

CHICAGO'S ATTEMPT TO KEEP S. L. P. OFF BALLOT FAILS.

Agreement Between Little and Big Kangs Exposed by Episodes and Testimony at the Hearing Before the Election Commissioners-The History of the Dastardly Act.

Collinsville, Ill., March 29 .- The Soalist Labor Party still lives! The S. L. P. that has been so often reported as dead and buried, has once more been nd to be a pretty lively corpse in the city of Chicago last Tuesday morning, when the Kangaroos, big and little, thought to pay the last tribute of respect (?) to their long wished for and dead (?) foe, by having the elecmission strike the S. L. P. off the ballot. To the sorrow of the big Kangs, and the weeping of the little s, such was the array of facts preby the S. L. P. that the missioners were compelled to re-to comply and the S. L. candidates will be found on official balot at the municipal on on Tuesday, the 7th of April. The readers of The People will re-number how a portion of Section Chi-ago (the seat of Illinois S. E. C.) sefrom the national organization, thinking, as it was believed (not by the s of the rest of the State, howcomrades of the rest of thembership with ever), to pull enough membership with them to capture the organization in the

It will be remembered that long before the act of secession the scheme of the seceders was found out and the signatures collected were withheld from the crocked S. E. C., thereby forcing them to file the State ticket last fall, thus preventing scheme No. 1 to kill the S. L. P., for had the signatures been de-livered to that traitorious S. E. C. they would have been thrown in the fire and the big Kangs would have been the only When the scenders learned that the, ticket would be lied they tried to appear to be leyel, by appointing Courade Renner of Jacksonville, to get the sig-natures withheld and file ticket, which done. The seceders then supported ticket for a purpose, viz., scheme 2, which culminated on Tuesday, 24th of March.

scheme No. 2 was to support the tick-work, on that part of the memberweak enough to be made dissatis-by the effects of lampoons, estabs State organization apart from the mal, and turn it over to the big

on took place on Septem 16, too late to make any changes in ticket, and some of the seceders had be left on the ballot. Being onto in scheme the loyal members took and organized a new State comand put a man in the field to work for the ticket and maintain the

The election came off and Cook coun-

flattened it, but stopped his growth. This man of little stature is one Dr. Dubin. He seemed to be uncasy about some one's non-appearance. It must have been John R. Pepin, the man who stood on a chair on his tip toes at the Sunday afternoon meeting on January 18 and shook his fist at De Leon and said, "You are a liar; you are a har,' smiting his breast, saying, "We are the S. L. P. in Chicago,"-but he failed to appear, or he might have been looking

or Moses, the man slow of speech. Pepin's counterpart, Chas. A. Ban stran, the man who prepared the booms for he was slick with the pen, while in and Dubin fired them.

Dubin is the man who told the writer he was a dark schemer and a traitor when he went to demand the party property and money of the seceders, while one Julius Leamett is the one who was afterward reported missing and so was the money of the little Kangs stolen from the S. L. P.

The next in line was one Euretta, the man they sent out over the State stumping for the ticket and working for mem bers for the secessionists. He swore, as well as did Dubiny that none of members outside of their own little crowd worked for the ticket, but they were made to contradict themselves. Next in line, with two or three more little Kangs leading him, came a fat

slick, well-fed old Mother Kang "I. I. I. Tommy"-Thomas Morgan. Tommy had nothing to say, but sat on Steadman's right as advisor and prompter. A half dozen more big Kangs com

pleted the crowd, and the trial began The S. L. P. was represented through its local, State and national organiza tions by Henry Sale, local organizer; Will M. Cox, organizer of S. E. C., and Chas. Forbes, a member of N. E. C., all of whom were put on the stand and gave vidence of the solidarity of the S. L P., proving that a little clique in Chicago had seceded (which they were forced to admit) and wanted to steal the party name. It was also demonstrated that the "Socialist" party was trying, through this clique, to stab the

S. L. P. in the back. A unanimity of action between the big and little Kanga was plainly visible to the commissioners. One of them stated that it was ridiculous to think a political party and take with them the name. Another said he was familiar with the former proceedings like unto this one by A. M. Simons "I. I. I. lommy," and also the contest at Springfield over the State ticket.

This accounts for Pepin's non-appear ance. He knew "I. I. & Tommy" would be in the same position as in 1900, when he fought him, and the evidence would be so plain that he and Tommy were united that it was better to stay away. The commissioners withheld the decision until Thursday, because it was late I presume, for it was 12:30 when the ce was all in.

Wait now, we hear from "L L L Tommy." He presents a petition for third position on ballot, which the chairman said would be taken up at 2 o'clock. Well, we were there and heard what Tommy had to say.

Here are some of the things he said "I represent the Socialist party, which colled over 13,000 votes in Cook county last fall, and got an official position on The election came off and Cook coun-ty got the necessary 2 per cent. of votes to secure official standing, thus making it easier, as the little Kangs totes! It should have been 20,000 for inated by the Democrats for councilmanthe 6000 and more votes credited to that at-large. And so the game of catching little crowd that was here this morning suckers with labor licutenants of Mark rightfully belongs to us, for they stole the name S. L. P. in 1900, and we were Hanns, millionaire, and Tom L. Johnson, millionaire, goes on. How long forced to take the name S. D. P. A will it take the working class to "catch little erowd sprung up two years ago and I have been in the Socialist movement in Chicago since 1877, and the position on"

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practically proclaimed to their "union" SIDE

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CLEVELAND, O.

Eye Openers For Those Who Believe There Are Great Differences Between Capitalist Parties-Democrats Appoint Republicans-The Latter Return the Favor.

Cleveland: March 28 .- To one who be lieves that there is a great difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, it would no doubt be an eye opener if they should take a glance at the men nominated for political offices by the above parties in Cleveland, O. For instance, Wm. J. Springborn, a Republican member of the city council, has been nominated by the Democrats, or, speaking more correctly, by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, for the position of member of the Board of Public Service, a very important and high salaried office. Edward H. Bohm, a Republican

justice of the peace, elected by the Republican party to the position he now holds, has been nominated by the Democratic party for re-election. On the other hand, Sol Southeimer

president of the United Trades and Lapor Council, a Democratic member of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club in 1902, and still a member, unless expelled very recently, was nominated by the Republican party for president of the city council, or vice mayor, a very im-portant and high salaried office.

Frederic C. Howe, who was elected by the Republican party of the old Fourth district, to a seat in the city council, and who was congratulated upon his election by Lawyer Baird, late candidate of the Kangaroo Social Democrats for school director-Frederic C. Howe is now the Tom L. Johnson Democratic

candidate for the city council from the new Twelfth ward. Tis but a step from the Republican to

the Democratic parties, as is very well illustrated by the above facts. Both the capitalist parties believe in wage slavery, believe in the private ownership of the means of production, believe that the wage slaves were made with saddles on their backs, and that they, the Republican and Democratic task-masters, were born with boots and spurs to alternately ride upon those saddles. And up to the present time the workers have gladly gone down upon all fours and asked either the Republican or Democratic party to ride them, as the whim hapened to strike them. Some day the workers will stand erect, throw off their riders, and refuse longer to be saddled and driven like beasts of burden. That day I am sorry to say has not yet ar-

Another side light; Sol Southeimer is not the only labor fakir who has been nommated to public office by the old parties. Neither is the Republican party the only one bidding for the "unio vote. The Democratic party has also

rothers that Southeimer, Thomas and Bandiow all stood on the same plane, were all in the same boat, and that the Kangaroo, while it might be a "reform' party, was also a capitalistic party, in disguise, like the Republican and Democratic parties. The capitalistic and so called Labor Kangaroo party were "kith and kin" was what Hayes and his followers proclaimed by their action or rather non-action.

Well, we are glad they acknowledge it. We of the Socialist Labor Party have held all along that the Kangaroo party was not a real labor party, but only a "reform," or capitalist party in

disguise. And now Hays and his "gang by their craw-fishing have acknowledged the corn. Well, open confession is good for the soul, they say. So let us hope Hays and his pals enjoy this open proc. lamation of their degradation. Still another turn of the kaleidosco

and by the aid of its light we find Have again, not craw-fishing this time, only "boring from within." Well, let's see if he is as good a "borer" as he is-a craw-fisher. The kaleidoscope will show that he is a better craw-fisher than a 'borer from within." Last Sunday night (by the way what became of Max's religious principles, or did he craw-fish on them too, for the sake of a good supper) seventy-five labor leaders' according to the Cleveland "Leader," enjoyed an informal banquet at the building trades headquarters, No. 83 Prospect street. "Among the guests were Sol. South

eiman, president of the United Trades and Labor Council, the Republican candi-date for president of the city council, and Paul Schreiner, the Republican candidate for police clerk, Mr. Schreiner is an old_time active union man, having been "an organizer and a member of the cigar makers' union of this city.'

"Both men were called upon for speeches and they gave talks which were eartily applaud

"The banquet was not one where party lines were drawn, for (says the Cleveland "Leader") Republicans, Socialists and Democrats touched elbows at the table."

I take issue with the "Leader" there The correct statement would have been "Republicans, Democrats and three Kan-garoos touched elbows at the table."

"One of the features of the evening was a debate between Max S. Hayes and William D. Mahon, of Detroit, presi dent of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employces of Amer-

ica. "The debate was "Socialism versus Trades Unionism." The debate was a very friendly one (no wonder, it was only a sham battle) and a vote was taken which resulted in 72 yeas to 3 nays, in favor of Hayes(?) (Oh, No.) in favor of Mr. Mahon."

Thus do we see Mamie as a force from within. What a wonderful success! After all his oratory, the pure and simple's who were being bored, de-cared by a vote of 72 to 3 that Mamie had the worst of the argument. From such "friends" as Hayes, Good Lord deliver us. How the Kangaroos do bring Socialism into disrepute and make it a laughing stock by their craw-fishing

and their "boring from within." Last Wednesday night the United Trades and Labor Council, because of the fact that it has fallen into disrepute, sought to clear its skirts and make people believe it was going to be respectable by making Mikey Goldsmith a scape-goat for the political crimes of

WIFE DESERTION

A PECULIAR PHASE OF THE SOCIAL OUESTION AGITATES SYRACUSE.

Clergyman and County Judge Propose Solutions, With the Usual Foolish Results-Some Facts on Wages That Show the Underlying Cause of the Trouble.

every other institution that makes wife Syracuse, March 26 .- At a meeting of deserters possible. So the church; the what is known as Associated Charities, social reformer and Republican will not held in this city, the Rev. George C. or cannot solve the problem. This re Richmond and County Judge Ross, tried mains for the working class to do, the to solve the problem of wife descrition, only class in society that can do the job, with the ballot of the Socialist and, like all such defenders of capital-

Labor Party. ism, made themselves look foolish in the attempt. FRENCH SOCIALIST TRAITORS.

The Rev. Richmond recommended the

study of "Social Reform" and "Chris tianity," but he failed to state any par ticular kind of Christianity. He must know that we tried this remedy for about 2000 years and have not effected a cure. He thinks it is the duty of the "church" to awaken public interest in the study of ocial reform.

his intention of abandoning the leader-"We go to church," said he, "to get reship of the Collective group, and in fuligion, and too often we leave it inside ture he will refuse to be known as a rev the portals. The real active religionolutionary Socialist, but mercly as a re the kind that accomplishes results-is former to whom all thought of revolution the kind found on the outside." is absolutely abhorrent. It was obvious

Now, if this preacher was an honest from the first, when M. Millerand accept. man and himself a student of social coned a portfolio, that sooner or later ditions, as he infers he is, he would know that men, as a rule, do not leave their wives and children because they are not Christians, or because they are Christians, but because under present social conditions the large majority of the people are wage workers.

It is this that makes wife descriters intents and purposes identical, although the former possesses a certain scientific for when a man can't find work, he is and theoretical program which the latter not able to provide food, clothing and was lucking in France, ever since 1870, shelter for those dependent on him, and has been governed by the bourgeoisietrouble begins. The wife picks at him, finds all kind of fault, and it comes so that is to say, by the hard-working, perhaps narrow-minded, but in the mass thick and fast he is forced to dig out. highly respectable commercial classes.

Let us look at the local "labor mar. And this is the case still. An alliance ket." We have a factory here where between this section of the population they manufacture wife deserters. It is and the proletariat is as vain as the mixknown as E. C. Stearns & Company. ing of oil and vinegar. They turn out heavy hardware and biycles as well. This firm is no different oned his extreme party is not surprising than any other when it buys "labor for it was sufficient for him to have power" in this city or outside. They buy the best they can get of the kind they want, at the market price. And for once during his political career, come in contact with the practical problems they are always looking for the bargain of national government to have recognized the hopelessness of the communcounter. istic Utopia. M. Jaures is practically The writer about six weeks aro

certain to follow suit. And this is dean interview with one of Mr. Stearns' stined to be the history of the Socialist slaves. When asked what he did, he answered that he was filing frames for movement throughout the world. Its splendid but impracticable ideals have bicycles, working piece work. "Do you undoubtedly led men to think, have "Well. I have been earn good money ?" taught them to pause in their judgthere about three weeks. I worked five ments, have helped to throw a flood of days each. The first I made \$3.12; the second, \$5.06; the third, \$4.37. I light upon many of the most palpitating problems of human life, but these, like started in on the fourth week, but only every other ideal, are ultimately unworked two days and earned \$1.28 for the two, so I quit." attainable, and their value is merely that

I asked him how many others were of the torch which shows the way upon working on that job, and he said about the path of human progress. It is sufficient to cast back a glance fifty or sixty. When asked how his earnings compared with the rest, he anupon the political history of France during the past thirty years to perceive swered, they were all about the same. how enormously public opinion has Here is a man who works seventeen

days and gets \$13.73. Some will say changed with respect to the theories ad-COSE exception, but look in

PRICE TWO CENTS

To this the Judge said: "As a general ARBITRATION USED TO WHITTLE

proposition it is a good thing to let them

go, the farther the better, but at the

same time I believe that the crime should

be of sufficient magnitude to permit of

the bringing back of the offender and

then the judge could use his discretion

If such a law was enacted the county

judges could bring the wife deserter back

and hire them out into slavery or sene

them to the county jail. So the learned

judge must admit that in spite of our

prosperity and full dinner pails this sort

of crime is on the increase; and, as the

judge is a "good Republican," he must

work to maintain the wage system, and

Millerand Now Wishes to Be Called

Reformer-Jaures to Follow.

ciscly the proportions which I predicted

that it would, says the Times' foreign

correspondent in yesterday's issue of that

paper. M. Millerand has finally declared

would be forced to separate from the dis-

ciples of Karl Marx, whose theories of

Collectivist Government are admittedly

impossible of realization under the exist

Collectivism and Communism are to all

That M. Millerand should have aband-

ing Republican regime.

T.

in the matter.

DEMANDS.

Repition of "Terms of Agreement" Farce of One Year Ago Likely-Men Objected to Giving Certificates of Competency to Novices.

San Francisco, March 22 .- Strikes and umors of strikes have kept San Francisco newspapers in copy all winter, but the rumors have far exceeded the strikes which in most cases fail to materialize. True, one or two restaurants and several stores seem to be kept under a perpetual poycoit, but the strikes start up sud_ denly, in print, and vanish in a day or two like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland," leaving only a broad grin behind. In other words, they succumb to arbitration.

For several weeks past, the city has been in a foment over the threatened "tie The split in the Socialist Party, upor up" of the street cars, but it looks now which I have commented more than once as if this, too, would blowover. in these columns, has now assumed pre-

It will be remembered that about a year ago, the principal car lines of San Francisco were purchased by an Eastern syndicate called the "Baltimore Company" and have been operated since under the name of the "United Ruilroads" This transfer of the roads was immediately followed by a strike and for one dismal week San Francisco walked.

Owing, partly to the unsettled affairs of the new company and partly to public opinion, the citizens, mostly small business men, being constitutionally averse to the Eastern syndicate, the strike was seemingly successful and Mayor Schmitz, et al., attained great glory thereby. But a careful reading of the "Terms of

Agreement" might even then have aroused dim forebodings in the mind of one versed in strike lore; and few were surprised when, a few months later, the trouble broke out afresh. Complaints of all kinds grew and multiplied and rumors of another street car strike kept the good citizens in a constant state of worry. Finally, a law compelling the carmen to sign certain papers called students' cards proved "the last straw." These cards are ouchers for the competency of novices, supposed to have been taught by the signers to work as conductors or motormen; but the men protest that they are clubs in the employers' hands to be used against the unions.

Some of the men refused to sign these students' cards and were promptly dismissed. Then the Carmen's Union. backed by the Labor Council, took the matter in hand. A set of demands, containing two sections, were presented to the company for acceptance, a strike being the alternative.

As usual, the first published statements of the Union were bold and uncompromising, but as the discussion between President Richard Cornellins of the Carmen's Union and Manager G. F. Chapman of the United Railroads progressed; the fifty-two articles began to dwindle. Compromise after compromise has been made by the union until now there seems little left to arbitrate, and this strike is likely to vanish with the rest.

Texas Union "Buster" Passed Dallas, Tex., March 29 .- The Texas Senate last evening ended the long fight w the Meachan connelly an bill by passing the measure just as it came from the House. It is considered certain that Gov. Lanham will sign the bill on Monday. The organized labor bodies of the State fought the bill hard in both houses. The Senate consumed the entire day considering an amendment to exempt labor unions from the provisions of the bill, but on the final vote re-

eal the death blow to the S. L. P. They nominated a city ticket and filed it ahead of the regular party licket, so that when the party went to ket the contest for the name n, which ended in a crushing defeat he big an well as the little Kangs-the big Kangs also. are follows the proof in which the

as are all laid bare. ne into the court room, first Steadman (big Kang.), who while a member of the S. L. P. mer the care of A. M. Simons, was caught speak

last fell."

the lifth place.

and expelled. He is ployed as the regular lawyer of Kangn. He told Comrade Kelley a "Bocialist" party man for so to day. He was employed, so he opening his side of the case, by

The next in line was Jas. S. Smith te secretary of the S. P. with under his arm. It was the seck. After the trial Smith ted that Henry Sale was at one expelled from the S. L. P., which tom I denied. "I can prove it," he, and then he opened his scere-book-just what I wantel. He to a page marked "1899," and where the reorganized section pelled by the seceders at that led by the secences at that any Sale was among them the tion against Sale was taken igs, but Sale is still a little Ka the S. L. P. and worthy of y are all on the outside.

owing Smith was a very When he lifted his hat his as though it might have an top with a chapboard as as infant, and not only

A little side remark might be made with regard to the crawfishing act perthey occupy on the ballot belongs to us. We want third position for we have petrated by Messrs Hayes, Brandlow, want third position for we have et al., at the last meeting of the United got an official standing. The prohibi-tionists now hold fourth place, but they Trades and Labor Council, when they refused to oust Southeimer from his po failed to poll the necessary 2 per cent. sition as president of the United Trades "Well, the commissioners and Labor Council, after he accepted gave them the fourth and the S. L. P. the nomination of vice-mayor at the hands of the capitalistic Republican

Now for the clinching evidence party. The meat in the cocoanut probthen I will bid the Kangs and Kanglets adieu. Comrade Frankel, unseen, overably was that as Business Agent Harry Thomas and Treasurer Robert Bandheard a portion of the agreement below and Thomas, and their pal, Hayes, tween the big and little Kangs to down the S. L. P., which was, if the big probably feared that in case Southeimer were ousted, there might be a movement Kangs would help the little Kangs lick to also oust Thomas and Bandlow from the 'S. L. P. crowd and get the name their respective positions. they would withdraw and leave only the Socialist(!) party on the ballot. Fare They could, of course, have taken the stand that their case was different from

you well, Kangaroos, big and little. Don't monkey with the S. L. P. or it will do you. Will W. Cox.

