

GREAM CITY MAY A SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION

HELD IN MILWAUKEE.

Working Class Internationalism Extolled. the Cause of Socialism Expounded and the Invincible Position of the S. L. P. Demonstrated-Some Things Worth membering.

(Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Milwaukee, May 8.-Section Milmonstration on May 2, at Blank's Hall, 318 State street. Comrade John Hint, als since effect. Country with a few, but well chosen words. Comrade Hans Hillman was the first speaker. He delivered an able speech in English, which was followed with the closest at-

The Socialist Liedertafel then sang Comrade C. Minkley made the prin-

tiple address in German. arade Minkley opened his speech by

aving that it was a great delight and fraction to know that workingmen of rent nationalities, at least a of them, on the first of May, of them, on the first of any, and that they no longer had any hosity or ill-feeling against one her, because the one was Spanish, other French, Russian or Dutch, but he centrary, these workingmen realat only capitalism was wrong and ocialism can right it.

neaker dwelt at length on the of the Socialist movement and hat it was not the work of one berson, but that evolution in society was be real factor which creates and circumstances. The civilization around us is not the product of resent generation only. Past gen-ns also have furnished some of the is and mortar for the great struc-

The mode of capitalist production, with has become international at this by has insurght about conditions such our foreinthers could not have amed of Millions and millions of millions are accumulated by private in-riduals, who have gained a power un-own to the tyrants of yore, and the rkingmen who constitute the bulk of isty are dependent on these few for it existence.

There will come an end to such a state affairs. The history of the human hows that it is always climbing igher on the ladder of civilization, hough sometimes it looked as if it was amed to eternal servitude.

The speaker then gave a lengthy re-iew of Socialism and capitalism, and aid that where the commercial and inmercial and inthe commercial and in-ustrial enterprises or, rather capital it-elf, had become the most developed here it exercised the most power and, omsequently, was most tyrannical to-rard the workers; and it is only with un dulterated Socialism, as represented by he Socialist Labor Party that capital-im can be successfully combatted and its bad and

to struggle between capital and labor of "made," is not anything put on off in an artificial manner. It is the



Any movement that has not for its object the absolute liberation of the workers and does not show an uncompromising attitude, is a fake and no worker ought to lend a hand toward its realiza-

In Germany, for instance, that very same class for which the honest toiler had shed his blood, three years later, in 1852, framed tyrannical measures against those who had helped them during the gloomy days only three years previous.

The middle class had forgotten the good the workers had rendered to them. They were given no thanks; but the lash instead. May this serve the workingmen the world over as a lesson never to forget their class and to stick to their own party even if the wheels of progress turn somewhat slow. It is the only avenue of escape. Don't fight the battle of your

oppressors. The middle class wants the continua tion of a system in which it can roll in luxury. The Socialist wants to, do away with such a class, in fact will remove all the causes that divide people into sects or classes.

Don't forget your class interest, the capitalists never forget theirs. They al-ways make a solid front whenever the white capped and stormy waves of the labor movement roll unceasingly against their dikes.

The workman should be very careful indeed, by first examining the qualities of a party before he renders it moral and financial aid. He may have come to the understanding that capitalism must be replaced by Socialism, and yet lands in a freak Socialist party like the Berger brigsde in Wisconsin, and be used as a macking mule to render all the assistance

ossible that the prominent Social Dem-crats may gain in prestige. As soon, owever, as he realizes that by so doing he aids persons who are not advancing his ideas and inspirations, he will (to use a vulgarism) be played no longer for a sucker.

The S. L. P. is a fearless critic, "We are more feared," said the speaker, "than any other party because we criticize and never hesitate for a moment to call a thing by its right name. The similarity of appearances (platforms) makes it hard for the superficial thinker to de-cide which is the better party of the two-the S. D. P. or the S. L. P. This hampers, somewhat, S. L. P growth, here in Wisconsin. The opposition which it now encounters from the Social Democrats is in the nature of a "me too" "Socialist" party. This confuses many an honest man as to what party he should affiliate. But the S. L. ?. cannot but be triumphant in the end. Many are the means employed to prevent the S. L. P. from growing, from be-

coming a world power. However, it is



The iron and steel indutry of this country is immense in extent. It exceeds that of Great Britain, and is increasing its lead rapidly. To-day the United States dominates the iron and stell industry of the world. It was natural that the first Wall street promoters should turn their attention to this industry. A great many companies were then in existence, and competition was extremely sharp. As long as times continued good and the demand for iron and steel products was large these com-

panies prospered. When the demand declind the pressure to sell became so great that prices were forced below a profitable basis, and a large part of the companies either did business at a loss or closed their plants.

Here was an ideal field for the trust promoter, and the opportunity was seized quickly. In 1895 the Federal Steel Comany and the American Tin Plate Company were organized; in 1899 the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the National Steel Company and National Tube Com pany were organized, and in 1900 the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet Steel Company and the Shelby Steel 1 ube Company were organized and the Carnegie Company was incorporated. This process eliminated the excessive

competition by numerous small concerns. and in a general way combined each de-partment of the industry in a single company. If each trust so formed had een content to limit its operations strictly to its own field the United States Steel Corporation would not, at least for a few years, have come into existence. As it was, the Carnegie Company threatened to build a tube plant and enter into active competition with the National 1ube Company. If competition of this character had begun between these newly formed trusts it would have extended inevitably, until the last stage would have been worse than, the first. The National Tube-Company would not have

permitted the Carnegie Company to in-vade its field without retaliating. The war would have spread, and it is needless to dwell upon the fact that war be ween companies capitalized as heavily as these would have been much mor severe than previous wars between small competitive concerns. At this stage J. Pierpont Morgan en

tered the field. He saw the outcome clearly and the irreparable damage that would ensue to the general business of the country. The only solution was a single corporation that would unite these separate companies. and . compel harmony. The new corporation should control every department of the industry, from the ore in the ground to the finished steel rail or bridge girder. Compe tition might continue, but it would be a competition of pigmies against a giant, the competition of equals.

The United States Steel Corporation of the smaller trusts absorbed was dewas organized with an authorized capital pendent upon the other companies for of \$550,000,000 each in common and per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and \$304,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. There are outstanding \$508,495,200 in common stock, \$510,314,100 in preferred stock and \$303,450,000 in bonds. These bonds are in addition to the outstanding bonds of the subsidiary companies. When the Carnegie Company was absorbed it had outstanding \$159,757,000 bonds, which were exchanged for an equal amount of United States Steel Corporation bonds.

Against the outstanding capitalization of \$768,465,540 of these subsidiary companies, therefore, the United States Steel Corporation has issued \$1,322,809,300 of

per cent. Each of the constituent combinations itself represented as great an increase in capitalization over the aggregate capital of the companies combined. It will readily be seen that the capitalization covers all the common interesting:

preferred stock.

raw material or necessary supplies. The organizers of the United States Steel Corporation planned to make that com-

pany cover the entire ground, and they have succeeded admirably. The company owns its iron ore mines, the railroads to transport the ore from the mines to Lake Superior, the steamers through the lakes to Lake Erie ports, the railroads from these ports to the company's furnaces. It owns its coal mines, its coke ovens and railroads to its plants and furnaces. It manufactures the ore into pig iron, the pig iron into steel, the steel into every form of finished product. Moreover, its supply of raw materials is such that it sells large amounts of coke and pig iron securities, an increase of more than 72 to independent producers, and fixes the market for these products. Its position

in this respect is impregnable. The fiscal year of the corporation ends December 31. As the company began business in March, 1901, a report for the United States Steel Corporation is cap- | year to March 31, 1902, was made. While italized enormously above the first capi- these two periods overlap three months, tal of the plants. This increase in comparison of the respective figures are

		Year	Fiscal
		Ended	Year Ended
	M	ar. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1902.
	Net earnings, after deducting for repairs, rental and in-		
	terest charges of subsidiary companies	111,067,195	\$132,662,617
	Sinking funds on bonds	526.580	. 624,064
	Depreciation and reserve funds	12,339,782	13,904,119
	Special depreciation and improvement fund		10,000,000
	Balance applicable to United States Steel Securities	98,200,833	108,134,434
	Interest in United States Steel bonds	15,200,000	15,200,000
	Sinking fund on United States Steel bonds	2,533,333	3,040,000
	Balance for stock	80,467,500	89,894,434
5	Dividends on preferre, stock, i per cent	35,682,832	35,720,179
ì	Dividends on common stock, 4 per cent	20,309,601	20,332,690
	Surplus earnings	24,449,717	33,841,565

stock and a large percentage of the The earnings for the year ended March 31, 1902, were equal to 8.8 per cent. on The property of the United States the common stock, and the earnings for Steel Corporation includes immense the fiscal year to December 31, 1902, were equal to 10.65 per cent. on the tracts of iron ore lands in the Lake Sucommon stock. From its inception the perior district, about 75,000,000 acres of coal mining lands, 30,000 acres of other corporation managers have carried out lands, nearly 500 miles of railroad, a the policy of furnishing as complete refleet of about 125 lake vessels for carryports of the condition of the company as is possible. No industrial company in ing ore, 80 blast furnaces, 51 open hearth and 17 Bessemer steel plants, 7 steel rail the country does better in this respect. mills; 70 bar, blooming and billet mills; Despite all the facilities to the investing 13 structural shape mills, 12 plate mills, public, the shares of the corporation are 357 puddling furnaces; 73 merchant mills, a -drug on the Wall'street market, the making bar iron, steel, etc.; 455 tin plate common stock being quoted at 35 and mills, 28 rod mills, 24 wire mills, 27 tube the preferred in the neighborhood of \$4. plants, 25 bridge and structural plants, Managers of the steel corporation say 14 sheet mills, 21 complete foundries and 16,664 coke ovens. These figures do not that they have nothing to fear from any trust legislation that might come beinclude the property of the Troy Steel fore the next Congress, as the company Froducts Company. already furnishes its stock-holders In addition, the United States Steel

the public with much fuller details than Corporation has leased from the Pocaare demanded by the usual anti-trust hontas Coal and Coke Company 50,000 bills.

acres of coking coal lands, on which it | Practically all the companies a



A short time ago the management offered to its employes a plan whereby the latter could buy the preferred stock on favorable terms. 'The rights of participation were based on the salaries of the employes. The plan became an immediate success for the company, and the amount of stock set apart for the purpose was greatly oversubscribed. An official

announcement was made that 27,633 employes of the corporation had subscribed for 51,125 shares of preferred stock at 821/2 The United States Steel Corporation

has about \$65,000,000 in cash on handand ample working capital. The cost of production has been greatly curtailed by the consolidation of plants. The corpo ration has no really formidable competitor.

The history of the stocks in the market has been disappointing in every respect.' The common stock has sold as

high as 55 and as low as 24, the latter being at the time of the panic in May, The extremes for the preferred 1901. have been 101% and 69. Each issue nets good return on the investment at the present rate of dividends, even if purchased at the highest prices. The amounts of the stocks are so immense that it is practically impossible to carry on a bull campaign in them. Any syndicate that attempted a movement of that kind would need unlimited resources. On the other hand, the immense amount of stock outstanding, and the fact that it is scattered widely, makes bear campaigns much more easy of accomplishnent.

The corporation has paid dividends reg-

ularly since its organization at the rate

of 7 per cent, on the preferred and of 4

it is either very prosperous or very poor.

At the present writing the company is

prosperity for the steel and iron indus-

of millions of dollars for improvements,

necessitating immense quantities of iron

and steel products. Buildings are being

erected all over the country to an ex-

tent never seen before. The new steel

construction calls for enormous quanti-

ties of structural material. Steamships

are being built at a rapid rate. Every

industry that uses steel and iron is using

Iron men say it is foolish to believe

that these conditions are permanent.

They say that they are not pessimists

but believe that in the next year and

a half the demand for iron and steel

products will show an enormous falling

off. Undoubtedly the formation of the

United States Steel Corporation has done

much to render that industry more

stable. It should be remembered, how

ever, that the \$54.000,000 earnings ap-

plicable to the common stock are de-

rived from a gross business of something

like \$500,000,000 a year, and profits

Wall street bankers say, in regard to

could be wiped out very rapidly.

in the Cornegie Co

far more than usual.

Cork Man Doing Negro Preacher Act-No Sincerity. Ach, du lieber Gott! It vos inspiring t vos tonic more dan pills To hear die voice und vatch die antics Of Genosse Valter Mills.

> Und he did some queer gyrations Syung his arms und danced aboudt Like dem funny burnt-cork minstrels Vot does die stoonts called "Sunny Sout"."

MONKEY-TRICKS AT MEETING.

Tells Cooper Union Audience Vas Is Los

Mit-Danced Around Like a Burnt-

Und he told us was is los mit-All aboudt dem sozial ills Ducked his hedt and vaved his viskers Hoch, Genosse Valter Mills!

If ever any one missed his vocation it Genosse Valter Mills, otherwise known as Walter Thomas Mills, Principal of the International School of Social Economy, a course in which, by the way, consists of being put through a few stunts in the front parlor of Mills' home and paying that gentleman so much per stunt for tutelage, after which you are supposed to become a full-fledged "Socialist" orator.

If P: T. Barnum were not dead it is doubtful if Mills could much longer be exploited by, or himself exploit the "Socialist" party. As it is, they will have to look sharp, lest B. F. Keith or the Proctors "discover" him.

per cent. on the common stock. The iron and steel industry is peculiar in that The class-conscious observer at last night's meeting in Cooper Union could not help but come to the above conclupassing through a period of unparalleled sion if intent upon sizing up the little Western fakir who has so long exploittries. Railroads are expending hundreds ed the labor movement as a means of obtaining notoriety and incidentally service few things more tangible. Another thirunes one could not help observing was the makeup of the outfit who were running the show. Slobonofisky, Lemon, Kolinsky, Spargo, King, and various others of like caliber were on the stage. The chairman, Ben Hanford-he of the shifty eyes-whose very appearance betokens the manner in which he has degenerated, showed that he has learned his lesson well from the crowd with whom he has

een training. Of course, as he put it himself, with a Uriah Heepish smirk which he must have learned from "weeping" James Carey, Hanford "couldn't resist the temptition to make a speech" himself. The influence of the many reverends on the S. P. oratory was shown when he quoted Scripture. "Get, economic freedom and, 'all other things shall be added unto you," and again, "the world shall belong to the workers and 'the fruits thereof.'" "In the days of the prophets," Ben

the steel shares as investments, that Mr. Carnegie's action is very suggestive-his said, "it was written that the worker refusing to take United States Steel shall sow the seed and shall reap the harpreferred stock in exchange for his invest." After Mills had been speaking a w hut in

