

that the strikers must soon give up the struggle. It is the old, old story of the confiding workingmen being duped by the pure-and-simple leaders of the trade union. Before the strike began the Richmond carmen were told that they would receive strike benefits of \$5 per week from the headquarters of their International Union. Ut to this time practically nothing has been received in the way of strike benefits (the total sum, I am imformed by one of the strikers, is less than \$3 per man). Three dollars in five weeks! Such is the gold-brick

game of the fakirs. The first week of the strike the news papers, who had not begun to show their hands as they have done since, pub-lished stories of how millions of dollars could be raised for the strikers by Gombership of the A. F. of L. The result was that these poor fellows believed implicitly that they were bound to win by having the A. F. of L. treasury be-hinds them and public sympathy lending moral support.

Of course, some money has been raised locally (about \$2500 one of the men told me yesterday). As the fakirs boast that there are forty unions in Richmond (a lying claim by 50 per cent!), with a total membership of 9000, and considering furmembership of 9000, and considering tur-ther that at least half of the above sum was contributed by persons not connected with the unions, an idea can be gained of the miserable financial support that is being accorded the strikers by their local fellow unionists.

In spite of this great discouragement, n are sticking together remarkably the m well. For a month not a man out of 600 back to work. During the past week, however, there have been about desertions from the ranks, and if thirty the long-promised money from international headquarters does not come on Saturday there is sure to be a stampede to return to work. In the meantime the street car company has eniployed about yoo men and is giving a fairly good ser-vice on the main lines. Two of the city lines have not yet been operated, and all efforts to force the City Council to exercise its authority by making the company fulfill the provisions of its charter have proven futile." The City Council has declared that it has no right to inter-fere in the dispute; that the affair is one between the Gould corporation and its rees, and that the city government must keep hands off so far as franchise isions are concerned.

But the city government is not keeping hands off when it comes to dealing with strikers and strike sympathizers. The street car company owns the courts, the police department, the fire departmenthing. For the most trifling cause mere children have had outrageous fines imposed upon them. Innocent men have accused of all manner of crimes and bail refused until they had spent nights in prison. The capitalist papers, ever inciting to anarchy, have spared no effort to forment riot and bloodshed. n law-abiding men were arrested, and before any opportunity of a hearing was afforded them, these vile sheets have paraded the names of honest workingmen in capital letters, giving age, height, weight, etc., just as if they were fugitives from justice charged with murder. The police board has instituted a reign of terror among the police force by dis-missing from the service or otherwise punishing every officer who did not act as the street car company's henchman. Many of the police were undoubtedly in sympathy with the strikers and showed no disposition to be unduly officious. But they are suffering for their inaction now. The board of fire commissioners has also been showing its hand. A'few Sun-days ago one of the firemen, while off duty and on san excursion train fifty miles from Disburged critical in miles from Richmond, criticised in conversation the mayor for calling out the troops unnecessarily. A Republican politician overheard what was said and reported the matter to the board of fire ioners, who met a few days ago and fined the fireman \$100, to be paid in monthly installments of \$20. Two other firemen for expressing their septiments on the strike were fined \$20 and \$10 respectively. The grand jury in Manchester is investigating the killing of Luther Taylor by the militia, but, judging from the charge delivered by the judge at Hastings terday, the jury will find no indict-it and the murder of this workingman

asserted its power with arrogance and gross indecency it has done so in this city during the past six weeks. It has been a revelation to those of us who understood and recognized the beast.

The constitutional convention has disfranchised so large a portion of the working class that office-holders find it annecessary to exercise policy lest they meet political defeat in the future at the hands of the working class. It is to the S. L. P. that the workers

will be forced to look in the near future. But it is indeed difficult, under the circumstances, to lead the average workingman to see that there is any hope for escape from his present surroundings. Alex B. McCulloch.

MODERN DISTRIBUTION. It Is Becoming Closely Linked With Production.