The component parts of the so-called was in an entirely different positio Beef Trust are gradually absorbing the poultry and egg business. Emulating the from the fact that he was on a capital-ist ticket. This would have been a bold e of the Armours and Swifts, Nelstand and characteristic of their exthe sixty branch houses of the Arthur Jordan Company, of Indianapolis, lo-cated in Indiana and New Jersey, and pressions on the street corners and in Social Democratic halls, when not in the sanctum sanctorum of the "unions." But amid the holy presence of the "pure and simples," before their "sacred all the castern branch markets, include those in New York, Boston and Brook shrine," they tear off the mask and lyn. Consolidation is just advanced a stand revealed in all their hideousness. little further and is brought nearer to the farmer and poulterse, Hayes and his pals by their action in the United Trades and Labor Council,

others, such as Southeiner and Harry Thomas, and expelling him from the council The excuse for expelling him was the

statement which Goldsmith is alleged to have made to Hugh Buckley of the as well as the rest of the capitalist board of elections that "he was not in class, goes to church. the labor business for his health" and

that "union men were suckers." A resolution was read from Painters local No. 102 requesting the United Trades and Labor Council to demand Mickey's withdrawal as a delegate. During the debate on this resolution

Mickey, in his own defense, said "I deny the allegation that has been made against me. In a joke, I may have said that I was not in the labor movement for my health. None of you here to-night are." (True enough,but] wonder how Hayes, Bandlow, Thomas, McKenna and Southeimer liked that center shot. It bowled them clear over as slick as a whistle and left the alleys clear.)

Finally Bobby Bandlow, Kangaroo made a motion asking the bar-tenders to withdraw Michael Goldsmith as their Southeimer's, that they, Bandlow and delegate to the "circus" and it carried Thomas, stood for "class conscious" by a decisive vote, thus making a scapepropaganda and were opposed to the capitalist parties, while Southeimer goat of poor Mikey. Down with all the above frauds and

rote the only genuine Socialist ticket that headed by Comrade John D. Goerke for Mayor.

The Worker is strangely silent over the recent arbitration "victory" won by its protege, Mr. John Mitchell. In its issue of March 29, it has not one line on "the greatest triumph of trades-union ism of this or any other century." What's the matter, can't The Worker, conscious of having sustained a fraud, face its dupes)

all the factories and shops, and you will Much is accepted now which would have find a half dozen men are getting fair pay, while the bulk of the men are not doing but little better than those in Stearns & Company's. And yet Stearns,

Now, can it be said that they go there to get religion or do they go there in order to get the slave class to go and

till up on the religion that is dished out inside, while they go "outside and get that real active religion-the kind that accomplishes results?"

The next speaker was County Judge Ross, a "good Republican." The judge had no solution, but he outlined the punishment for such crimes from a legal standpoint. He said "A man who deserted his family may be hired out by the County Judge under exactly the same conditions as those governing the services of an apprentice. One-half of the earnings of a man so hired goes to-

ward maintaining his family."

He also gave a few figures furnished that work be continued under existing by Superintendent John Markell-who conditions, without regard to the arbitrakeeps a large boarding house called the ment. The proposition was rejected at a Onondaga County Penitentiary-cover-

ing a period of three years of abounding prosperity, which shows that during that time 103 men have been sentenced charged with having deserted their wives. Of this number twenty-eight furnished bonds. The aggregate time served by the balance was 6,665 days; the average time served by each prisoner being sixty-four days. The longest term ners, \$14.

was 196 days; thirteen were serving their second term and one his third. Only eight of the entire number served their full sentences of six months."

Then the question came up to make wife desertion an extraditable offense.] ors are those of the old trust.

by the most violent Socialists been absolutely spurned a quarter of a century ago. But every now and again the movement is, so to speak, pulled up by the circumstance of one of its most active leaders recognizing, just as Miller-

and and Jaures have done, the wide abyss which must always exist between the absolutely ideal and the humanly

possible.

THAT "VICTORY."

Markle and Pardee Said to Want to Ignore Commission's Award.

Charleston, Pa., March 27 .- The excutive board of District No. 7, United line Workers of America, has notified J. B. Markle & Co. and A. Pardee & Co., ndependent coal operators, that the niners will insist upon the award of the Strike Commission being carried out to he letter.

These two firms, according to members of the board, have suggested to the men meeting of the executive board. It is estimated that the various classes

of employes will receive the following sums: Miners, \$25; laborers, \$13; drivers and runners, \$10; door boys and helpers, \$9; other inside employes, \$12; blacksmiths and carpenters, \$14; slate pickers, \$4; other outside employes, \$13; engineers, \$22; firemen and pump run-

"The newest beef trust"-the \$15,000. 000 National Packing Company-an-nounced by the capitalist press, is new in name only. The properties and direct

jected the amendment by 22 to 6.

The measure is regarded as the most drastic in its provisions of any antitrust law yet passed in Texas. Labor leaders declare every union man can be imprisoned in case of stike.

One of the most important provisions is that when an offending corporation is driven from Texas it cannot come back in reorganized form as did the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

A German machine works at Chemnitz has received an order for twenty locome tives from a Canadian railroad. This is the first time that a North American contract for locomotives has gone to Germany. Such a fact is full of signifi-cance. It shows that Germany, which has largely patterned after the United States in its industrial organization in order to meet competition from this country, is progressing rapidly. The "American invasion" is beginning to rebound on the invaders.

There must be trouble brewing in the steel industry. Representatives of steel companies announce that the relations of employer and employe are lovely and that no serious labor trouble will develop this summer. This looks like a case of disturbed conscience; else why this assurancel

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.



**** NO. 19 **** PULLED

Tobia's Licutemant Leaves to Catch a Train Before the Finish-Forced to Mast Berry, He Resorts to Falsehood and Retreat to Win-Audience Decides Against Him.

Lynn, Mass., March 28 .- We have just returned to Lynn, the city where Tobin is furnishing scabs to break the cutters and stitchers strike, after a few days spent in North Adams, which makes the beast that it holds "The key to the Western gateway."

That is not all that North Adams sts about, if boast is the proper It can lay claim to the p of as well developed a set of ownership of as well developed and a set of the set of re, and are helping Dobson, of the Bricklayers, whom we had some-thing to say about last fall, Hagar, of the Silverworkers, better known in the Silverworkers, better known in this pasture of A. C. Houghton, as thority and Expenses," and some er lights amongst the fakir frater-to "nobly wage the class struggle," in the fullness of ooks as though in the fulln time, the salary list of Houghton, so far as employed "Labor Lieutenants" is concerned might be increased to the det-iment of the working class. There is located in North Adams one

There is located in North Adams one of the few remaining locals of the Las-ters' Protective Union, most of the locals of that body having been taken into camp by Tobin. We were invited by this body to speak before 'it, on the "Aims and Objects of the S. T. & L. A." which was done.

On our arrival in North Adams we learned that Frank A. Sieverman, alias No. 19, one of Tobin's human tugboats to pilot scabs into Lynn during strike, was in the city, in fact had a in the city for some days, and that he was to speak in Columbia Opera House that evening, (March 17), on "Labor Problems." Hidden in this subect is a story in itself of how the Kangs late;' how they always work in the dark and attempt to reform the world behind its back.

meeting was arranged by the al Labor Union, but the Kangs red it, and "No. 10" spoke petition and the Trust," and as he went did a good job. We give him credit for that and hold guilty for his scabby acts because and fails to act up to what

W. when "No. 19" entered the hall as on the lookout for yours truly. ad been informed that I was there; a likely by my autograph on the register, where he and 1 both stop otel register, where he and I both stop d. He had as a body guard, when h of them, John J. Clark a sh le of Kangs who wants "something now," who has got his eagle eye on. Clark irman of the meeting which which all the fine work done by the Kange would have been a miserable fail-ure had not some thirty or more Lasters and myzelf gone over to hear what 'No. 18" had to say. As soon as the writer was located "No. 19" was notified that té ba is."

soon as "No 19" sat down, I aros asked, the chairman if question in order. He said, "No," and de chared the meeting adjourned. I then started to tell the workingmen present why they refused to permit questions, but the Kangs began to holler and "No

man was nothing

side "

view of what has happened in both Brooklyn and North Adams I hereby issue to you this challenge to debate the following resolution, the time to be equally divided between you and me, the debate to take place to night at Las-

ters' hall: "Resolved, That the Socialist party and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union are organizations run in the interests of the capitalist class, and that class done, and therefore the enemy of the

working class.' " "This debate to be held under the auspices of the Lasters' Protective union of North Adams, an impartial body. Should you appear the workers will be given ortunity of finding out what organization respects the true interests of the working class, the Socialist party and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, or the Socialist-Labor party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Trusting that you will be present at this meeting, which will start at 8 o'clock to night, and awaiting the arrangement

and such other details as you may observe, I am respectfully, "Michael T. Berry." When Sieverman refused to answe uestions, the audience began to see that he had something he desired to conceal, and those who were neither S. L. P. men, nor Kangaroos, were open in their spression of the general opinion that o. 19 had been "pulled down" again. expressio No. 19 felt this and started to find

the way out-the only way known to either a labor fakir or a Kang, viz., catch a train, which he did later. At 8 p. m., Lyman Brown, of the Lasters' Union, called the meeting to order, there being some 300 or more persons present, and stated that the time

be equally divided between would Measrs, Berry and Sieverman, Berry to start with thirty minutes, Sieverman to follow with thirty minutes. Berry to have twenty minutes, Sieverman to have thirty minutes, Berry to close with ten minutes. Mr. Brown then asked both Berry and Sieverman to take the platform. Berry came forward and took the platform, but Sieverman said he preferred to stay in the audience, which h

Mr. Brown then introduced yours truly. We started by showing the audience what a bona fide Socialist party must be, and how a bona fide trade union must act, and then introduced evidence of a documentary character to prove that neither the Socialist party nor the Boot and Shoe Workers Union squared with the requirements of a bona fide working class movement, but, that both of them were organizations run in the interests of the capitalist class, as is amply proved by the conduct of both of them all over the land.

Mr. Brown then introduced No. 19, who started in, not by denying any charge that had been made against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or its Kangaroo annex, but sold the audience of what a great man "armory building Carey is and how Mark Hanna feared the growth of the Kangaroo movement How in Haverhill, I only got fifty votes in the last State election. But he failed to tell his listeners how the Haverhillians feel toward "Weeping James" now that they know him to be out for Tobin, like all other Kangaroos.

When I got the floor again, I began o pound the Tobin union and produced the "rogues' gallery" to show how they had in Lynn furnished scabs to the bosses, sent dangerous criminals into that city, assisted the bosses in procuring injunctions against the strikers, held snap meetings for the purpose of cutting down the wages of the girls in one of the stamp shops, viz., D. A. Donavan & Co., etc.

utes to speak, and asked him to stay, which he refused to do; and then started in dead earnest the "Rush to Rochester," some fifty Kangs and boot and shoe workers leaving the hall with the Rochester marsupial.

fact that he had forty-seven minutes to go 200 yards, and that I had only ten

I then started in to show the audience what the Sun strike, steel strike and coal strike were, and showed the part played by the "Labor Lieutenant" and the Kangaroos. I showed how the rank and file are swindled by these

slimy fakirs When I got after John Mitchell some cigar makers got up and left the hall

I then wound up by paying my parting respects to Tobin's lieutenant, "who is the most anblushing mar that, in my judgment, has lived since the days of It was then all over and the honest

men said, with one accord, that we proved our case and that Sieverman lied, deliberately, lied, to make the most of a lost cause.

While here Sleverman took Dobson who is a skate labor leader, and tried to bring him to embrace the faith of the Kangaroo, but Dobson' remained ob durate, and now the Kangs' say that "we have been used long enough by those pure and simple labor fakirs, it has got to stop."

But, Kangy, dear, it is too late; they have taken you and your ash barrel into camp, and the Democratic party will get the fakirs. Thus will the rank and file get rid of the refuse of society. When that day comes, as come it must in the near future, No. 19 and his scabby crew will have been pulled down for good and all, and the S. L. P. from Eastport to the Golden Gate, from the Height of Land to the Gulf of Mexico, will sing the sweet strains of "Oh, Kangaroo, oh, Kangaroo, they didn't do a thing to Michael T. Berry.

CONSOLIDATION.

Has Reached a Climax in One Form-Will Go on in Another. One of the best known financiers

has been prominent in the organization of several of the largest industrial consolidations in the country, who was asked recently whether he considered the era for organizing industrial consolidations had come to an end, said:

"Yes and no. It has passed in so far as most of the important industries of the country have now been consoli dated. It has also passed in the sense that methods followed in organizing many of our largest consolidations are no longer practicable. Some of this organization has been rotten." I refer, course, to gross overcapitalization or, in other words, consolidation merely for the purpose of making a profit at the expense of the public to promoters and the individual as repre-sented. This kind of thing has come to an end. The public can no longer absorb the securities of such corporations. There is hardly a prominent banking house in New York city that has not in its vaults masses of securities of underwriting syndicates which it is utterly unable to unload. To-day it is the hardest thing in the world to get a banking house to take up a new organization unless it be proved that it is absolutely on a sound basis and its securities possess a full measure of in-

insic value. "On the other hand, there will still trinsic value. be a large amount of consolidation in the future. The new trusts, however, will be somewhat smaller than heretofore, owing to the fact, as I pointed out, that most of the large industries have already been consolidated. They will moreover, be financed on different methods. Instead of the object being to make money through the floating of paper securities, then "raison d'etre" will be purely economic. Promoters who wish to make money by the morg-

We pointed out the fact that Siever.

PURE AND SIM Again Shown to Be More Simple Than

Pure-The Militia and the

Painters.

That the pure and simple union is any thing but pure has been shown many times in the columns of our press. On must have direct dealings with it to realize the full import of this indictment and it is only the class conscious worker who is capable of gauging the depth to which it has sunk and the low cunning which characterizes it and drives it to rid itself of members which have becom bnoxious to it. For many years I have been a member

of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorat ors and Paperhangers of America. This organization has full control of the locals of the craft throughout the country, bar-ring a few isolated locals in some of the eastern cities, against which it scabs. It is a limb of the A. F. of L., and therefore bound to be corrupt.

Last fall I decided to drop the scal breeding outfit, and refused to pay any more dues; but shortly afterwards the Potter militia case was ventilated in court. A short time after that occurred. the scabbery that is juggling the brother ood commenced to throw out unmis takable hints in their monthly journa that an attempt would soon be made to strike out of their constitution that section which forbids the joining of militia men, deputy marshals, etc., and throw the brotherhood open for the reception of these pets of the capitalist class. For instance, one of the latest issue of the journal contains two editorials from capitalist papers, which have been reproduced in its pages with evident gusto and which strongl ycondemn the brotherhood in its attitude relative to the militia

. In giving currency and indorsement to them the journal simply says: "These editorials speak for themselves.'

This militia racket is agitating the painters greatly at this time, and I felt strong desire to take a hand in it. Accordingly, I applied to Local 715 in Santa Barbara, the last one I had been identified with for reinstatement. That was about the middle of January and I was then four and one half months in arrears in my dues. The constitution provides that before a member's name can be stricken from the rolls, he must have been in arrears six months and over, and may, at any time, be reinstated until the expiration of that time.

When I applied I did not assume the numble attitude of a penitent by any means. I stated in my letter clearly mough that I got along without the union perfectly well, and that my object in seeking reinstatement was that I wanted to take part in settling the militia question, when it came before the locals to be acted upon, as I believe it will ere long. But, note how this coffin society acted on my application.

A few days ago I received a letter lated March 5, in which the secretary of the local informs me that I have been turned down, and how. He savs: "According to our constitution (mind you), we cannot reinstate you as you were more than six months in arrears when your letter was written," and he continues: "can only become a member upon paying full initiation fee, and we have stated the facts to the secretary of the ocal in Redlands, and further," we advise, "that you adjust the matter with them." etc., etc. This in the face of all the documentary evidence in their possession and in mine showing the con trary.

The consciousness of having been made victim of such a stupid fraud staggered me at first, and in a letter to this "union" I flaved it in a manner it will not forget inting out to them th treachery and hypocrisy, I continued thus: "Let us understand each other; by adopting the methods of the three card monte shark you have buncoed me out of membership in the brotherhood when you had no need of stooping to such base trickery. You seem to feel all the contempt for manly and honest dealing that mediaeval saints felt for the cleansing element. But, by having deprived me of my investment in my coffin, i. e., death benefit, you failed to deprive me of participation in the labor movement. I am even now a member of a union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Some of you have called us 'De Leonites, and in the mouth of the clownish freak and others of ais ilk, 'De Leonite' spells 'union wrecker.' Of course, sensible men will investigate and reason before they condemn.

childish and inane Kindergarten prattle it emits the odor of the gutter. A readable editorial or communication in it is simply unthinkable, and that is not the worst feature of it. Of all the labor papers, so-called, that I have any knowledge of, yours is the lowest in tone and flattest; in short, it's an abomination. But, as the official organ of my union stands heaven-high above yours in every thing that makes it worthy the support of honest workers, so also do the organ-izations for which it speaks stand above

your own. "The Socialist Labor Party, the political organization and its economic ad-junct, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliince, hold within their folds the elite of the working class of the country. While not claiming that we represent all the honesty, yet we do claim that the best brains and intelligence of the working class are found in our ranks and we are at all times ready to prove it.

"My union fights labor's battle three hundred and sixty-five days in the year; it never scabs: its attitude against every form of scabbing, be it on the economic or on the political field, is so hostile that the future doesn't augur well for the scabbery. The membership of my union being composed of intelligent working men, it can never be used for purposes hostile to working class interests.

"A Mark Hanna, for example, could never play fast and loose with it through the medium of a Mitchell, a Gompers; or some other labor crook. No! Not in a thousand years! Nor will we ever allow ourselves to be bamboozled by the Civic Federation-that aggregation of plutes, princes of the church, labor fakirs and other parasites, which has been spoken of so flatteringly in your monthly jour-

nal. These gentlemen will never stick their fingers into our pie, they tried it once, but will not be likely to do so again.

"And last, but not least, my union could never be used to furnish amusement and assist in vulgar displays arranged by the bourgeoise for 'business,' and tto rope in suckers, incidentally helping them to crowd the labor market some more. This is apropos of your turning out in full regalia and with flying banners on the first of January. I came mighty near saying that the fool-killer didn't finish his job when he was in Santa Barbara last, but such a slip of the tongue must be guarded against, however. It was eminently proper that you should turn out in the train of 'brother capital,' to advertise 'our' resources, 'our' climate, 'our' scenery, etc. ' Of course, seeing that the members of Local 715 hold title to so many of these resources, it was entirely correct. And do not the show capped Sietra Madres and the ocean deep with the magnificent warships riding its waves belong to your Uncle Sam !! It was a most inspiring spectacle; slightly in advance of the rest of you like commanding general and striking a Napoleonic pose, I recognized that 'good' union man 'brother' Roberts. He had an interest in the advertising, I'm sure, of the smiling hills and mesa lands that mark the charm of Santa Barbara. He owns a big slice; nit. Si, Senores.