of or an an areincias menuci. It is the of	f sound tactics and strong constitu-	not the competition of equals.		st 3000 modern coke	and the companies absorbed	terest in the Carnegie Company, but in-	After Mills had been speaking a while
result of the conflicting elements of of	on, and has encountered stronger op-	The conception of the United States				sisted upon bonds, which are not only	his lack of sincerity was so apparent
which society is composed. We produce	osition than it' is meeting with at the	Steel Corporation was broad. The com-	ovens, with a capa	acity of at least 1,500,-	securities for the stocks of the United	safe, but permit him to foreclose if	that the shrewder ones looked evidently
with then we consume. Ica, we pro-		pany was incorporated in New Jersey	000 tons of coke an	naually. The company	States Steel Corporation. In the case of	necessary As a final son to the invest.	disappointed in him. It was plain that he
DT	resent time. Just that opposition that	February 25, 1901. Its charter permits	estimates that it	now controls sufficient	the Carnegie Company, however, bonds	ing public, financiers and steel men say	was simply a superficial spouter playing
while often times we, the producers, suf-	isrepresents it will make the S. L. P.	it to manufacture iron, steel, manganese,	coal property to st	upply all its needs for	were demanded and delivered. The \$160,-		to the galleries and treated his job in
st	rong.					that when the present prosperity ceases	
ter nuoger.	If the S. L. P. had the same object as	coke, copper, lumber and other materials,	sixty years to con	Tattal States Stall	000,000 Carnegie Company bonds were		about the same way as does a comedian
There is abundance of wealth heaped	e Social Democrats it would be wel-	and articles made wholly or partially	At present the	United States Steel	exchanged for a like amount of United	and of stocks fall-they would rather	who earns his living by amusing theatre
up under our very eyes, yet we are	med with joy, in the same degree as	from such materials, or the products	Corporation produ-	ces neary 75 per cent.	States Steel 5 per cent. bonds, and for	hold the shares of the United States	audiences with imitations of negro
destind to be shocked at the signite		thereof. It can acquire and own any	of the total produc	ction of the country in	\$96,000,000 of Carnegie Company stock	Steel Corporation than the stocks of any	preachers or funny Irishmen.
the the uncosist life that we the	ie S. L. P. now has to fight every inch	mineral, lumber or other lands, and can	its line. The figur	res of output for 1902	held by Andrew Carnegic, \$144,000,000 in	other company in that line of industry.	He seemed to forget about Carey's ar-
lo	its ground with great energy and sac-	engage in any manufacturing, mining,	are not yet compl	leted. The figures for	United States Steel 5s were given. These		mory vote, for he made the strong point
Notwithstanding the howlings of the rif	fice:	construction or transportation business	1901 were as follo	AWS-		At that period, if the United States	of his speech the reference to the use of
	The struggles that the S. L. P. must			10,000,010, 1,000	304,000,000 bonds are a first mortgage on	Steel Corporation cannot make money,	of his speech the reference to the use of
prosperity shouters regarding the better	dure would have wiped out the last	whatsoever. In fact, the United States	Iron ore	12,002,213 tons	all the securities owned by the United		the militia by the capitalists who control
are of Republican reign, we find our-	stige of even a better trained and more	Steel Corporation can do practically any		6,803,988 tons	States Steel Corporation. They are pre-	Genosse Mills After the Shekels.	the government through their representa-
alves in about the same circumstances	oral party that the S. D. P.	kind of business it chooses.		6,113,588 tons	ceded only by the mortgage bonds of the	Newark, N. J., May 9 A number of	tives, who do the bidding of Parry's Na-
me some means and soid the speak.		The United States Steel Corporation	Open hearth steel.	2,746,996 tons	subsidiary companies.	people attended one of the rear halls at	tional Association of Manufacturers.
The serves the saise in wages in some	The S. L. P. can stand such a fight,	acquired these several corporations by		629,733 tons		the New Auditorium in Orange street, last	He had a comical way of apostrophis-
Det an ant source the increased cost of Det	ecause it is consistent in all its doings	ownership of a majority of the stock of		1,456,897 tons	company voted to take advantage of a	night, and listened to a "lecture" delivered	ing Parry and himself, which made the
	nd consistency in principle and tactics	each. In most cases practically the en-		1,059,859 tons	company voted to take advantage of a	by Walter Thomas Mills, principal of the	youthful East Siders laugh, which was
living in all trades.	eans strength in battle.				bill passed by the New Jersey legislature	International School of Social Economy at	all he wanted, for there was no true
Our society, like other organisms	The comrade sarcastically arraigned	tire capital stock has been acquired. Each		c 1,324,393 tons	permitting the retirement of preferred	Kansas City, Kan.	an ne wanted, for there was no true
TRANSPORT TRANSPORT	e Social Democratic party.	of the companies acquired is itself a	Wire nails	6,446,938 tons	stocks by bonds. The stock holders were	At the conclusion of his address Mills	ring of carnestness in his voice. In
		consolidation of many others. The fol-	The figures for	1902 were largely in	advised of the purpose, and at a special		speaking of the use of force he sirved
frament and also more	"Cite me a party," said he, "that can	lowing table shows at a glance the com-	excess of these an	nounts.		stated that it required money to carry on	upon the word "force" in such a manner
	ual it in the prostitution of principles!	panies that were merged into the United	The United Sta	tes Steel Corporation		the work mapped out by the "Socialist"	as to excite continually the risibilities of
	ven here in Milwaukee they do not	States Steel Corporation:	The Chited Ota	ly independent. Each	sicion to retire \$200,000,000 of the pre-	party.	his audience, whom he knew to be fa-
We see that crises are breaking out in fin	nd it profitable any more to have a	States Steer Corporation:	to-day is absolute.	iy independent. Fach	ferred for a like amount of 5 per cent.	"It cost \$60 to hold this meeting," he	miliar with the breakfast food advertise-
shorter intervals and that these crises, Mr	ay demonstration, and otherwise ape			That is a start of the second	bonds, and to issue \$50,000,000 additional	explained, "and we are going to take up	ments. The observer, watching this
	I the tricks of the old politicians."		Outstanding Out	standing	bonds. By this plan the company would	a collection in the audience. There is no	stunt could easily see the hell
	Then the speaker took up the clergy.	Companies-		ommon Outstanding	obtain \$50,000,000 new capital, yet it	doubt \$600 in this audience, but we only	stunt, could easily see the shallowness of
				stock. Bonds.	would reduce its annual charges by	want \$60."	the man.
	the great delight of the audience. The	American Bridge Company		0,946,400 \$	\$1,500,000.		At the end Genosse Mills announced
	ergy are very active in the opposition	American Druge Company			The plan was contested by some of	Meetings in Buffalo.	that he was "dead broke," and though
	Socialism here. "The clergy," said	American Sheet Steel Company	24,500,000 2		The plan was contested by some of	Section Buffalo will hold from now on	he was aware that those present had
	is comrade, "has always sided with the	American Steel and Wire Company	40,000,000 5	0,000,000 5,530,000	the stock-holders and an injunction was	open-air meetings regularly every Sat-	paid 10 cents' admission, yet he hoped
projectarians in the Socialist Labor ru	alers in society; has always, in fact	American Steel Hoop Company	14,000,000 1	9,000,000	obtained. That injunction has been re-	urday evening and every Sunday even-	they would appreciate the situation and
	en against the poor, contrary to the	American Tin Plate Company		8,000,000 130,000	moved and the management announces		chip in to help him pay his car fare and
	achings of its master."	Carnegie Company		0,000,000	its purpose of carrying out the original		expenses. A collection was taken up
	Then, with force of eloquence and	Federal Steel Company		6,484,300 26,716,000	plan. The stated disposition of the pro-	If you want to interest your fellow	expenses. A conection was taken up
		Lake Superior Consolidated		9,425,940 8,323,000	ceeds of the \$50,000,000 new bond issue.	workmen in Socialism-as every So-	for him and then Mother Jones was in-
	earness of thought, the comrade drew	National Steel Company		2,000,000 1,926,000	made a year ago, was as follows: \$25	cialist should do-this is your oppor-	troduced and made a short speech, in
	picture of the crimes committed by					tunity . bring them along to these most	which she made a strenuous effort to
Changes are always taking place So- the	e church in conjunction with the	National Tube Company	40,000,000 40	0,000,000	000,000 to harmonize and modernize the	inen /	appear sincere as she depicted the woes
elety has passed through different stages	ighty and powerful, to stiffle anything	Shelby Steel Tube Company		8,175,000	plants, \$15,000,000 for additions previous-	40 5 °	of the miners and the misery of the lit-
and none of these stages were alike and	at might throw a ray of light into the	Union Steel Company		5,000,000 45,000,000	ly made and \$10,000,000 for properties	a second s	tle children in the mills of the South,
identical. The healthy education of the	artment	Troy Steel Products Company		1,500,000 1,500,000	acquired after the organization of the	Standard Oil prices have advanced thir-	which mills are owned by capitalists of
L P. slope will serve to make the	The speaker cited Galileo, and others.				company. Since the bond issue was first	teen points. It would be interesting to	the North. Her air of self-righteousness
withingman understand that they have	the speaker ched Gameo, and others,	Total	\$253 433 000 451	5,031,640 \$89,125,000			the routh. Her all of self-fighteousness
	(Continued on page 6)						somewhat detracted from her efforts to
			and the second	- 1	bins or Soolariooo' which comp pe de- [nages simulationary, decined	appear sincers,
	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL		ALCONTRACTOR AND INTERPORT MANAGEMENT AND A DRIVEN AND A	The second se			



STEALS THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' "REVOLUTIONARY" THUNDER.

Imitates Sheboygan's "Socialist" Mayo in Advocating a Non-Partisan Policy and "the Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities"-Other "Labor" News.

Epecial Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.]

Cleveland, May 9 .- At last the tain (?) has labored and brought forth mouse, or rather a Moore. Thomas Moore was chosen president of the United Trades and Labor Council at the eting held Wednesday night, April 30. ere went in by a majority of twelve, siving 80 to Vice President Davis' 68, g a total of 148 votes cast.

President Moore made a short insug-al speech. He said: "It is my inten-m, in filling the office to which you have elected me, to carry out a policy that I believe will be for the best in-tareats of union labor. I intend to hew iose to the line, let the chips fall where may. I have no friends or any is (a shot at the kangaroos) to which I am bound to pay tribute; I am tied to and one. I shall work for the best welfare of union labor. I ask your friendship and assistance. There is plenty of room a for the carnest and united work of

Let us get together." There was not the first note of classss in his address. Labor will it did in the case of Southeimer re is tied to no one but himself. d of So theimer's selling out labor, will do the sell-out act, and the will be the same-disgrace to

In a previous article I wrote that ex-tendent/ Southeimer left Cleveland for an York a day or two after his overwhen fork a day of two after mis over-chaining defeat at the spring election. Well, he is back again, and declares that is a still in the labor movement. South-elmer, along with three others, were withdrawn as delegates to the United Indees and Labor Council by the Cigaraters' Union, it will be remembered, artly after his acceptance of the Re-tilican nomination for vice mayor. It that the international officers utheimer up in his fight for At the time of the withdrawal of four delegates from the council it rour unegates from the council it expected that they would be re-tich since they were withdrawn, and new ones have been chosen to the well yet, and it is claimed that this y is occasioned by fear of drastic m on the part of the international y. A well-defined report has it s of file makers' local must send simer back to his seat in the cil or else give up its charter. will Sammy Gompers stand by Southeimer, it seems. What a sections pair to tie to! Gompers and sutheimer! Gompers after a seat in theimer! Gompers after a seat in prevelt's cabinet and Southeimer after ce mayoralty. And the kangaroos these fakirs!

is the may fakina! last Monday night your scribe wit-mass a fake revolution. The scene was ald in the council chamber of the city of Cleveland. The old conservative couni, with its Republican president and a kepublican majority of two had been roted down and legislated out of exist-rate. The new council was about to be subwed in. Out with the old, in with new, seemed to be the meaning of ticking of the clock as the hands proached the hour of 8 p. m. Amid these suspicious accompaniments Social Democratic, or Tom John ts the uncil commenced its initial per-

he face of it, to a superficial ob-

that he, as well as the twenty-three So-cial Democratic councilmen, should re-member that they were the servants of all the people (not the servants of the that he, as well as the twenty-three Soworking class, mind you; that would make of Tom a genuine revolutionist not a fake one or a kangaroo, and Tom is a fake, as are also the heroic '(?) twenty-three). Again he quoted the well-worn saying that he was in favor of 'equal rights to all, and special privil

eges to none." (I quote verbatum here)' "Actuated by this determination, we shall find it necessary to protect the people of Cleveland against the aggressions of certain so-called business interests. I do not allude to competitive business' (of course not; here the ass shows its ears), "but to interests that are grounded in special privilege. These have no natural affinity for legitimate business interests; their beneficiaries know no political party, except to use its influence to serve personal ends of pecuniary profit All such spurious business interests are now served, in greater or less degree, by unfair apportionments of taxation. Ef-forts were made by our city administra-

tion during the last two years to correct this gross abuse; but its beneficiaries were able, through county auditors, through State officials, through the courts and through the legislature, to obstruct and for a time to nullify those effects. May it become our aim to renew them and make them fully effective. In this let us miss no lawful oppor tunity."

Now the whole Social Democratic cat is out of the bag. According to Tom L. Johnson, prophet and fakir, certain business is legitimate, cartain other business is illegitimate. In other words, it is right to steal if you do it in a genteel way. Exploitation of labor of three-fourths of its product is all right, and the burden of taxation should be lifted from the shoulders of the manufacturing legitimate (1) exploiter. But the large capitalist or monopolist or trust magnate does not exploit in a religious or genteel way. Tax the liver out of him, says Tom! The competitive business that exploits is all right; but the non-competitive business that exploits is all wrong It is a very fine distinction. Tom plainly a middle-class politician. He wants municipal ownership of electric lights and street railways to lighten the burdens of taxation upon the middle

Pretending to favor the laboring class does not even promise to remove any of our i burdens; but, instead, he does everything in his power to take off some of the burdens of our middle-class oppressors.

The true Socialist Labor Party revolutionist says: "Down with Mayor Tom the middle-class politician, with his fake twenty-three councilmen; down with Labor Fakirs Pat McKenna, Peter Witt, Sol Southeimer and all that tribe!" The scribé will only see a genuine Socialist revolution in the council chamber of Cleveland when twenty-three Socialist Labor Party councilmen sit down, with a Lonely Nine of Republicans and Social Democrats, to legislate, NOT for the in-terests of "all the people"--a la the kangaroos and Mayor Tom--but for the interests of the working class. Speed the day!

Joint Meeting of Assembly Districts Nos.

49 and 4. At a joint session of Assembly Dis-tricts Nos. 49 and 4, held Sunday, May 10, 1903, at 2-6 New Reade street, Com rade Charles C. Crawford was elected a member of the General Executive Board. After a general talk by the General Secretary and the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned. Peter A. Jacobson, Chairman.

A. Gillhaus, Secretary.

Connecticut, Attention. All communications intended for the Con necticut State Executive Committees, hitherto addressed to Mat. Lechner, 4 Bellevue street, Hartford, Conn., should henceforth



"On the first. Monday in April, each

year, a municipal election must be held

fication of their successors."

follows:

vacant."

Section 4758 of the Political Code is

"Each officer of a city or town must

the section that binds, and reads as

take the oath of office and, such as may

be required to give bonds, file the same,

duly approved, within ten days after

receiving notice of his election or ap-

pointment; or, if, no notice be received

office to which he may have been elected

or appointed; but if any one, either

elected or appointed to office, fails for

fixed by law, then such office becomes

vacant; or if any officer absents him-

self from the city or town continuously

for ten days without the consent of the

discharge his duties, such office may by

the council be declared vacant; or if any

dministration of Mayor Stephens.

None of the new city officers have ap-

eared before City Clerk G. S. E. Wisney

to qualify for their respective offices,

although the ten days named in the

The city clerk to-day requested of

statutes have expired some time ago.

ter, which is as follows:



Anaconda "Socialists" Fail to Qualify After Being Elected to Office, and Are, Consequently, Ousted-it is to Such as These that the Working Class is Asked to Entrust Its Interests.

The below is reproduced, heading and | sections 4748 and 4758 of the Political Code of Montana. Section 4748 is as follows: all, from the Butte Miner: The Law on the Subject.

SENSATION WAS SPRUNG ON SLEEPING SOCIALISTS.

Newly Elected City Officers of Copper City Out in the Cold.

Mayor-Elect Frinke, Police Magistrate Elect McHugh and City Treasurer Elect Tobin Failed to File Bonds Within Ten Days After Being Officially Notified of Their Election to Office.

City Attorney Quotes Statutes and De clares Socialists Have Vacated Offices-Filing Papers Refused by City Clerk-Old City Council Has the Power to Name the New Municipal Officers.

(Special Telegram.)

Anaconda, Mont., May 2 .- The talk of the city to-day was the failure of the recently elected city officers on the So cialist ticket to comply with the law in regard to filing their oaths and bonds within ten days after they had been of ficially notified of their election. It is claimed that, under the law, all of the newly elected city officials, together with three of the aldermen, also Socialists, are thereby deprived of their offices, and that the old city council will have the power to select a mayor from one of their number, and will also have the power to appoint a city treasurer and

police magistrate. It is also stated that the present city treasurer, and also the present police magistrate, will hold their offices for the present, for the reason that the newly elected officers have slept on their rights and have not qualified for their offices. The matter is the sensation of the day here, and it was all that could be heard on the streets this afternoon, business being practically suspended for the time being in order to discuss the situation. Groups of men congregated on the streets

the all-important question as to what will be done in the matter when the newly elected members of the city council together with the mayor, city treasurer and police magistrate, appear before the city council Monday night to be sworn in for their respective offices. The matter seems to be governed by

and in the office buildings to talk over

City Attorney's Ontains "Anaconda, Mont., May 2 .--- To G. S.

OFF TO HONOLULU ON THE HOP

The "Circus" Reporter, having observed how dearly, little bunches of Social crats and kangaroos love to do theatrical stunts, herewith dedicates with the greatest pleasure, free gratis, without roward, revenue, recompense or remuneration, the following soul-inspiring anthem to be sung at the next "Unity" convention by a picked quarter of two original Debsites und Zwel Alte Genossen, to the popular music of Mr. Dooley-ooley-ooley-oo: We're a little bunch of social democrata and kangaroos,

We mix our propaganda up with lager beer and booze; There is nothing we love better than to put ourselves on show, So we'll sing a little song of whence we came and where we go. We're a kangaroo bunch, a kangaroo bunch.

Anaconda :- In answer to your request for an opinion on the following question, 'Can a city officer who may have been elected, or appointed to office, and who fails to qualify within ten days after having received notice of his election or appointment, thereafter qualify for said office as required by section

4758 of the political sode?" "I beg to submit that section 4758 of the political code of Montana is mandatory in that if the officer or appointee has received notice of his election he cannot qualify after the ten days have expired, and his failure to do so is a vacation of his office.

"Respectfully Yours, "C. M. SAWYER,

"City Attorney. Mayor-elect Frinke, Police Magistrateelect C. C. McHugh, City Treasurer-elect M. P. Tobin, and Aldermen-elect Adler and Jacobson appeared before Gity Clerk Wisner this afternoon to file their qualifications of office, but the City Clerk would not accept the papers for filing as he claimed that they had been preat which the qualified electors of each sented too late in the game to be legally town or city must elect: A mayor, and filed with him. He claimed to have re one alderman from each ward, to be ceived instructions from the city attorvoted for in the wards they respectively ney in the matter and stated that the represent; the mayor to hold office for city attorney's opinion as above stated two years and until the qualification of governed the case as far as he was consuccessor, and each alderman so cerned. The gentlemen then filed out elected to hold office for a term of two of the city clerk's office and went to the years and until the qualification of his court house, where they succeeded in successor; and, also, in cities of the first, placing the required qualifications on second and third class, a police judge record before County Clerk and Recordand a city treasurer, who hold office for er Phil Greenan. a term of two years and until the quali-Alderman-elect G. H. Schwend, of the

Sixth Ward, however, did not file his papers there, and it is thought that the reason that he did not do so is that he has been out of town for the past few days, and it is thought that he has not returned to the city as yet.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion among the legal fraternity of the city as to whether the time has expired yet for the filing of the necessary papers then on or before the date fixed for the before the different officers take their assumption by him of the duties of the respective offices on Monday evening. Colonel T. O'Leary, one of the oldest attorneys in the city, is of the opinion that the new city officials can qualify ten days to qualify, as required by law, at any time up to Monday morning or or to enter upon his duties at the time any time before they take office. He states that while section 4758 of the Political Code of the State is in a mandatory form, it is directory, and that the newly elected officers will have no council, or openly neglects or refuses to trouble to qualify, even if at a latehour. Others are of a different opinion of the matter entirely.

officer removes from the city or town It is understood, however, that some or any alderman from his ward, such of the newly elected city officers claim office must be by the council declared that they would have up to the eighth day of May in which to properly file It seems that the only aldermen of their, qualifications, according to the those recently elected at the last city provisions of the statute of the law. election who qualified for their respective Just what the outcome of the matter flices were Alderman-at-Large, Frank will be when they attempted to take their Clinton, of the Second Ward; Peter Layseats in the council chamber on Monton, of the First Ward, and Thomas Fleming, of the Third Ward, the last day evening is not known to the Miner, but it is a ten to one shot that there named being a Republican, who previouswill be plenty of excitement if the pres ly represented the same ward under the ent plans do not fall to the ground.

Helena, Mont., May 5.-Anaconda has a double set of city officials, and as neither will yield matters will probably have to be settled by the courts. At a recent municipal election the "Socialist-" elected the entire municipal ticket, the city attorney an opinion in the matbut as they failed to quaify within ten days thereafter, as repuired by law, the Republican incumbents refused to step out when the "Socialists presented themselves at the City Hall last night to take charge of the city government.

Republican holdovers invalid.

have elected municipal officers in Mon-

HOBOKEN, N. J .- Julius Eck, 310 Garden street. HOIYOKE, MASS.-M. Buther, 17 Gies

THE KESWICK STRIKE

A LABOR MANIFESTATION THAT

Brought Out the True Character of the

"Socialistic" Western Federation-The

Fight a Craft Instead of a Class Strug-

Weekly People.]

ation of Miners and the Mountain Copper

Company is of special moment to all who

out the true characterofthe so-called So-

Kangaroo, showed throughout the whole

affair nothing but the most reactionary tac-

tics of antiquated trades unionism. Again,

the fight was openly as much a struggle be-

tween the American Federation of Labor

and the Western Federation of Miners as

between employer and employe, the former

labor organization scabbing it upon the

It was, of course, to the advantage of

in one organization." The writers went on

to predict an early victory for the Keswick

miners. But the truth soon came to the

On the 18th of April a carload of miners

and smelters, most of whom belonged to

the American Federation of Labor, and car-

ried the union card, arrived in the town of

ported that they found "no cause for a

once. The Keswick strike was broken.

Public interest was now centered upon

the Amador county strike which had ex-

tended to the Gwin mines in Colaveras and

seemed to be progressing finely. This strug-

gle originated in a demand of the Western

Federation for the recognition of the unions

wondering where the fusion Socialists

ally, the American Federation of Labor

and an eight hour day.

surface.

latter from the first to the last.

the pure and simple trades unions,

gle-How It Was Carried On.