Our readers in this city, in fact in any large city, cannot have failed to notice the remarkable development that has taken place in the business of retailing in the last few years. Keeping pace with this development is the continually increasing number of small stores which bear the sign: To Let-the eloquent obituary of the small shopkeepers. In one of its advertisements, a great department store here gives some facts that demonstrate why it is the small retailer is being driven from off the

planet by the wholesale. The store in question has twenty-four acres of floor space. This space, if reduced to the size of the ordinary shop. would suffice to give a frontage equal to the distance from 18th street to 125th street, with a depth of fifty feet all the way!

The material used in the construction of the building would make a respectable sized town. Besides thirty-three elevators there are in the structure four moving stairways, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 40,000 person an hour. Every convenience that can facilitate the business and displace labor has been installed, so that in this immense concern there are but 4,000 employees, and the majority of department store employees, as is well known, are women and chil-

dren. As the advertisement states the history of the store reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. When the humble beginning was made forty-four years ago the first day's sales amounted to \$11.06.

In considering the development of the department store, there is one feature of it that is generally overlooked and this feature the advertisement; we mention brings to the fore: The trustification o industry leads naturally to the trustification of retailing and that under the one and same concern. The advertisement states that the concerns owns its own "feeders" thus eliminating the middle man and making it possible to reduce the profit to a slender margin. Here are some of the "feeders" it owns: "A glassware factory in Bohemia. "A cut glass factory in New York. A pottery works at Rudolstadt. "A porcelain works at Carlsbad. "A china works at Limoges. "A china works in New York, "A handkerchief factory at Belfast. "A shirt factory at Poughkeepsie. "Muslin underwear factories in New York, Brooklyn and Carlstadt. "A silk waist and skirt factory in New York. "A mattress factory in New York. "A candy factory in New York. "A baking powder factory in New York. "A harness factory in New York. "A chemical laboratory in New York where over fifty articles are manufaactured. Is it any wonder that the little re tailer is disappearing. Soon the trustification process will combine all the big stores until we shall see only a few located in various parts of a great city like New York, and at some centraal point in each county. They will all belong to the one combine and will do the distributing of all articles of general consumption as easily as the post office

the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak. It was into this beautiful region of the Rocky Mountains that I was sent on an agitation tour of two weeks by the S. E. C. of Colorado, S. L. P. What under the san could an agitator do there you may wonder; but let me now give you the rest of the picture. There are spots here where the scenery is marred by the black smoke of such places as the Portland Mills, which we can see from Victor.

Then again you will come across what once were beautiful streams of water. now polluted by the poisonous refuse from the ores, which is emptied into these mountain streams as the easiest way to get rid of it.

Well, these are signs that wage-slaves are here. We have met many of them bearing the signs of havoe on their bodies, showing that while the capitalist has no regard for Nature's beauties when his interest is concerned, neither has he any regard for his fellow being, the wage worker. I never looked into faces having eyes so sunken nor upon forms more emaciated than can be seen among these wage-slaves, who toil twelve hours a day and who are now battling for eight hours. What to them are the scenery and the climate? A mockery, that is all. And the children; they are like workingclass children everywhere-deprived of

their birthright, the joys of childhood. After I had held two or three meetings in Victor the public authorities tried to put an end to the meetings by harrassing us. I was made to move from one place to another. Getting tired of this, I stood my ground and was arrested. This was on the 26th of June. The next morning Chief of Police King and Judge Hammond, who represent the dignity of capitalist law here, sat upon the victim. The judge, with great effort at solemnity-hoping to fill me with awe, I suppose-said to me: "You, sir, are charged with speaking to an unlawful assemblage on the street. Are you guilty or not?" I started to tell the august judge that it was not a question of guilty or not guilty; that I had merely been acting within my rights as a citizen. I was fined \$25 and costs, and, refusing to

pay, was thrown into the lockup. The place where I was confined is a cage 16x12 feet, with a boiler-plate floor. An old offender who was in it told me that sometimes thirty-six men have been put in there at one time. The place had a frightful stench, and I got the privilege of cleaning it out. I did the work so well that they gave me other janitor work to do. The keepers are a dirty set, spitting tobacco juice everywhere. They set around with clubs, in readiness to run in

weavers have to tend to double the num-On looking over the proceedings, howber of looms in the new mill that they ever, I soon became aware of the fact do in the old, and they don't get any that I had come across a mine of inforextra pay for it. In the old mill there mation, and that the deeper 1 dug the