"You can strut, but we disinberited and exploited Socialists have something else to do. In point of numbers your pure and simple unions are stronger ours, but in effective strength, that's another matter. Large numbers do not necessarily signify strength as you can plainly see if you look at the situation existing in Los Angeles at this moment. A handful of cockroach labor skinners have beaten down the wages of your brothers there, and their union, strong though it is in numbers, has proved it. self utterly impotent to prevent it, and from latest accounts is going to the dogs fast, one portion of the membership scabbing it against the other portion. They have coddled and palavered and entertained their bosses as honorary guests at their periodical 'blowouts,' and this is the way they return the honors; in this manner they will ever reciprocate. And what a disgraceful rout! These honorary guests, aforementioned, no sooner showed their teeth when your valiant brothers started off on a dead run and are still running. Where, oh, where, is that union Mighty and Power that rolls so glibly from your tongue! Surely, a sample of it is hardly needed in Los Angeles, and if you have any to spare bottle it and send it there by express. "Thus you see, there is no point of contact between us, no common ground on which we may meet, but one, viz: the battle ground of the class struggle, but there is where you refuse to meet us. Yet all of us are wage slares. But there is this difference, we are rebellious slaves, we chafe under the yoke that lies on our necks, and like the bucking bronco that tries to unseat its rider, so

something very precious. Oh!

some day you will,



Rhode Island Ministers Bow to Capital ists' Politicians.

Providence, R. I., March 26 .- The submissive and subservient attitude of the country clergy toward the political debauchery existing in this State is one of the most remarkable features of the present situation. Information was sought from a man whose daily work carries him into all sections of the State. and brings him into intimate relations with the clergy and leading church workers. Asked why the country pastors did not denounce in their pulpits prevalent evils that they knew to exist, he made

this statement: "The majority of them receive meagre salaries; barely enough to subsist upon and support their families. They know in the majority of instances that th sentiment of their town is fairly evenly divided, and when they go into their pulpits on Sunday mornings and face their congregations, they realize that no matter how carefully they might handle the subject, they would be sure to offend many. If a country pastor denounced the Demo crats or the Republicans, the party lead ers in the church would promptly call him to account, and it is probable that a general denunciation of Republicans and Democrats would result in his being

asked to resign. "The taking of bribes is not looke upon as a crime by some leading church workers and men of substance in the country. For this reason, the pastor, un less he wishes to terminate abruptly his career of usefulness, is bound to defer to the sentiment of the community. Take the case of the big mill towns. No country clergyman can afford to offend the mill owner, who is in a large sense his patron and on whom, in some de gree, his livelihood depends.

"To be quite frank, it is a question of bread and butter, and for the sake of their families, and to continue in their pastorate they refrain from speaking on question that would possibly offend the community and result in their discharge. If they spoke of political immorality and bribery, their congregation would say We didn't hire you to preach politics we know all about that ourselves. All you have got to do is to preach the Bible! There is possibly only one man in the State whose position corresponds to that of a country pastor who feels himself in a position to talk about bribery as his

conscience dictates, and he does not dar mention towns or names, but confines himself to instances that have come under his observation without telling when or when they occurred." It is related by men who know, that

even clergymen have become so impreg nated with the shameless spirit of open corruption prevailing in some of the more notorious towns, as to accept payment for their votes. A responsible person tells me this incident that came unde his personal observation :

"I was in a town near the border of the State, immediately after a State election. I stopped with a clergyman's

lot of well meaning, but utterly irre sponsible and harmless fanatics. But ave a cure! You make a grievous mistake when you fancy us harmless; your fake leaders certainly do not look upor us in that light. Many of them have felt the force of our blows and we have made more than one of these traitors walk the plank.

"As to the Socialists, so-called, who as 'good' union men, take an active part in all your pranks and condone and infamios committoo stolen by public officials, \$61 smooth over the infamies committeed by your leaders, the less said of them the better. If you but knew it; it is the class conscious political organization of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that is fighting your battles now. None other. It is these two organizations that will stand between you and your further degradation, when your bogus Socialist parties, and your equally bogus Union Labor parties and your venal pure and simple unions rest in the innermost depths of hell, and having been consigned thereto by your own hands. You will then come to us, to the organizations which you now revile, because you must come to us. 'Now, Mr. Secretary, before I close a word with you, Sir, individually. I own that I have not spared the rod, and that this, my letter, will be a bitter pill for are we trying to shake off the capitalist your local to swallow, but swallow it class that's riding our backs and yours. they must. Should you on that account Not so you; you bow submissively under be tempted to withhold it from them. it and hug the chains that bind you as I warn you that your caution will not The stead. I insist that the members of your shame of it. I realize fully that I'm local be made acquainted with the conspeaking above your heads, you do not tents of this letter, and I have the honor understand, but there is a certainty that to inform you that the columns of The People, from which I send clipping, are "In your pure and simple unions one open to me. 'Boss' De Leon has never meets with two classes of men: firstly. yet refused me space, and I shall be the class that hates the Socialist. The pleased to send you marked copy of pamen of that class are at all times ready per containing a revised copy of my letto show their hatred and nothing is too ter. Should you fail, at your next meetbrutal, nothing is too base for them to ing, to read this letter to your fellow resort to, if it but serve to give Socialism members, and it will be easy for me to and Socialists a black eye. The other ascertain whether you have done so, why then I shall be obliged to send copies to class, while not antagonizing us with the stupid brutality that the first mena number of addresses besides yours. tioned do, yet regard us with a sort of Thus, you see, I am not as helpless as supercilious and good natured contempt. you may think. I give blow for blow. "Redlands, Cal." > A: Anthony, "Yours, etc.

family. His wife was greatly wrought up over the election-day scenes and the open bribery she had witnessed. She told ne of it with horror and shame in her voice. Two years later, I stopped at this house again; shortly after her husband had been elected to an important office. Stories were going about the State that a large sum of money had been spent in bribing the voters to secure his election. quizzed his wife about it.

where the first of a providence of the start of the start of the start of the

'Well,' she replied, with some asperity, 'you can't get elected unless you do spend money, and I guess the man that was elected before my husband spent it. That's the only way you can get an office down here, and I don't see why you should blame us; we haven't done any worse than anybody else."

"Her principles had not been able to withstand the constant bribery she had seen, and when her husband wanted an office she saw no reason why he should not buy as others had.""

Bishop McVickar of this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has been in the State but four or five years. out has appeared on several occasions before committees of the State Senate and elsewhere to protest against vicious legislation, was asked if what is set down above was not an accurate and unbiased statement of the attitude of the clergy in the towns.

"Unfortunately it is," he said, "and their hands must be upheld to enable them to speak out without coming ito financial grief and ruin. "That must be our work, to strike the fetters from these

"It is an outrage on our civilization that young men of the Church with high ideals should be put under the ban of the nower of political immorality, and should be forced to acquiesce in evil for

the sake of their wives and children." In connection with these accounts of bribery and corruption this classified list of the towns in the State has been witten down by a man who knows the State and its people:

Corrupt-Warwick, New Shoreham East Greenwich, Scituate, Glouster, West Greenwich, Coventry, Exeter, Foster, Burrillville, North Smithfield, Narragansett.

Not Notorious, or Doubtful-North-Kingstown, South Kingstown, Jamesown. Smithfield: Charlestown. Bristol. Tiverton, Warren, Richmond, Cranston, Hopkinton, Johnston, North Providence. Barrington, East Providence.

Cleanest Towns-Newport, Providence. Portsmouth, Westerly, Middletown, Lits: tle Compton, Cumberland, 'Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Lincoln, Central Falls.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Statistics That Cause a Loss of Self-Complacency-Abnormality Rampant ...

We lose our self complacency as peoole to, be informed, as we are by the hicago Tribune, that more crimes were committed in this country in 1902 than ever before in American history; that the number of murders increased 12 per cent. in a single year, while the increase of suicides was much larger, those among women being actually trebled. This is a kind of record-breaking which the present system is guilty of producing, and from which we might surely wish to be spared. The total number of murders and suicides of various kinds for the year was 8834, as compared with 7852 in 1901. A remarkable feature in this connection was the great increase. of murders committed by burglars, thieves and highwavmen, the number being 333, as compared with 193 in 1901. The lynchings reported in 1902 show a derease, being but 96, as compared with 135 in 1901. 'fhe record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank wreeking for 1902 shows a considerable increase. the total being \$6,769,125, as compared with \$4,058,569 in the year preceding. The losses are distributed as follows;

"" did, a grand stand play, the curtain rent down and the audience went out, and the "Rush to Rochester" began. While in the city Sierveman had, so learned, told several of the shoe-workers how be had a debate with me kirn, and how he had "put it all ne," to quote my informant. On ing this we came to the concussion would make this fellow "fish or " which we did.

The following day—the anniversary (the commune—we issued to "No. 19" is following open letter, which was oblighted in the North Adams Herald: SEEVERMAN CHALLENGED.

list Labor Party Man Wants

fichael T. Berry, a candidate for gov-on the Socialist-Labor party tick-the recent state election, has chal-Frank A. Seiverman, the Bo nd Shoe-Workers' organizer, to a de-ate, and the same will take place this at the Lasters' hall on Eagle t. The letter issued by Mr. Berry

North Adams, Mass, March 18. Mr. Frank A. Seiverman, "Bir:-In view of the fact that you re

at the meeting held by the So-party in Columbia opera house ight, to allow questions to be an-which I was about to ask con-the record of the Socialist party, tich you as the speaker of the were aware of, and as I under d, that you have made certain re-ts to the shoe workers of North to the shoe workers of North is or some of them, concerning the dehate at Brooklyn labor lyceum, on February 5, last wherein you isonted the Boot and Shoe Work-union and the undersigned, the first Trade and Labor Alliance; in

but a parasite labor fakir Hobin, he having said but a few weeks before Tobin gave him his job that enabled him in the month of January to draw \$72 salary and more than \$150 in expenses for furnishing scabs, that "the man who joins Tobin's union is a sucker, as Tobin is the worst fakir in America.

Sieverman then took the floor again and said that 90 per cent: of what 1 had said was lies despite the fact that I used the journal of the boot and shoe workers as my authority. He denied everything; he even denied that he had been rotten-egged in Lynn because of his scabby work there.

Then he started to sing his lullaby bout "where was the alliance and the S. L. P. during the Sun strike in New York city; where were they during the steel strike; where were they during the miners' strike. Always on the wrong

I have been up against this man be fore; I have been up against his chief Danny De Leon." "This man attacked

me in Brooklyn ; he came to my meeting last night, tried to ask questions which I refused to answer because I knew him. He then issued a challenge to me which was printed in the papers. To-day he named the subject, he named the place where the debate should be held. He states how the time shall be divided and which side of the question I shall take, and asks me to debate. I had nothing to do with it; I was forced in here to defend the Boot and Shoe Workers union. It is now betting late (0.55) and must catch a train."

Brown then introduced me, and before No. 10 could go I asked what time his train left. He said 10:42. I then called the antiention of the sudience to the both rise and fall together. Brown then introduced me, and before

ing of an industry, will no longer make a canvass of the manufacturers and try to bring them to the point of agree-ing to consolidate by offering double or more of the value of their present plants in the paper securities of the new corcome to them. They will do so when conditions exist in their business that it will be more profitable for each of them to be a part of a trust, working in harmony with the other manufacturers than under conditions where the different manufacturers are eliminating each other's profits by competition. Such organizations will have to be cap italized simply with a view to their real assets, and with the sole object economizing production and securof ing a fair profit on investment. "I think that a great number of our early consolidations will have to be reorganized before the next five years. As the consolidation itself, it has come to stay. It is based on sound

economic principles, and is the natural outcome of actual conditions. When it is properly organized and conducted the must be to the mutual benefit of both the manufacturers and stockholders."

Dunn's Review reports for the first two weeks in March an increase in railroad earnings of 12.8 per cent. over last year and 22.9 per cent. over 1901. Still almost every railroad in the country is threatened with strikes for increase wages, which are denied on the ground that earnings do not warrant it. Despite this certain assumed gentlemen, who are long on theory and short on fact, de

"I fear that it has been urged agains ne that I am a union wrecker, and in order to silence any ass that may be braying about my union wrecking proclivities, I enclose a clipping from the fficial organ of my union; read it care fully, it expresses the sentiment of every one of my comrades and of myself upo that question. Observe also the deep

philosophy which it breathes, and the chaste and noble phrasing in which it presents the principle of organization. "I take a pardonable pride in our official organ. It has a large circulation, it is educating many thousands of wage workers along the lines of their class interest, and every labor fakir in the land reads it on the sly. Contrast its language with the language to be found in our own monthly journal; the difference is very much to your journal's disadvan-

tage. "When the language of your paper pure and simple pedestal and tell, us doasn't nartake of the character of the Trom their excited heights that we are a

banks, \$2,610,330; by agents, \$1,032,641; forgeries, \$589,630; from loan associations, \$471,400; by postmasters, \$7,202; miscellaneous stealings, \$1,487,694. Facts and figures bearing upon this same subject, but of a still more weighty and significant character, and a wider scope in time and area, are given out by Dr. Arthur MacDonald of the United, States Bureau of Education. As a result of his studies and investigations, he declares that within the last thirty years, throughout the world in general. "there has been an increase, relative to population, in crime, suicide, insanity. and other forms of abnormality." According to Dr. MacDonald, those of our States that show the greatest education and intelligence, as the North Atlantic, Central and Western; also exceed in insanity, nervous diseases, juvenile crim-

inals and pauperism. It is Dr. MacDonald's statement, also. that young people, as compared with adults, have committed more crimes as society has "developed," that suicide among them has increased, as it has also among women in all countries.

The class struggle is daily taking on a more acute stage. A threatened strike for the discharge of a non-union man in a Detroit establishment, was crushed by forty-seven manufacturers an-nouncing to their employees that they would stand by the first-mentioned concern in the event of any trouble. When employer and employee line up in such a decisive manner-when it becomes a question of submit or get out-there is no chance of blurring class lines by Civic Federation frauds and labor fakir deception. Let the class struggle go on in a its virulence. That's the only way toand it.

Unionism, Socialism, Trades Bogus Texation,

alists pay, not only the taxes, but also, wages of the working class with which the workers pay the cost of their living or subaistence. But, it is argued that the wage earner pays taxes "inwage carner pays taxes "inodities upon which taxes are imposed, which make these commodities higher than they would otherwise be. And, of ree, it is argued that if taxes were ner, or, removed altogether from cer-n commodities, that the working class ild fare better. -

would fare better. -Now, the cost of living or subsistence of the working class includes the rent, i and the prices which the workers have in pag for the commodities which they consume. And, it so happens that the cost of subsistence of the working class lates its wages. For instance, the king class must receive wages enough t upon and work, and produc th for the capitalists to enjoy, and itself, or, it would be collection of dead bones. On the other hand the competition among the workers in the "labor market" for jobs, and the mpetition among capitalists to outdo labor, and the new and improved labor displacing machinery which keeps the "labor market" well stocked with brain and muscular labor power, and, the fact that the capitalists are in business for ed with the fact that more stalts for the capitalist class out of the stal wealth produced in a given time t of that total, and, last, but not the fact that the capitalists have on of the political powers of nment, whereby they can call line, militia and federal troops, and club and shoot the workers into sub whenever the worker rebels capitalist tyranny, renders it or the working class to get than bare cost of subsistence wager. And, these forces, operating as they do against the interests of the worka, are compalling the workers to ves to a lower and lower d of living. Thus, it will be seen st of subsistence of the class is the main factor in deterclass in the main factor in deter-the price of its labor, or wages, if cost of subsistence, through or other causes be high, then sust be proportionately high, and

doubt, the sudden lowering or raisf prices, which is sometimes indulged the large capitalists, thereby show-he great power that is in the hands wealthy men, may temporarily the wage earners. But, the real of their poverty is not high or low -25.0 tions; but because, under the present slavery, the workers are not treated man beings; but, they are treated rehandize in the "labor market" the

Trades Unionism.

There are at present two kinds of trades uniohism-the old and the new. The old is represented by the "American Federation of Labor," the "Knights of Labor," etc. The new is represented by the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada. The old trades unionism fights the cap

italist through its strikes, boycotts, etc. but, it says, "No politics in the union." And, on election day it helps to elect th ecapitalist or his representatives to office. It thus prolongs the agony. The new trades unionism not only fights the capitalist through strikes, etc., whenever it believes that it can accomplish some good for the workers by so doing, but it also, by allowing its course of action to be dominated by a political organization of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, and by working hand in hand with that party, fights the capitalist upon the political field as well.

The old trades unionism considers the fight against the capitalist by means of strikes, etc., of paramount importance. The new trades unionism considers the fight upon the political field of paramount importance.

The old trades unionism, instead of fighting the capitalist in the open upon the political field, indulges in political whinings. It says to the capitalist poli-tician, "You help us and we'll help you." The capitalist politician says, "All right." But, after election he helps those who have the most boodle-the capitalists. He thus helps the old trades unionists "in the neck." New trades unionism would have the workers cut entirely loose from the apron strings of capitalist politicians, and from all political parties of capital, and organize into an indepenlent political party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, and get hold fof the political powers of the government, and thereby take possession of the industrial plants and resources of the nation, and thereby "help" themselves in a civilized way to the fruits of their own toil. When the workers carnestly begin to pursue that policy the capitalists and their political lackeys will begin to tremble in their boots; and, in consequence, they will give the workers something better than such kicks as they have repeatedly been giving to old trade

The old trade unionists, forgetful of their empty pockets, imagine that they can "fight capital with capital;" and, notwithstanding the fact that the capitalists' are in business for profits and that more business for the capi-talist class out of the total wealth produced in a given time means less wages for the working class out of that total, and vice versa, yet they claim that the interests of the two classes are "identical." New trades unionism under stands that the interests of the two classes are opposed, and that there must

garded as bomb throwers and anarchists, it was not considered worth while to attempt to counterfeit Socialism. But, as Socialism, owing to the sturdy and untiring efforts of the Socialist Labor Party, became to be better understood, it behooved middle class schemers and capitalists, who imitate most everything of genuine good, to set up a bogus Socialist party. This was done after about seven years of hard and fruitful work by the Socialist Labor Party.

While the setting up of a bogus Socialist party has, quite naturally, had its effect upon the Socialist Labor Party temporarily diminishing its vote, yet the large increase made by the Socialist Labor Party in the fall elections of 1902 shows that the genuine Socialist movement for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery is bravely rallying from the effects of the ogus Socialist movement. And the bogus Socialist party is beginning to act as a boomerang upon the capitalist class, which, through its press and in other ways, has been aiding the bogus movement, to obtain recognition and

votes. One of the "ear marks" by which the bogus "Socialist" party can be detected frem the Socialist Labor Party is its attitude towards old trades unionism. The bogus movement indorses old trades unionism, while the Socialist Labor Party indorses only the new trades am of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. The bogus movement also fuses and allows its members to fuse with any or all of the other political parties of capital. It also tolerates in its organization members who have a treasonable record toward the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party does not fuse or allow any of its members to fuse with any other political party. It expels crooks and fakirs as fast as it detects them in its organization. It thereby keeps itself clean and honest. It is a democratic organization with a clear cut and well defined policy; and it has a clean, honorable record; as any one who looks it faithfully up, taking only genuine facts into consideration and leaving aside all humbug, will find. "Trusts."

The "trusts," as large economic organfactions of industry, are progressive institutions, and as such, they must be considered as good things. Great productive results are accomplished with comparatively little labor by means of such large organizations of industry, which are equipped with the newest and most improved machinery. Yet, owing to their private ownership, the mass of the people derive no benefit from them. The labor displacing machinery in use by the "trusts" throws a large number

of workingmen out of employment and renders it impossible for smaller capitalists with inferior tools to compete succussfully against them. But seeing that

sensible people should seek to make the "trusts" and all the industrial plants and resources of the nation the collec-

may share in their benefits. "Government Ownership."

There is a great and fundamental difference between "government ownership" of industries, as advocated by certain middle class reformers, and collective ownership by all the people" of all the industrial plants and resources of the nation, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

Prior to the great American Revolution, which made the thirteen original colonies the property of American citizens, those colonies were the property of King George the Third. Yet, it was "government ownership" in both in stances. Hence, it makes a big differ-

ence as to who owns the "government." Many workingmen erroneously imagine that because they are allowed to vote upon election days that they are part owners in the "government" of the United States. True enough, the wage earners, by means of the franchise, have it in their power to more easily take possession of the "government"; yet. nevertheless, the "government" is at present, at least for all practical purposes, wholly in the possession of the capitalist class.