WILL REPAY STUDY.

street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 HOMESTERE, HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-clailst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANATOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro,

 TA W. Railrad stret.
 KANSAS (2177, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
 KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Charles Peterson. KANSAS CITY, MO .-- O. M. Howard 1215 Independence avenue.

KERN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Gilbert S. Smith. 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily and LONDON, ONT. CANADA-George L

LONING, ONL, CANADA-George L Bryce, 317 Grey street. LOS ANGELES, CAL-Louis C. Haher, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.-Thos. Sweeney, 1400 High street. LDUISLL MASS.-John Farrel, 24 Wil-San Francisco, Cal., May 4 .-- Among the interesting phases which the Labor problem has manifested during the last winter, the mining struggle in California is, perhaps, one of the most significant. Certainly, the LYNN, MASS .- Jacob Overs, Highland long battle in the copper mines of Keswick, House. Shastu county, between the Western Feder-

MALDEN. MASS .- Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street. MARION, IND .--- Ira L. Hunter, R.

are interested in the late developments of F. D. No. 6. MARLBOROUGH, MASS .- C. W. Doyle,

The Keswick strike, otherwise not un 7 1-leasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham usual, had two noteworthy features. In Village street. the first place, it was of a nature to bring

MEDFORD, MASS .--- George Anderson, 18 MILFORD, CONN .- Gust. Langer. P. O. cialist Western Federation; and that organization, the pride and boast of the

MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street. MINDEN MINES, MO .- A. D. Turner.

MINNE (POLIS, MINN,-Chas, A. John-n, Labor Lyceum, 38 Washington avenue MONTREAL, CAN .-- J. M. Couture, 753 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis Mc-Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan,

200 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. the Socialist (?) party to conceal the real NEW HAVEN, CI.—Coristian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, NOVINGER, MO.—D: A. Reed. facts as long as possible, and a few weeks

ago the following headlines appeared in San Francisco papers: "National bodies will merge," "Western Federation of Miners Box 127. PATERSON, N. J.-John C. Butterworth, and American Federation of Labor to unite 110/

PAWTUCKET, R. 1 .--- Charles H. Dana, 100 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-Charles Zolot, 1,511 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.-Fred Lichtsinn, 303

Argo street

PHILADELPHIA, PA .--- Edmund Seidel. 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COL-J. T. Vanghn, 1707

 ROANDER, COLLES, T. Valgini, 1707
 W. 17th street.
 RICHMOND, VA. J. E. Madison, cor.
 Louis and Hollings streets.
 ROANDER, ILL.-Frank McVay.
 ROANDER, ILL.-Frank McVay.
 ROANDER, ILL.-Frank McVay.
 ROANDER, ILL. Frank McVay.
 ROANDER, ILL. South.
 ROCKVILLE, CONN.-Gus Raisch, 87 Keswick. The newcomers inspected the works, interviewed the company and restrike," adding that the American Federation of Labor "had no sympathy for the Union street. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, Western Federation." They began work at

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street. 307 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street; J. A. Roulston,

305 Larkin street. SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhi-SAN JOSE, CAL .- Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO.-J. P. Strupel, 1803

North Eighteenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN .- Samuel Johnson, 594

SALEM, MASS .- John White, 1 Bar-

ton square. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.-P. C. Nel-son. 1,642 Major avenue ST. CHARLES, MO.-R. H. McHugh. SAGINAW, W. S., MICH .- Henry UIbricht, 1015 Mackinaw street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- J. S. Weinber-SEATTLE, WASH .--- William H. Walker, 003 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS -F. H. Buer, 620

Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MALS .--- A. Quarnstrom,

23 Wyatt street. 23 Wyntt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.-Emil Singe-wald, General Delivery. wald, General Delivery. SPEINGFIELJ, MASSIMFICA, "Nagler, 141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, FA --Cyrfl, Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Hoom 14, Myers Block.

Myers Block. TACOMA. WASH .- C. M. Carlson, 3009

So. J street. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA .- Percy

Kep, Bracondale, P. O. TROY, N. Y.-G. F. Sussey, 93 6th ave-nue, No. Troy, N. Y. MINN.-V. C. Konecany, TWO HARBORS, MINN.-V. C. Konecany,

TUCSON, ARIZ .- M. E. Coggins. UTICA, N. Y .--- John Rapp, 23 Niagara FERVLIET, N. Y -- George McCune urth avent KINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell. NNIPEG. MAN., CAN.-Andrew er, 299 Austin street. URN, MASS .- Peter Nellson , 74 street. linois Party Press Canvasser. les Pierson will tour the State nois in behalf of the party press, he auspices of the State Executive ittee. Pierson is a speaker as well licitor. The first meeting will take in East St. Louis, Sunday, May which David Reed, Will W. Cox, Poelling, William Billsbarrow and s Pierson will speak.

is widening fast. Even the boasted "broadness" of the old S. D. P. is inadequate here It takes the agility of the veritable Kangaroo to span so wide a guif. People

tana, and they are being made the laughing stock of the State for their failure to qualify.

net

Authorized Agents for the

hand of the American Federation of Labor had been busy here also. In considering these facts one cannot help (?) of California are standing just now. The breach between their pretended child, the Western Federation, and their newer

The "Socialists" held a meting in an other room and declared ... e acts of the

To

AKRON, O .--- W. Garrity, 194 Upson The Republican Council will elect a Mayor from among the members at its Salary, N. J.-Clinton H. Plerce, 11 BALTIMORE, MD.-O Haselgrove,

This is the first time the "Socialists"

On April the 25th, the papers abnounced the close of the Armador strike with "Another Great Victory for Labor." It turned out, however, that the Armador miners had returned to work in the nine hour system, Just Like the Kangaroos. and that a special clause in the "agreement" stated that the unions should not be recognized. It looks as if the friendly

in, other words, a kangaroo-like a genuine revolution-epublican majority of two in Republican majority of two in council to a Democratic majority teen. There were present twenty-Democratic and nine Republican men. The papers call the Re-me the Lonely Nine; a very ap-te name, for they form less than rd of the whole. The Democrats two-third majority of the council, a Lonely Nine are simply "not in here influence is very small. This new city administration and focial Democratic councilmen are too 3-cent car fare, equal rights and special physicses to none, stion of caration and municipal hip of public utilities. Surely a meil to a De

of public utilities. Surely a

the councilmen I see Pat Mo-president of the Central Labor look again, and the council is elect a city clerk. Peter Witt test and sleeted; and I look is time at the city clerk's desk behind it, accurely installed in on, the form of Peter Witt, -president of the Central Labor

president of the Central Labor rely a revolution! * comes the greatest Social of them all, Mayor Tom L. the proceeds to deliver quite meaning to his followers. In a he favored immediate legis-king toward the municipal of an electric lighting system. wored municipal ownership of cays. He declared himself to of municipal home rule-with the the State legislature

street, top floor, Hartford, Conn.

Daily People Auxiliary League. Since the last acknowledgements, the following amounts have been received: John Donohue, New York, \$5; Wm. Mc-Veigh. \$5; Section Philadelphia, Pa., \$4; Veigh, \$5; Section Philadelphia, Pa., \$4; Winona, Minn., Daily People League, \$5; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, \$7.97; A. Francis, New York, \$4; Section Winnipeg, Canada, \$5; Members of Section Baltimore, Md., \$7.50; Section Solit Lake City, Utah, \$12; Section Toronto, Canada, \$6.45; Section Rockville, Conn., \$4; L. Utah, Mer. York, \$5; Sitteranth card, Fich. \$6.45; Section Rockville, Conn., \$4; I. Klein, New York, \$2; Sixteenth and Elith teenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4; Seventh Assembly District, New York, \$5.15; Los Angeles, Cal., Dally People League, \$15; Section Essex County, N. J., \$10; Section Minnespolis, Minn., \$30; H. Mahland, New York, \$5; Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4; Section Lynn, Mess. \$15. Club, Brookiya, N. Y., \$4: Section Lynn, Mass. \$16: Section Cleveland, Ohio, \$4: H. Blyn, New York, \$7: Section Rosnoke, Va., \$4: Twenty-third Assembly District, New York, \$1:20: John Plomondon, New York, \$3: Boh. Branch, New York, \$1: Section Psiton, Pa., \$4: A. S. Dowler, Ft. Hancock, \$3: Section San Antonio, Tex., \$4: Section Blehmond, Va., \$4: Callf, mem-bers at large, \$12: Section New Haven, Conn., \$5: Section New York, Scand., \$5: Thirlieth Assembly District, New York, \$5: tetal, \$220.27: previously acknowledged tetal, \$220.27; previously acknowledged \$3,426.53; grand total, \$3,646.80.

\$3.426.53; grand total, \$3.646.80. In the last acknowledgements, several typegraphical errors were found: Section Cleveland, credited with \$4.70; while Section Patton, credited with \$4.70; while Section Patton, credited with \$4.70, should have been \$4. Again, A. Francis, New York, appeared as having paid \$3; it should have been \$4. The total then given is, however, correct. Members of the Lengue who have failen in arrears, are urged to pay up as funds are medel.

17 Kika Ive

As we hop around at no place long we stop; Our destination is beyond the Nation, And we're off to Honolulu on the Hon.

We wanted once to colonize the wild and wooly West, To raise the coin to do the job we tried our very best : Our patent "socialist" colony we were sure we would make pay if we only could that money get from Rockefeller away. Now kangaroo-like, we're hopping down the pike, Now Engargonice, were being the stop; As we jump around at no place long we stop; For our destination is beyond the Nation, And we're off to Honolulu on the Hop.

It was the Social Democrats who tried that wondrous game. And next brought into politics the party of that name; In the rest of us their allies, known as kangaroos, you bee bunch who jumped or got kicked out of the fighting S. L. P. Now kangaroo-like, we're hopping down the pike, As we jump around at no place long we stop; For our destination is beyond the Nation, And we're off to Honolulu on the Hop.

Since the day we first "united" we've been hopping all about From Springheid clear to Omaha where now we're hanging out; Pretty soon we'll reach Seattle where a while to rest we'll stop, On the road to Honolulu where we're making on the Hop.

For, tangaroo-like, we're hopping down the pike; At Soattle for a while we next will stop; Then we'll take a notion to cross the ocean, For we off to Honolulu on the Hon

When we get to Honolulu we'll be nearer Timbuctoo ; Tis the logical ablding place of every kangaroo: The dear ancestral country wherein our fathers dwelt, Where there's lots of room for every kang to hop around the veldt. angaroo-like, we're hopping down the pike; At Seattle for a while we next will stop; Then we'll take a notion to cross the ocean, For we off to Honolulu on the Hep.

When we rest at Honolulu we will make a few more jumps To a land without restrictions on freaks, idiots or chumps ; For we long to set our feet upon the plains of Timbuctoe, Where there's lots of room to jump around for every kangaroo. So, kangaroo-like, we're hopping down the pike; At Seattle for a while we next will stop; Then we'll take a notion to cross the ocean, For we of to Henclulu on the Hop.

next meeting.	705 Asquith street.	WAT
Fifty-two Shades of "Socialism" at Ore-	BELLEVILLE, ILL Walter Goss, 701	1284 F
gon "Socialist" Convention.	Bostoli, MASS Frank Bohmbach, 87	WIL
To The Daily and Weekly People A	Lamartine street, Jamaic Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CONNJ. C. Custer,	Walthe
great many of the "Socialists" or anti-	819 Broad street.	WOE
De Leonites have the audacity to try to	BUTTE, MONTP. J. Dwyer, 432 E.	Broad
make people think that they are It since	BUENA VISTA, PA-W. H. Thomas	
their conglomeration feast at Indianap-	BUENA VISTA, PAW. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. YB. Beinstein, 521	п
olis. There is a spasmodic "Socialist"	CANTON, OJohn H. G. Juergens, 1106	Char
wave passing over this State just now. A great many "Socialist" branches are	High street.	of Illir
being organized throughout the State,	CINCINNATI, O Frank F. Young,	under t
composed of all shades of elements. A	34 East Thirteenth street.	Commi
great many seem to be class-conscious,	CLAYPOOL, INDOliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1.2 N	place i
but they do not seem to know where	CLEVELAND, O P. C. Christiansen.	IO, at
they belong. I hope and predict that	78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225	H. J. I
they will soon realize that they have no	Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA E. C. Matson, 102	Charles
place in the Bourgeois Socialist party,	Howes street.	Piers
when they will seek their proper place	COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOL. Gun.	ing ro
with the militant proletariat in the ranks of the S. L. P.	ther, 3 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIOOtto Steinhoff, 493	May
On the 3d inst. I was at Salem, Ore.,	So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. ord	vicinity
not as a delegate, but as a spectator, and	DENVER, COLCharles J. Michael, 400	May ison C
witnessed the "Socialist" Convention to	Club Building.	May
nominate a candidate to, fill the vacancy	DETROIT, MICH P. Frisema, Jr., 334	Sangar
caused by the death' of Thomas H.	DULUTH, MINN Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield	June
Tongue. Fifty-two delegates and as many	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL G. A. Jenning, 1525	Adams
shades of Socialism, as I inferred from	Broadway.	June
their remarks, were present. They nom-	ELIZABETH, N. JG. T. Petersen, 219	Knox
inated John W. Ingle, of Corvalis, Yam- hill County, Oregon, Socialist candidate	ERIE, PA Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th	June
for Congress, to represent the First Dis-	EVANSVILLE, IND C. Schaad, 17 E,	and, R June
trict of Oregon. He is a Democratic-	Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS Chas H. Chabot,	and Ot
Populist, ex-merchant, now owning a	181 Broadway.	July
large farm 21/2 miles from Corvalis.	FALL RIVER. MASS Robert Bateson,	gin, Ka
The A. F. of L. has this State welle or-	371 Crescent street.	July
ganized, or, rather, disorganized, and now	GARDNER, MASS Thos. Smith, 18	July
there comes their rival in the field in the	GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y M. E. Wilcox,	kakee,
shape of the A. L. U., and you bet the	47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COLJ. F. Sloan. HAMILTON, OHIOBen Hilbert, Jr.,	Aug.
pot is beginning to simmer. We'll watch the result. I predict it is one of the	HAMILTON. OHIO Ben Hilbert, Jr., S11 Central avenue.	County
means of teaching them a thing or two	HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA Isuac	Com
before a great while.	Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.	and ass
A. E. Sattenberger.	HARTFORD, CONNFrad Fellermann, 2 State street, top Boor. HAVERHILL, MASSMichael T. Berry,	can.
Portland, Ore., April 23.	HAVERHILL, MASSMichael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.	

son will then take up the follow-

11 to 17, East St. Louis and s. St. Clair County. 18 to 24. Alton and vicinity, Mad-

ounty. 25 to 31, Springfield and vicinity,

mon County. L to 7, Quincy and vicinity,

County. 8 to 11, Galesburg and vicinity, County.

12 to 20. Moline and Rock Islock Island County. 25 to July 7, LaSalle, Streator

oway, LaSalle County: 8 to 10. Aurora, Geneva and El-

ane County.

20 to 27, Joliet, Will County. 28 to Aug. 3, Kankakee, Kan-County.

4 to 11, Danville, Vermilion

rades and sympathizers and subs to The People will take notice ist the comrade in every way they Will W. Cox, State Organizer.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903

Sentimentality versus Socialism.

Now what are we to do! We have

got to drop a good deal of this "brother-

hood" business, this imagining we are

brotherhood. Socialism is inevitable be

cause, only under Socialism can the

look around for a new remedy.

will invariably be found sleek and fat

We must be jealous of our party's

enemy may not creep in with the great

corrupter. We must aim to make every

might be interesting to know that if the

proportion of money spent to votes cast

in this district was maintained through-

out the State the amount would keen

two men on the road the entire year and

It seems to me recent events go to

of our converts, so our duty plainly is

None but Men.

allow \$5 a day to each for expenses.

cent count, and keep out of debt.

strued or misunderstood.

for reward.

his tail.

"Socialist" Party Its Vote, Organization and Tactics.

with care. It was written by a member of the "Socialist" party, who has since joined the Socialist Labor Party. It is valuable as an insight into the way "Socialist" party vote is gathere and its organization is conducted. To working man this article should serve as additional proof of the correctof the S. L. P. attitude .- Ed. The People.]

Introductory.

I prepared, to be read before the Social-ist party club of this party club of this city, of which I mber, just after the election was a member, just alter or another I never got an opportunity to read it, after I had arrived at the stage re I realized that the logical end of from within would be to find my self on the outside; so, instead of reading that paper, I sent the second enclosure for them to read and I joined the Socialist Labor Party.

W. E. Fresh. 246 Salem street, Woburn, Mass.

"Socialist" Party Tactics.

It is my intention to discuss to night subject that is far from interesting to majority of the members of the So-list party. A subject that, when brought up amongst party members, is generally passed off with the remark that time will remedy such conditions as mill mention. Well, time will remdy it, but time requires a little assist-

subject is "Party Tactics." I will ight here that it is not my intento criticize the act of any individual es, an individual, and I am willing rgive all mistakes made previous st year, as due to lack of knowledge. lack of experience, and kindred excuses 1 will admit, for the sake of argum that our tactics of the past have been wary. I say, at this time, that the point I wish to bring out is the abfor necessity of Socialist party club masses becoming thoroughly founded Socialist economics and acting accord-

task is not a pleasant one you may be sure. I would rather drift slong on the wave of enthusiasm that is oying up the Socialist at in this country. It would be pleasanter for me to dwell on the s of the Socialist Republic and to ou if you wanted it, all that is ary is to vote the Socialist ticket. But I see danger ahead that don't seem so plainly visible to some of our party members. It is not possible to define all these dangers in one article, for I must

It is not possible in a brief article to the proofs available to bear on ubject; in fact, I do not care to that my deductions are right. It desire to point out the dangers as them, confidently expecting you so your own investigations, believthem, con that you will then arrive at the sonctusions that I do.

I am aware that our party is infrom without and can only be destroyed, or our progress retarded, from within. Hence, we the members of the Socialist clubs must make our party so strong, our members so firmly entrenched in working class politics that the enemy can by no possible chance secure a footing can by no possible chance secure a middle

ental and Unstable Following Our tactics have been such as to create tal fallow

in the end will come to disaster. It has been claimed that our discipline and beating about the bush literature in fable and parable are necessary to get the voter interested. That can no longer be used as an excuse for the dishing out of such sentimental meaningless stuff as the country is being flooded with to-day. We have a sufficient working force in

the Socialist party to day to start with. If we have got a large number of the people up to our way of thinking it is no reason for continuing in the same line of tactics. If we have got a number of people up to our standard of thinking it is for us who have stood the jeers and sneers for our beliefs in the past to plunge on into the wilderness of ignorance and blast out the pathway through which the toiler must travel to his heritage. And we must not only cut out the underbrush, but we must dig out the roots of ignorance so that the pathway will remain plain and unobstructed. It may be claimed, that is just what

we are doing, but I say it is not. The logical end of the campaign we are now carrying on is the condition of affairs in California.