is some difference in the speed of the more valuable were the treasures I unlooms. earthed. In the fastest looms the pay is 31 Having seen no mention in The Peocents per cut, another loom running ple of the facts contained in the aforeslower pays 36 cents, another still slower, said proceedings, and feeling that they 39 cents per cut, another 41 cents, anwould prove useful as well as interestother 46 cents per cut, another 48 cents

ing to the members of the S. L. P. and per cut for the same kind of cloth; so the readers of its organ, I think the you can see that the weaver that tends following quotations well worth the the fastest looms do not receive any space required for their reproduction: more pay then the weaver that tends the slowest. tor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.:

In the Lancaster mills the looms are fixed by what is known as the division president of the American Federation of boss system. That is one man has the Labor is ridiculously small when comfixing charge of about 200 looms, his pay pared with the dignity and the greatness is about \$13 per week. His duties are to of this foremost organization of worksee if all the weavers are at work mornmen of America; and ing and noon time, and report to the overseer if any are absent, to do a share fair compensation when we take into acof work fixing looms, check the cloth count the arduous duties and the great that comes off his section, give out filling responsibilities of the position; and when it is needed and in general to look out for the welfare of his division. Unthe American Federation of Labor now der him is a second hand who receives does permit a raise of the salary of its about \$11 per week, also a third hand at officers; therefore, be it from \$9 to \$10 per week; another receiving about \$8.90 per week.

ident of the American Federation of La-When a weaver has a warp run out, bor shall be \$4,000 per annum, to be paid or loom that needs fixing, he or she is in monthly instalments." (Page 110.) supposed to call any one of the four, and here is where they rub it into the weaver. One may answer and say "I have too the committee on president's report providing for an increase of only \$25 per many jobs ahead, get another fixer," month, which would bring the salary up and the others may say the same thing to \$2,400 a year. But, bent on getting and the weavers loom stops and waits on the good side of Sammy and his feluntil they get good any ready to come low fakirs, Delegate Max S. Hayes (the and fix it. This is grievance No. 1.

In the dye house the warp chains get notorious Kangaroo from Cleveland torn up and snarled, and when the warp town) succeeded in getting through an comes to the beamers they have a hard amendment making Gompers' salary \$3,time to run it. The price list for beam-000 per annum. ing is poor compared to some other tex-Berger, is worded exactly like the restile centers, so in order to make any kind of pay the beamers are allowed to olution I have just quoted, but provides twist the ends instead of tying them. that the salary of Frank Morrison, sec-They can twist them quicker. When the retary of the A. F. of L., be increased twists come to the weavers they have got to \$2,400 per year. The convention made it \$100 more, thus increasing Gompers' to tie every one of them, or they will break "weaving in," and cause large "man Friday" from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year. (See pages 110 and 147 of Pro-'floats" to weaver, for which the weaver will be fined, and as there is no union ceedings.) kere every one is afraid to complain for fear of loosing what is known as a job. The "slashing" of warps is very bad; some are soft, and the weavers have to American Labor Union of the Western go down in their pockets and buy wax candles and put them in the warp beam so as to help the warp to run better. In most textile centers the company fur-

gate Max S. Hayes accepted the amendment of Delegate Wilson." As already asserted, anything, in any form or shape, would suit the Kangs, and be regarded by them as a great victory.

Gompers took part in the debate, and in the course of his remarks, said: "I heard Delegate Berger, on the floor

of this convention, say that if you elected six Socialist congressmen in the United States you will have very many changes. I respectfully call Delegate Berger's attention to the fact that in the German Parliament there are nearly a hundred Socialists, and there we find the most backward of all European countries in the interest of labor. The man who is held up to typify Socialism, Carl Marx, "Whereas, The present salary of the there is not a Socialist that can find in all his utterances one word for a co-operative commonwealth. During his life ha wrote not only his work, 'Des Capital,' but he wrote a number of other works, "Whereas, It cannot be considered a but in one of them in replying to Proudhere, herdenounced the Socialists as the worst enemies of the laboring classes. I know that the Socialists have taken that Whereas. The financial standing of pamphlet and made a footnote on if, and said that Carl Marx, in writing that, did not have the Socialists of to-day in mind, but I call the attention of the gentleman "Resolved, That the salary of the preswho made that footnote that the footnote was made when Carl Marx was dead. not when he was alive, when he would have had an opportunity of repuliating This resolution met with opposition, those who wanted to expurgate the statement that he made." (Pages 182, 183.) After this 'speech of impudent and

gross misrepresentation, the vote was taken on the emasculated resolution of Max Haves, which was defeated by a vote of 140 delegates, representing 4,897 votes, to 90 delegates, representing 4,171 votes.