In the first place, when Washington was elected the first president of the country, the people who had freed them selves from the yoke of England were not wage slaves. They were people who owned their own implements of labor and their own land upon which to work. And, the people who practically own the United States "government" today are still those who own the tools of production and the land. But, that class of people are no longer the majority. The wage earners who sell their labor power in the "labor market" are now the majority of the people.

Now, the underlying purpose of extending the franchise to the working class, by the removal of property qualifications for voting, was not, as events have shown, to enable the wage earners to become part owners in the "government," but to enable the large capitalists to ob

tain a stronger hold upon the "government." The larger capitalists employ the most labor, and, most of the wage carners have been cajoled into the behief that their interests are identical with those of their capitalist employers. If the workers were disfranchised, the large capitalists would have more to fear from the middle class of mortgaged farmers and small shop keepers who outnumber the larger capitalists, and who could, consequently, outvote them The middle class has been seeking such reforms as greenbackism, populism, free silver, "government ownership" of railroads, in order to get cheaper freight rates, etc. It will be seen that the/wage earners,

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP . AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTI PLATFORM.

the expression of the working the workers. They must sell the post or wheat the the working the work works the work workers. They must sell the work work the work work the of the money power. have held power in the country for years, are practically owned and controlled by members of the capitalist tive property of all the people that all class.

The national and state conventions of was very important. A committee was those parties are always composed chiefly appointed to get up an address to the country. In S. L. P. conventions such of capitalists, with wage earners very conspicuous by their absence. The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party are always composed chiefly of wage earners. ed by the chair. The complexion of the And the Socialist Labor Party stands committee appointed by Weaver may be not merely for "government ownership" of industries, but it stands for the working class to obtain possession of the "government" for the avowed purpose of legislation all the industrial plants and resources of the nation out of the hands of the capitalist class and into the hands of the whole people. The Platform of the Socialist Labor

Party.

I have written what I have written travelled by Pullman car; Carl Browne upon the foregoing subjects because I and dozens of other notables, talked and talked. Meanwhile that imporbelieve it to be truthful and of importance. And I firmly believe that the tant committee was in session. platform of the Socialist Labor Party it been put to a vote, I have no doubt would be greatly improved if something on each of the above subjects were annexed to it. If I can get, in my rude the floor to refute him. way, what I have written on the five subjects, into as little space as they claring that if we feared the Democratic occupy in this article, then there can party would blanket us by stealing our be no question but that the Socialist platform the logical thing to do was get Labor Party, through a select committee aboard the Democratic craft, But while elected for the purpose, could, in a much that was the logic of it the traders in the nicer and more concise way, annex to convention wanted the party kept intact the platform of the party at least the until they could trade its strength for essence or substance of those subjects, place with either or both the old parties. As the time passed more thought was without making the platform either too lengthy or too clumsy a document. If turned toward the absent committee. the addition of those subjects would not After some discussion, Weaver sent a messenger to learn how near ready they greatly improve the platform, then I were to report. The answer sent out would like very much to know the reason was that the committe was very busy. why? The platform, as it now stands is, in my opinion, too abstract. It should but hoped to report soon. They asked be made much more explanatory and that they be allowed to proceed without interruption. Weaver kept calling on the more concrete. It says nothing upon spell binders and all kinds of discussions the subject of taxation and the fact that were started to keep the eyes of the conthe cost of subsistence of the working vention from the clock. This love of class regulates its wages. It savs nothtalk was the convention's undoing. Meaning about the new trades unionism of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It while the time flew on and again there was a clamor for the committee. Weaver says nothing about bogus Socialism alwas instructed to send another commit though bogus Socialism is plainly a tee to wait on the sitting one. The secmenace to the Socialist Labor Party, It ond committee was a long time gone and is insufficiently explanatory about the the convention began to develop into an "trusts," and, while it says much about uproar. Denunciations and the "economic development," yet, in my raitor, were bandied back and forth. In humble opinion, it doesn't make as clean the midst of it the committee that had as it ought to the fact that the present been sent out returned and reported that "government" of the United States is, for the committee on address was putting all practical purposes, wholly in the the finishing touches to the document. hands of the capitalist class. In my It was Saturday night, and the majudgment the present platform of the jority of delegates had arranged to leave party, considering the nature of the the city on trains starting at 8 o'clock forces that are beginning to array them-Everybody was ready, satchel in hand, selves against it, is a very weak weapon to fight with. It should be made much when the committee on address finally appeared. The chairman of the comstronger. I believe that the Socialist mittee drawled the address out slowly Labor Party would do well at this time The document was ingeniously worded to pause and look well to its armor; but it meant that the "radical" demands and strengthen the platform and the of the Omaha platform had been thrown National Executive Committee. overboard. There was no time left in Granville F. Lombard. which to discuss the thing. I was making

In the order of states, I, of course, re-Authorized Agents for the ported before the New York delegate. People I have forgetten his name, but have a vivid recollection of his following

my plea for the retainment of the "so-

cialistic" planks, by a vicious attack on

something was done, and that something

committees are elected by the body, in

Populist conventions they were appoint-

imagined.

AKRON, O .--- W. Garrity, 194 Upson ALBANY, N. Y .-- Cilnton H. Pierce, 11

Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA.-Geo. Wagner, 324 Socialists, who, he said, sneaked into Second street. BALTIMORE. MD .-- Robert W. Stevens, their meetings and organization to disrupt them. He denounced them as tools BELLEVILLE, ILL .-- Walter Goss, 701

Br ristow street. BOSTOJ, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 martine street, Jamaicr Plain. BRIDGEPORT. CONN.—J. C. Custer, 9 Broad street. As there were several hundred delegates present, all bent on talking, it was ong before we got down to business. One who has not seen a Populist con-BUENA VISTA, PA .--- W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y .--- B. Beinsmin, 521 vention in full blast, cannot appreciate the full significance of the "hot air"

CANTON, O .- John H. G. Juergens, 1100 High street. slang term of to-day. This expression CINCINNATI, O .- Frank F. Young surely came late in the day. But at last

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

So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N CLEVELAND, O.-P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brows, 220

Isabella street. CLINTON. 10WA .- E. C. Matson, 102

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

The next day of the conference was taken up by speech-making. Women vied with men in pouring forth their clo-quence. "Cyclone" Davis, a tall, lank DENVER, COL .-- Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Bullding. DETROIT, MICH.-P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street. DULUTH, MINN.-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield and mild appearing man from Texas;

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, who E. ST. LOUIS, ILL .-- G. A. Jenning, 1525 wrote a book. "If Christ Came to Congress," and who would pass as a brother

Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219 to the Rev. Putty Cheeks; Coxey, who Third street. ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND .-- C. Schaad, 17 E.

EVERETT, MASS .-- Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway. rALL BIVER. MASS .- Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.

the reactionists were beaten. As each GARDNER, MASS .--- Thos. Smith, 18 speaker finished a dozen would jump to GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y .-- M. E. Wilcox, One man touched the sore spot by de-

Had

cries 0 7 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION. COL.-J. F. Sloan. HAMILTON, OHIO.-Ben Hilbert, Jr., 11 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.- Isage

HAMILTON, GNT., CANADA. -- Isage Shapiro. 64 Fergueons avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.-- Fred Fellermann, State street, top Goor. HAVENIILL, MASS.--Michael T. Berry,

HOIYOKE, MASS .- M. Ruther, 17 Glep

street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 HOUSTON, TEX.-John J. Loverde. Boy HOUSTON, TEX.-John J. Loverde. Boy Cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston arenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-J. Burkhardt,

Noble street. SONVILLE, ILL.-J. De Castro, W. Hallroad street. ANSAS CITY, KAN.-Jos. Trautwein, 3 Stewart avenue.

113 Siewart avenue. KERN (ITT, CAL.-C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Glibert S. Smith,

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

LONDON, ONT, CANADA-GOINE L Bryce, 317 Grey Breet. LOS ANGELES, CAL-Louis C. Haller, 205 L-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.-Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.-John Farrel, 24 Wil-

LYNN, MASS .- Jacob Overs, Highland House.

MALDEN, MASS .- Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.

MARION, IND .- Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. G. MARLBOROUGH, MASS .-- C. W. Dorte,

57) leasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .--- John Cunningham,

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

MILFORD, CONN .-- Gust. Langer, P. Q. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street. MINDEN MINES, MO .--- A. D. Turner.

MINNE APOLIS, MINN .--- Chas. A. John-n, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avegue

MONTREAL, CAN .-- J. M. Couture, 753 ount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.-Dennis Mit-Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.-Roger W. Egan, 200 F. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street. NO. ARINGTON. MASS.-Jer. Deviae, NOVINGER, MO.-D. A. Reed. Par 107

oz 127. PATERSON. N. J. - John C. Butterworth,

PAWTUCKET, R. I.--Charles H. Dann.

100 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. T.--Charles Zolot, J.5114 Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.--Edmund Seidel, Deldes stra

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

At last the day arrived on which Carl | wagon of the Commonweal of Christ | was considered a gratifying increase | lar debts. The silver mine barons backed | embalmed, to be laid on the shelf. The was with the remnant of Coxey's was to invade Wall street. Coxey, good roads advocate, by the way, is were business man. He was at that ed that explains his interest in good mas. Concy wanted the government to unemployed at work building inking, no doubt, that the Coxey would come in for their share of . But while Coxey was is it took something more arouse interest in his "on to " crussede, and that somelied by the freak Browne. as an excellent press agent. wer at a loss for some se ame in the papers, and of like the shadow of a rock tive put Browne under arrest. Browne was hustled up to Broadway and on to and to the yellow journal rea car. His invasion and laughable re-treat from Wall street did not take more Ny. When he was arrested on the technical charge than three minutes. The rickety wagon turned around and made for Jersey. But Browne's purpose was served, the West-ern papers had remarkable accounts of the episode. Browne was evidently pre-pared for arrest, as he was quickly bailed atopped on the gennicil charge b he was enjoined, or rather bisst participating in further of that kind, while in the sy get up another parade, but a the play of Hamlet without whe was not to be seen. The reportiers marvelled thereat, sured them that he y appear. It came out afterrowne, and not Coxey's of tourists to see the sights of the city. The case was dismissed. One feature of the incident long sufficed to furnish good-natured, chafing of me by my friends. It was Browne's practice to dub resonated the goddess of me chuckled over how he had the authorities. It struck be time that if I ponsidered I had parade I should have done so friend of humanity." These "frien as a matter of principle. here freaks 'lis not a matter but advertisement. was named in my honor and the address to the "mighty moloch" was dated from he day set for the invasion of Browns sent word to the set of Police and to all the and antifying them of his intention. It and a show of the eventful day I make the rickety canvas covered vote in the State rose to 4,305, which tionable fame.

turn into Wall street from Broadway. The unique outfit attracted little atten-The unique outh attracted little atten-tion until it halted in front of the sub-treasury. The wagon was filled with commonwealers, who gazed out at the den of the money octopus on which they must be a Populist!" Having gone den of the money octopus on which they As soon as the wagon halted Browne the elation of the Social Democrats over

out by a plumber, who was a populist.

When brought up for trial aftrward

Browne made the facetious defense that

he had simply been conducting a party

the camp with the name of some "great

aumanity" were generally persons whose legs Browne was able to pull. The camp from which he sallied into Wall street

here, so that I participated in the ques

over the vote of 969 polled in 1892. In the country we polled 1,500,000 votes.

up the movement because it would, if argument was that the Democratic successful, have created a market for litical party, and while battling solely for their own existence, appealed to the working class by demanding government ownership of railroads, etc. The platform contained just enough revolution-ary buncombe to cloak the reactionay character of the movement. But it skillfully ignored the class struggle in appealing to the workers, as was natural, when it is considered that the mine barons shoet down the workers, and the small farmer is one of the worst skinners of labor. The Democratic championship of free silver did not affect the Middle of the-Road men, who were honestly radical but it was foreseen that the action of the Democratic party would stampede the bulk of the Populist rote. The Middleof the Road men had broken from their old party allegiance for good. In the Southern states we had men who broke from the Democratic party when to do so was dangerous to life. In the West many of our people had suffered all kinds of ostracism in leaving the Republican party to join the People's Party. These men who came into the party through opposition unto blood, and through persecution worse than death, while alarmed a the Democratic move, were not prepared for what followed. One by one, our papers, which were not ours at all, being owned by individuals, and responsible to nebody, showed the influence exerted by the silver mine barons by coming out for "free silver" a the dominant issue. Several men or whom we had relied, began to declare that financial reform would be the domiof this metal stamped as one dollar by the government, so that they could tan-der it to their creditors in payment of dol- and Declaration of Independence" was before we adjourned,

to the end that the chains of wage slavery may be fastened upon them more party by taking up "free silver," which securely. Mark Hanna, in praising the promised "something now," would beat work of the Coal Strike Commission, declares that it teaches workingmen they

In Which Populism Receives 1,500,000

Votes and the Defeat of the"Social-

their vote of last year and further, I can foresee the fate that awaits them. jumped out; he was arrayed in his great fur coat. Browne seemed disappointed to find no crowd waiting for him. He Just when the Populist movement drew a manuscript from his pocket and began to read in a loud voice. He got seemed to be on the top wave of success and when it was expected that the next about as far as: "Oh thou mighty mo wave would land us in the White House, of money and men-" when a big detec-tive stepped up and ordered him to shut a cloud appeared on the horizon which caused us Middle-of-the-Road men much up and move on. Browne stood his ground for a second and as some mesalarm, and well it might. enger boys were collecting, the detec-

Whenever a movement threatens the existence of a political organization, it will usually be found, that that organization borrows from the movement that antagonizes it some feature which it promises to enact into law if given power. If the movement in question is not a revolutionary one, the allurement of getting something quickly, through some other agency, at once disrupts that movement by pulling away its adherents. Thus it was with the Populist movement.

Immediately after the election of 1894 the Democratic party, which had auffered the most by the growth of Populism, began, through its organs and speakers, to champion "free silver." While we in the East paid little attention to the "free silver" phase of the movement, there is no doubt it was the cardinal principle of Populism. The har-rassed and debt-ridden middle class hoped by the aid of cheap money to pay off their debts at a less figure then they had cohtracted them. Under capitalism noney must have intrinsic value, and the Pops recognized this to the extent that they favored silver as the money metal. But they wanted fifty cents worth

ists" is Foreseen.

The matter raised such a hubbub in the party that the National Committee called a conference of party delegates to meet in St. Louis in December, for the ostensible purpose of perfecting plans for the inauguration of a vigorous educational campaign. We learned the real purpose of the conference later.

I was the only one able to secure transportation, so I was sent as delegate from New Jersey. Crossing the Alleghanies we were delayed many hours by a snow storm and the conference was un-

der way when I arrived. Gen. Weaver, our "honored standard bearer of 1892," was chairman. Jim Weaver is an opportunist and a politician. So far as I was able to judge, Populism to him was only a means. He was willing to effect his ends by any other means. I got in in time to report under the call of states. I gave them to understand that with us the "money question" was not the paramount issue, that without the "so istic" demands we might as well disband. I gave what I thought were convincing reasons to bear out this statement. Weaver, who loved to play the bully, rapped me to order and said the conference had not met to hear a lecture. As I stood my ground, he turned his parrotlike beak toward me and through it

emitted an order for me to leave the platform. A storm burst from the floor and the General, diplomatically bowing to it, allowed me to proceed. As I made for my seat a sweet young woman delegate from Kansas came dangerously near embracing me for joy at having downed the "old man," who was whisperously de nounced as a traitor. There were many women delegates present, and I saw something of the hysteria of Populism

an gain their just rights with strik ing. Considering the deception practised on the miners after they had struck, this is the most fraudulent claim made in connection with labor troubles on record. It is eminently worthy the creator of the colossal humbug, the National Civic Federation, which has treacherously sacrificed working class to canitalist class interests, on the ground

for the door when I heard the chairman declare that the address had been adopt.

"The miners victory" is already beginning to serve the capitalist class as means of deceiving the working class

ed and was ordered given to the press.

that it is "impartially" promoting the interests of both.

Mark Hanna's declaration that the end of the strike era is at hand as a result of the increased friendly relations be tween employer and employe, due to the American Civic Federation's plans of conciliation and arbitration, is not to be treated as entirely disinterested and reliable. The fact is that strikes are more numerous, bitter and protracted now than they were prior to the formation of the American Civic Federation. And in place of the plans of the Federation growing in favor, we witness the formation of employer's organizations in direct opposition to those of employees Witness the National Manufacturers Association and their decisive action against "organized labor." for instance The end of the strike era will only come with the end of capitalism.

Having rapped Cleveland, Waiterson now raps Bryan by calling him a source man unable to forget defeats. A composite opinion of Watterson by Cleve land and Bryan is now in order. It would make timely and interesting reading.

"Overproduction" has caused three bundred Washington shingle mills to close down. The same cause will grad-ually close down other mills during the coming year, unless all signs fail,

2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.-J. Frank. 60 E. H St. RICHMOND, VA.-J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets. ROANOKE, ILL.-Frank McVay. ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South. ROCK VILLE, CONN.-Gus Raisch, ST.

BOCKVINIE Union street. SAN ANTONIO. TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street. SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 467 Stevenson street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.

SAN PERDO, CAL .- Alexander Muhl-SAN JOSE, CAL .-- Fred Hamson, 42

Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst, 2.218 North Tenth street; John Neumann, SIG Julia street, John Feliman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.

ST. PAUL, MINN .- Samuel Johnson, 594

ST. CHARLES, MO.-R. H. McHugh.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- J. S. Weinber-ser, Box 537. SEATTLE, WASH .-- William H. Walker,

903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS. -F. H. Buer, 620 Pennaylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MALS,-A. Quarnatron.

23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.-Emli Singo-waid, General Delivers. SPOKANE, WASH.-John Sigg, S. L. P.

SPOKANE, WASH.-John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.-F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. SUTFREVILLE, PA --Cyrll Sistek. SVTRACUSE, N.Y.-J. Trainor, itoom 14,

Myers Block. TACOMA. WASH ... C. M. Carlson, 3809 So. J street.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA .-- Percy

Kep, Bracondale, P. O. TROY, N. Y.-G. F. Jussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y. TWO HARBORS, MINN.-V. C. Konsenst.

UTICA, N. Y .-- John Rapp, 28 Nisgara

WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConsell. WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Abdrew Walther, 299 Austis strest. WOBURN, MASS .- N. Feter Nellson, 14 Prospect street

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL XIII.

The People enters upon its thirteenth year with this number.

Proud of its record in the past it will in the future, continue to work with ever increasing vigor for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party at its head.

A MODERN PLEBS LEADER. The press dispatches from Washing ton announce that Mr. E. E. Clark of Iowa is slated for the position of Assistant Secretary in the cabinet Department of Commerce and Labor. The press dispatches are also kind enough to nce that Mr. Clark is a member of the Coal Strike Commission, and President of the Order of Railway Conductors. These two bits of biography are aidful; only they are not ample enough. Taking them as a cue, the sociologic physiognomy of Mr. Clark may be profitably amplified as follows:

As to Mr. Clark's membership in the Coal Strike Commission, he was one of those who unanimously voted for the clauses in the report that declare the social conditions in the mining regions to be good, and that these conditions do not compare unfavorably with the condi-tions in other industries. In other words, the conditions that flow from decreasing carnings and increasing death rate among the workingmen are good.