The comrades in that locality allowed their organization to slip from their control by admitting to their ranks an undimited number of middle-class visionaries and the result is that the working class were ridden over rough shod and, in convention assembled, the working class protests were of no avail and our party stands 'to-day shamefully fused with a capitalistic party. It is true it is called a labor party, but there is no middle ground in Socialist economic, it is either capitalist or Socialist, wrong or right.

Quality of Membership Bad. It seems to me that the thing we must be most careful about is the men we admit to membership in our party. It has been the practice in the past to urge half hearted people, in fact almost any body, to join the party, hoping to make Socialists of them afterwards, a mistaken policy. The average person gotten this way considers that he has done the party favor by joining it; his opinions must be accepted without question, that is, he must not be antagonized, especially if he is a good worker (so-called); liberal in giving, etc., because we need him and might lose him. I claim that a man should be shown that it was his duty to fit himself to become a member of a Socialist club, and then shown that the movement is conferring a favor on him by

admitting him to its councils. We talk on the stump of the initiative and referendum, and the great benefits to be derived from their enactment into law, yet we are unable to run our own party by such means. We pay our dues, hold conventions, appoint committees and they do the rest. We read in the papers that so and so has gone on the road as organizer. The little formality of our selecting the organizer, or saying what his salary shall be, is never dreamed of. So and so says he is a good Socialist, so, of course, he must be. Supposing he works for nothing he may be doing harm that will take dollars to repair. He may

be doing good, but the principle is wrong. "Socialist" Literature Promotes Compromise.

Another result of the wrong kind of lit erature is the misunderstandings as to our position. For instance, if I undercorrectly, our intentions are to overthrow and exterminate the capitalist class, thereby freeing the working class from wage slavery, abolishing wage slavery and establishing the co-operative

INOTE-This article should be read | built on such a basis will fluctuate and | to our class interests, and we claim that | than a mockery. the working class as a class is non-possessing, yet we find as a result (a logical party members to thinking of something result), of some of our shoddy literature besides how large our next vote will be

that we have this working class party Every thing I have stated can be substantiated in every particular, and if coming before the people with an appeal the party is to be a middle class reform for votes in one city because our program, party now is the time to find it out; and if put in operation, would mean increased values in real estate; in another city, it if it is to be a revolutionary working would mean reduced taxes; in still anclass party, it is for us to get out of our present rut and make it one, for only other the citizen is urged to vote for a candidate because he is an Odd Fellow. genuine uncompromising working class Y. M. C. A., and large property holder. party can carry on this war which is to In California they inserted a farmers' exterminate the labor-exploiting capitalplank in the platform. ist class. Our press is hailing as a favorable symptom, the putting in the field of

labor candidates through independent lebor parties. If this means anything at all it means reaction and a clog in our going to, "love in," the co-operative comprogress. Then there is the fatal policy monwealth and get down to the hard pan of receiving indorsements from other parfact that Socialism is no more, no less, ties; and, in nearly every case, only findthan a plain, sane, simple business propoing it out too late to get the endorsesition, devoid of all sentiment or the ment off the official ballot. Ignorance like. Because Socialism will make it never was any excuse for breaking the easier for men to be brothers is not the law and it is not now. Every one of reason why it will be brought about by these mistakes are due to the fact that we are habitually afraid of antagonizing some one and by so doing lose their working class finally exist in a condivote. This lack of discipline in the party tion above that of the coolies. is caused by lack of proper education in Socialist economics.

The Haverhill Failure.

Nearly every reform movement started out with good intentions, but came to grief owing to the fact that, as soon as they grew strong enough to seem to be able to elect, they made any and all kinds of concessions to secure votes, votes being the one object after a certain stage of development. Now, we will take Haverhill as an illustration. A person would naturally think this the first Socialist city in the land, would be at the present time a seething struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. in this city campaign. But what do we find ? We find that, in the mad scramble for votes, and, as a result of wrong and dilatory tactics, the party has done there

as it will be obliged to do everywhere if it continues in its present policy. It has departed from its former uncompromising standard and comes out with a platform which, if you crossed the one word Socialist out, it would be impossible to know what party is represented. From beginning to end the working class is not mentioned except indirectly, except in one line where they declare, "To extend the eight hour work day wherever possible," as if there was any limit; and, to cap it all, they have nominsted for the position of mayor a successful business man, an employer of

This party, which says that it is a fact that the material interests of the employer and employe are diametrically opposed, thereby creating two separate classes, a capitalist and a working class, departs from its principles and, for the sake of having a vote getter nominates a candidate from the capitalist class. No matter how good the intentions of the candidate may be his material interests forbid that he lead our movement. In short a principle is involved and the policy taken is a mistaken one.

This party, which claims to be only true friend of the trade union, allows, knowingly, and without protest, to sit in the councils of the party and frame its policies, one of that specie which is held by the workingman all over the land to be the most contemptible of creatures, President Elliott's hero, the scab.

The "Socialist" Party a Divided Party. All over the country the party stands for one thing here and another there

they will have our hands full with the Now, I have outlined enough to set

enemy without wasting time on those who must be catered to. If a man is wrong he must be shown he is wrong no matter how much it hurts, and if the party is wrong it must get right if we wish to obtain a following that cannot be swerved.

What I have said may seem to some who have not given the subject a great amount of thought that I am somewhat of a calamity howler, but, in the light of the experience of the past, I am right; and, by closely observing the future, you will see that I am not far wrong. So comrades, because a man comes up to you and calls you comrade and professes great and undying love for our cause, don't accept him (without investigation) with open arms, for it was ever a trick for a wolf to masquerade in sheep's clothing, and we are a fertile field for the grafter.

[Second Enclosure.] To the members of Reading Socialist Club:

I take this opportunity to announce my withdrawal from membership in the Socialist party, to take effect at the reading of this notice.

My reason is that I am totally out of It is well to look at the reasons that harmony with the entire policy of the will cause the majority (which we need Socialist party, and I leave it as I did of the working class, to put our ideas former political associations because I into operation) to become Socialists. The have tried it and found it wanting. I workingman did not love his fellow man take the position toward all political any more in 1902 than he did in 1901, parties that Socialists generally take, but his material interests, in the shape that a man, in casting a ballot for a of high-priced beef and coal, that is, his certain party, thereby enderses the acts own stomach and hide, suggested that he and policies of that party.

I refuse longer to support a party It seems to me that we have a clear that I am obliged to make excuses for. cut proposition, that it should be put There is absolutely no excuse for a genubefore the people as unadulterated, pure ine Socialist party to be on the defen straight goods, that cannot be miscons sive. I have long taken the position that the bringing about of the genuine We must be careful of our member-Socialist ideal must be the act of the ship, we must place no halo of martyrworking class itself through a working dom on the heads of our leaders for they class political party. And a party that habitually caters to every known class ready to take all in sight. The real and of individuals and compromises for any only martyrs, if there are any, will, be possible temporary gain is not a genuine found in the rank and file who give so working class party, no matter what its freely of their time and hard earned mouthings are. money, with only the joy of the battle

You may say that having such ideas, my duty is to remain in the Socialist party and work to make it a genuine good name and every charge brought party.' Such an argument would hold against it must be met and refuted in good if you would all remain in the old unmistakable terms. The records of the parties.

secretary of every local in the land Such a policy would be a mistaken one should show how every cent is collected for two reasons, viz.: and spent by the club in order that the

1st. The open door that the Socialist party extends to every kind of reform has already gathered to its ranks such a horde of freaks of every known kind and whose several material interests are so widely divergent that it is an absolute impossibility for such a gathering to act as a unit.

2. It would be an utter waste of labor to attempt to change this state of affairs because there is in existence now prove that the capitalists will make most a party, such as every honest member in the Socialist party has for an ideal.

to build a party above reproach because The trouble with us is, we have been if we can't run our party we can't run unable to recognize right when we met the government, and at the present time it face to face. We have persistently rewe are not running the party, cajole ourfused to investigate. We have set our selves as we will, that only good will eyes toward policy and have left princome in the end, for good never did and ciple to take care & itself, until now never can come out of bad. The way to policy is the paramount issue, and very take a horse that shows a tendency to few even know what the principle is. run away, is by the head, not hold onto I do not attempt to explain my posi-

tion fully, for the reason that, not hav The Labor Movement a Movement for ing made extensive investigations, it would not be an easy matter for you to Now, this is a movement for naught appreciate my conclusions. It is with a but men, who are to engage in a struggle certain sense of sorrow that I sever out for the extermination of a class; it is to comradeship which has been most har be the fiercest struggle ever waged and monious, but, realizing that my ideas

1881. He graduated at Union College and then studied law. After his admission to the bar he followed his profession in Rochester, N. Y.; where he acquired a lucrative practice, principally in connection with raidroads. In 1866 he was sent to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1868 chosen to the State House.

Com

"He acquired a reputation by his researches in anthropology, especially in relation to the history of American Indians, in which he was the pioneer investigator. His acquaintance with this subject began in 1844 by his relations with a secret organization known as the Grand Order of Iroquois, which was formed on the plan of the ancient confederacy of that tribe. For the purpose of more closely studying their social organization and government, Mr. Morgan visited the indians of New York, and was adopted by the tribe of Senecas. His discoveries were of such importance and interest that he continued his investigations, obtaining a deep insight into the home life of the Indians. early as 1847 he began the publication of a series of 'Letters on the Iroquois' in the American Review over the name of 'Skenandoah.' This he followed with the 'The League of the Iroquois' (Rochester, 1851,) in which the social order and government of that confederacy were thoroughly explained. It was the first scientific account of an Indian tribé that was published, and in after years

gained for him the title of the 'Father of American Anthropology.' "In 1858, while in Marquette, Mich. he found that the society and government of the Ojibway Indians were organized upon a similar plan. This discovery induced him to continue his investigations still further among the other Indians. The Smithsonian Instiwhich he prepared, among its correspondents in this country and throughout the world. The Department of State. through its consuls and other agents likewise lent aid to this undertaking. "From the information that Mr. Mor-

gan acquired during his travels and from the correspondence that was begun by his inquiries, he continued his work until the kinship systems of more than fourfifths of the world were recorded, either directly by himself or by others who had become interested in the undertaking. The materials thus collected were systematized by him and published by the Smithsonian Institution as 'Sratema of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family' (Washington, 1869).

"This book was essentially a volume of facts, and the rich material on tribal society that he had gathered was condensed into one philosophic treatise on Ancient Society' (New York, 1877). In this work he considered his subject from four standpoints: the growth intelligence through inventions and discoveries, of the ideas of government, of family, and of property. "Thus,' according to Dr. John W. Powell, 'was laid the foundation for the science of government as it is finally to be crected by the philosophy of evolution.'

"He received the degree of LL. D. from Union College in 1873, and was elected a member of the National Academy of Science in 1875, and other scientific societies at home and abroad. In 1879 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advance

ment of Science. "The last years of his life were de voted to the preparation of 'Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines (Washington, 1881). Besides papers contributed to periodicals, he was the author of 'The American Beaver and His Works,' (Philadelphia, 1868).

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

tute caused the circulation of schedules

The Dally People Finance Committee

operating capital for the Party printing plant the absence of which seriously ha dicaps the management, an extension of scope of the plan suggested itself. At present, the debt on the Party print-

ing plant is held by two firms and is secured by mortgage on the machinery. Notes were issued to secure gradual discharge of the debt. Thus far, the Party organization has NOT furnished the means sufficient to meet these notes as they fell due, at least not since the N. E. C. took hold of the management, and extensions had frequently to be asked for. This creates a situation which grows more unbearable as it grows A variety of plans have been set afloat to meet the exigencies of this situation, but none of these came up to the mark. But to lay broad and secure the foundations upon which the press of the Party rests-this very citadel of Socialism in America-it becomes necessary to take action. We must, like sensible men, face this situation and so finance this indebtedness as to make the Party membership, and the Party sympathizers, the creditors of To do this, loan .certificates the Party. have been issued, each in the amount of \$20, so distributed as to the time of repayment, and so arranged in several seles, that the burden can be gradually dis charged.

Comrade Alfred C. Kihn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, has been placed in charge of the work, and it is hoped that he will find the active and enthusiastic support of all whom this concerns.

We last week went over every account and sent out bills for all of them. Some of these are of decidedly long standing and all of them should be paid without delay. We cannot too forcibly impress the recipients with the necessity of prompt action. Even if you happen not to have money, don't lay the bill by to be taken up later, for then it will be forgotten. If you do not have the money, raise it. Owe it to somebody else for awhile rather than Your bill may be only a dollar or two, but the aggregate runs up to several thousand dollars and we are cramped for the want of it. Remember that we have had to expend for wages and stock and that we cannot walt any longer. By making us wait, you help to create a situation not only extremely irksome to the men in charge, but positively dangerous to our institutions.

On July 1, 1903, The Daily People will have its birthday, the third one, with many more to follow. The youngster is doing fairly well, all things considered, but like all youngsters it has to be given a lift now and then until it stands more firmly on its feet. There are many ways in which it can be helped. Between now and July many Sections can arrange for affairs of some sort with an eye to let the proceeds go to The Daily People. Between now and July 1 many members can take hold and push the one day's wages plan and roll up a goodly sum in that way. Between now and July 1 the members of The Daily People Auxiliary League can make it'a point to see to it that erverse pledge is paid up to date. unerring

. the work We receive many encouraging just, One from Sidney Armer, of San France. Cal., famous as The People cartoonist, enthe closing five dollars in lieu of a May Day drawing, says: "You are getting out a mighty fine paper. The Party is well served when it is being dignified by ita servants."

Writing in connection with The Monthly, Jos. G. Jones, of New Canaan, Conn., who sent thirteen subscriptions, says: "The cause is very interesting to me." Well, it might be when there is so much at stake for the working class.

Comrade Adam Marx, of New London, Conn., sends in a list of subscribers almost every week, and states that he is surprised not to see more of the comrades doing as he is doing.

The number of subscriptions received for The Weekly People is larger this week than several previous weeks. The Monthly for shows up very poorly for the last week, and we hope that while such good work is being done for The Weekly. The Monthly will not be overlooked. The lists follow : For The Weekly : N. Y. State Committee, 13; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 10; Chas. Bauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; J. Over, Lynn, Mass., 5; Chas. Michael, Denver,



the thing, through abstaining from en-VEEKLY PEOPLE

4 and 8 New Reade St. New York.

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ntered as second class matter at the Neso a postoffice, July 13, 1900.

te far as possible, rejected communica se will be returned, if so desired, and the set option of the so desired.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UP	TIED
STATEG.	
	2060
	01 157
In 1002	. 2,060 .21,157 .36,564 .34,191
IN 1896	30,009
1900	.34,191
IN 1902	3,617

OMAHA'S CALL TO MICKEY.

despatch from Nebraska, stating that the Omaha business men expect odshed to result from their attempt to bring in strikebreakers, and are dethat Governor Mickey order out the State Militia to "keep order" in the dty, has prompted The Daily People Bard to help them out by putting their request in the following form, to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green."

Arrab, Mickey dear, and don't you hear te call from Omaha-want your "Belted Boobies" help us "uphold the law." The working men of our town Have struck for more fair play, ed your troops to shoot them

we mean to fill their places, To will do it too with speed com the army of the unemployed ade scabs through dire need; we're sure to have some hen our hired thugs incite as strikers and the strikebreakers

To meet in mortal fight.

So, Mickey dear, remember, You are holding down your job By grace of us, your masters, And you're bound to help us rob bellious striking workers dared demand more bread your "boys in blue" along them up with lead. have reached a pretty pass, in-

wretched, toiling crew their tools and leave us all

awful stew. hustle out those guns, The sure them of such gall-

CAN THE CAPITALISTS BE BLAMED?

"Le Socialiste" of Paris, organ of the fide Socialists of France, prophesied the Millerands and the Jaures would ring up in America, overnight, like the In a way, the prophecy was belated: the gentlemen in question, that s to say, their American imitations, had dy made their appearance; in a the prophecy was fractional: the corrupt ment in question is turning up here a rotundity not dreamed of in

The position of the bons fide French on the matter of public office capitalism is that Socialists may my office which they conquer them-, but never an office bestewed upon m by a capitalist official. The prin was grounded upon the experience with Millerand, who accepted a esition at the hand of a capitalident. As that was as far as the ch Socialists had any experience, nciple went no further. That the prophecy with regard to merics was belated, appears from the bogus Socialist party men in on at the time by the grace of capitalicians,-the Kings and Everetts an Francisco; the Wooldridges of and; the Seth Tabors of Peekskill; ste, a serial that has its latest tion in Gen Frankenpohl County, N. J., just appointed tice of the Peace by the capitalist or of that State. at the prophecy was fractional also at appears from the news items that ing in from Indiana. In the of Clay, Vigo, Sullivan, Vermillion, a and others no tickets were nomiby the old capitalist parties, and atches put it, THE SOCIALthe despatches put it, THE SOCIAL-TS [so-called Socialist, alias Social nocratic party candidates] RE-INTERNAL I

tering the field where office is conuered! The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is nothing but a political "employment office." As such it

is known by the capitalist class; as such it is used, as such it is liked by them. Can they be blamed?

THE MODERN CLOISTER.

May those, still capable of thinking, who boast that the race is beyond the "dark mediaeval days of cloisterdom," read, and ponder over, the below letterthe last message to the outer world-left by Ida White; a young woman in this city, on the 3d instant, in this year of grace, 1903, before immuring herself in that) modern cloister, the gloomiest of loisters,-DEATH BY SUICIDE.

"To the people I must leave, whom I loved and idolized, I want to say these last words, hoping you will believe them true, because they are written in the presence of death

"I have wanted to do this for a long time, but something always came up to make it necessary to delay. But now the time has come when I must leave you all, and it is hard, because I know that had it depended on me alone I could have left you in a much better way, with good works behind me. But I blame no one, for I cannot understand many things. "What I do understand is that all of the people I cared for are good and true. If they did not understand me, therefore I cannot help leaving them. Very few people have I met who did no

deserve love and respect, and those I did not care for at all were not deceived. "My last prayer and my dearest hope is for the happiness of those I love, and my spirit will be happy if those I love will be good and happy. If they should suffer through me, I could not find peace even in my grave; so if they would grant

my dearest wish let them try to realize this hope, and let them remember I alone am responsible for my death, unless one counts in faith. "I wish to ask one boon of the people who will handle my case. Whatever I

thought of at this time. I dread the process that follows such a death as mine And, yet, in spite of my great horror, I must die. I beg of you to be generous. I beg of you to be generous to me and treat my body respectfully. I have de-served the granting of this last wish, for I have suffered much. "I can only plead, and leave the rest

on your generosity. For the sake of my ent sisters and brothers, who love me, do not cast slurs on my memory. I cannot defend myself from you, for I cannot know you by my soul. I must eave it to those who are magnanimous to defend me. When we seek for the truth without malice, but with true sympathy, we can always find it.

