Rapid Printing FIT I. Linotypes Running Night When you have a job that you want and Day . in a hurry, And can't get a printer to grant your **JOB PRINTING** request. --IT MAKES YOU TIRED. FIT II. NEW YORK Just come to our shop, we'll relieve you of worry, And finish the work while you're LABOR NEWS COMPANY TWO, FOUR AND SIX NEW READE STREET THE MARCH MONTHLY WILL BE AN EDITION for FARMERS OUT MARCH 15th THE GRANGER HAS KIDNAPPED THE KANGAROO PARTY AND CAR-

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

and BALL

Under the auspices of Section New York

Sunday, March 22d, 1903

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME AT 3 P. M.

American Vitagraph Comedy Views. MOSHER, HOUGHTON and MOSHER, Novelty and Comedy Cyclists.

TWO LITTLE PUCKS, The Clever Juve nile Artists.

BAILEY and MADISON. The Great Grotesque Artists.

GRANT and GRANT, America's Leading Fashion Plates.

BALL TO FOLLOW AT 8 P. M.

TICKETS, Admit One, 25 Cents. HAT CHECK 10 Cents.

DELTORELLI and GLISSANDO, Musical Clowns.

NORMÁ SAUTER, Violinist.

MADGE FOX, The Flip-flap Lady.

MLLE. LATINA, Novelty Contortionist.

RIED IT AWAY TO O-MA-HA. IT IS WELL FOR SOCIALISTS TO BE PRE-PARED FOR AGRARIAN, GRANGER AND POPULISTIC ARGUMENTS. THE MARCH MONTHLY SERVES NOTICE ON THE FARMERS THAT THEIR POWER IS PASSING, AND WHY CLASS-CONSCIOUS WAGE-WORKERS WILL NOT WASTE THEIR TIME IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO SERVE A DYING CLASS.

CONTENTS

BRONX BOROUGH LABOR UNION. | the dissemination of the principles of

to take place on or about March 27, and ENTERTAINMENT that Charles H. Corregan be procured Resolved, That one thousand leaflets, Resolved, That a book account be SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DAILY PEOPLE

Meeting then adjourned.

etary was instructed to have intermed at the last State constitution as

was voted that the actions of the aference just held be sent out

ary was instructed to procure e book to keep all motions and amend its in, that are made at the committee and only keep the acts of the se in the records book.

mrade Stevens appeared before the tes and recommended that the tee elect a committee to visit all in in Greater Boston to get them to in press clubs" to carry on a more beyond, canvass for "subs" to our arty papers: That the S. E. C. get in such with the canvasser for the Arbet-res, to get his assistance to build up the merty press wherever possible. That the sections send monthly reports to the S. E. C. of the work of their sections, new s, etc.

lations. were ad at of questions to be used by sec-in making monthly reports, pre-by Comrade Fitzgerald, was ac-and ordered printed. Greater Boston Entertainment

ton Entertainment The Greater Boston Entertainment multice then met the S. E. C. and ex-amed that they were desirous of asin the work of raising funds for

benefit of the party. The S. E. C. voted to endorse the ster Boston Entertainment Commit-and instructed them to notify the E. C. of any project they may have. Tendencies in Education." March 29.—Former Health Commis-tioner Dr. Ernst Wends on "Alcoholism." April 5.—Alderman J. N. Adam on "Our City, Government."

James McGuigan, Organizer. Schenectady Commune Festival. Section Schenectady, N. Y., and Branch 57, Workingmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, will jointly celebrate the anni-

versary of the Paris Commune, in the Center Street Opera House, Schenectady, on Friday, March 20. Comrade Wieland of Albany, will give

an address in English on the objects of the celebration and a paper on the subject in German will also be read.

There will be song selections rendered by the Liedertafel and Turn Verein, which will be followed by a ball. Good music will be provided by Schneiderwind's Or-chestra and a most enjoyable night is

looked for. The local branches of the W. S. & D. B. F. and sections of the S. L. P., are invited to be in attendance. Tickets are twenty-five cents per couple. Street cars pass the door.

#### Important for Buffalo.

The readers of The People, their fam-ilies and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interest-ing and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all. The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

March 22 .- Superintendent of Education Henry P. Emerson, on "The Present Tendencies in Education." March 20.—Former Health Commis-sioner Dr. Ernst Wende on "Alcoholism."

Article 5-Abolishing all labels; adopted. Article 6-That all members of the Alliance shall be wage (workers; adopted. Article 7-The annual convention shall elect by a majority vote a General Executive Board, which shall consist of a general secretary, a general treasurer and five other members; all members in good standing of any Local Alliance, are also members of the Socialist Labor Party, shall be eligible, etc., etc.;

adopted. Article 8-That all delegates from the Socialist Labor Party to a District Alliance shall be members of the S. T. & L. A.; adopted. Article 9-That no member of the G. E. B. shall hold office in any sub-

ordinate body of the S. T. & L. A., district delegates not to be considered officers in this sense; adopted.

Article 10-The general officers elected at the annual convention of the #. T. & L. A. shall be installed and take up the duties of their office on the first day of January of the following year;

The formulating of by-laws for the National Trades Alliance was laid over until next meeting. The hour being very late, all other

unfinished business was laid over until

next meeting. Charters granted to the Kennebec Woolen Weavers' and Spinners' Union, Madison, Maine, and the Lasters' Protective Alliance, Lynn, Mass. Meeting then adjourned.

John J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

working their little lives away, Saturday evenings until eleven o'clock. The electric railroad employes next received consideration. The conditions depicted showed their hours were long and tedious. The hours average four-teen per day. The pay is \$2. The hopes of the men are often blasted waiting for something better to turn up. They have no organization and little knowledge of their class interests. The

committee considered this a good field for the propagation of class-conscious economic organization.

The committee recommended that action be taken to bring clearly before the wage workers the helplessness of their condition, and the only remedy, therefor, viz., unification of the economic movement with a working class political movement, both to fight for the collective ownership by the workers of the means of production and distribution.

The report was taken up and dis-The general discussion recussed. vealed the fact that no hope of relief from these conditions could be expected and vicinity. from the pure and simple organizations of labor, better known as organized scabbery. It was proven that in most of the best organized trades men were working under the scales established by the unions. Many of the so-called strongest unions have closed their membership books and put a Chinese wall around their organizations by raising their initiation fees from \$25 to \$100,

thus making them nothing but a labor "trust." The only good accomplished is the payment of large salaries to the Mitchells. Gompers, Shafters and other Judases of the labor movement.

The following action was taken: Resolved, That L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., start a geries of agitation meetings for mission, ten cents.