Besides offering a resolution favoring old age pensions at \$12 per month, which the convention turned down, Berger, by the following resolution, which, of course, was adopted, gives Sammy, Morrison, O'Connell and the rest of the fakir outfit another opportunity to prestrate themselves before Roosevelt and the capitalistic politicians, to beg for crumbs for the working class, and lead the unwary workers to continue to support a capitalist class. Here is Berger's reso-

'Socialist Party" have been making loud lution: "Resolved, That the American Federboasts of how they had captured the ation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge the good offices of the incoming ex-States and made of it a Socialist organecutive council, and of all friends of laization. Of course, we all knew that this claim was on a par with many other bor, to procure the enactment of na-"glorious achievements" of the Kangs, tional laws to protect disabled workmen, and to provide a system of national in-

ing act of depravity of this mongrel

crew who wear the mask of "Socialists"

With regard to the debate between

Section Richmond, S. L. P., and the lo-cal branch of the "Socialist Party," I

would state that the question was, "Re

solved. That the Socialist Labor Party

is the only bona fide Socialist organiza

tic" in the United States." The writer

had the honor of representing the S. L.

P., while John Catrell, a Chicago Kau-

garoo, undertook the defense of the "So

cialist Party." Each side was allowed

one hour, divided into periods of forty

five and fifteen minutes, in which to stat

its case. The S. L. P. led off, explaining

the principles, tactics and discipline of

our party, and reviewing its history since

1888 and its experience with fake "So

cialist" movements. Reaching the S. T.

& L. A., we showed up the weakness and

and cited the Seidenberg and Davis

strikes as showing its attitude toward a

bona fide labor organization. We then

took up the "Socialist Party," showing

(Continued on page 6.)

nominating speeches were brief and to the point, and the business was handled with dispatch. Following are the nomineesd The Ticket

Mayor-A. A. Neff. Clerk-J. T. L. Remley. Police Judge-John Burkhart

Councilmen-at-Large-Daniel Newhart, Ora Featheringill, Henry Kurest, Theodore Beruine, Ernest Viewegh and Chas. Lowler,

Ward Councilmen-First Ward, Robt, Bruce; Third Ward, Frank P. Janke; Fourth Ward, Phillip Moore; Ninth Ward, William Hoffmark; Tenth Ward, William Retterer; Eleventh Ward, Paul F. Janke; Thirteenth Ward, Alex Burkhart; Fourteenth Ward, Wm. Linn. Resolutions.

Resolutions were adopted as follows; The Socialist Labor Party of Indianapolis, in convention assembled, declares itself in accord with the tactics, the press and the trade union policy of the national organization.

It warns the working class against the tool of the capitalist class, the "pure and simple" trade union leaders-that advocate of capitalism that approves the perpetuation of wage slavery and leads the workers into the false teachings of capitalism. It acknowledges and supports the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only economic organization of the working class, having for its sim the abolishment of wage slavery.

In entering the campaign in this city this year, the Socialist Labor Party sets forth its pledge to the working class and its mundate to its candidates in the following resolutions:

Whereas, The capitalist class, through the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, is able to maintain a labor market, where, through the sale of labor power, the worker is forced to become an article of merchandisc, subject to the fluctuations of supply and demaind; and,

Whereas, Government is being withheld from its present proper function of directing industry and is used by the capitalist class to perpetuate the present system; there, be it

Resolved, That the capitalist class should relinquish the ownership and control of the machinery of production, and that the working class-the only potential class in society to-day-should succeed to the powers of government and proceed to the edministration of industry; and be it further