"It is only those who are ready believe evil, rather than good, who ways complain they cannot find truth. For the opinion of these I do not care. Good-by, sweet people; think kindly of me, for in my heart there is only love

The form, shape, color, shade or brand of the religion of the Middle Ages is not what raised or filled the cloisters. Something else was at bottom; something else was the solid foundation on which they rested, and the plentiful spring from which their inmates, male and female, flowed into, and overflowed them. And what was that? The bitter conflict between the aspirations of the heart and the stony facts that crushed them; between seeming possibilities of well-being and actual experience of distress; finally, and as a result thereof mental bewilderment at a contradiction that the victims of society could not explain, and, unable to solve the riddle, lost heart, gave up the struggle despite the horror of leaving the world. fied and took asylum behind walls-the thick cloister walls-, that shut off the seething stream of suffering, struggling humanity, and gave the fleers the quiet and insensibility of a living tomb. Ida White's letter portrays identical struggles, identical bewilderments, identical flight. She had "suffered much"; she "could not understand many things"; and, "in spite of the great horror" she had for the step, she took it,-fled for

that implies, is affordable to all. Yet that notwithstanding, the pinching pov erty of the masses continues,-infanti cide, insanity, inebriety, divorce are on the increase. A class is to-day in existence-the capitalist class-who uphold, and, therefore, are responsible for, such evils, and whose spokesmen-the capitalist professors, parsons, politicians

and press-preach the lie that as things are they cannot be otherwise. What else can the preachings of such "head-lights" of society produce but bewilderment in minds not yet enlightened by Socialist thought? They "suffer much"; they "cannot understand many things"; and they rush, in increasing numbers, to that which is the cloister of capitalist-ridden society,-SUICIDE.

As the cloister of the Middle Ages was the ocular expression of that age's impotence, suicide, to-day, is the fittingly blood-bespattered expression of the wilful criminality of capitalist society.

WHO HAS "MUDDY NOTIONS"? The New York Commercial, in its is-

sue of May 8, published the following editorial: "A Disillusionized Lawyer .- In the course of his testimony the other day before the Interstate Commerce

Commission, on alleged infringements of the Federal laws by the coal and railroad companies, President Baer of the Reading mentioned a certain piece of Philadelphia property acquired by his company years ago at a merely nominal price, but now, with the improvements, constituting a most important factor in the handling of the Reading's business. "'Do you think,' interjected Attorney Shearn of the complainant's counsel 'that it is right to charge the public

rates based on the present valuation of that property when, as a matter of fact, it cost you next to nothing ?'-and he glared at the witness triumphantly, as one who would say: 'Aha! Now I've got a robber of the dear people in a corner!' "Do you think,' returned President

Baer promptly, that John Jacob Astor has a right to charge rentals on his New York real estate at its present valuation, when the price paid for it a hundred years ago was a mere trifle?" "Attorney Shearn didn't vouchsafe an

answer, nor did he pursue his questioning farther on that line. His original inquiry was a plain manifestation of the somewhat muddy notions on property rights that seem to have seized certain laymen and lawyers alike in these latter days-an assump tion that the public, in some undefined way, has a title to or some equity or rights in the property of everybody who happens to sell it anything. Obviously, there was an idea in this questioner's mind that, the Reading Company having bought a bit of property at a

bargain, it ought, therefore, to grant the public bargain-counter prices on coal and transportation forever afterward, world without end. "Most illogical minds are easily susceptible of being set aright in such mat-

rs. Lawyer Shearn seems to have been disillusionized on a remarkably fast schedule."

The conception of "property rights' expounded by the New York Commercial. is not entirely new. In 1829, Thomas Skidmore, the American forerunner of the Socialist movement in this' country, said, in a book written by himself:

"Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same result in a different manner.

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working class. The employers secure more contented and willing workers, the employee more time for self-improve-

ment. Both are benefited and a great principle is vindicated, to the painful discomfiture of the fanatics who would array capital and labor against each other in destructive conflict." Hardly has the pure and simple labor

leader delivered this eulogy on the mutual interests of employer and employe, when behold! we see "the contented and willing workers" at loggerheadson strike or locked out-with the "en lightened employers."

What is the trouble? Hasn't a great principle been triumphantly vindicated? Are not capital and labor enjoying the peace and concord that flow from mutual interests, to the deep chagrin of their common "enemies"? Decidedly not. If the workingmen who are not the victims of the pure and simple labor leader draw nearer and look close, they will without any difficulty learn that the trouble is due to "the restriction of output." The employers will be found demanding that employes labor to the full

capacity of themselves and the machines at their disposal. The employes on the other hand will be found resenting this demand either openly or secretly. Why? Listen to the labor fakir who waxes so eloquently on the mutual interests of capital and labor:

"Unscrupulous and greedy employers," he emphatically declares, "having been forced to'grant a shorter workday as a relief from intolerable conditions, have resorted to despicable methods to extort more product from labor. In order to do this they have created in the workshops of this country an institution called 'The Rusher.' The Rusher is a a young, virile, selfish, ambitious mechanic of exceptional abilities, who endeavors to succeed at the expense of his less favorably endowed and more scrupulous shopmates. The Rusher is given the best tools, material and opportunities. He rushes work and sets the pace for all the other employes, regardless of their age, their strength and their desire to execute their work conscientiously. The Rusher intensifies labor abnormally. He lowers the age limit of labor and drives the working class into premature graves, while piling up the profits of avaricious and arrogant employers. We must therefore limit output; if we would save the workers from physical deterioration and early graves. It is either restriction or destruction."

In order to keep his dupes in line, the pure and simple labor leader varies his logic to suit his purpose. Were not its results so tragic, that logic would be side-splitting. It is the logic of the swindler and the knave, who, in order to do the dirty work of his capitalist generals-the Mark Hannas, et al.-must place himself in such ridiculous positions that honest men perforce must laugh.

There are no mutual interests between capital and labor. One takes profits, the other receives wages. To give more wages means to take less profit; to yield more profit, means to accept less wages. Where is the "mutuality" of such an arrangement? As the labor fakir's logic shows, it is dishonest to declare that mutuality is possible, much less a fact.

There being no mutual interests between capital and labor-i. c. employer and employe-there can be no peace between the capitalist class and the working class-one or the other must go. History decrees that the class to go is the capitalist class.

GET READY .- TO RESIST OR SURRENDER

Western and Eastern papers of recent dates have been containing little items of news that looked ominous for the workingmen .- at least to him who had eyes to see. These items had a curious twirl about them, that peculiar twirl noticeable in straws, bits of paper and rags on the street when a stor. 's on. It will be remembered that, simultane-

ously with the molders' strike and boycott against the Dayton National Cash Register Company, Gompers' "American Federationist," organ of the A. F. of L., was advertising the concern's goods as "union-made," notwithstanding the molders were affiliated with the A. F. of L., and that the excuse given by Gompers and his pals was that "he had a contract" to publish the adv. The first twirling straw that came down the road appeared in the Dayton "Daily News" of last April 30, informing the public, i. e., seeking to allay capitalist apprehension was that-"President Patterson [of the National

Cash Register Company] and President Gompers are intimate friends." The second twirling straw appeared in

the St. Louis "Chronicle" of May 2. It was a report of a meeting "to prevent labor troubles." The report lays stress on the circumstance that-"When John Mitchell arose to address

the meeting, Senator Hanna and Mr. Cleveland applauded vigorously; and Mr. Mitchell just as warmly applauded the words of Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hanna.'

'A third twirling straw is from the Chicago "Times-Herald" of May 3. It is a special from Dayton, of the previous day, and sets forth that-

"At a regular meeting of the assemblers and adjusters last night a resolu tion was passed agreeing TO COMPLY WITH ALL THE REQUESTS THAT THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY HAS ASKED UP TO DATE. The union had made a request for an increase in pay of from 30 to 35 cents an hour with a nine-hour day. By the action of the union last night both the request AND THE LIMIT OF OUTPUT HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN AND THE AMOUNT OF WORK MAY BE IN-CREASED." That straw more than twirls: the

storm evidently draws near. And now comes the latest straw-hard to tell if it is not yet the storm itself. It is a news item in the New York papers of

vesterday. It is a dispatch from Chicago. variously headed "An Industrial Confer-"Problems Now Affecting Capital ence." and Labor to Be Discussed and Solved." The information is to the effect that ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hanna Gompers of the A. F. of L., Mitchell of the miners' union and other birds of similar feather are to meet under the auspices of the National Federation. Secretary Easley gives the plans that the Federation has in contemplation. He SAVS:

"Among the plans the federation will propose is one that manufacturers of a certain line of goods shall be induced to agrie, where the demand of labor is suficiently insistent, TO A GRADUAL RE-DUCTION OF WORKING HOURS OF HALF AN HOUR EACH YEAR, IN-STEAD OF ONE OR MORE AT A TIME, in return for the agreement by unions NOT TO RESTRICF PRODUCTION."

If this is not the storm itself, it at any rate conveys exact information on the guarter that the blow is coming from, and its prospective severity. / It also enables an approximate estimate to be made in advance of the casualties in store for the workers. Reductions of hours of work have been

materially neutralized by increased intensity of labor. Eight hours, with improved machinery, together with the thereupon possible stricter shop regulations, consumes, in most cases, more of the worker's life-tissue than did longer hours before; nor does the wage, even if increased, make up for the increased consumption of tissue. There has been a posi tive deterioration of the working class, along with these reductions of time under continued capitalist conditions. This notwithstanding, such reductions of hours have caused temporary inconvenience to employers: they required re-adjustments In view of this, the storm that the above twirling straws are heralding, and which the Civic Federation "plan" quite clearly indicates, is nothing less than a conspiracy on the part of the "Captains of Industry" and their "Labor Lieutenants" to flim-flam the workingmen as never legislation"-no legislation that capitalbefore. The capitalists are to be saved ism demands ever is. all inconvenience: the reductions of hours are to be only half an hour each year. The miners of Westphalia, Germany, are dropping by thousands before the ravages of an intestinal parasite. When and, "in return" for this alleged boon the workers are to agree-, i. e., whipped into agreeing with the aid of the whip it is considered that they are also rav held in the hands of the gentlemen, who aged by the capitalist parasite, it must run the alleged "voluntary" associations be admitted that the miners are doubly known as fakir-ridden pure and simple afflicted. unions-NOT TO RESTRICT PRODUC TION. The approaching storm portends in reased intensification of labor, with the resulting increased slaughter of the work ing class. It denotes that the age when use for his head in the medical profes sion. According to a speech delivered by the workingman should be taken out Dr. Billings, before the American Medi and shot,-he being too worn out to be cal Association convention in New Orof any further use to the employer, and leans, there is an over-supply of medical men, which he attributed to the excess too poor to take care of himself-will he brought down below the now prover of medical colleges. The country needed about 2500 medical graduates annually bial age of 42. And that sort of storm for the work he said, and it graduated from 10,000 to ers is what the Gompers-Mitchell pan-12,500. There is no escape for eithe ders harmonize on with the Hanna-Cleveland debauchers of society head or hand under capitalism.

McFadden's "Fair Play" (originally called "The Cry for Justice") has "gone up the spout"-it will cease publication after the present number. In an editorial announcement of the fact McFadden gives the reasons therefore. They show peculiar conception of the social question. McFadden finds that publishing a weekly sociological journal requires more time and energy than he possesses or can afford to give from his two other publications. Then, he confides to the reader, that this weekly was only a "side line" with him and that it proved "a poor business venture." Any man who regards the social ques-

tion as a field in which to get rid of surplus energy and, incidentally, reap a fortune, shows that his self-esteem and cupidity are greater than his understand ing of society. Many a better man than McFadden has sacrificed health and fortune, a la John Swinton, only to awaken to the fact that a dilettante view of socia problems is entirely erroneous.

It is becoming clearer with each passing day that the social question can only be solved by those with whom it is daily question-a bread and butter school, shop and political question-the great working class. They have to give their whole energy to it. It is their main and only "line." Tney have to make sacrifices in order to have it solved simply because they can not escape it. The social question is part and parcel of themselves and they will solve it because they MUST, or go down to barbarism.

Since there are many men who would deride the great fame "our" country is enjoying as the seat of prosperity, we call attention to this latest refutation of their slanders in the newspapers of the 6th inst.:

"FALLS FROM HUNGER IN FIFTH AVENUE.

'Man Searching for Work Had No Food for Two Days.

"A man who gave the name of John Donovan and who was poorly but neatly dressed, dropped senseless at Fifth ave nue and Forty-first street last night. Patrolman Cosgrove, of the Tenderloin station, summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Before it arrived the man recovered his senses, and said that he had had nothing to cat for two days, during which he had walked the streets looking for work. He had a wife and several small children at No. 501 West Forty-seventh street, he said. Dr. Thorne, who took the man to the hospital, declared that he was undoubtedly suffering from starvation."

The new contract labor law has been found to have a loop hole and manufacturers are preparing to take advantage of it. A Philadelphia lace manufacturer has asked for an interpretation of a portion of Section 2 of that law, which reads:

"That skilled labor may be imported if like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country."

Assistant Secretary Taylor, has ruled that only one interpretation could be made of the clause, which was that foreign skilled labor under contract or otherwise might be imported into this country if it was shown beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a scarcity of

'such labor in this country. The manufacturers, it is said, will take advantage of this ruling and show that owing to prosperity there is a scarcity of skilled labor in all industries. This finishes another "labor" law left

to capitalist enactment, interpretation and enforcement. When will labo learn the lesson that not until laws are enacted, interpreted and enforced by and for itself will it find them effective and beneficial?

The counsel of the leading corpora

T. S .--- How? B. J .--- Don't you see it would be easier tions in Connecticut is anxious to have to make the people see the beauties of

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing. UNCLE SAM-And what is that?

B. J .- They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none. U. S .--- Do you mean to say that if they

could get half a loaf they would refuse it? B. J .--- I don't mean that. U. S .--- Then what do you mean?

B. J .- Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S .--- I guess not. -B. J .- Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't

like in them. U. S .--- Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by wing in that direction?

B. J .-- Not so long as I am sane. U. S .--- Would you have supported movement to march with an army for the

capture of King George's Hessians one by B. J .--- Nary !

U. S .--- Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to capture Cornwallis?

B. J .--- No! What are you driving at? U. S .- Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one idea movement ; and right they are. B. J .--- But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be in

U. S .--- So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J .--- Insane? II. S .--- Yes, insame: Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad, stock?

B. J .-- No : I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads. U. S .--- Do you believe only Sugar Trust magnates own stock in the sugar monopoly?

B. J.-No: Havemeyer testified that many others hold stock in his concern. U. S .--- Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express agencies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oll, of steel trust, c., etc., hold stock in each of these com panies?

B. J .--- I believe nothing of the sort: I know they all hold stock in all of them. U. S .--- Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J .-- Nixey !

U. S .- The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all B. J .-- Guess so; the scallwags would

combine in one solid body. U. S .- It follows that, by attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the nemy? B. J .-- No. it would not. " I don't dis-

oute that. It won't be any easier, as far

as the enemy is concerned, to attack one

industry than to attack all. You will have

U. S .- Then nothing is gained by going

B. J .- Nothing is gained as far as the

B. J .- But a good deal is gained as far

to fight them all, anyhow.

for "one thing at a time?"

as the people is concerned.

U. S .--- But---

nemy's conduct is concerned.

we have a decided enlargem widening and deepening of Individual corruptible Sopted, not merely by

asylum in suicide. Are we, then, to-day, no better than phraseology? the Middle Agest If it were so, less were the pity. But we are worse. In the Middle Ages universal human happiness was an impossibility. Wealth was not then producible in volumes large mough to afford to all that material well-being that is the ground work for mental and spiritual expansion. Suffering for the masses was unavoidable. The mental bewilderment that overcame the less favored was not, then, imputable to man, and the cloister was but the exession, the visible envelope, fashioned n masonry, of the backward social state. for which none, or no set of men, was

It will be seen, from a comparison of the above editorial and quotation, that Skidmore regards "property rights" essentially as does the New York Commercial, viz., as a means of robbery and extortion. His language, however, is so much clearer and more profound that the question arises, Who has "muddy notions," those who like the New York Commercial hide the essence of "property rights" in virtuous ambiguity on those who like Skidmore, expose its hideous character in bold and vigorous

THE LOGIC OF THE "LABOR LEADER."

There is one principle, above all others, which the pure and simple labor leader lays especial emphasis. It is the principle declaring the interests of employer and employe identical. "Enlightened employers of labor," he will tell his victims when addressing them on the relations of Capital and Labor, "acting in accordance with this great principle have granted their employes the shorter work day. They recognize that labor can pro duce as much in the eight hour day as This otherwise to-day. Wealth is to-tay producible in such phenomenal voi-une that material well-being with all fere greater leisure and rormation on the simple) trades unioniam."

On then with the working class.

What is one to believe of the honesty of the Machinists' Monthly Journal when it says: "The awards of the Coal Commission have given general satisfaction both to the miners and the public at large. . . . The gains from the work of the commission have all been on the side of labor." Is the Machinists Monthly Journal not aware of the fact that the interpretation of the most "beneficial" of those awards-the nine hour day-has produced great dissatisfaction, resulting in strikes and lockouts! Is the Machinists' Monthly Journal not aware that the companies have raised the price of coal to the miners, fixed new rentals on their homes and in a variety of other ways, recouped the amount that they have had to pay in back wages? If the Machinists' Monthly Journal is not aware of all this the miners and "the public" are, to their great disgust, and contempt for the ommission's work.

The English trades unionists have been given another trouncing. The House of ommons, by 246 to 226 votes, rejected the Trades Disputes bill, intended to legalize PEACEFUL picketing and alter the law affecting the liability of trades union's funds. This, too, despite "the labor representation" in the House and endous influence of (pure and

he State Legislature pass the proposed law incorporating trades unions. The hill provides that 30 days' notice must be given "public service corporations" when a strike is contemplated. The counsel modestly says that such a provision would be of greatest value "in preventing industrial strikes and in securing to the public in cases of public service cor porations the services to which it is entitled." Of course, the law makes no provision against employers locking their men out or laying them off without notice in case of a disagreement. It is not intended to work both ways, but only one, and that is the employers' way Without 30 days' notice the employers can discharge and intimidate employee right and left. Of course, the law incorporating laobr unions is not "class

succeed in the world, will not find much

nationalizing one than to make the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S .- To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of the working class, would you not?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .--- If the movement is to nationalize the rallroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers-B. J.-Make it short; we would need the

otes of all the workers.

U. S .--- Would a striking weaver in Lowell see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as duickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.-N.n.o.o!

U. S .--- Would a striking shoemaker of Lynn see the benefit to him of national izing the railroads or the Lowell factories as quickly as he would see the benefit of nationalizing the shoe factory which, in the hands of the boss, is making him old

B. J .--- N-n-0-0 !

U. S .-- Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result? B. J .- It looks blue.

U. S .- The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one in dustry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all

The man who is advised to use hi of whom you need. head instead of his hands if he would

B. J .-- I never thought of that.

U. S .--- To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the votes f the bulk of the workers away.

B. J .--- That is insane.

U. S .-... And as Socialist Labor Party men tre not insane, they don't try such insane tactics. The nationalization of any one of the industries will be the work of that political party only that demands the mainto polit except on a whole-loaf platform.