As to Mr. Clark's presidency in the Order of Railway Conductors, in October of last year, the Switchmen's Union being on strike in Denver, the places of the men were taken by members of Mr. Clark's Order. The previous year, during the Switchmen's strike of the Rio nde, Manager Herbert, being forwarned, arranged with the head of the Order of Railway Conductors to have its members fill the places of the men. In 1804. during the Pullman strike Mr. Clark was in session with the General Managers' Association, and actively aided them in filling the strikers' places.

The above sketch explains, but only partially, why a capitalist government will give a political job to such a man It is a reward. But is that all of it? The first lecture entitled "Plebs Leaders "Two Pages from Roman History throws light upon this subject. It shows the circumstance that the Plebs der shared the designation 0 cheian" raised the delusion among the r plebeian masses that he had interin common with them. The de cured for the Plebs Leader the ence of the plebeian masses; it aced in his hands the club that he over the head of the patriciate and with the aid of which he wrenched from the ruling class of Old Rome the ial personal privileges which he needand which could not be enjoyed exat the expense of his "fellow " It is there also shown that strictly parallel is the cafeer of the mod-Leader. The common desig era ion of "labor." which the Labor Lead er earefully cultivates, does for him common designation of the sian" did for the Plebs Leader; it raises the delusion that he, the Labor Leader, is of the class of the toiling and and wage slaves, and places him bem as a "fellow workingman." Thus he is enabled to use their misery as a club with the aid of which he can ch from the modern ruling class special privileges for himself, enjoyable er capitalism, that is to say, enjoyable only at the expense of the work-

virtue of the delusion among workingmen that he is one of them : and, in the second place, and above all, it is a buffer raised by the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of wage-slavery.

Mr. E. E. Clark is a Plebs Leader in the Rome of to-day.

concession wrung by him from them by

A SNAP-SHOT FROM ACROSS THE LINE.

It is well periodically to take observa tions. They will tell whether the course steered by the Socialist Labor Party is true or false, sound or unsound.

Among the charges brought against the S. L. P., and why a new party should be started was that its growth was too slow. The S. L. P. denied not the fact that its growth was slow; neither did it conceal its preference for a more marked growth. It denied however that a rise of votes, in and of itself, indicated growth. The S. L. P. went further. It maintained that a vote gathered by hurrah methods was no growth at all, was even harmful: it deceived and discouraged. Disagreeing with the S. L. P., some gentlemen set up an opposition party, named "Socialist" alias Social Democratic, and great

was their joy, and triumphantly did they point at the "big vote" they polled. Now, here is a snap-shot of a part of that vote. The collection of pictures it is taken from is the Scattle "Socialist" of the 15th of this month. The Kodakist is one of themselves, W. E. Fletcher. Reporting from El Paso, Tex., he says:

"We at one time polled more than 100 rotes in this town, but are at present up against a union labor movement and our members have gone over to the enemy in crowds. We called two meetings last week, but failed to get a quorum at either This so-called labor party has here nominated as its ntatives a wealthy saloon man to catch the saloon vote, a wholesale hardware Jew to catch the Jew. vote, an aristocratic Democratic lawyer to catch the Democratic vote, a Republican bank employee to catch the Republican vote. So you see what a dream of a movement we had here, to be caught by that kind of a move."

What a "Union - Labor Party"political organization of fakir-led pure and simple unions-is the above snapshot photographs to perfection. Whereever the apparition has turned up it has swept the so-called Socialist party off its leet, and will do the same wherever the apparition may turn up later on. With its vote rising and falling like the windraised and wind-scattered sand-hills of the desert, as has recently been witnessed in the elections in Massachusetts, and as will be witnessed in the elections everywhere else, the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is serving its able way of placating them.' purpose. It is a sign-post to warn the political traveler to give it and its

nethods a wide berth. TWO SETS OF TABLES.

From under the shadow of Trinity Church-the church that keeps time for Wall street-there has proceeded a table, or rather map, 35x26 inches, intended to portray in figures "OUR" phenomenal progress. The map looks like an astromical table: so long are the figures. They set out in detail "Nine years' balances of trade, coin and bullion." The several subdivisions are summed up in

the figures for 1890. The tables for the population engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, comprising twenty-six industries, reveal a marked increase in the death rate for nineteen of these, the increase in the death rate being greatest among the millers, cigarmakers, brewers, tailors, carpenters and joiners, blacksmiths, masons and painters. The tables for the population en-

gaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor occupations, comprising ten industries, reveal an increased death rate among all the ten but two. As to the miners and quarrymen, the tables reveal a higher death rate between the ages of 15 and 44, that is to say, for over 80 per cent, of the number. On the other hand, the table for personal service, including policemen and detectives,

is the only one that records a uniform decrease in the death rate. Nor yet is that all. The tables of mortality by ages and occupations show that more than 47 per cent. of the population engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in agriculture, transportation, etc., die between the ages of 25 and 44, while the percentage of those who reach 65 and over is trifling!

Are these two sets of tables contradictory.? No! Joining the two, they throw upon the canvas the fact that the "OUR" in "our phenomenal progress" does not include the working class. That this class is not a participant in "our" progress; that its share in "our progress" is the share of the gladiators in Rome. As the gladiator's share in "our enjoyment" in Rome was to bleed and lay his

life down for the fleecing and ruling class, so the share of the American working class in "our progress" is to die plentifully and prematurely. The two sets of tables supplement

each other. The picture they throw is a summons to the men of heart and fibre, of brain and brawn in the land to gather around the standard of the Socialist Labor Party and uproot the iniquity.

EUROPE IS SLOW.

Marcel Mielvague, described as a coolheaded bourgeois, has a bird's-eye review of recent political events in France. published in the "Renaissance Latine." This passage occurs in the article:

"A Socialist, who consents to administer the fortunes of a bourgeois State, is no longer a danger to such a State. He may force it to consent to some reforms the most indispensable and pressing. He thereby pacifies the opinion that elected him; weakens the anger and force of the demands of the masses. Accordingly, it is profitable to confiscate, for the benefit of society, the most intelligent and ardent leaders of the opposition. To call them to power is a sort of honor-

Thus writes the Frenchman, with Millerand and his followers in mind. The size-up is clever. There is even an air of the philosophy of state craft about it.

to Mr. Mielvanne undertakes

not a complete but a semi-confiscation of

Socialist leaders. He feels constrained

to make to the opposition certain "indis-

pensable and pressing" concessions. The

American bourgeois doesn't do as much.

Nevertheless, brilliant tho' the passage is, it betrays imperfect information. Mr. Mielvague evidently knows nothing about what is broadly called the "Socialist Movement" in America. If he did, he could have greatly amplified his article, and shown how, not in industrial development only, but in state craft also the American bourgeois is clean ahead of his French cousin. The French bourgeois,

social leper, whom to object to is a no. fare to unemployment; all of which redounds to the interest of the capitalist ble "prejudice"? Indeed, not! The Chinaman answers favorably to the general tests of civilization: he is literate, he is intelligent, he is industrious. Is in the capitalist class. Machinery will only prove a blessing to the working it, then, the American who is at fault?

class when its form of ownership changes Is he a petrified and ossified nativist, from capitalist to social ownership. Then out-chauvining the chauvin? Neither is every machine invented will lighten toil that true: the American is hospitable to while creating a superabundance of a fault; himself the product of no one On March 29th, one of Chicago's great race, he has a human feeling for all. capitalists, Gustav F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., of the Beef Trust,

class and to the detriment of the working

class. Thus it will ever be as long as

the ownership of the machine is invested

man in the industry with which his

name is so prominently connected.

fect the varied interests with which

Swift was connected. To the working-

men who have been led to believe that

the capitalist is the keystone without

whom the industrial arch would collapse.

this announcement is undoubtedly in-

explicable. But to the Socialist it is

no mystery whatever. It is all as clear

as day to him. Industry is no longer

individualistic in its operations. It is

socialistic. Myriads of paid workingmen

of various capacities and degrees of skill

carry it on, while the capitalist reaps

millions in profits from their labor.

Were they to die, industry would cease,

its mental and muscular life would end

their deaths will affect industry no more

than a pebble thrown into the ocean

will give up capitalism for Socialism

Rebate law was written by A. J. Cassat

president of the Pennsylvania Railroad;

president, the attorney-general and the

chairman of the Interstate Commerce

This information is exceedingly inter

the point made by the Socialist that t.

from which the law emanated?

Kenna.

it now transpires that the Elkins Anti-

Why, then, should the mission of Chen Tung Liang Cheng to overcome the presdied. His start in life as a small ent and undoubted hatred entertained butcher and his fortune at the time of his death of \$12,000,000 have been for his countrymen be too huge a misextensively dwelt upon. To all ap-pearances Swift was an indispensable sion for human shoulders?

Fully 50 per cent. of the population of the land ten years of age and over are merchandise on the shelves of the Strange to say, however, it is an-nounced that his demise will not aflabor-market. The relative and the absolute percentage is steadily on the increase. The more overstocked the labormarket, all the lower are wages, and all the more precarious the jobs. Improved machinery held in private hands, sufficiently raises the supply of labor above the demand. By his mere appearance, the Chinaman increases the supply. This fact does not tend to raise a prejudice in his favor. The circumstance, how-

ever, that he does more than merely raise the supply, that he comes with so low a standard of living that he lowers the price of labor even below the level that the domestic over-production of labor lowers it,-that circumstance raises, not a prejudice, but a positive dislike for him.

True enough, if domestic labor had al eady risen to the height of the Social. ist Republic, the labor-market would not be there. That social ulcer being ab-

sent, the Chinaman in America could not effect the evil he now effects. There would then be no "prejudice" to combat. But Minister Chen Tung Liang Cheng is not supposed to be a Socialist. He represents no such enlightened principle. As far as he represents any social princople at all, it is that of capitalism Accordingly he represents the theory of an ever more heavily overstocked labor market. The foreign minister, who represents such a thing, bites off more than he can chew when he tries to remove the "prejudice" entertained for his countrymen who help to overstock the domestic labor market, and, by reason of their low standard of living, add increase of momentum to the decline of wages. Minister Chen Tung Liang Cheng's jol

is that of a man trying to raise himself by his own boot-straps.

Captain Mahan, the naval authority has given the Church Club the benefit of his observations on the decadence of church influence in the community. He referred to the fact that there is a relative falling off in the number of church members and an actual decrease in the number of clergymen. As a remedy, Captain Mahan proclaimed the need of "personal religion." Of course, it was not to be expected that, since he profits by them himself, that Captain Mahan would attribute the church's decay to its servile defense of the iniquities of capitalism.

The church rushes in to sanctify and uphold what men of average morality condemn. It is the means by which weak nations are crushed and pillaged in the search for world markets, a scabby crew will give them a stronger process which it glorifies as an extension

"THE TROUBLE" WITH THE STAND. ARD OF MODERN JOURNALISM

"The trouble," with modern journalism. which he castigates none too harshly, "is," says Frank A. Munsey, in an address recently delivered at Yale University, "with the standard, not with the men themselves." Which is another way of saying that a man died for want of What caused the want of breath. breath? That's the only question worth asking and looking into. Only the answer to that can really enlighten. That the standard of modern journalism is worthless none will deny; and Mr. Munsey, a gentleman of culture and talent, clearly perceives. But what's "the trouble" with the standard? in what lies its defect? What purports to be answers to this question occurs a column or so later. We are told that "the hasty, sloppy, insincere work of the present" must be swung away from. Of course, the

prevailing journalistic work is insincere But why? Do people love to be insincere?. Mr. Munsey draws almost into "burning" proximity to the answer when he proceeds to say: "the reporters" (he certainly means the whole editorial staff must be trained so as to be able "to see a thing as it is, and then tell it so that it will both read true and shade true." Ah that's the rub! and having sighted it, Mr. Munsey slides away from the goal, like a center-board boat under full sail, with center-board up.

"To be able to see a thing as it is," without them. Not so, however, with lo, the difference between fitness and unthe capitalists. They may perish and fitness, between knowledge and ignorance,--nor can the knowledge and fitness be acquired by sentiment! Can a Chocaffects its mighty motion. When all taw Indian see the cascade of Niagara the workers realize this truth, they will "as it is"? Can a Fiji Islander see the make industry not only social in its mechanism of a chronometer "as it is"? operation but in ownership also. They Could either of them "tell what he saw so that it will both read and shade true"? No! For that it requires the trained knowledge of a Sir Robert Lyle and an Edison. Man can see no more than he brings eyes to see with. Now Paul Morton, second vice-president of the then, in sight of the modern social hap Santa Fe, and E. D. Kenna, counsel for penings-the demain of journalism-the the same road. It is stated that the first regulation journalist is no better equip draft of the bill was made by Kenna and pen than the Choctaw Indian and Fiji embodied the ideas of the three men Islander, above referred to. Nay, he is named. This draft was submitted to the unfitter. With them, at least, the tablets of the mind are clean. With the regulation modern journalist the tablets Commission. As finally introduced, the of the mind are scribbled all over with

bill, which was amended, was essentially pot-hooks. In sight of the social phenom the bill prepared by Cassat. Morton and ena of all degrees, the happenings of the day, that, like planets, constellations, nebulae and comets, are esting. It shows the intimate relation cruising across the firmament of existing between the various branches society, the regulation journalist stands of the national government and the like a pupil of the Ptolomiac system of capitalist class. It confirms once more astronomy in sight of the spheres. Things don't fit. Of course, he becomes modern government is an agency for "hasty"; of course he becomes "sloppy" the promotion of capitalist interests. of course he becomes "insincere." Such being the fact, who is there so inable to understand the things he sees, he nocent as to believe that the Elkins law is unable to see them as they are. Net will, as claimed, stamp out the rebate results, he can not tell the story and system, which has proven so beneficial comment on it "so that it will both read to the trusts and the railroad interests true and shade true." The regulation modern reporter (journalist) is a per-

ambulating lump of trained unfitness. Members of the Upholsterers' Inter-The Manchester School of political national Union are disgusted with the economy, the Capitalist School of social treatment they hace received at the science never were to society other than hands of the scabby crew now running like Ptolomaic Schools of astronomy a fair in aid of a daily "labor" alias Not until man fitted astronomic theories "socialist" paper at Grand Central to astronomic facts, was the astronomic Palaos. These men are now on strike reporter able "to see" things as they are, at the leading department stores. They and record them truthfully. The modern have been active in connection with the then, in sight of the modern social hapfair, spending many hours of hard labor penings-the domain of journalism-th in decorating the booths there. Imegulation journalist is no better equip agine their chagrin when they found ned than the Choctaw Indian and Fiji that the Journal of the fair con Islander, above referred to. Nay, he is spicuously advertises one of the bitunfitter. With them, at least, the tab terest foes of their organization, a firm lets of the mind are clean. With the which absolutely refuses to recognize them or any other union, and against regulation modern journalist the tablets whom they have been on strike six of the mind are scribbled all over with not hooks. In sight of the social phenommonths, and whom they have placed on ena of all degrees, the happenings of the unhair list. The Upholsterers' may the day, that, like planets, connow prepare to expect worse. That



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JOHN. ATHAN.

BROTHER JOHNATHAN.-It seems to me that Socialism is another word for Christianity. Everybody calls himself a Christian. It seems to me that all that Socialists should do is to point out that fact and they are bound to succeed rapidly. Jesus was a Socialist.

UNCLE SAM .- Your allegations of fact and your conclusions are both false. It so happens that Christianity is not Socialism and that Jesus was not a Socialist.

B. J. (astonished)-Does not Socialism mean to establish happiness? U. S .-- Certainly.

B. J .- Well, Christianity aims at the

same thing. U. S.-Your argument amounts to this: Christianity and Socialism aim at the same thing, consequently they are identical.

B. J.-That's about the size of it. U. S.-Are there not gold bugs who sincerely believe a gold standard will make labor happy? B. J.-I guess there are some dull

enough to entertain that notion.

U. S .- And don't you know many a silver bug who honestly and devotedly holds to the principle that all the worker needs to be a happy man is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? B. J .-- I regret to say there are many, uch noodles.

U. S. Both gold bugs and silver bugs aim at the happiness of the workers don't they?

B. J .- They do.

U. S .- According to your way of reasoning it would follow that seeing that gold-bugism and silver-bugism aim at the same thing, they are therefore identical. Are they?

B. J. (fumbles in his pockets)-No. they are not. U. S .- Neither are Socialism and

Christianity. B. J. (very much enraged)-Will you

explain to me what you Socialists mean by such tactics as these? Why you vill fully deprive yourselves of public support and useful arguments.

U. S .- What we mean is to succeed, and we know that all "arguments" that convey a false impression and interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge, can never lead to the success of a cause, however rapidly they may occasionally lead to the individual success of scheming knaves.

B. J .-- And woald the saying that Socialism means to establish Christianity and that Jesus was a Socialist convey false impressions or interfere with he acquiring of correct knowledge? U. S .--- Yes, siree!

B. J.-I doubt it.

U. S .- Because you don't know what Socialism is.

B. J .-- Isn't Socialism good will te man on earth and to live as the early Christians did??

U. S .-- No; Socialism does not propose o establish the social system of the early Christians, and on the other hand the early Christians would not establish

Socialism. stellations, nebulae and comets, are B. J.-That takes my time! arly Christians lived i

working together cannot occur to man

until the machine, the mammoth machine

of production, such as we know it to-

day was in operation. The early Christ-

ians lived in the days of small pro-

duction. The tool of production was

Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey. iob about to be bestowed Mr. E. E. Clark by the capitalist New York, Rhode Island and Vermont of the land is, in the first place, a show an INCREASED death rate over

Excess of Exports. Silver 248,102,940 Gold 100,198,194 Coin and Bullion..... 147,904,743

He confiscates his man outright. . The Total Excess of Exports.\$4,030,906,103

useful, go hand in hand with increased

ease of life. The material affluence of

the land, shown by the first set of

tables, must, accordingly, be reflected by

the material well-being of the people:

phenomenal also must be the people's

material well-being: life must be

longer, the death rate smaller than be-

fore. A glance at the second set of

tables almost blinds the eye with a para-

dox. The tables for the registration

ares, comprising Connecticut, District

of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts,

at a firmer and a set

as the material affluence is pheno

elevation of the "leader" to power is all the concession the bourgeois makes. The Taking these figures at their word, "elevated" leader (read politically coralso taking the argument at its word, rupted) then does the full bidding of his the two indicate, as the legend that bourgeois elevator. The Social Demoheads the map sets out, that the councrat, James Carey of Haverhill is the try's affluence is phenomenal. That American illustration of the point. Called much for one of the two sets of tables. to power as the President of the Board The other set of tables is taken from of Councilmen by the votes of bourgeois the vital statistics of the Twelfth Cen-Councilmen, he voted for an Armory apsus. Before turning to that, the thinking human mind is set by the first set propriation, and thus prepared to "plaof tables a-going along certain lines of cate," "pacify" and to "weaken" the anger and the force of the demands of the thought. What is wealth for but for life's sake? Increase of wealth must, if masses

Europe is slow.

AN IMPOSSIBLE FEAT.

The new Chinese Minister to the United States-Chen Tung Linng Cheng -has arrived in the country. He brings with him a large suite of secretaries, diplomats and legation attaches, besides nine servants. But huge as this train is, huger still is the load of the Minister's mission. Chen Tung Liang Cheng is loaded down with no less a mission than "to overcome the existing prejudice against his countrymen." No human sinews can stand such a load. Is it that the Chinaman is a barbarian.

an incorrigible reprobate, an inherent

lose when thei of religion. It accents the blood mone running order. of capitalists to promote its benevolent

and educational schemes. It interposes its influence in labor troubles in the in terests of employers. It raises not a note of protest against the exploitation Daily People.) of the working class by means of profit, interest and rent.