Resolved, That, inasmuch as centralization of government keeps pace with entralization in industry elass party, in local as well as national elections, can have but one aim, and that the overthrow of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, and the Socilist Labor Party has no other object. It is, therefore, the bonafide party of the working class, and we call upon the working class to unite with us in this

distributes letters. When Socialism steps in it will find many things ready for it. The capitalists are building better than they know. All that we will have to do in the no distant future will be to give them the

any stray wage-slave who comes their way. One of the uses to which prisoners are put is breaking stone for the city, and when prisoners are few the police run in wage-slaves on one pretext or another. Then the rock pile is full again. The pure and simple unions raise a howl about the products of "scab" labor which come from the city prison, but these same union men vote each election for the perpetuation of the "scab"breeding system of capitalism. In order to get free labor for improvements our class is declared a criminal class. If a workingman gets drunk from drinking the stuff dispensed here he is arrested and sent to the rock pile; if a "respectable society man" gets loaded he is assisted home by the police. It makes a big difference whether you get drunk at a common gin mill or at the El Paso or other clubs. The road to Pike's Peak has

been built by just such labor, secured by just such methods as I have instanced. Well, I am here to carry the message of the S. L. P. to the working class of Colorado, and that message will be heard.

rock pile or no rock pile. Philip Veal.

Section Hamilton, O., Officers.

The above section elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: Organizer, Frank Ferber; recording secretary, Joseph Paltman; financial secretary, James Macke; treasurer, John Steiger; audit-ors, Gus Ivo, James Rooke and Ben Feltman; literary agent, Ben Hilbert. Frank Ferber, Organizer.

Notice of Section Removal.

Section Denver, S. L. P., has moved its headquarters from No. 400 Club building to No. 15 Good Block, corner of Sixteenth

and Larimer streets. Carl Starkenberg.

ome warps are full of the backs," that is threads missing, caused by carelessness on part of the slasher tender, which causes poor pay and misery to the weavers. Of course the slashers are rushed too.

nishes wax rolls for soft warps free, and

Then the weavers are short of shuttles on many sets of looms, having only the shuttles that are running in the loom and every time the filling has to be changed they must have their looms stopped until they change the bobbin in the shuttle Weavers will go and ask the division boss for more shuttles, and he will answer that there are none, and at the same time the overseer's office is full of them. The reason the division boss won't get shuttles for the weavers is he is afraid the overseer would scold him, and he generally has a piece of land and small house down in German Town swainp and he is looking out for his \$13 per week. He doesn't care a rap, if the weavers make \$5 or \$9, its all the same to him.

The weaving in the old mill is all on one floor, in a weave shed containing about 3,000 looms in all. The water is not fit to drink, so two men carry it in pails from a spring. Instead of two there should be four or five, for some times in the summer a weaver can't get a drink of water for several hours and it is a very hot shop to work in.

The boarding houses are like all of their kind, cheap corporation houses, where the poorest and cheapest kind of food is served which causes the men and women that are fed on it a long time to turn gray and bald headed and lose their teeth and evesight.

If ever there was a town that need the S. L. P. and the Alliance it is Clin ton. I hope Carroll will go there and wake them up, Istie foe. Whereupon Max Hayes offered the fol-

cialist Party national committeema surance for their assistance during forced idleness," (Page 225.) from Wisconsin, the same individual who

From the resolutions I have quoted offered the above resolutions raising the and the proceedings given, the valorous salaries of the misleaders of trades performances of the Kangaroo delegaunionism) proposes to do with this "Sotion in the pure and simple A. F. of L. cialist trades union": convention can be realized. The crown-

"Resolution No. 135-By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

Resolution No. 132, also offered by

For some time past the counterfeit

But listen to what Delegate Berger (So-

"Resolution No. 131-By Delegate Vic-

"Whereas, It is one of the main obwas in their voting for the re-election of Gompers and the administration of the jects of the American Federation of Labor to unite the trade union movement A. F. of L. The fakirs recognize their own species, and Kangaroo Max Hayes, of America under one banner for the betthe most indecent in the herd, was reterment of the conditions of the wage warded for his log-rolling by being unaniworkers: therefore, be it mously elected federal delegate to the

"Resolved, That the incoming executive council (of the A. F. of L.) be instructed pure and simple British Trades Union Congress. to use every effort, and all honorable

and conciliatory means, to unite the American Labor Union of the Western States with the American Federation of Labor." (Page 111.)