CORRESPONDENCE

nondents who prefer to oppose lure and one other will be re

An Open Letter to the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Messra. Editors-By chance, a. copy your paper fell into my hands and as carefully read. I desire to make few remarks about it. At the start, ever, I will say that it is not from morbid desire to criticise or to fault, but because I wish to test rits of the contents of the paper in the interest of the cause of Social

I was struck by the large number t advertisements in the paper, and by several statements expressed editorialand by correspondence

ence with labor papers and am I have had a great deal of expericed that every one can be made to through advertising, but-always the sacrifice of principle. There any quantity of small business men are. perfectly willing to give the ad, providing the business ger is able to lie to them about advantages these business men derive from said paper. You will find one business man in ten who continue his ad, in your paper if really knew the truth about the er and its circulation. It does not radically a paper may atter how radically a paper may as the advertiser believes that id paper has many supporters who ill buy goods from him if he adver-

in it. Any paper, however, which can suit rals to the lying statements of its business manager can not help be tainted with such practice. It can not support an editor who honestly stands for the straight and clean-cut principles of Socialism. The editor will have to temper his principles to t the business interests of the paper his is not difficult, as there are many pie who delight in radical talk, be-se it hides their ignorance upon al-political science. It is these peowho support such papers as the waukse Social Democrat and New Iwakke Social Democrat and New orker Volkszeitung, and it is they be denounced such papers as The sopie as being too narrow and too ruight, because they will not tolerate ookedness, neither in its advocacy Socialism nor in its business de-

The Milwaukee Social Democrat says at there is much confusion in the nks of Socialism, and attributes some ranks of Socialism, and attributes some of it to De Leonism. The worst ene-mies of Daniel De Leon, as editor of The People, will admit that , under his isademahip, the Socialist movement is held unfinchingly to the straight course of revolutionary Socialism, ir-respective, of how it may affect the of revolutionary Socialism, ir-tive of how it may affect the department of the enterprise. course necessarily makes ene-f all radical phrase-mongers and whe would combine business with ie, but it can not be said that b a co trae creates confusion. Conn is created only by those and to be Socialists, but who have t the moral courage to stand by its equences, or who are too shallow-led to grasp the full and real sig-ince of Socialism

To conduct such a paper as The sople requires far more energy, talent and love for So bogus papers of which the Mil-es Social Democrat is a fair samch papers create confusio they hall as a step toward So ection of a Socialist May r a la Sheboygan, while in reality it is apitalism made palatable to dis-

workingmen. New Bocinlist Mayor of She This new Socialist Mayor of She-ygan, Wis., in his inaugural address for Socialism until the workers cap-ture the State and National governpromising to make municipal So-liam successful.

He He advocates: 1. Free textbooks for schools, That

State and national bodies they will know how to fight in the interests of the working class without being bound hard and fast with chimerica demands.

What we need most is Socialists who know what is what: Men whose knowlof Socialism will make them ver Itable lighthouses in the social storms that are surely breaking over the working class ere long.

This catering to a big vote is like the boy's hankering to be a man. We can not hasten his growth, but we can hasten to instill manly qualities. M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

That Sheboygan "Socialist" Mayor an Old-Time Republican Ex-Mayor.

To The Daily and Weekly People. dayor Born, the newly elected Socialist mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., in his message to the com sage to the common council said that it (the council) should be just to the industrial enterprises of the city, as it was bsolutely necessary to assist them while the competition system was in vogue He further advised the council to forge all party lines and work for the best

interests of the town. Mr. Born was formerly a Republican and, if, we are not mistaken, was elected mayor of Sheboygan some five or six years ago on the Republican ticket. This rear, however, he ran on the Social Democratic ticket. The Social Democrats, as is well known, see in men like Born, who can exercise some influence in their locality, suitable timber to swell the "Socialist" vote.

The Social Democrats pursue the sam policy as followed by the Republican and Democratic parties; and yet such men like Born call themselves Socialists and claim to be class conscious and to represent a class conscious and revoluionary movement!

Neither has the man + nor the party whose standard-bearer he is the least sign of being Socialistic or class conscious. How else could advice be given in the spirit as given by the executive of Sheboygan? Without that we hear a storm of indignation arise from among the Social Democrats. And was not a protest in place? Is it not justifiable ask an explanation of his conduct? But this does not seem to/be the ways of the Social Democracy.

Just think of such nonsense-"to for get all party lines" and "to be just to capital." What do such "Socialists really want? Don't they stand for the same principles for which stand the old capitalist parties? Precisely the same thing, only their name is different. The poor, down-trodden working class of Sheboygan must have found this out for themselves. It will be a good lesson for them.

Is anything gained by such "victories? Do they do anything toward the liberation of the working class of Sheboygan and elesewhere?

No!, surely not. They may help strengthen the Social Democracy, that new capitalist helpmate, that is all. To help the laborer it does not. On the contrary, it only serves to bring about more confusion.

The working men of Sheboygan who flocked to its standard, hoping to find redress for their wrongs, will be sadly disappointed. Indeed, they will not ge what was promised to them. At the least. not what their representative promised to do for them. They voted for Socialism; they wanted some one to represent them who would raise his voice in their behalf; but, alas! this man turned a somersault, threw off his mask and showed that he was reared in the school of diplomacy-that great institu-tion on State street, Milwaukee, where many a political harlequin has received his trai

ning. The S. L. P. does not believe in for getting party lines or class lines, which are generally synonymous. Only when it has fulfilled its mission and triumphantly reared the Socialist Republic will it forget those lines. Class will then be no

The same game which you exposed and which bought up the vote of the labor unions through their purchascable lead ers in 1900 will be played in 1904.

Mr. Editor, you have in that seventh editorial on the Coal Trust and the purchase of the labor vote in 1900, sent out a political boomerang, which will recoil on the heads of your pets Mitchell and Gompers with terrible force. You your self have made the record of infamy You indict them as well as the Coal Trust, as public criminals deserving of the scorn of all honorable men, at the

bar of public opinion. The truth is, the Tariff Trust, the Private Bankers' Currency Trust, and all the other Trusts which live by the plundering of the people, are kept in power by the purchaseable leaders of the labor Even the "union label" itself is unions. sold to the corporations along with the labor union vote. In your 7th of May editorial on the Coal Trust you have performed a great public service. Thanks No charge! C. G. Bayler. Providence, R. I., May 8, 1903.

Leather Worker Replies to Kangaroo "Brother" Unionist. To The Daily and Weekly People .-- Ir the Leather Workers' Journal for April

the correspondent of Branch 49, Cincinnati, who is evidently a kangaroo, attempted to do a little instructing of the brothers by telling them that: "All Socialists of both parties believe in the col lective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. The only difference between the parties is their tactics. The Socialist Labor Party very bitterly opposes labor unions as they are organized to-day, while the Socialist Party encourages its members to join unions of their respective trades the and assist in building and unifying the labor organizations. The Socialist Party has shown itself to be superior to the Socialist Labor Party by its increased vote and membership, while the Socialist Labor Party is decreasing in both. * * * The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania has already made overtures for union with the Socialist Party. The writer, being also a leather worker decided to seek space in the journal for

a reply, and has sent to its editor the following communication : To the Editor: Dear Sir and Brother :--- I notice an item in the Leather Workers' Journal for April by the correspondent of Branch 49, Cincinnati. It seems to me that your correspondent indorses the tactics of the Socialist Party, and if that is so then I consider him a traitor to the Brotherhood and the class of which he is a member, because the Socialist Party allows its members to vote for armories and armories are not built for the workers, but to put them down, by force if necessary, every time they ask for a little more of the wealth which they alone

If the brother indorses such tactics and considers such a party superior to the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party I think he should study some Socialist literature. Let him read Marx's "Capital," the works of Engels, "Scientific Socialism," etc., before he proceeds to make such assertions.

The Socialist Labor Party is not opposed to trade unionism. What it is opposed to is the corrupt dealings of certain so-called labor leaders who cry "no politics in the union," and yet lead the workers astray on election day. If every branch and labor organization would see to it and have politics-workingmen's politics-discussed for an hour at every meeting, the members would learn to be more true to themselves and their class, and they would become better fighters in time of strikes.

It is ignorance of their class interests and lack of class-consciousness that is responsible to a great extent for the present condition, of the workers in every craft. If the leather workers and all others would consider a little before casting a vote for Republican and Demeratic politicians, and ask themselves this question: Are the interests of capitalists and laborers identical? They are not. Then, don't scab your vote by voting for capitalist representatives. It is to the interest of the boss to get as much out of labor as he possibly can, and it is to the material interest of the laborer to work the shortest number of hours and procure the largest share of his product he can get. Yet some foolish persons run away with the idea that labor and capital (meaning laborer and capitalist) are brothers. The above shows that their interests are not identical, but just the reverse. When the workers realize that it is to their interest to place workingmen in office from Supreme Court Judge down, they will not when on strike run up against such decision as the Taff Vale in England. When they see to lit that class-conscious men are in office they will not be enjoined from picketing. Again, in voting to indorse such tactics as those of the so-called "Socialist" Party before mentioned, you are voting to get clubbed, shot, etc., just the same, when you go on strike. This is proven by their upholding the conduct of Carey, of Haverhill, in his voting for an armory

this your correspondent makes a sad error. According to such philosophy he has not himself studied very much the questions he advises other workers to study.

One more thing I would like to im press upon him is that neither the vote nor the membership of the S. L. P. is decreasing. On the contrary, there has been a large increase in both'. In 1900 the S. L. P. vote was but 34,191; in 1902 it had reached 53,617, not counting those stolen from it by false methods of counting. Those votes mean somehing-they are not of the mushroon kind. I agree with your correspondent that there will be but one Socialist party in a short time, but will gamble that it will not be the S. P. Correspondent need not think that I

am trying to "abuse" or "insult" him : on the contrary, I would like him or someone else to reply to this and dis prove the statements therein if they can The only way to learn anything is to discuss effects and inquire into their causes. In conclusion, I would say to the comrades and brothers that the truth will always stand, and so will the principles of Socialism, and the only party capable of promoting those principles a party that, will have no fusion with others (as the S. P. has had), is the So cialist Labor Party, which will educate members of the working class to eman cipate themselves from wage slavery.

Fraternally, C. H. Evans. Hamilton, Ont., Can., April 25, 1903.

Timothy Healy, Deputy Sheriff and Labon Fakir Par Excellence.

To The Daily and Weekly People As a staunch Socialist and a firm be liever in our very valuable paper. The Daily People, I would ask the use of that medium; to add another clown to the C. F. U.J "Circus": Timothy Healy, Deputy Sheriff, ringmaster Holland's boss and paddrone.

I want to discover how this man holding position of deputy in Sheriff O'Brien's office can leave his duties as such and go labor faking all over the country in the interest of himself and Ringmaster Holland? Still the fake comes back to the organization and still the dues paying dupes go right along without asking themselves why. Quit recently, for instance, he went to the A. F. of L's pow-wow in Toronto, Canada. Was it police or sheriff duty Healey goes to Albany often. At a reception to Governor Odell, a few week ago, on the good ship New Hampshire he shook hands with the Governor.

Why, two years ago there was abou \$3,000 in the funds of "his" unionthat's what he calls it-"my organiza tion"-all his own-and he is not in favor of letting the funds get too high lest some unscrupulous gang should be elected to office instead of the ringmaster and himself.

Now, this is his method of letting the funds fade. He gets another labor fakir to come and ask the privilege of the floor. This fakir tells the members that they want protection in their craft and Healy shows them how it can be done Get a bill in form and send it with your delegate to Albany, and I will see that it will be presented in the Assembly; and I am also sure it will pass but with hard work for your delegate and his friends in Albany. I will guarantee that in three months you will have a Fireman's License Law passed that will protect the members of this noble body of men; but you must also consider that this will cost this organization a lot of money. A few hundred dollars is not much amongst the politicians in Albany.

I am sorry to say the worthy fakir was interrupted at this point by another fakir jumping up to make a motion that the delegate draw from the funds with out limit. The motion was carried Healy owns property now. The funds dropped four points. Odell signed the bill, admitting was unconstitutional. He, like since he takes occasional trips to ington, Cincinnati and Niagara the interest of the Knights of La was at the convention of the A. in New Orleans. What for O'Brien send him as a protect other labor fakirs from New Y rather "The Circus." C. M New York. Does History Repeat Itself To The Daily and Weekly P In an Italian newspaper that I received from a friend I read a view a reporter of the said pay with Arturo Labriola, the leader revolutionary Socialists of Italy Although the Italian Socialis over thirty deputies in the Italian ment, the Socialist movement must be considered a kind of A "Socialist" party movement. B there is something happening in can be likened to what the "Socialists" of the Volkszeitung do against The People in 1900, trying to do now, with the aid Worker, against the Social De who want to publish a daily Socia ocrat paper in the English langu The reformer Bissolati, was e the central organ L'Avanti, until time ago, when, compelled by the ing indignation of the Socialist w men against him, he had to resi Ferri took his place to save the the paper. But, if Bissolati was the or partisan of the reformers, the rec

tisans, he bought a daily paper in the best, industrially and politically, developed city of Italy, Milan; and, what is still worse than the Volkszeitung gents, he (Turati) would not call his paper a Socialist one.

We can see, so far, that the Italian Kangs have nothing to envy their American comrades for, as far as the private ownership of the leading Socialist press is concerned.

But there is something still better that gives another striking likeness between the two fake parties. Labriola, in the interview above mentioned, charges to Turati & Co. the desire to kill the central organ, L'Avanti, for the purpose of becoming the leader and dictators of the Italian Socialist movement. Besides this there is another purpose: Being his paper, the only daily of the party, its circulation will constantly increase, giving its owner nice profits. As we can see, he could not wish anything betterambition and money!

But in Turati's own fortress Labriola s waging a lively fight against the fake and compromising party, and the results of this fight are very promising for our view point. Vladimir Signori. La Salle, Ill., April 30, 1903.

Mills Rupudiated by S. L. P. Convert.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-After having been a member of "Socialist" party branch of Omaha, Neb., for seven months I went last fall to Kansas City, Mo., with the intention of taking a course in Walter Thomas Mills' school, but shortly before the school opened I happened to meet an old friend, O. M. Howard, who is a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He gave me a copy of The Weekly People, and then spoke of the difference between the two parties.

The following "poem" will tell the remainder of the tale:

Farewell, farewell to S. D. P., I know that once you did fool me, I was so broad,

But on the road, I wanted something, now you see. II.

My idea was that by a strike We the capitalists could lick, To Kangs I'd listened large and small,

But soon found out about their gall. III. From Omaha I went out West,

I rode part way and walked the rest. The Kangs that I had helped to pay, They rode in palace cars so gay. IV.

Now Denver was the town I struck, And as it happened to be my luck, An S. L. P. man, I did meet, Who said James Connolly's to speak

v. I went up to the hall that night, Gosh ! you ought to have seen that fight Between the Kangs and S. L. P., And that discussion convinced me. VI.

I asked then now what I should do, To help to fight the Kangaroo? Why, join the fighting S. L. P.

And you will more assuredly see." -R. P. Reimann. Denver, Col., April 26.

Weekly People Opened His Lyes-"Socialist" Party Repudiated.

To The Daily and Weekly People am well pleased with The Weekly People, as it has opened my eyes as to true Socialism. The S. L. P. will receive my ballot at all future elections. I, like many others searching after truth, was misled by the so-called Socialist party for some time, but since reading The People I can readily see the differ-Thomas S. Drury. ence.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1903.

· The Situation in Cincinnati. To The Daily and Weekly People. Not having seen any report from Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to the recent election and the knocking off the ballot of our city ticket I am a

The readers of The People should have been at the final meeting of the Board of Elections. There were present, of course, the representatives of the Republican party. Then there were about a half dozen members of the Bibleback's Union (Evangelical Alliance). (Every thing is organized here to the undoing of the working class.) The Kangs, who took as much delight as the lod liners when it was made known that our ticket could not be in the field, were also there They thought that with no S. L. P.

ticket in the field they would come out of the election second in the amount of votes cast. In this, however, they were sadly left, because of the fact that there is a certain element that votes their rat concern only when there is an S. L. P. ticket in the field. With no S. L. P. ticket on the ballot this element logi cally drifted back into the camp of capitalism.

There were many incidents that tool place that would make a good article for The People, if written up. I expect to write them up, if I get the time.

In conclusion, I will say that we are more determined than ever to carry on our propaganda. We held seven open air meetings in the month of April, with the result that we gained one new member, with three more to come in nex Friday night. I believe they will be good members, as they became interested in our movement through our party press. We intend to hold two open-air meetings every week for the rest of the sum mer, and I'm sure that we shall succeed in building up our party here. I hope that by the time our local Association of

Manufacturers gets through with the pure and simplers that we will have a big enough membership of good men to take care of the current that is beginning to set in toward the S. L. P. Frank P. Young.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30.

Chicago in Good Working Order-Making

Splendid Use of The People To the Daily and Weekly People .- The writer has just returned from the South, after having spent a pleasant time with Comrade Le Coste, of New Orleans, I found him a hard worker, and between us we did a considerable amount of missionary work during my stay in that city. We would have held outdoor meet ings, but as the authorities threatened me with arrest if the attempt was made we decided it was best not to hold any The comrades here are getting along very well, and I believe, with the amount of work they are now doing-and they intend to keep at it all summer-Chicago will have one of the strongest sections in the country. There is no reason why they shouldn't, as this is one of the best fields to work in. I saw advertised in the Chicago Socialist the name of "our" old chum, Daiton, who is holding open air meetings in the interest of the kangs. He has for a side partner Pearlson, the fellow that wears glasses so that he may have an intellectual look. He is one of the gang that stole the books and other property belonging to the S. L. P. The kangs have succeeded in electing an alderman in this city, and they have got the swelled head so bad that they are now boasting of electing a judge in

this coming election. Chicago is just now suffering from an epidemic of strikes. The biggest of these is at the Deering Harvesting Works. where something like five thousand men are out. I took a car and went out to Deering yesterday morning and again in the afternoon and speke to a number of the men. They showed interest in what I said, and took eagerly the few copies of The People I had with me. I would suggest that you send me as many sample copies as you can of The People, as I can make very good use of them just now. Fraternally,

Chicago, Ill., May 6.



party there is this difference : While both believe that the beast of capitalism would change nature if put into a "national own-("municipal oweership" white ership" necktie is implied) they differ strongly in this that the Hearst wing has a chance "getting there," while the Social Democratic party has not a ghost of show. The advantage here is with the Hearst wing 3d. The Socialist Labor Party differs from all other political parties in that there are no flies on it. It aims at the killing of the Beast of Capitalism, in other words at a revolution : it says so : and it

Between the Hearst wing of the Demo-

cratic party and the Social Democratic

between the two.

acts accordingly. As to the Social Democratic party in particular, the Socialist Labor Party has several additional points of difference. These are set forth in a beautifully illustrated leaflet. Get it; and circulate it in Gath; see that it is read in Askalon to the end that the sons of the Philistines may learn ; to the end that the sons of the uncircumcised may become clean.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston, Mass., wishes you to procure and forward to him twentyfive copies of the message of that boygan Socialist Mayor." He will pay the bill. We would like to have one copy in this office also.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN .- The "Iowa State Official Register" is mistaken.