So obvious is the servile attitude o the church toward the crimes of capitalism, that it repells those who are truly religious; while earning the increased contempt of those who repudiate it. To those who ask for bread in the shape of justice the church gives the proverbial stone in the shape of capitalist platitudes thinly veiled by theological term. inology; and instead of relieving those who are weary and overleaden, it assist

in piling on their burdens. The de adence of the influence of such an or ganization is not to be regretted. It hows that the general morality of man is superior to the sycophancy, hypocrisy and iniquity of theological machines.

The newly invented glass blowing ma chine continues to work disaster to the human glass blowers. At the beginning

of last month, the American Window Glass Company (the Window Glass Trust), shut down its plants at Sharon, Pa., and Anderson, Ind., throwing 4,500 out of work, two months earlier than usual, in order that it might equip these plants with the new machine in time for

the regular opening of the glass blow-ing season next fall. On March 23, Pittsburg dispatches stated that the member tion of the rival organization of the Window

Glass Workers' Association had agreed to a reduction of 121/2 per cent. in wages in the mills of the Federation Window Glass Company and outside interests. This will add internecine warcern.

at the state of the state

(Note .- The circular placing the above mentioned firm on the unfair list, to gether with the Journal advertisement are in this office for inspection .- Ed.

The discovery of a vast Antarctic continent now agitating British geographical societies will cause capitalism to breathe easier. It furnishes another world market, in which, although the temperature is 62 degrees below zero, mosquito net ting, diaphanous costumes, fans, mis sionaries and other surplus products may be disposed of, thus preventing "overproduction" and crisis at home.

The report from the West that J. J. Hill will refuse the demands of the train men on his three systems and that therefore there is a great labor strike in sight will prove disastrous to Roosevelt if the report becomes fact. Think of a President extolling arbitration a la the Coal Strike Commission in the midst of a strike on three railroads!

The President's trip West will be in striking contrast to his trip down East last Summer. Then he boastfully told in strenuous tones of the momentous things that his administration would do to solve the trust problem. On his occur.

Western trip he will have to stultify himself to justify the little that is alleged to have been done in that direc-



egulatio ciety, th like a pupil of the Ptolomaic system of astronomy in sight of the spheres. reporter (journalist), able "to see a thing as it is, and then tell it so that it will both read true and shade true," must | ians. first have his mind swept clean of the

common, Socialism don't want that. Socialism demands work should be done in common and that conception could not have occurred to the early Christ-

B. J .-- Why not? U. S .- Simply because the idea of

cobwebs of the Manchester and Capitalist social theories.

The Yales of to-day do not render that service. That's "the trouble" with the standard of modern journalism. That mind-house-cleaning service is rendered to-day only by the Socialist Labor Party.

then such that each man alone and individually could operate it. The com-The announcement that Rockefeller is munity of life that they instituted was encouraging independent oil producers an aspiration. Even en those days, inhe foresees the end of the and that dividual production brought on serious Standard Oil Company and is therefore evils in its wake. The way out could not hastening to invest in railroads to save be visible to them by reason of the his fortune, will be received with a smile absence of collective work in many quarters. It has been the aim machinery forces on man, and they, of Rockefeller's life to dominate the oil resorted to communal life, and commu industry. To this end he has become a heavy investor in railroads, securing nity of poverty. a powerful interest in many of them. His recent acquisition of the control of the New York Central is but one of many steps undertaken to realize his life object. When Rockerfeller abandons the oil industry to the independents, we

may expect Carnegie to surrender the steel industry to the labor unions whom he has always fought. Both will never

The cultivation of ginseng in this country is less than a decade old, yet there is a movement afoot to merge every ginseng farm in the United States into a combine. The ginseng farms are mainly located in the hills of southwest Missouri, and are operated by companies mainly. The product is shipped to China.

U. S .- In point of good intentions the Christian fathers and the Socialists are one. In point of methods they could not be one. In the days of the Christian fathers all that men could aspire to was equality of poverty and mutual abnegation. B. I.-Isn't mutual abneration So cialism and good? U. S. (smiling)-Mutual abnegation may be very good to lighten one

B. J.-(looks puzzled.)

which

another's burdens. This feeling was possible when it was still impossible that no one should bear any burden, and only those aim at it to-day who are not aware of the fact that the productive mechanism has increased in such a way that none need

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

te who prefer te anne in their computers

wers Use Unions to Fight Licen

To The Daily and Weekly People .rkingmen who honestly bepare and simple union is an n in the interest of the work dass, but the action of the unions s city, prove that they are positive-

ly organizations, working for, and in the interest of the capitalist class,

The Republican party of and by the capitalist class, has introduced a bill at Albany to increase the cost of license in cities of the second class from \$500 to

stion can be logically asked The s this bill to do with trades 10.000 ons? To be honest, the trades union thing to do with it. If it is a mion of the working class it will only look to increase wages, or resist out downs, or get shorter hours, etc. This will take all its time and money.

Bit the brewery capitalists of this city ava set up a howing protest against the bill, because the bill hits them, as own most of the saloons in this and, of course, must pay the use. So the brewers go to work to demonstration. They go to nds, the "trades unions." Why get up a de do they go to the trades unions? Bees unions are organized on the inciple that "the interests of cap abor are identical."

"Last night, March 16, the Cigar Pack-ers, the Soda Water Bottlers, the Beer Drivers, the Bottlers and Brewery Inside Workmen's Unions adopted resolutions kmen's Unions adopted resolutions emming the proposed tax measure, meetings of several more important as, including the Bakers, Butchers, rtenders and Coopers, are called for a evening to take similar action." rratuse Herald, March 17.)

yor Kline headed a large delegation that went to Albany on a special car. The Herald, of the 18th, published a full list of the delegation which was as fol-

Watthew Wright, Bottlers' Union Michael Wiseman, Lager Beer Inside Workmen's Union No. 11; Michael Pres-Ale Inside Workmen's Union No. rge Richards, Beer Drivers' Union Joseph A. Egariner, Coopers' Union n, Stationary Engineers and Firemen's Union; W. H. Pierce and John Kent, Bartenders' Union; H. Boile, Soft Beer Bottlers' Union; Leonard Fil-ainger, Carpenters' Union; William G. List Cigarmakers' Union; Louis Burkand Charles Schuck, boss carpen-

These brawers wars in the party: nk B. Haberle, president of the serie-Grystal Spring Company; Ed-C. Hall, treasurer and general manin C. Hall, treat r and ge Haberle-Crystal Springs Company; mas Ryan, president of the Ryan's nmers' Brewing Company; William m of Moore & Quinn; Charles K. od, trustee of the Greenway wing Company; Herman Bartels pany; George Zett, president of the George Zett brewery; Charles Schwartz, manager of the National Brewing Com-pany; John H. Costello, attorney for the Haberle-Crystal Springer Courses for the rle-Crystal Springs Company; Will-Ballerty, attorney for the George Brewing Company, and Charles E. aman, attorney for the Bartels

""The Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers intion was represented by John insey, secretary of the New York State Association; Joseph Haas, presi-dent of the Syracuse Association, Parker wn, John Kirchover, Fred Braun, J.

P. Burke and former Member of Assembly Edward C. Sabine." "To cap the climax these labor organirations used money out of their treas-uries to employ William F. Rafferty to address the committee for them at Al-bany. As "capital and labor are brothafferty could also speak for George ers, Now, if the wage slave class owned he saloons they would not need to be dembers of trades unions, but as they town saloons or any other means of imployment, they are forced into des unions in order to get more of product of their toil. From this it be seen that the above named trades organizations and the above named capitalist organizations are directly op-posed to cach other. This being so, it follows that those trades unions did not go to Albany in the interest of the working class, but in the interests of the capitalist class. It may be said that the men thereby saved their jobs from loss. They did nothing of the kind, for if the boss brewers can find a posed to that will brew without human why, they will put it in to-morrow and throw the journeymen brewers out of the jobs they "saved." No job is saved under capitalism. This whole bunch of capitalists was

under the auspices of Section St. Louis. Promptly at 2.30 Chairman Grupp op. ned the meeting with a few well chose remarks. After a well played zither solo by Mr. Darn, the chairman intro duced Comrade Billsbarrow, who stepped to the front looking more like a bloated ound holder than a nine-dollar-a-week wage-slave. Billsbarrow did well.

After briefly tracing the causes that led up to the Commune, he pointed out the mistake made by the workingmen in dickering with the petit middle class, which resulted in 30,000 workingmen and vomen being slaughtered.

Billsbarrow made the point clear to those present that although the middle class were willing to organize with the workingmen to overthrow the big capi talist class, nevertheless if the working men show any revolutionary spirit which threatens to overthrow the whole capitalist class, then the middle class can be found arm in arm with their big brothers against the working class. He showed that only by and through the tactics of the S. L. P. could another

Commune disaster be averted. Then Harry Bagnall followed with recitation entitled "A Socialist Vow, which was well received.

Then something happened that was no down on the programme. What was it? Can't you guess? Never tried? Too hard? Why it's easy. A collection was taken up amounting to \$10.15.

The next speaker was Comrade Meier Meler is a German heavyweight. He is the only one left of the original Debs movement in this city. After the unity convention he refused to be swallowed by the Kangs and joined the S. L. P. Comrade Meier gave 's brief sketch of the Commune in German and showed the importance of holding strictly to class

Then Mr. Rhade entertained the au dience with a violin solo.

The next speaker was a big, tall, lanky, rawboned individual by the name of Cox Rumor has it that Cox is an ex-sky ilot. And there is one reason for be lieving it. It's the coat he wears. Cox ridiculed the idea of Christ being a Socialist and he showed that the economic conditions during the time of Christ were such as to exclude any such idea as a Socialist commonwealth.

Cox read extracts from a speech de livered by a Jesuit in Chicago, in which that gentleman makes an attack on So cialism, and in which he calls upon all Catholics to fight Socialism, "which means," said the speaker, "that the church has thrown down the gauntlet to the Socialist and that the Socialist must pick it up." The chairman then introduced Com

rade Phil Veal. He showed the audience what a farce the late United Mine Work ers' convention was. "The convention," said the speaker, "was lousy with labor fakirs and politicians who were there to prevent any action that might be in the interest of the working class." Veal showed that the pure and simple trade union is nothing but an auxiliary organization of the capitalist class and s used to run the revolutionary spirit of

the working class into the groun All the speakers were frequently greet ed with applause. The attack on the in. tellectuals, fakirs and grafters, was so fierce that one of the grafters present grew wild with rage. There were fifteen embers of the Social Democratic party resent who behaved well and listened attentively. Comrades and their friends

from East St. Louis, Bellville and Col insville, Ill., and from Novinger and St. Charles, Mo., were present. Eighteen copies of Lissigaary's history of the Com-mune and other literature were sold After a few closing remarks by one of the committee the meeting adjourned. The above is a version of the Com mune celebration as seen through the lasses of the

Press Committee of Section St. Louis. St. Louis, Mo., March 21. Repudiates the "Socialist Party"-Finds

Comrades, there is a long job before us, and the weak hearted will surely get discouraged; but, it seems to me, the knowledge that one is right is reward enough; and remember, that every honest adherent gained by the S. L. P. is gained for all time, while with the S. P. it is only until he learns better. Yours fraternally

> W. E. Fresh 246 Salem St., Woburn, March 21, 1903

Ingalls Says \$1.12 a Day is Enough for

Any Workingman. To The Daily and Weekly People. Melville E. Ingalls, formerly president of the "Big Four" and now a candidate on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Cin

cinnati, in a speech said: "One dollar and twelve cents a day i pough for any workingman.

"Pay a workingman more than \$1.50 a day and he is sure to make a fool of himself.

"Railroad switchmen are a lot of tramps and hoboes. "Switchmen and yardmen are an igno

rant class of people who don't care whether they work or not. If I cut their

wages they will quit work and tie up the whole system. "There are times when \$1 a day is

mough for a workingman. "There have been and will be time when \$1 a day is standard wages.

"When the election is over the hoboe repairing the streets will be discharged. These remarks were made in a hall at Third and Mill streets last Thursday night in a speech where a lot of work

ingmen were within hearing distance. Workingmen of Cincinnati, vote out of power the class that Ingalls so faithfully represents, and into power the ers of your own class. T. W. Brooklyn, March 24, 1903.

A Statement from George A. Eastman. To The Daily and Weekly People .-Since the fall of 1896 I have been connected with the Socialist movement. first joined the S. L. P., but during the troubles of '98-99 I became one of the "Kangaroos," fully believing that my honesty of purpose was reflected by every other of my associates in that memorable split. I was a delegate to the Rochester convention, from Detroit While at that convention I began to have grave fears that there were those who had other motives than advancing the cause of the working class, for being there; yet, while lacking actual proof for my suspicions, I determined to remain true to those with whom I had cast my lot until I had become fully convinced that my fears were based on facts, or were groundless. I have since carefully watched the controversy between the two parties; and, while being active in trying promote the normal growth of the S. P., have tried to ignore the controversy between the prominent members of either faction; have tried to avoid the excesses to which it seems to me they are at times engaged. I have done every thing in my power, which to me seemed honorable. to advance the interests of the Socialist party, fully believing it represented the real Socialist sentiment that would finally lead to the overthrow of class rule, and the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth.

'I established a paper-the Wage Worker of Detroit-for the dissemination of what seemed to me, true Socialist philosophy. From the first issue of that paper, I date my estrangement from the Socialist party. I found that my views were not in accord with a majority of that party's membership. I struggled for two years with the hope of convincing this majority that my views were correct, especially those concerning trade unionism and municipal ownership, of which I had already written a small book entitled, "A Paradox Explained," my first effort in the direction of authorship. The more I struggled the further

apart I and the majority became, until the final culmination in fusion with a pure and simple trade union party,

if the majority of trade unionists are not opposed to the wage system itself, and will vote for the Socialist party, simply because that organization raises noncy for them to carry on strikes, or

because they are trade unionists, the hope for the overthrow of the capitalist system becomes a vain one, and such a party must become entirely absorbed by the workingmen with capitalistic minds.

or a continual, never-ending strife be tween pure and simpledom and those of the party who are honest in their contention for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of production. These views alienate me rom the Socialist party; other views which I hold, it seems, debar me from the S. L. P. I wish to state them for the benefit of the readers of The People, and get a general concensus of opinion as to whether, with my political ideas, I should be entitled to membership in the S. L. P. as I do not wish to again undertake the job of convincing the majority that I am

right and they wrong. I hold that the government of mer by men, to be ethically wrong. That it matters not who may get control of the power to govern men, that men will be governed for the purpose of exploitaas without exploitation governtion, ment dies for want of use.

I hold, furthermore, that no individual or class that gets control of the political powers of a nation, or of nations, will or can, give industrial equality to all men; this to be had must come from the governed and not from the governorsbe they who or what they may. It must come as a result of resisting the political government of men. It must come from the necessity of the workers to manage industry in their own interests as against the exploitation of government itself, acting either as the agent of the capital ist class under State capitalism, or by these officials throwing off all allegiance to the superfluous capitalist class, and assuming, as did Louis Napoleon, the political power-the law, army and navyto force the workers to submit to "legal" xploitation.

While I hold these views I do not refusing to grasp the political powers; but, before grasping those powers, let them understand that such an art is but an incident in the battle of emancipation. Let us be clear upon the point that unless industry had progressed far enough to actually prohibit its individual or group administration for profit, and the workers themselves sufficiently informed upon the difference in produc tion for profit and production for use that elected Socialists could do noth ing more than to use their official position as a medium through which to educate them up to this point, and so long as they were the minority party to oppose every measure that would give the capitalist class the right or power to exploit labor through rent, interest, or profit. In doing this they would not only be aiding the S. T. & L. A. in their necessary industrial struggle while forced by the industrial workers to remain under the wage system, but they would be fighting the political battles of the whole working class. And by the constant opposition to such measures, the mind of the workers would be directed toward the management of industry, necessitated through the Socialist forcing the capitalists to relinquish the manage ment of them, from individual, corpora tion and State ownership, to their direct democratic management by the workers -Socialism.

I take the position that the S. L. P. can not logically come at once into com plete political control, and because of this and the necessity of its fighting capitalism while a minority party, must it constantly fight the governing powers -which is the majority-until they have not only wrested from that majority its, power to exploit, through educating the

methods of the labor leaders to compel workingmen to support them in their cringing and fawning at the feet of the capitalist class, and those who ask only for the voluntary, intelligent co-operawill accept nomination and election to tion of their fellows to not only resist office a the hands of that party simply this exploitation so far as they can under the wage system, but to do so with the understanding that any concession gained in this way is only temporary and that the real struggle is not ended until, through their political party, they destroy the power of capital, capitalisti or capitalism, or any other ism, to rob

them of the product of their toil. With these views I do not believe I am neonsistent in my general proposition: that the government of man, by man is fundamentally wrong. I do not believe I am at variance with the teachings of Frederick Engels: nor, inconsistent in espousing the S. L. P. as the political rganization best fitted to propagate my ideas; nor, in voting for that party would I vote for the principle of the government of man by man; but, rather for the destruction of such government, and the institution, finally, of the management of

industry to replace such government. For the reasons set forth. I believe logically belong to the S. L. P. and submit this article to the readers of The

Daily and Weekly People. Let them inform me whether I am right in thinking so, and shall I attach myself to the or

ganization in this State. Fraternally, George A. Eastman. Elkton, Huron Co., Mich, March 1.

The Panic is Here.

To the Daily and Weekly People -- A ew weeks ago one of our comrades met Bishop Potter on a train. The bishop ad just returned from some ecclesi stical shindig, but he did not look happy "Well, bishop," asked the comrade how is business throughout the coun-

ry?" The portly priest, who recently mar ied one of our female "captains of in dustry," replied, vexedly, that "business was not very satisfactory.'

Said the comrade to me, in relating the occurrence: "The bishop, as a matter of fact, had just returned from a church affair that usually netted \$250. advocate the doctrine of the workers But the head kicker of the parish had resitting down and folding their hands and cently died and his son, being a modern capitalist, did not believe in extravagant remuneration to a menial of capitalism, reduced his father's contribution to \$150 Mind being the reflex of the material condition, the bishop materially judged he business of the country by his own.' A week ago I went to Butler Bros department store. On being told that I vas buying certain lines of goods direct

rom the manufacturers, the clerk exressed +astonishment; he had never heard of that innovation before. Bitt Butler Bros., being a wholesale department store, does not feel the pressure. They are fully abreast of the times.

From there I dropped in on R. E Bonar & Co., wholesale dealers in hats. told them of the clerk's remark. "Why," said Mr. Bonar, "I remember

year ago your predicting a panic. The anic is here, but it is not working in the vay that you predicted it would. The ntire jobbing trade is suffering from lirect distribution.

Yes, the panic is here, and it is working uietly. The jobbing trade is doomed rst, for the working class cannot buy ack a \$100 worth of commodities with he \$16 they receive for producing them; nd a chain is not stronger than its weak st link. This is the weakest link in the hain of capitalism.

One of the largest jobbing houses in he United States recently held a meeting with its creditors.