D. G., NEW YORK-You have been misinformed .- as usual. We did oppose the capitalist political advertisements in the "Volkszeitufig." And our position was one of the sources of the friction that finally caused the two elements to part company.

T. S., NEW YORK .--- The speakers at the L. P. May Day celebration at Cooper Union last May 2 were Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, Mass., and Frank D. Lyon, Daniel De Leon and James Hunter, in the order given. The hour had grown late and The Daily People reporter had had to leave so as to get the report in, when Hunter was introduced ; hence his name did not appear. His telling points were recei with rounds upon rounds of applause. J. J. Kinneally was chairman.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- The next 'National Convention of the Party may have to adopt a constitutional provision limiting the number of calls in The People for financial assistance to, say, 5678; and an additional provision by which both the Editor. In charge of the paper, and the N. E. C., in charge of the Editor, are automatically bounced, if they allow the number of such calls to exceed the 5678 limit.

T. L., ROCKLAND, ME .--None but a woman, framed to hopes and fears.

Should yield assent before the fact appears.

J. J. O., DENVER, COLO .- 'Tis but natural. In the measure that an organization like that of the S. L. P. excels in the excellence of its work, it is bound to arouse the ever increasingly malignant hatred of the envious, the unfit and the perverse, The volume of such hatred is an unerring guage both of the effectiveness of the work done and the friendship of the just.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB .- 1st. The matter has been received and appreciated. 2d. Get the synopsis of Loria's book. Send it on. It shall be used opportunely.

2d. By the way, why do you not furnish the Editor of the "Independent" of your town with a copy of The Weekly containing the article on Money. The man is foundering in a dismal swamp on the subsuch stacks of ads. is that they have noth-He beems not yet to have grasped the two distinct functions of money-a payer of debt, and a medium of exchange-, and hence, he can not distinguish between the supply and demand of the material that coin is made of, and its social function. Get him that copy. If he then should still disagree be will be more concrete. now grapple with him is like trying to cut through a tangle of underbrush.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- 1st. If you Chas. Pierson. look closely you will discover that the rea-son these so-called Socialist papers put in such stacks of advs. is that they have noth-

may be a novelty for Schools. I hat is in gractice in most States of the Union. The school boards, mostly in the hands of capitalist lackeys, see hat the "free textbooks" are suit-poison against Bocialism, with list-inclined teachers to admin-

pal light and water works ch plants in Holyoke in acin, but they are of no ber the capitalist class, and managers to the capitalist class, and manager for the benefit of their class. In Holyoke the small consumer in Hofroke the small consumer nicipal gas gets 10 per cent, re-while the big ones get 60 per

nicipal wood and coal yards. too, had one this past winter, and lity has just given it up, because as not patronized by the people. why not?

e coal and wood, being private erty, owned by capitalists, they to it that the price was sufficiently enough so that no competition io-it

front dipal /insurance. That was apped here also, but failed, be-, as a rule, the mortgages upon riv are held by banks, and these perty are held by banks, and these to it that the property is insured companies of their own class. They reclosed in one case where a prop-ty owner was too active for munici-insurance. All these municipal demands look

upon paper, but, in reality, they nost difficult to carry out against earful and powerful capitalist sys-of, labor exploitation. These de-is fool the people of whom we d make Socialists and they lose in our ability and homesty cialist Labor Party soled rowing that municipal fub-and. When we elect class-octalists to the municipal our ability and h

The S. L. P., knowing full well that only through an uncompromising and true class consciousness can the old be abolished and the new inaugurated, it clings to its factics like the seafarer to his compass. H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 1, 1903. An Open Letter to The American and

Journal. To the Editor of The American and

Journal, New York .- In your very im-portant editorial published in the Amercan and Journal of the 7th of May, op the Coal Trust, you prove, that the Re-publican party would have been beaten in 1900, but for the vote of the labor unions. You proved that this labo union vote was "swung" over to the Re-publican side by the labor leaders, such as Mitchell, Gompers, Powderly, and others. Nou showed that Senator Hanna and even McKinley himself, brought such pressure to bear on the Coal Trust as to force that gang of "public criminals" to buy up the labor vote through an advance of ten per cent. in wages. In brief, you exposed these labor leaders as purchaseable political fakirs and public criminals, as much so as the corporation

which you attack. Your editorial proves conclusively that Mitchell's and Gompers' statements made during the strike, that the strike was a "family quarrel" over the division of the Tariff boodle was strictly true You demonstrate in your editorial be yond further question that the vote of the labor unions constitutes a political asset in the hands of such labor leaders as Mitchell and Gompers, for sale in the open market of political corruption to tas highest bidder, the corporations hav-ing the preference.

appropriation. Your correspondent claims that the S. P. is superior to the S. L. P. because of its larger vote. Any one who knows anything should know that it is not quantity but quality that decides. One might as well claim that the Republican party is superior to all political parties because it has the largest vote. Or one might argue that the Chinese are superior in intelligence to the French, German or English nations because the Chinese Empire is larger numerically. In and recently, helped by some of his par- tainly got inspected.

leader of them was Turati, wh former used to take inspiration i Turati was "owner-editor" of monthly review, La Critica

ne runus	our city ticket, I am prompted to submit	LETTER-BOX	ing to say to fill up their papers with.
ig that it	the following to the readers of our party organs. Of course, the readers of The		Ads. do that-even if they are bogus. 2d. As you will have noticed, the arti-
es Odell,	People are aware that we had to nomi-	Off-Hand Answers to Corre-	cles recently in the Cigarmakers' Journal
to Wash-	nate our ticket by petition. That required		on the greater longevity of the men in the
Falls in	some tall hustling upon the part of most	spondents.	trade were fraudulent. Even the census
abor. He	of the members of this section, who are		gives the cigarmakers an increased death
. F. of L.	in the main, with but two exceptions.	[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry	rate.
or! Does	men who never had any previous experi-	a bonu fide signature and address.]	R. E. B., HAMILTON, ONT That's
ction for	ence in this kind of work.' We had to	M. M., DETROIT, MICH According to	the new Socialist party "with headquarters
York, or	get 1,236 names, in the first place, be-	the Twelfth Census (1900) the figures are:	in a pill and corn-cure emporium in New-
I. J.,	fore we could file our ticket. With but	Total wages\$2,322,337,877	ark," before this referred to,
A. 194	few men who were able to get around	Gross value of product 13,000,149,130	
- 10 C	and collect names, the section certainly	Net value of product 8,367,997,844	J. A., MONTESANO, WASH.; J. T. C.
lf?	did all that could be expected under the	Total number wage carners 5.308,406	CHICAGO, ILL.; D. A., MUNCIE, IND Clippings received, and will be digested.
People	circumstances. We succeded in getting	By a simple process of division, the aver-	Chippings received, and with be digested.
recently	over 1,400 names for our petitions.	age wages received by wage carners, and	A. V. D., HOLLAND, MICH Send it
an inter-	Relow follow the reasons the city	the average gross and net value of their product is ascertained.	on when through with it there.
aper had	Board of Elections gave for knocking	produce is ascertained.	S.A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL Most of
er of the	us off the ballot: First, the registra-	J. B., SULTAN, WASH 1st. In the	the & L. P. litho. artists in this city re-
ly.	tion books of last fall's election failed	"way of giving the common people a good,	frained from joining the pure and simple
ists have	to show enough names to correspond	live and let-live system," there is no dif-	unions until pressed to do so. They exer-
n Parlia-	with the names on our petition; second,	ference whatever between the Republican	cise their membership in a purely per-
in Italy	the petitions were not properly sworn to	party and the Cleveland wing of the Dem-	functory manner. There is an exception
American But now	in that they did not have the notorial	ocratic party. Under these two, the capi-	or two, but most of them regard "boring-
n it that	seal upon each separate list. In answer to the first reason given	talist class is divided on the question of the tariff. The Republican party repre-	from within" as a delusion. Owing to the
German	above, we must say that it could not	sents the capitalist wing that would cru-	requiring few colors the economic position
tried to	possibly be overcome. We had to take	cify the working class on a high tariff	of the artists is a bad one. This method
and are	the word of every person who signed	cross; the Democratic (Cleveland wing)	provides proofers, transferers, feeders and
d of the	that he was qualified to do so. As for	party represents the capitalist wing that	pressmen with more and steadler employ-
emocrats	the second reason, we were told by the	would crucify the working class on a low	ment that it does the artist. The result is
ial Dem-	notary that it was not necessary for the	tariff or free trade cross Nothing to	that they are the most important factors
zuage.	seal to be on each separate list; in fact,	choose from. 2d. As to the difference between the Dem-	in lithography, and are catered to by em-
editor of	he said that we were not really present-	ocratic party and the Social Democratic	ployers, while the artist is made the scape- goat of them all. The bosses impose place
l a short	ing twenty-five different petitions, but	party, there you must split up the Demo-	and contract work on them, while the
he grow-	that the twenty-five lists were only parts	cratic party into its two component wings-	printers refuse to federate with them, sell-
working-	of one petition, and therefore it would	the Cleveland wing and the Hearst wing :	ing them out whenever opportunity offers
sign, and	be all right if but one person swore to	Between the Cleveland wing of the Demo-	to advance their own interests thereby.
e life of	them all.	eratic party and the Social Democratic	The artists' organization has mainly been
	We had five men to swear to the lists	party there is this difference: The Cleve-	beneficial as an employment and sick and
one-sided	that they had collected, and the seal was	land wing means to leave capitalism ex-	death benefit society. What better can you expect when the craft and not the class
cognized	only placed upon these five lists. They	suit. The Social Democratic party does	struggle is the dominating feature of lith-
hom the	were divided into five different sets and	not like the low tariff dress suit, or any	ographic pure and simple unionism? The
from.	then tacked together by the notary. We	tariff dress suit on the beast ; it is of opin-	Litho. Alliance, 170, S. T. & L. A., is or-
a semi-	thus presented them to the Board of	ion that the beast would change its char-	ganized on the principles of the class strug-
Sociale;	Elections for their inspection. They cer-	acter in a "national ownership" dress	gle. Address Dally People Building.
		mails more if is not an one means and as	

I suit, even if it put on one garment at a Next question, next week

CA.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beade street, New York.

OCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Secretary, C. A. Weitsel, 344 Thames street, London, Ont. **TEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY** 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

(The Party's literary agency.) otice-For technical reasons no Party ents can go in that there are ot in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

egular meeting held May 8, at 2-6 New de street. John Donohue in the chair. t, J. Hammer and R. Kats, both ex-Comrade R. Katz being still at adelphia, unable to tell when he can rn, it was decided to declare vacant ice of Recording Secretary and to slect a permanent successor. Edward C. Schmidt was duly elected. The financial ert ending May 1, showed receipts, 44.89; expenditures, \$56.64.

inications : Fro Wm. McCormick, Sallard, Wash., relative to work to be done or The People. From Cal. S. E. C., reng that Comrade Schwarts had been on the road to canvass for the Party he to start in the Southern part of the State and then worth North. From Ohio, several communications as with the fire that partly destroyed ant of the Volksfreund and thus afd the German Party organ, the So-stische Arbeiter Zeitung. A call for elved and ordered published. view of the urgent necessity to coninterrupted, the publication of the n organ, the members are urged set funds as quickly as possible. Let tions issue lists locally and circulate thout delay. From Mass. S. E. C. bills sent out from People office in collection of which the S. E. C. is ing a hand. From Lynn, Mass., asking nation as to Interpretation of Art. 2, 6. The National Secretary had reand his answer was approved of. m Va. S. E. C. submitting state byfor approval; there being nothing with the national constitution, the aft was approved. From Ill. S. E. C., ative to putting a canvasser on the road Party press. From F. Machauer H. Mittelberg, both sending their res-ations from The Daily People managing Max Heyman and John Kelly e. Max Heyman and an Articles. From minated to fill the vacancies. From ion Somerville, Mass., reporting the mation from the Party of T. C. Brophy. he National Secretary, in his capacit taken to so finance the machinery t of The Daily People as to place it a the Party organization. The es in charge of the work has issued the ed matter needed and it is now being out. He also reported that a large of bills, covering all the old ununts to be found on the books, en sent out and payment urged. The te amount is quite large, and if ly paid would materially lessen the

now upon the management. n Marlon, Ind., came a question bearinterpretation of Art. 2, a It had been answered by the sec d the answer was endorsed. From u, Ariz, came application for a char or a new Section, which was granted Richmond, Va., sent resolutions cation, aimed against the practice Rich sublication, sime even is from the Party sking long-time credits from the Party itutions. Same were ordered published.

Edward C. Schmidt, Recording Secretary.

Canadian N. E. C. he regular meeting of the N. E. C. da was held in London, Ont., on y I with Comrade Forbes in the The following communications read and acted on: From Secon received price of printing ets; from C. A. V. Kempt, of Arilis; from ction Toronto confirming on of N. E. C. and national secre ary; from Section Winnipeg confirm-ing election of N. E. C. and national tary; from Section Vancouver reed uniform seal for all Canadian ons: from Section Brantford for flets and speaker for May 1; from P. m; from Section Yonkers in an-

r to N. E. C.'s letter. Al N. Under State State

in disrupting the section, and so retarded the propaganda of the party.

It was also resolved to notify The People to publish no further reports from Hamilton until advised by the National Executive Committee who the officers of the new sec tion were, as the recently published reports were apt to mislead the membership of the party in Canada, who were not informed regarding the loose unconstitutional and dishonest methods pursued by certain members of the late section.

The national secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrades Barrett and Vandosen in order to secure all the books and papers belonging to the late section and have them returned to the National Executive Committee, and further to ask Vandosen to become a member of the new section.

D. Ross, Adjourned. Recording Secretary pro tem.

Massachusetts State Executive. The Massachusetts State Executive Committee held its regular meeting on Sunday, April 26, with Comrade W. H.

Young, of Boston, chairmanl Roll call showed Young and Fitzgerald, of Boston; Hagen, Oldham, Tracey, Ryan, of Lynn; Chester, of Cambridge, present, with Hellberg, of Somerville,

and Ferguson, of Everett, absent. Credentials of Joel Miller as delegate from Malden accepted and delegate seated.

Communications from Holyoke, Everett, Adams, Lowell, Salem, Boston, Worcester, Lynn, returning vote on conference referendum, telling of conditions in their respective localities, in regard to DeLeon tour which was proposed and which had to be held in abeyance for the present, and other matters, were received.

Communication from W. H. Young, de clining delegateship to D. A. 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance from S. L. P. was also received.

'Communication from John F. Jennings member-at-large, pledging \$1 per month on the permanent organizer plan, sending two yearly "subs" to the Weekly, and two to The Monthly People, asking for tickets for the bioycle and voting on conference referendum, was received. Vote ordered tabulated, tickets ordered sent, and subs turned over to People.

Communication from the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston denating \$100 to the Organizer Fund and promising to run a big picnic in July for this Fund exclusively, was received. Communication from John Cunning-

ham, member-at-large, paying bill of \$3.50 for literature to S. E. C., and asking for more to sell, also enclosing vote on conference referendum, was received. Communication from John White, of Salem, accepting nomination to represent

S. L. P. at D. A. 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was received. Communication from Herman Repke riving detailed account of conditions in

Pittsfield, was received. Secretary ordered to communicate. Bill of \$1.75 for expenses of T. F. Brennan to Marlboro and return accepted and ordered paid. Bill of 85 cents for

supplies for Financial Secretary-Treasurer accepted and ordered paid. Bill of \$3.26 for supplies for Recording Secretary accepted and ordered paid. Committee elected to visit sections to

agitate for the formation of press clubs in every Section, who shall hustle for subscriptions for the party press, reported progress.

Comrade Stevens reported for the committee elected to interview the Boston Post to find why they had not published Joseph F. Malloney's denial of the charge made by them that Malloney would be the "Kangaroo" candidate for Governor next fall, that the Post published the letter of Malloney on the following Sunday. Committee discharged.

Committee to visit Scandinavian Socialist Club reported having attended to that matter and were discharged. Committee elected to draft list

THE "VOLKSFREUND" FIRE. Account of the Conflagration That Destroyed the "Socialistische Arbeiter

Zeitung" Plant. office and printing establishment of the Clevelander Volksfreund, in the Wortington block, at the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, which is also the publication place of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, April 27, at 8.30

o'clock, The City Executive Committee of Section Cleveland and the Ohio State Executive Committee were holding a meeting at the office at that time. The organizer, Comrade Matthews, opened the meeting. The minutes were read and the reading of correspondence was just begun when suddenly an employe of the Cleveland Typesetting Company, in the rear of the building, came running down, crying, "Fire! Run, quick!" When a comrade opened the door our office was instantaneously filled with such dense and suffocating smoke that it would have been suicide to remain in the place an-

other minute. It very rarely happens that a fire increases with such terrific rapidity as did this one. Shortly before the opening of the meet ing a member of the committee; Comrade Fred Brown, was in the rear of the building, but had noticed no sign of smoke, let alone fire, and within ten minutes later came the above alarm. No sooner had the comrades reached the street than

the flames made their way through the windows. The first fire alarm was quickly followed by a second and third, and then by a special alarm, and within a short time there were thirteen fire engines in action. After a hard fight of two hours the firemen finally succeeded in getting the fire under control, but not before it had already done its work of destruction. Thousands of people assembled in

front of the building, and the police had much to do to keep the crowd in order. The total damage amounts to about \$80. 000 Fortunately, our manager, Comrade

Koeppel, who was the last to leave the office, succeeded in locking the safe, whereby the books and the mailing lists of the Volksfreund and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung were saved. But that is about all we did save. The loss to property, such as type, office paraphernalia, etc., is complete, and, unfortunately, not covered by insurance. The building was considered by the insurance companies to be one of the most dangerous risks in the city, and a few months ago the insurance which the Volksfreund carried for thirteen years was cancelled by

the company, and it was absolutely im possible to secure new insurance. We were long since, therefore, contemplating to move, but we either could find no suitable quarters, or found the rent too high.

Fortunately, the management of the Waechter und Anzeiger have courteously offered us room in their building, and also placed at our disposal their composing and printing facilities. The Volksfreund and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung could, therefore, appear without interruption.

The loss is a heavy one, but we hope to make it good by energetic work, and we rely upon the help of all comrades in securing for our paper as many new subscribers as possible. Onward with renewed vigor! - The Volksfreund, May 2.

A Call for Aid.

Comrades: You have been informed of the misfortune that has befallen the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" on the evening of April 27. You know that, the loss inflicted by the fire is a heavy one and that it must be replaced as quickly as possible. It is therefore not necessary to tell in very many words of the urgent necessity to at once raise funds office fixtures, etc. We are now work-

AS TO THE N.E.C.

For some time I have been convinced that the present form of party organization is not the one best fitted to meet the growing demands of our movement. Throwing the burden and responsibility as it does, practically upon one section of the party, it tends to keep that section in a constant state of ferment and at the same time tends to a state of inactivity, or, at least, loss of interest, on matters pertaining to party organization

throughout the balance of the organization It seems to me that our present form

of organization is, in many respects, too democratic, in others too autocratic-too much power being given to the present N. E. C. and too little discretionary power to the national secretary.

Our present mode of electing the N E. C., as well as the national secretary and editor of our official organ is too autocratic, there being no reason why all three should not be nominated and elected in a more democratic way than the present form of organization affords. No valid reason can be given, in my estimation, why the N. E. C., national secretary and editor should not be nominated by the whole party membership, and, when nominated, elected the same way as has been our habit in selecting delegates to represent the party in the

different international congresses. Many of our members place particular stress upon a perfect democratic organization; in fact, they seem carried away with the idea that such organization is not only possible, but at the same time desirable. With these comrades I take issue. To me it seems that under our complex civilization here in the United States, a purely democratic organization is neither desirable nor possible.

Democracy in its true sense (direct rule of the people) is a thing of the past Even under the Socialist commonwealth democracy in the above sense will no longer be possible of realization. Even in the realm of trade unionism to-day democracy is no longer possible, as to secure efficiency much of the work has to be entrusted to representatives of the organization.

Our organization, as well as all things else, in order to succeed must live in harmony with its environments, and these environments being capitalistic we cannot escape their influence, no matter how much we may endeavor to do so. In other words, to be more emphatic, we, in order to have an efficient organization, will, in a sense, have to pattern after our capitalist masters. This does not preclude our adopting every safeguard possible that will tend to keep our organization clean and pure.

All, I think, see the need of a compact, intelligent, self-respecting, self-reliant, and, above all, truly fraternal organization in the work we have to do. To have an organization of this kind you must have, not only perfect discipline, but you must have, at the same time, perfect confidence, based upon the knowledge that the interest of one is the concern of all. With this knowledge and confidence only can there be a true feeling of solidarity. To secure perfect discipline in the organization it is necessary that the will of the individual member be subordinate to the will of the whole organization. Much of the work of a political organ-

ization is of an executive character that does not admit of delay, and it seems as if this work can be done most efficiently by placing the power, to see that it is properly done, in one man's hands. on the principle that too many cooks are very liable to spoil the broth. All that is vital can be safely left to the organization as a whole, such as the electing and displacing of the servants of the party, and general policy these servants are to follow. On the contrary, the deto replace the loss; to purchase type, tails can be safely left to the absolute control of those whom the party selects

act as national committeeman from his member of the Party, and if we all make district, and the one coming second to stand as an alternate, whose duty it shall be to serve as a committeeman from his district whenever the duly electbers in each district place in nomination not less than two members from each district, the one getting the highest number of votes on the final ballot to ed member shall be unable to serve.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903

Frequent meetings of the N. E. C. would be unnecessary were the national secretary and editor duly authorized to look after and at the same time be held to a strict account for the work in their respective departments, Regular meetings of the N. E. C. would not be necessary oftener than once in six months, although the party members might, through the initiative, call a meeting at any time. Let the regular meetings be, say, the first Monday in January and July, and let the committee remain in session until all business coming under its jurisdiction is settled. In order that the work of the party properly attended to the members of the N. E. C. should be reasonably compensated for their services, that is, for the time actually spent in serving the party, as on this basis only can the party demand efficient service. In fact, it has no right to ask a member to serve gratuitously in a capacity of this kind where much time will be required if the work of the party is properly done.

I would favor the election of the national secretary, editor and members of the national committee once in four years, as laid out above, and at the meetings of the N. E. C. would require a full and complete report from both the editor and national secretary, these reports to be published in full in the national organ, along with the minutes of the N. E. C., immediately on the adjournment or during the session of the N E. C. If the party is going to persist in the present plan of having the N. E. C. do the detailed executive work of the party, I can see no reason to change the present form of organization, as it would be impossible for a truly representative committee to meet sufficiently often to do this work as it should be done

The plan proposed by a comrade some months ago, to elect members from different parts of the country, has not a single redeeming feature over the present method, for as soon as the comrades elected had changed their residence thereafter their interests would wrapped up in the city holding the seat of the N. E. C., to be no longer competent to truly represent the locality from which they came.

A thorough discussion of the above question can only end in good to the organization, hence I sincerely hope the members will keep the ball rolling until the membership is perfectly clear and united on some plan of organization that will more truly represent the sentiment of our membership and at the same time will improve the workings of our party nachinery.

Often it has seemed to me as if there was a tendency to make of the party a fetich. This I have always deplored. We should never forget that the party is not an end, but, on the contrary simply a means to an end. The tendency is, however, to so worship the means that we loose sight of the end sought. The party is and can be, in the true sense, nothing more than a tool that is being used to accomplish a given task, and, like any other tool, it may be capable of improvement, and for one I think our party machinery is sadly in need of repairs, and, at the same time, I have the confidence to believe that our membership will prove itself competent to give to the social revolution an organization (or party machinery) that can be used as a tool to usher in the

Socialist commonwealth with the least H. S. Aley, possible friction. 4

up our mind to do it, and it is the best thing we can do for Socialism at the present time, I don't think we will ever regret it, or miss it, and after all it is only a loan, something saved and, you know, the capitalist teachers all say we should save money.

I make this appeal especially to members outside of New York City for I know that the New York members have stood the brunt of all the trouble and anxiety con nected with the press. They have done more than their share. If the members could only realize what the managers of The People have gone through, or what it means to go through, the starvation period in any business. I don't think they would besitate a moment in making up their minds to send \$20 to The People. We have seen several good men go to

pleces, or broken down, under the pressure, and now I think it is up to us to take the debt off of their hands and free The People and the managers from the millstone. I will do my share NOW. I inclose

check for \$20 for one Daily People certificate. I will act as collector for Yonkers and think I can pledge every member of Branch Yonker for one subscription. Socialist Labor Party members this, is the real crisis of the Party, are you willing to meet it?

Joseph H. Sweeney. Yonkers, N. Y., May 7, 1903.

Fund of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

Section Union County, N. J., \$7.50 ; Section Richmond, Va., \$2; Branch Water-vliet, Albany Co., N. Y., \$1; C. D. Lewin, Kern City, Cal., \$1; B. Reinstein, Buffalo N. Y., \$5: from a lady sympathizer (B). San Antonio, Tex., 50 cents; total, \$17 previously acknowledged, \$138.30; grand total. \$155.30.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an appeal for aid, which, in view of the mis-Lynn, Mass., May 10 .-- Comrade John fortune that has befallen our German organ should be promptly responded to But all funds collected should be sent, not to New York, but direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEFTUNG, 193 Champlain

street, Cleveland, Ohio. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CREAM CITY MAY DAY Continued from page 1)

who were put to death by the church simply because they were in her way, were too "dangerous."' And now very same church acknowledges that these men whom she murdered or subjected to the most brutal treatment were in the right! But it is only through the enlightenment, the elevation of man (intellectually speaking), that she was forced to accept this opinion. She would rather have staved where she was

before Galileo proclaimed that the earth does rotate. The same is true of the S. L. P. But let the parties in opposition howl and besmirch its name. The time will come

however, when the torch of science will shed its rays even to the remotest and darkest corners of the earth. The comrade closed his speech with an appeal to the members and sympathiz-

ers of the S. L. P. to give whatever aid they can. The comrades, no doubt will heed these

District Alliance No. 49.

The regular meeting of District Alliance No. 49 was held on Thursday evening, May

7. In the absence of District Secretary

Comrade Kennedy was elected secretary pro

tem. Roll call of officers showed all present

except district auditor and district secre-

words and, as before, will, with renewed strength and vigor take up the battle for a better day, whose glimmering rays are already visible on the horizon H. B.

> THE DUPLICATOR that cleanly multicopies anything written with pen and typewriter, also music drawings, etc. One original gives iso cepies BLACK ink in 13 min-utes. Avolds: stencil, washing, delays, and expensive supplies. delays, and expensive supplie Price, complete cap size outfi Lasts years. t on 5 days free trial without deposit. Sent on 5

THE S. SCHAPIROGRAPH CO., New York

Reading of the minutes dispensed with on account of the absence of the secretary. 265 Broadway The Party, Press. I. At a regular meeting of Section Rich. The Monthly People

President reported on the excavator strike now going on.

Vice-president reported on his visit to the Egg Candlers L. A. 349. Committee on Fair made a progressive

report, showing that the affair was both social and financial success. Organization Committee reported on their

isit to the Ladies' Tailors L. A. 390, Machinists L. A. 274, and Cigarmakers I A. 141. Resolved. That the district officers a

end meeting of Ladies' Tailors L. A. 390 Saturday, May 9. The term of rental of these headquar-

ters having expired it was resolved that we continue to meet as before in this hail every first and third Thursday evening of the month and that the district further continue to rento the premises as the dis trict headquarters, and as those of L. A.'s 274, 170 and 1563, also the G. E. B. It is hoped that other L. A.'s that can con veniently do so will also make these their headquarters.

Reports of Locals .-- L. A. 140 and 170 Reports of Locals .--- L. A.'s 140 and 170 local trade conditions. E. A. 252 reported that they had dropped three members from the roll; also had received two new members and had good prospects of building up L. A. L. A. 2304 reported progress. L. A. 390 reported on conditions existing in L. A. 300. I. A. 393 reported on the success they were having in the building up of their membership and the strengthening of their organization, having established a permanent organizer to look after the interest of the trade. L. A. 1563 reported prog-

ress. L. A. 349 absent. L. A. 255 absent. After other routine business were trans

acted meeting adjourned. John J. Kinneally,

Secretary pro tem.

Comrade John A. Henley Dead. 1.000

A. Henley died at his home in this city this morning. Comrade Henley was a young man-but 27 years old-and an indefatigable worker for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. The departed comrade was a member of Section Lynn for a number of years and during the memorable year of 1899 was one of the most strenuous campaigners in the ranks of the party in Massachusetts. Indeed, his untiring devotion to party work, coupled with the intensity of his work in an unhealthy shoe factory caused him to break down physically. Comrade Henley was also an ardent S. T. & L. A. man and was for a long



Nature's Beauties, 4% inches..... 2.00 Invincibles, 5½ inches..... 1.75 Arm and Hammer, 41/2 Inches..... 1 We Pay Express Charges. Price list scut on application. WHAT IS SCHAPIROGRAPH?

. 1.75

communications intended for the	prizes to be given to person sending in	ing with borrowed type, and this, though	as its representatives.	mend, S., L. P., held on May 5, at 923 E.		
C. should be addressed to 25612	the largest number of "subs" to The	it will do for the time being, cannot be	Let the national editor have absolute	Main street, Richmond, Va., the following		
ar street, London		continued for any length of time. If	control over the policy of the party press	resolution was offered by Comrade Muller.		
mittee reports completion of leaf-	People in accordance with plan suggested	every comrade, every reader and every	and the national secretary the general	seconded by Comrade McCullough and car.	TEN C	ENTS A YEAR
and it was placed in , hands of	by Section Holyoke, were given further	friend of the "Socialistische Arbeiter	management of the printing plant, and	ried unanimously.		•
	time.	Zeitung" contributes but a little, the	general work of the party, but, at the	Secretary (recording) was instructed to	WARM WEATHER IS AG	AIN AT HAND. IT AFFORDS A SPLEN-
Henry Wade,	The matter of opening account with	namer will be placed in a secure posi-	same time, require of each a strict ac-	forward same to NE C., without delay :	DID OPPORTUNITY FOR	OUR HUSTLING COMRADES TO GATHER
Recording Secretary.	bank was laid over till next meeting.	tion It would be heat for the sections	count of his stewardship at each session	Whereas, the last report of the man-		THE MONTHLY PEOPLE. LET EVERY
	The Secretary was instructed to send a	to issue local subscription lists for the	count of his stewardship at each session	agement of the Party's printing plant ex-		HIZER PLEDGE HIMSELF TO DO IN HIS
cial meeting at headquarters, 256 1-2	letter of thanks to the Scandinavian So-	to issue local subscription lists for the	of the N. E. C. In other words, to	hibits an enormous indebtedness, owed		F THE WORK TOWARDS MAKING THE
a street, London, Ontario, Friday,	cialist Club for their assistance to our	purpose of collecting funds among the	have an efficient organization, one with	mostly by Party organizations; and,		
J. P. Courtenay in the chair. All	movement in behalf of the S. L. P. of	comrades and triends of the cause. Those	sufficient flexibility to meet pressing	Whereas, Such want of Party conscious-		MONTHLY PEOPLE LARGER THAN
ers present with the exception of	Massachusetts, and give them our hearty	living where no section of the party ex-	emergencies as they may arise, it seems	ness seriously impedes the Party's progress	THAT OF THE BOGUS	SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS.
whose absece was excused ; Ross be-		ists can contribute their share by sending	as if it is necessary to delegate to the	and endangers the existence of the Party's		
ppointed recording secretary pro tem.	support in the matter of picnic next July.	the donation of collection direct to this	comrades acting as our national secre-	printing plant; and,	IT CA	N BE \DONE
chairman explained that the purpose	The action of the Financial-Secretary-	office. Since the money is needed quickly	tary and editor temporary plenary pow-	Whereas, The Party, under its present		
meeting was to receive the report of	Treasurer in calling in all auxiliary	and in order to avoid delay, we request	er as in no other way can perfect dis-	trying burdens is in no condition to grant	DON'T ALLOW ANY ONE	TO REFUSE YOU THE SMALL SUM OF
secigrove, special organizer sent to	stamps was endorsed.	that all funds collected, as well as all	cipline be maintained Under our pres-	any credits, therefore, be it	TEN CENTS FOR A YEAR	A'S SUBSCRIPTION. HAVE A SUPPLY
ford and Hamilton. The report which	The Fair Committee were instructed to	donations made by sections be sent, not	ent form no one has sufficient nower to	Resolved, That Section Richmond, Va.	OF BLANKS ALWAYS W	ITH YOU, AND WHEREVER YOU MEET
	publish a list of prize winners to be sent	to New York, but direct to the "Social-	secure efficient service from the subor-	hereby requests the N. E. C. to make and		INTANCE GET HIS DIME. AT OPEN-
read and accepted stated that the	to Sections.	istische Arbeiter Zeitung." All contribu-	dinate servants of the party, hence the	carry into effect the following rules:		HE GETTING OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
nent in Brantford was progressing	The tabulation of the conference refer-	tions will be acknowledged in The Peo-	dinate servants of the party, hence the	(1) Daily and mocally coopie accounts		ONE OF THE MAIN FEATURES
bly. The May Day meeting on the	endum was laid over till next meeting.	ple, and, of course, in the "Socialistische	dire results under the board of man-	must be settled monthly within fifteen days	INE MONINLI PEOPLE (THE MAIN FEATURES
t square, which was addressed by the	Charles H. Corregan, Joseph F. Mal-	Arbeiter Zeitung."		after the end of each month.	THE MAY	NUMBER WILL BE A
ser being a marked success, both in	loney, Michael T. Berry and W. H. Car-		The present N. E. C. is not a repre-	(2) The Labor News Company shall well		AND WILL CONTAIN
of numbers and attention. Several	roll were nominated as State organizers,	we expect condently that this call	sentative body in any sense of the word;	for cash only; and, be it further	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	AND WILL CONTAIN
iptions were taken for The Monthly		will be needed and that quick action will	in fact, it is in no position to accurately	Resolved, That these resolutions be pub-	Qan a Catholic	be a Socialist?
as well as one dollar's worth of	and the secretary instructed to write and	follow. In this case the saying, "He		lished in The Dally and Weekly People.	e can a cathone	be a Socialise.
literature being sold.	inquire for their terms. Nominations	who gives quick, gives double," is no		In accordance with instructions of Sec- tion Richmond I hereby forward the above		The Origin, Growth and
milton matters were then taken up;	for this office were left open till next	empty phrase.	it seems as if a truly representative body,		•	Destiny of Property
fter duly considering and discussing	meeting.	Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,	meeting sufficiently often to act as an ex-	resolutions.	<	Destiny of Property
mditions in that section it was re-	Financial Secretary-Treasurer was in-	Richard Koeppel, Manager,	ecutive body, is out of the question,	Thos. A. Hollins,	e Civic Feder	ations Trusts
	structed to straighten out matter of bill	193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.	as such a body would, on account of	Recording Secretary.		
to revoke the charter, and call upon	owed to Comrade Malloney by the S.	Countersigned: Henry Kuhn,	the necessary expense, soon bankrupt		And Other Articles	Good for Propaganda Purposes.
de Burrett to reorganize a new sec-	E. C. John W. Ryan,	National Secretary.	the party.	The proposition to finance The Daily		
a kai sa balan kai sa balan kai sa ba	Secretary S. E. C.		As a compromise between the two ex-	People among the members in order to		IN TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO
, in the opinion of the organizer and	76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.	Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo-	tremes I would favor an organization	transfer the debt on The People, from		ALL AT ONE TIME, IN THE MONTHS
ational Executive Committee, was the		lent Society meets every first and third	something after the following plan, viz.:	non-members to members of the Party, is		HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE SEVEN OF
roper course left; in view of the late		Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second	Let the N. E. C. be increased from seven	a good one, and I think the best proposi-		PAMPHLETS, WHICH ARE: "WHAT
t of members of Section Hamilton,	FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS	street.	to fifteen members, each of these mem-	tion that has ever been made, to safeguard	MEANS THIS STRIKE?"	"REFORM OR REVOLUTION !" "SOCIAL-
pecially R. E. Burns, who had collect-	An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.		bers to represent one of the fifteen dis-	the Party press.	ISM," "THE WORKING C	LASS," "THE CAPITALIST CLASS," "THE
d missppropriated funds which were	MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP		tricts, that in turn shall be determined	If 500 members of the Party will take	 CLASS STRUGGLE" and " 	THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC." Address
ibed as a Christmas gift for The	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP bas been used for over SIXTY YARS by MILLIONS of MOTHE'S for their CHIADREN WHILE TEETH.	REVIEWER		a certificate of \$20 each it will pay off all		
of which sum the National Execu-	ING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES IN		by the present N. E. C. by dividing the	the debt and leave a good working capital	TI NAONI	THIV DEODLE
old sworn affidavitts for, \$4.50 being	The wirth pers peor survives at according the CHILD. BDFFFSH the GUMH, ALLAYS all FAIN. CHILTS WIND COLLE. and is the best remody for DIARRECA Mold by Drupping in every part of the wards. He sure and ask for	"MOZIE"	United States into fifteen parts, each	Contracted and and and and the second and and	The MON	THLY PEOPLE
the smount. The unconstitutional	DIARRHOLA Bold by Druggists in every part of		part to contain approximately an equal	self-supporting, the managers can go on		
	The world, Bestre and ask for		number of population, as per last cen-	building up the circulation without being	2-6 NEW READE ST	I. NEW YORK
is of Burns and some of his asso- became so intolerable that it resulted	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAER NO OTHER FIND. WENTFING CENTS . BELLE	CIGARETTES	sus. In selecting this committee, let	building up the circulation without being hampered by creditors. Twenty dollars is not, much for each	4 2-6 NEW READE 5	r. New York