C. C. Crolly, Pleasantville, N. Y., March 26, 1903.

Next Election Will Be Even Colder. To The Daily and Weekly People.-

Did you note the slump in the Socialist (1) Kangaroo vote in this city? Among their candidates were many non-members of their party, even some who were not



Las questions will be considered that come bers vote according to their respective in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.] State membership,

E. T. J., COLUMBUS, O .- The capitalist industrious?" If he is that, it can only be in the sense that vice is industry.

I. Y., ST. PAUL, MINN .- Does the large initiation demanded by so many unlons in dicate a desire to organize the whole trade : is it not rather a sign of a purpose to keep out the many? Pure and simple Unionsm, especially if fakir-led, is not a labor organization. It is a carleature of capital

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN .-- (1) Bancroft's History, and Greeley's Conflict Between the

(2) Are not acquainted with the other. G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS .- In 1901

there was, with hardly any exception, no State election in this country and no Congressional elections either. lience th S. I., P. vote for that year can not be given. It was essentially municipal.

facts. Your Bogus Socialist party cries M. M., DETROIT, MICH .-- You shouldn' anathema against opposition Unions : how over unfit, or corruptly led, the Union is to be surprised. Henry-Georgeism has no "contradictions and absurdities" for capitalism. It is the sleekest capitalist scheme hand, the very existence of your Bogus Soever set affoat. And for good reason. It was an advance breath of the French capcialist party proves that it believes in opposition to Socialist parties. Consequently, italist revolution. The trouble with Georg ism was that it decked itself with borrowe Trades Union is a superior, a dominant revolutionary feathers. That frightened the capitalists. But for that, Georgelsm think it over. would be in full operation to-day in th

M. F. F., PUEBLO, COLO,-Why should

Nonsense"? The one and the other may

be now left to the tender mercles of th

Seattle Socialist. The People has ripped

S. N., NEW YORK .--- The Statchood bli

was a bill to admit Oklahoma, New Mexico

argument against was that each of these

proposed States, with trifling populations

would be able to neutralize in the Senat

States like New York and Pennsylvania

with seven and six millions' of inhabitants.

seeing each State has two Senators. Tha

was a good argument, not to exclude the

G O'D. BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Get a Get

man to read you the Volkszeltung's account

of the meeting of the Social Democracy o

your country. You will find that it ac

cepted a Democratic politician, and were

"A. B.," NEW YORK .--- You will have to

consult a lawyer. Be sure you take no

A. B. L. PHILADELPHIA, PA .--- YO

misapprehend. The fault found with both

the New Yorker Volkszeltung and your Phil-

adelphia Tageblatt is not that they try to

make money. The fault found with then is that they insist upon calling their pea

L. M., CINCINNATI, O .- Why, man

Hearst dotes on the Unions. For every

H. O. P., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .--- Don'

you be so sure of that. Hearst's Journal

may or may not have lied about Chas

having boomed it and him. But Chase's

denial is no proof. Didn't Chase lie in

P. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ --- It is not "al

onsense," that "notion of a general strike."

The nonsense lies in the notion which pre

valis with most of the people who prate

Bogus Socialist party does, Hears

one per cent. of doting on Unions that

nut pecsiness stand Socialism.

dotes 60 per cent.

for that Armory'

with telling him they would

new States, but to abolish the Senate.

Wayland and his paper wide open.

and Arizona as States in the Union.

others now tear up the fragments,

he same.

content

sbyster.

"watch" him.

R. D. S., WATERBURY, CT .--- Whatever the Kangaroo may affect in public, you will, E. W. G., BRIGHAM, UTAH .--- The speciif at all in their confidence, find them ani-mated by the profoundest spect and awe for the S. L. P. This fact is a feature of mens arrived, but are not "sellers." They were distributed among a few who care for the situation ; and it emphasizes Kangaroo minerals. The gift was appreciated all immorality for combating what he knows is correct, and combating through envy.

The

ody.

we bother about Wayland or his "Appeal to H. E. D., SEATTLE, WASH .-- Since the evaporation of the San Francisco "Ad-vance," your own local "Socialists" leads the van on the Pacific in the language of that certain place, where, as Addison put it, "they sell the best fish and speak the plain-Let est English."

elected jointly. Not so with the National committee of the S. P. It is made up of

representatives of States, each having an

the action of such a body to a general vote

The States with larger membership would

carry things. The vote in their N. E. C.

ecomes a farce, unless the N. E. C. mem

R. T. LOUISVILLE, KY .-- It would pay

you to keep a full set of the Bogus Social-ist, allas Social Democratic, publications.

Puck is not in it with the set. Just now for

instance, while one set is gloating over Archpishop Quigley's calling them "athe-

ists," another set, the Bostonese, is indig-nant at an article by one of their own dis-

tinguished members, the precious Marthe

"CIGARMAKER," NEW YORK. - The

exact census figures on the death rate of

cigarmakers is 18.7 per thousand. Over

70 per cent. of the cigarmakers in the

registration States (New York is among

these) are under 45 years. The greatest

number of deaths occurred in the age group

25 to 40 years. In this group the death

rate was 14.6, which was nearly twice the

B. B., BOSTON, MASS .--- Unfortunately

for your theory it does not tally with the

e reformed from within. On the other

acts obedient to the theory that the

Now, go away back; sit down and

average rate in this class (8.4).

are atheists.

atheists.

It is incongruous to submit

S. S. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. ferman capitalism has made great progress. but not as much as American. American capitalism is head and shoulders, knee and ankle above German.

M. A., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Your efforts are futile. Can't convince us. We have no use for the parson. Do you know the story of a wife proudly telling her husband that their pastor had calls from two churches and he was praying for direction which to accept? The husband answered: "I suppose both are at the same salary." The parson traffics on the Delty, That's his training. Pretty bad training !

B. L. J., NEW YORK .- The Franch have an expression that covers well, the W dGhents. They say such people dist. The with the air "d'un mouton gui yere" (of a mutton that dreams). That'corers this work "Our Benevolent Feudalism.

"QUIZZ," PROVIDENCE, R. L .-- To what end? Is Mr. Lucien Sablal an "Isaue"? Not unless a dead duck is an issue. The collecting of the gentleman's previous written statements and the placing them in parallel columns with his present declara tions on party principles and policy, as well as on the Party national officers, would urely, as you say, "nail the fellow's cars to the pillory." But do you realize what a job that would be? This office has better work in hand than to waste its shots of lead ducks

G. D., HARTFORD, CT .-- An upright and ell-regulated mind can adjust himself to a fakir-led pure and simple Union, only in the way that the bona fide Socialist adjusts himself to capitalism. He submits our city when he said Carey had not voted accessity while truly striving to overthrow the system.

> A \$20,000,000 petroleum oil consolidation, embracing fifteen properties in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia has been formed. The fact that this consolidation is not formed by Standard Oil Ce pany interests may lead some enthul astic believer in the existence of competition to declare that "the consolidation is formed to dispute the supremacy of the oil fields with Standard monopoly." As the consolidation will work in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, and will, most likely, be absorbed by it in the course of time, in accordance with the Standard's well-known policy of "benevolent assimilation," the fool killer ought to set to work on this believer without further delay.

ed to those same trades unions, those unions recently tried to get cent car fare. Still the "Socialist" tells us that the unions of the rs and the Mitchells are "nobly the class war," and then some

Syracuse, N. Y., March 17.

St. Louis Commune Celebration To The Daily and Weekly People.— by experience as Sundred workingmen and women at-made the Commune Celebration held. P. standard.

Daily and Week garding It Actual Truth; And That They Don't Tell All That Could Be Told.

To The Daily and Weekly People. notice that my subscription to The Weekly expired last week, and I hasten to renew so that I get this week's paper. And to celebrate my withdrawal from the "Socialist party" I will send in a few subscribers to The People. I have been through the various stages all the way from the Appeal up to The People. I have had one idol after another downed until I reached the S. L. P., and though I have searched high and low and far and near I have failed to find any who can refute the logic of the S. L. P. posi-

tion.

Three years ago I was an ardent sup porter of the Haverhill Social Democrat, and to please Comrade Nielson, of We-burn Section, I exchanged trial subscrip-tions, and it has taken me all this time to find that by far the greater per cent. of "The Daily and Weskly People lies" is actual truth. During this time I have met a great many of the "Lights of the Socialist party" in this section, with the result that what formerly seemed abusive in your columns now appears not half strong.

I could cite many cases that have never appeared in your columns to prove that the guiding star of the S. P. is policy and not principle. I had long hoped that the S. P. could be made into a genuine working class par-

ty, but I learned that it is necessary hers in order to learn (and that the S. P. haven't got), or else learn by experience, and after an honest man has had the experience the only logical thing he can do is to follow the S. L.

fully substantiates the S. L. P. claim "that a true Socialist political party must either dominate the trade unions intellectually and physically, or they will govern it."

Until this fusion proved the S. L. P. claim true, I held to the policy of letting the union question entirely alone-letting the union men fight their own in-dustrial battles and the Socialists their political ones. This I now believe to be an error, and it also points out to me the logic of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It clearly portrays the difference between the industrial battle carried on by Socialists, and the one conducted by wage workers who, while not voting against the wage system, but for it, and are satisfied with i,t yet are dissatisfied with the wages; not understanding that the amount of dollars and cents received as wages will not change, ultimately, the iron law of wages, which is the cost of labor power. Such is the battle carried on by pure and simple trade unions; and any political party dominated by such cannot but result in upholding and not overthrowing the capitalist or wage system; while the S. T. & L. A., dominated by the political party that demands the overthrow of the wage system, does not compromise its position by taking any temporary advantage possible under the wage system. So long as the political party can control such an industrial organization it can safely "assist the working class in all their struggles"; otherwise, they must leave the trade union movement entirely alone, or compromise their fight against capitalism through the danger of losing in the political field the object of a Socialist party-the overthrow of the wage

vorkers to understand what is exploitation, and their response to such education ticket.

by electing more Socialists to oppose such measures, but in so doing they have destroyed the power of political govern-

ment to exploit, should they wish to use it for that purpose themselves after be coming the majority party. Thus

through the transitory period from cap-italism to Socialism, must the elected ocialist destroy the government of men through their fight in turning the eyes of

the working class to the management of things.

Coming to this understanding of the subject and recognizing the fact that we

are in the midst of an industrial class war more relentless than was ever fought out on the historic fields of pitched battles, and that it is not a question, at this time, of what is ethically correct, but what is the necessity of the workers at this time and in this struggle; I would answer, first, let those of us who are concious of this struggle and conscious o its cause, its effect, and the utter impossibility of "harmony between capital and labor," to organize to fight it po litically, as I have suggested, and industrially on the lines laid down by the S. T. & L. A. for, through such organizations; we can fight the battle of the

whole working class politically, whether they realize it or not, and industrially the battle for bread forced upon us by those unconscious workingmen who de mand and vote for the wage system, and hence, competition between individual and groups of workingmen for opportunity to labor for wages that we may eat. I realize that this is a struggle between class conscious action against exploitation, and pure and simple ideas of "harmony between labor and capital." system. It now seems plain to me that I it is a struggle between the coercive

aware that they had been placed on the The following figures show the vote

polled for the Kangs in Erie, at the three previous elections:

City Election, February, 1902-For Mayor, Geo. Warde, 3200.

November, 1902-For Assembly, City District, Geo. Warde, 1825. City Election, February, 1903-Kan-

garoo vote, 900. But then what could you expect on

cold day with a raging blizzard and the thermometer hovering around the zero mark?

Press Committee. Erie, Pa., March 23.

"Idealize and spiritualize! beautify the

real and refine the ignoble," is the advice of Art to all who sit at her feet and worship her. The reproduction of John S. Sargent's "state portrait" of President Roosevelt, as advertised by a leading illustrated weekly, gives evidence of the fact that the great American painter has heeded that advice like a true artist. Lincoln seems to have been

more in his mind than the strenuous rough rider. The result is an ideal "state portrait" very much unlike the real "statesman."

Mammoth frauds by tobacco importers are reported unearthed by the Treasury Department. It would be interesting to know what relations the alleged culprits sustain toward the Tobacco Trust and whether the discovery of the frauds

is due to the instigation of the latter or not. The suspected parties are "independent" importers and manufacturers whose successful competition in cigars could not be satisfactorily explained by the ordinary methods.

prevail for the petty demands that are isually made at strikes. The strike to-day does not propose to abolish capitalism. A general strike along such old lines is silly. Animated by the revolutionary pulse, how ever, it would be successful.

general strike" that such a strike

W. H., PITTSBURG, PA .- You imagine the impossible. For gool articles, it needs a good cause. A bad cause, a weak, mean cause, can inspire none but poor, coloriess, stupid articles. Look at the Kangs. Can you imagine them to produce one such article as the "Circus"? It is produced weekly by The People.

R. J. B., FARGO, S. D .--- Is the S. P. dropping its twaddle and coming down to practical work?" Good! When it has done that it will have joined the S. L. P.

G. B. S., CHICAGO, ILL .-- Don't you realize that every subscriber secured for a privately owned Socialist paper is but the strengthening of a potential club against the party? The owners of the paper are left in possession and can sand-bag the party. That's what the Volkszeltung tried upon the S. L. P., and it took gigantic efforts to prevent it.

W W NEW YORK .- The vote of th Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, at the municipal elections in Massa chusetts, was not a decline merely; it was a slump. In Boston alone the vote fell over 5000, leaving them with less than one half what they polled in November. Cambridge they were virtually wiped out losing over 1000 votes of the 1100 that they polled in November. And so virtually everywhere else. That "big vote" was

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- The comrad. begs to say he has no date free

vote at all.

D. K. L., BOSTON, MASS .- The action of the N. E. C. of the S. L .P. can be properly submitted to a referendum. N member represents a State. They are al

All branches of the world of industry reflect the same needs and apply the same remedies. The officials of the leading cotton duck manufacturing corporations in this country held a meeting at Baltimope to discuss means to better trade. They concluded that centralization tion was necessary. Thus it goes all over the capitalist world. Competition leads to combination on an ever increased scale. In spite of this competition is urged as the antidote of combination

John Mitchell in a speech delivered at Huntington, W. Va.; on March 24, called strikes "the sledge hammers that weld the connecting links of capital and labor." If John means by that that strikes are the medium by which the labor fakirs weld the manacles that bind the working class to the capitalist system, we are ready to admit that's about thebest lefinition of pure and simple strikes we have vet read.

The National Museum at Washington,). C., has received a gift made up of a ollection of rats from all parts of the world. The only specimen missing is the ndustrial "rat" described and classified ov the trade union scientists.

OFFICIAL.

-Henty Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2.6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no Party

ements can go in that there are ast in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held Friday, March 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. In the absence of R. Katz, who had gone to Philadelphia, Pa., J. J. Kincted as recording secretary pro tem. neally acted as recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the two weeks end-ing March 21 showed receipts, \$50.65; exlitures, \$46.50.

nications: One from Comrade F. Lyon, offering his resignation as busiager because unable to any stand the strain put upon him and placing posal of the Party his services in any other capacity the N. E. C. might see ploy him in. It was voted to ac pt the resignation with a full recognition the valuable services rendered by Comle Lyon to the Party during his incum er. It was also resolved fer and place him in charge of the mechandepartment. The secretary was ins manager. Que from Section New buing in the upholstery departat of Macy & Company and for con-One from Cambridge, Mass., de npt. One from Cambridge, Mass., de-ting local conditions and reporting drop Rangardo vote from 1000 last fall to 100 opring; also reporting election of offcontaining an offer to purchase printing presses and printers' mate-referred to mechanical department for a report. One from Woonsocket, R. L. alleging that the section had "withdrawn from the Party." The Secretary reported to have written to R. I. S. E. C. for in-formation as to the standing of what or gaulzation as it had not been heard from for a long time. From a number of places ed circulars sent out by one W. rie, of Allegheny, Pa., attempting to se contributions from Party members on representation that a new paper will sted; a weekly if he gets the cash; mihly if he does not get it. This W. Eberle is the same person who, with ers of his lik, managed to owe to the something over \$300 and then, to e meeting this obligation, withdrew the Party with his followers with ich display of virtuous indignation.

tion Esser County, N. J., reported exa Boolalist and for contempt. See Jacksonville, Ill., reported expulsion Walter J. Lacy for having accepted ofis a pure and simple union. The S. E. C. reported as to work as for the circulation of the Party press From Hartford, Conn., came a report that the mailing list taken by J. Pierce had eriy been used to send out the Eberle lar. Both the Pierce lampoon and Eberle circular had been sent to an the recipient had not used for a

e Ohlo S. E. C. reported that the S. P. testel our ticket at Hamilton, Ohio, bad been defeated. From Chicago came rd by wire that the little Kangs had been beaten in their attempt to contest our ticket. John J. Kinneally, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECU-

TIVE. Regular meeting of Massachusetts State Executive Committee was held on

March, 22, 1903. John H. Hogan, of Lynn, presided. nications from Holyoke stating tocal conditions from from the your starting tocal conditions and suggesting that the S. E. C. take up the plan of Section Holyoke for consideration in regard to getting "subs" for The Monthly People. The plan was the enlisting of the young folks to procure "subs" for the paper by giving a prize to the one getting the most

to the increased business of the party in ; Massachusetts.

Traccy and Ryan elected by acclama-

Voted: That this committee report to a special meeting of the S. E. C. to be held in Lynn Thursday evening, March 26. Voted: To accept application of John F. Jennings and that his name be en-

rolled as a member-at-large. Voted: To take up suggestion of O'Fihelly of Abington, in regards to nominations for State ticket at the next meeting.

Essex County Club.

A special meeting of the Essex County Socialist Club will take place on Saturday, April 4, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Labor Lyceum, No. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. The members are hereby requested to

he on hand in force, and to prevail on their wives, sisters and lady friends (the latter if in sympathy with our movement), to attend this meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means to further the interests of the club.

It is essential that every member should do his full duty and be on deck. The Committee.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

To the sections and members of the S L. P. of Connecticut: Comrades! As the time for nominating the seat of the S. E. C. has expired, your S. E. C. submits, according to Art. II, Sec. 1, of the by-laws of the State of Connecticut, the

nominations made, i. c.: Hartford, nominated by Rockville. New Haven, nominated by Section Hartford, to the general vote of the membership, returnable on or before

May 1, 1903. For the Connecticut S. E. C.,

Matthew Lechner, Secretary. 4 Belleviue St., Hartford, Conn.

Important for Buffalo.

The readers of The People, their familles 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. Interesting, and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all. The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects: April 5 .- Alderman J. N. Adam on

"Our City Government." April 12 .-- Mrs. Frederick Almy, of the

Charity Organization Society, on "Practical Philanthropy." April 19 .- Attorney P. M. White, on "Independent Political Action of Labor." April 26 .- Attorney Wm. J. Shields,

on "American Socialism." May 3 .-- Comrade Boris Reinstein, on "The May Day vs. the Official 'Labor

Day! in September." May 10 .- Attorney Philip V. Fennelly,

on "Society and Crime." N. B .- A ball under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum and the section will be held Saturday, April 25, at 8 p. m. at Star Hall, 405 Broadway, corner Pratt street. Tickets are 25 cents for gent and lady. Prepare and see that your friends get ready to attend.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE. Twenty-third A. D., New York.. \$7.00 Section Bleinmond, Va......... 800 California members at large 12.00

H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J ... Section Winnipez. Canada. Eighth and Twelfth A. D., N. T. Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y Seventh and Ninth A. D., N. Y ... Thirty-second and Thirty-third A. D. New York

Section Minneapolis, Mins.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance

of the United States and Canada, head quarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street. General Executive Board meeting th

second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades Address all communications to John J

Kinneally, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street on March 25, Comrade August Gilhaus in the chair. All members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted ..

General Secretary and Treasurer's report was received and filed. Secretary also reported on the good

agitation work being done by D. A., No. 19 in Lynn, Mass., and vicinity, and D. , No. 17 in Rhode Island, Comrade Daniel De Leon having addressed several meetings in both places. Comrade Berry and others are making the feathers fly in exposing the hypocrisy of the Kangaroo's and the dishonesty of the organized scab-

bery in Lynn and vicinity. The secretary also reported that a meeting was to be held in Newark, N. J. Sunday, March 29, under the auspices of Section Essex County, S. L. P., to be addressed by Daniel De Leon on the Trades Union Policy of the S. L. P.

Communications were received from L. A., No. 378, Waterville, Me.; D. A., No. 19. Massachusetts: L. A., No. 257, Hoboken, N. J., and D. A., No. 22, Troy, on organization work.

From Dayton, Ohio, and Cambria. Wyoming, asking for information and instructions as to how to form an organization of the S. T. & L. A. Secretary instructed to advise.

From Skowhegan, Me., requesting a charter for a Weaver's Union, organized the past week. Received and laid over until new business for action.

From Comrade H. J. Schade in answer to request for correspondence for the S. T. & L. A. column in official organ, The Daily and Weekly People, saying that he would try and write up something every week:

From L. A. No. 325, Los Angeles, on the efforts that are being made to build up L. A. No. 325, and L. A., No. 394, Madison, asking for information on the work of organization. Secretary direct-ed to answer and give L. A., No. 394,

the information required. From Comrade Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., giving reports of the work done for the Alliance in Peekskill saving that in a short while there will be a good

chance to organize a L. A. in Peekskill. From Section Essex County, Newark, N. J., giving notice of the expulsion of J. Berkefels for conduct unbecoming a Socialist, and ignoring the Grievance Com-

mittee. From L. A., No. 392, North Vassalboro, Me., with copy of by-laws for the government of the L. A.,; also giving an encouraging report of the progress being made by the Alliance. Action: By-laws 2.53 were endorsed with slight corrections and 7.50 secretary ordered to send on the copy. 2.00

From D. A., No: 44, giving notice that 4.00 they had held a meeting in Hoboken and 5.90 decided to hereafter until further notice 8.00 meet once a month in Hoboken and 4.00 Elizabeth, alternately on the first Sun-8.73 day in the month, the next meeting to 8.00

take place at Elizabeth, April 5, 3. p. m.,

Meeting called to order by Organizer Tracy. Comrade Jeremiah McNally was elected chairman. Comrade Francis A. Walsh was elected secretary pro tem Delegates were present from Mixed Al-liance, L. A. No. 267, and Solefastener's Alliance, L. A. No. 391, of Lynn; Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 330, of Salem; Weavers' Alliance, L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence Shoemakers' Alliance, L. A. No. 38 of Marlboro. The following new dele gates were obligated and seated : Deans, h. A. No. 267 : Gilbert G. Smith and Joseph Bedard, L. A. No . 373, an Stephen Surridge and David Joseph, L A. No. 391. Organizer reported that locals of laster

and sole-fasteners had been organized in Lynn. Report of organizer in relation to th

De Leon lecture accepted as progressive. Vacancies on the various committees were filled, making the complete list a follows! Organization Committee-Michael Tracy, Francis A. Walsh, John Box, William H. Doyle, Walter Deans, David Joseph, Stephen Surridge: Griev ance Committee-John White, Gilbert G. Smith, Jeremiah McNally; Auditing Committee-Walter Deans, John White, David Joseph. Voted that the matter of electing dele

gates to the S. L. P. Greater Boston Entertainment Committee be laid over to the next meeting. Report of Locals: L. A. No. 267-

Have lost many members, who have either joined the Lasters' or Sole-Fasteners' Al liance, but expect to receive several new members: considerable agitation has been done druing the Lynn strike for the S L. P. and S. T. & L. A. by L. A. No. 267. L. A. No. 330-Reported prog-No. 267. ress. L. A. No. 373-Have eighty or ninety members in good standing ; holding agitation meetings weekly: movement is in bettter condition in Lawrence than i

ever was; taking in new members at almost every meeting; prospects are bright for S. T. & L. A. in Lawrence. L. A. No. 387-Doing much agitation lately have fakirs on the run; many inquiries received concerning the S. T. & L. A. chances for building up a strong alliance ovement in Marlboro considered good L. A. No. 391-Prospects for a strong local of sole-fasteners are bright; members are getting to work in earnest to build up the local: expect to be the ban ner local in D. A. No. 19.

Francis A. Walsh. Recording Secretary Pro Tem. Lynn, Mass., Directory.

For the information of the readers of The Daily and Weekly People in Lynn who are not members of the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the following directory is published:

Section Lynn holds its regular meetings on the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. District Alliance, No. 19, S. T. & L. A. meets on the last Sunday of each month. Mixed Alliance, L. A., No. 267, meets every Thursday; Laster's Protective Alliance, L. A., No. 395, every Monday and Solefastener's Alliance, L. A., No. 391, every Tuesday.

Any reader of The People whe desires to affiliate with Section Lynn, the Italian Branch, or locals of the S. T. & L. A. is requested to call at headquarters, 26 Mungoe street, Lynn, Mass. The headquarters are open every evening in the week and a cordial welcome is extended to all wage workers.

D. A. 4, New Jersey.

Regular meeting of D. A. No. 4, S. T & L. A., will take place Sunday, Apri at 3 p. m., at S. L. P. headquarters Dahmen's Hall, corner of East Jersey and Fourth streets, Elizabeth. Very important business will be trans acted, and it is very necessary that every delegate be on hand. Ernest Aiazzon, Organizer Pro Ten

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular September 3, 1901. Previously acknowledged\$6,948.59 Secretary, San Jose, Cal...... . Larson, Lisbon, N. D.....

AS. TO N. E. C. I have received a circular from the S. E. C., of Massachusetts, which has been issued by Section New York, S. L. P., and which contains a proposition for reorgan izing the National Executive Committee. It also contains certain arguments in con nection therewith. The proposition, in the main. is that a "National Committee," sisting of a delegate from each organized State at the next National Convention of the party, shall choose five members to constitute the N. E. C. The "Nationa Committee" is to have no practical exist

ence, after the National Convention, ac cording to the proposition, but, the N. E. C., of only five members, shall exist until another National Convention unless removed by expulsion : and it shall meet only once a month, and the expense of its members shall be borne by a special fund raised for the purpose.

The circular deals with what plausibly might happen if only one section continue elect the N. E. C. as at present, and it claims that the present system of organizing the N. E. C. "smites" the other section "with the blight of provincialism." "deadens their sense of responsibility for their National officers" and lays an "insufferable strain on that one section."

Now, aside from the "insufferable strain" imposed upon that one section. It does seem to me that the other arguments in the circular in support of the proposition are Stodel. rather flabby. I have before pointed out in The Weekly People how that "strain" could be relieved by some other section or sec tions electing the State Executive Committee of the State of New York, and also other sections, within a certain radius of New York, participating in the election of the N. E. C. 21. 1903. It seems monstrous to me that the party

in the light of the present developed state of the movement in this country, "would think of such a thing as entrusting only five members with such tremendous sponsibility as will, in my opinion, devolve upon the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

I have before written to The Weekly People to show that a larger N. E. C., other things equal, means a stronger N. E. C. seems to me that a larger and stronger N. E. C. would be more commensurate with the growth of the party than a smaller and weaker N. E. C. As I have said before it the Weekly People, the party needs a N E. C. as representatively sound as is con Property of Vermont Machinists Atsistent with strength and means. It is not alone a committee representatively sound ac

cording to the best principles of representation that must be sought for. A battle now on in the Rutland County mittee that is strong, from every point of Court between the principal employers view as far as the interests of the party are concerned, is, in my judgment, of more of labor in this city and the labor unions importance. will last another week.

If the party could afford to have each The case is entered in the docket as State represented upon the N. E. C. by one the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Com. or more delegates, so that such a committee pany of Rutland versus Protection Lodge, could meet with the requisite frequency and No. 215, International Association necessary business required, then I would be in favor of such a N. E. C. which Machinists, and the company brings would be larger and stronger, and also suit for \$10,000 for damages alleged to more representatively sound. But, under have been caused by the striking machinthe circumstances, such a committee is out ists who are members of the Protection of the question. But we cannot afford to Lodge. sacrifice strength for the principle of rep The strike began on May 12 last, and resentation ; and, that is what the proposi is still on. The company secured enough

tion of Section New York would do, in my non-union men to do the work of the judgment. committee having jurisdiction over the 200 or so men who struck and has conparty press in the interest of the party. tinued to fill orders. There have been hould not only be large enough to be a no negotiations whatever for nearly nine

strong deliberative body, as it always remonths. quires due deliberation in order to execute The strikers and their sympathizers in the best possible manner, but it should have done everything in their power, acalso meet as often as The Weekly People is cording to their own testimony, to published. Greater vigilance is thereby exercised, and greater stimulus to a healthier hinder and embarrass the Patch comand wider activity and interest is thereby engendered.

I have known National Conventions of the party before now to pick out members considered pre-eminently fit, to run for of There is Mr. Charles H. Matchett. ice. nominated for the president of the United States in 1896. Where is Matchett now? There was "Malloney and Remmel" nominated in 1900. Where is Reminel now? Yet Section New York appears to consider it safe to entrust only five members with the national affairs of the Socialist Labor Party.

13.00 J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y.... Theo. Anderson, W. Superior, Wis, Again, in my opinion, if the proposition 1.00 corner of East Jersey and Fourth streets. of Section New York was carried out, there 1.0 Julius Samuels, New York 20.00 The protests of L. A., No. 152. New Fourteenth A. D., per Fisher. ... would be too much trust and too much .73 Eleventh and Thirteenth A. D., Bedford, and L. A., No. 262, Fall River, 'strain" imposed upon one man-the Na in a given time. against the vote on amendments to Con-Paul Malorona, Houston, Texas.. 1.00 This plan proved successful in Holytional secretary. I imagine that he would 4.00 was, as one boy, thirteen years old pro-cured 447 "subs" for The Monthly People, and thereby won the Typewriter Schelarship which was advertised in The People. stitution, claiming they were sent out 10.00 have his hands more than full in the incontrary to Article 8 Section 8, were then E. Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y 1.00 Minneapolis Daily People League. tervals between the monthly meetings. It 2.50 taken up and referred to a committee, Frank Helbish, Evansville, Ind ... Section Patton, Pa...... Section Philadelphia, Pa...... would, in my opinion, he more than neces 4.00 Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky Comrades French and Olsen, with instruc-1.00 sary for those monthly meetings to be o J. Smith, Salineville, Ohio long duration ; and, under such circum Section Indianapolis, Ind...... tions to answer in accordance with the 4.00 George in propounding the momentous doctrine of the Single Taz, and the 4.80 stances, it would be difficult to obtain the Twenty-eighth A: D., New York ... action of the G. E. B. charge of plagiarism made against George grew out of this fact. Dove, however, Total\$6,964.14 Communication from Doyle, Webster, Sineccenth and Twenty-first A. D., members with the most ability to serve The following committee was also ap a deep scholar and profound thinker, champions the Single Tax on land from onite a and, the expense would also be larger. be held in Marlboro next Sunday, New York 8.00 FUND FOR SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER rent standpoint than George. In this respect the work will startle pointed to formulate by-laws for the Herm, Mittelberg, New York The circular issued by Section New York 2.00 vernment of National Trades Alliances ZEITUNG. Taxers. It has been edited, not garbled, by Alexander Karvey, who prefaces the devotes much of its space to considering the "plausibility" of "danger" that now Section New Haven, Conn 4.00 Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill..... \$1.00 book with a life of the author and a mention of the remericable circumstance. March 20. to be formed in accordance with the Section Rockville, Conn that led to its suppression. The volume is complete and unabridged. Edward Haerbich, Belleville, Ill ... amendment passed by the convention and .50 mication- from Abington, threatens the policy of the N. E. C. that Wm. McVelgh, New York 5.00 plaining local conditions and suggesting that S. E. C. immediately take up mat-Section Reckville, Conn...... 5.00 Cleth, 12mo, 412 Pages, \$1.00 the referendum vote: Kinneally, Gilhaus may arise within Section New York owing 5.06 A. Dreher, Rockville, Conn25 and French. to the present system of organizing the 4.20 H. Nausch, Rockville, Conn25 N. E. C. ; but it says nothing of the danger A. Gilihaus, New York, P. Brauckmann, New York..... Communication from Comrade De Lee er of State ticket; also annual con-2.00 Section Buffalo, N. Y **TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS** 5.00 that may threaten or influence the policy 5.00 Troy, N. Y., asking information in refce and convention. H. Waldman, Buffalo, N. Y Communication from Cambridge tell-ing of increased activity of Section-4.00 of the N. E. C. In consequence of the forces 17 East 16th Street, New York Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn, erence to amendment to Article 13 Sec-B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y 1.00 N. Y. Section Buffalo, N. Y. B. Relastein and Dr. Anna Reinthat are beginning to array themselves against the Socialist Labor Party from the 4.0 tion 1, making it necessary for L. A.'s to Section Hartford, Conn..... 10.00 30.00 Geo. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y be composed of all wage workers, he, .25 From S'lem, notifying S. E. C. of un-paid bill of 55 for legal services to have proper name of party appear on official g in new members, etc. outside. Had it. not been for the "Deb Morris Zollin, Brooklyn, N. Y..... Comrade De Lee, being a business man, was then read. Action: While recogniz-.25 Debauchery." perhaps the kangaroos would stein. Buffaio, N. Y...... A. S. Dowier, Fort Hancock, Tex. 50.0 Daniel Karp, Brooklyn, N. T20 have thought twice before leaping. 10.00 Strictly Hand made Section North Hudson, N. J 1.13 Fourteenth A. D., New Tork ing Comrade De Lee as a faithful and The capitalists can afford to entrust con-5.00 siderable to a Mark Hanna. But then, Section North Hudson, N. J true member of L. A. No. 308, Troy, Total \$28.83 they are capitalists. But, the Socialist Thirdeth A. D., New York. . 2.10 N. Y., he being a charter member of the Previously acknowledged\$109.45 nittee elected to visit sections in Labor Party, although It has all the po star Boston to push formation of Thirtcenth and Pourteenth A. D., L. A., nevertheless the membership havitical forces of organized capital against **BUFFO** Brooklyn, N. Y 6.00 ing spoken in convention and by referen-Grand total\$138.30 it. is not attempting to "fight capital with capital." It must therefore seek to utilize Los Angeles, Cal., Dally People vote against any one except wage-This fund is as yet much below the figure reported visiting some sections and semplete the work soon. Leatue 7.00 needed and it is urged that further con workers being members of the Alliance, J. A. Anthony, Redlands, Cal the power of its numbers in the safes 5.0 it being an economic organization, it is tributions be made. Send all funds to the undersigned. ation Committee reported making manner possible. Hence it must trust as Section New Britain, Conn 5.96 therefore necesary that he and all others little as possible to individuals and small ents for another meeting in Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. TINY SPICY HAVANAS who are not wage workers should withcommittees. Total \$304.70 Previously acknowledged\$2,807.08 It may seem strange to some readers of draw from the Alliance, hoping that such S. L. P. Victorious. Voted to turn over communication members will see the utility of such ac-Chicago, Ill., March 30 .- The Kanga-roo "Socialists" of this city, who tried to Weekly People to see an article critm Doyle to the Agitation Committee. Foted: That a committee of two be icised in The Weekly People which has not Grand total\$3,202.31 tion and that they will redouble their Voted: That a committee of two be lected to look into plan suggested by slycks to push work of getting "subs" of The Monthly People and derise ways up to the date of this writing, been pub Among tuese acknowledgements there are efforts towards the abolition of capitalsteal the place of the Socialist Labor two new enrollments, hamely, B. Reinstein lished in The Weekly People. I-think that ism and with it the present wage sys-Party on the ballot at the coming elec-Section New York should have published and Dr. Anna Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y. tem. tion on April 7, have been disappointed. and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assem bly Districts of Brooklyn, N. Y. the contents of its proposition in The 10.15 & 20 ¢ Packages A charter was granted to Textile Al-The election board has decided that the Weekly People. It has been advertised in spirald and Young elected by acliance of Skowhegan, Me., composed of Henry Kuhn, Treasurer. Daily People Auxillary League. The Monthly People that one who reads regularly nominated members of the S. The Weekly People may there see the Soweavers, spinners, dressers and loom fix-L. P. shall be the city ticket of the Socialclatist Labor Party "at work." And, the ist Labor Party as follows : Mayor, Henry g Committee reported progress ary-treasurer report. Final re-An Old and Well-Tried Remedy No more business being before the Board, the meeting adjourned. If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the party, through its press, has claimed to be Sale ; Treasurer, A Lingenfelter ; Attoran "open and above board" party. I think it is of great advantage to the party to be SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. ney, Philip Keily; Clerk, John Keegan. ARE WINGLOWS OF THIS A THING OF text meeting. John J. Kinneally as strictly "open and above board" as put General Secretary. REVIEWBER sible. Some comrades don't always attend to draw up circular letter to be a sections pointing out to them the MAKERS==== their section meetings, and they depend District Alliance No. 19. MOZLE" largely upon The Weekly People for party The last regular meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at headquarters, 28 Munros street, Sun-day, March 29. meansity of having a paid permanent meritary and organizer for the S. E. C. to be put in office immediately to attend Besides. there are others who are 98th Street and First Avenue, New York interested in the Socialist Labor Party, and CIGARETTES | that interest should be atimulated by the party as much as possible by the publica-

tion of all important doings and sugges pany. They have induced workmen to tions

It seems to me that Section New York in sending its circular containing its im portant proposition to the State Executive Committee, and thence to the sections with out first of all publishing the same in The Weekly People, has acted in a somewhat under and below board manner. It is my opinion that such under and below board actions upon such important subjects should

be made unconstitutional acts. Granville F. Lombard. Rutland, Mass., March 27, 1903.

New Haven Ticket.

Section New Haven, Conn., S. L. P. has nominated the following city and town ticket to be voted for April 21: Mayor, Ernest T. Oatley; controller, Joseph Marek; treasurer, Clarence E. Warner; clerk, Michael J. Bomstead; collector, John P. Johnson; sheriff, Frank Delmastro: town clerk, Charles B Wells: registrar vital statistics. Faustin Serrer; registrar of voters, Frank S. Werle; aldermen at large, Louis F. Kienzy: Samuel Stobel, Timothy Sullivan, John P. Larson: selectmen, Charles E. Dumas, Christian Schmidt, Charles G. Lundberg; grand jurors, William Druchl, Knute A. Jepson and Andrew J.

Carl H. Muebler, Organizer.

Madison County, Ill., Ticket.

Section Madison County. Ill., nominated a township ticket at Collinsville, as follows :

flerk, David Reed ; for Assessor, Mat Epich

Tuesday in April. The S. L. P. gained of

icial standing in the township at the last

CRUSHING THE UNION.

tached in Suit.

Rutland, Vt., March 30 .- The legal

for Collector John Jamschek

election.

For Supervisor, Lou Lands; for Town

The election will be held on the first

Christians only in so far as their object is good; they are unlike the early Christians in so far that the Socialists are Peoria, Ill., Starts Campaign, Section Peoria, 111., has nominated a working at a time when the good that

erty.

full ticket for the township election. the early Christians nimed at can be which will take place on April 7, 1903. introduced for all. B. J .-- I can accept that all right A full ticket has also been nominated enough. for the city election to be held on April

U. S .- It is important though to keep the distinction in mind. If you do, you will be marching with your feet on facts; if you don't, you will be exposed to illusions and to be misled by schem-CTS.

leave the employ of the company and

When the suit was brought over one

hundred writs were served on the mem-

bers of the union. Every piece of avail-

able property belonging to any member

was attached, and the lawyers say that

if the Patch Company wins its case it

It has been hard to get hold of the

officers of any of the local unions, nearly

all of them having skipped out of the

State. The records of every union in

the city covering the past year have dis-

appeared, although they have been de-

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JOHN-

ATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

bear burdens. But Socialists know that

to lighten the burden of toil of work-

man John Jones it is not necessary to

day, no one need be burdened. Collective

work throws the burden of toil off the

shoulders of all. This is Socialism.

Those who uphold it are like the carly

lay the burden on Tom Jones.

manded by the court.

can recover its money from this prop-

products.

To

have boycotted the company's

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