The magnanimity of the Kang delegates to the fakirs' convention was in deed a spectacle for the gods!

After having thus attested their desire to advance the material interests of Gompers and his reactionary, anti-Socialist organization, the Kangaroo "borers from within" introduced various and sundry sugar-coated resolutions, the pur port of which was that the A. F. of I place its stamp of approval upon the "Se cialist Party"-any old thing in the way of indorsement or recognition would be satisfactory. But the naughty, ungrateful committee on resolutions would have none of the Kangaroos' party, and brought in for adoption by the convention rottenness of pure and simple unionism paper reaffirming the former position of the A. F. of L., viz., that the pure and simple union movement is all sufficient to protect the worker from the capital istic foe.

Officers of Section Winona, Minn. Our section chose the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, G. Campbell; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Roemhild; Financial Secretary, A. G. Smith; Theasurer, Max Goltz; Literary Agent, G. Campbell.

A. Roemhild, Secretary,

Section Roanoke Va. The following comrades have been elected officers of Section Roanoke, Va.,

5. L. P., for the ensuing term: H. D. McTier, Organizer; J. P. Goodman, Treasurer: W. T. Weish, Financial Secretary : James McTier, Recording Secretary; Ed Smith, Literary Agent.

Section Duluth's Officers.

Section Duluth, Minn., at its regular meeting July 16 re-elected the officers of the preceding term for the ensuing six months: They are as follows: Organizer, Edward Kriz; Corresponding Secretary, L. F. Dworschak; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Johnson; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hellstrom; Literary Agent, Theodore Zollner; Daily and Weekly People Agent, Ed Kriz. Auditing Committee-Comrades John H. Opserman, Frank Woida and Carl Thiel. Press Committee-Comrades L. F. Dworchak, John P. Johnson and Julius Dworschale The The The The

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903



THE RAILROAD SECTION FOREMAN

hand-painted sketch and reproduce it a number of times in a number of ways on stone and then print copies therefrom. Sometimes lithography is aluminamegraphy, sometimes it is zincography, for then the reproducing is done by means of aluminum or zine, instead of stone, Sometimes lithography is photo-lithography, that is, photo mechanical cesses are used to reproduce the original sketch on stone.

Lithography was invented in the last decade of the eighteenth century by an impecunious play wright and actor. Abds Sennefelder, of Munich, Bavaria, A washbill laid on a piece of stone was reproduced in such a minner as to cause Sennefelder to think of a cheap method of striking off his plays, and, finally, of producing pictures. Like most inventors under capitalism, Sennefelder is apotheosized by the capitalists who are being eariched by the exploitation of his invention. He, however, almost started while developing his invention, and had to fight for it when it was completed.

Lithography has so grown from this accidental beginning as to be completely transformed. Stone is no longer entirely used, but is jostled by zine and aluminum which enters into competition with it. The primitive handpress is supercalled by costly steam and electric driven flat-bed. rotary and multi-color presses. The artist, from being an adept of the erayon and pen, has become a user of Ben Day films, air brushes and the photomechanical processes. The humble lithostudio, with its simple division of labor, is replaced by gigantic thirteen story establishments, where hundreds of men toil in minute co-operation under the domination of the financiers of the trust.

Lithography has so grown since its accidental beginning that it is now an industry of considerable proportions in England, France and Germany, especially in the latter, the country of its origin. In this country, lithography has, according to the census of 1509, 263 establishments devoted to the creation of its products. They are capitalized at \$22. 676,142 and their output is valued at \$22,240.679. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven "salaried officers, clerks. etc.," and 12,994 wage earners, or 14,491 persons all told, are employed in these establishments.

In brief, lithography has sprung in a century from an accident to an ladastry with trusts, trade unions and employor's associations, who talk "mutual interests," "welfare of the craft," etc., cic. while overreaching and circumventing one another-in fewer words, lithography, un der the egis of capitalism, has evoluted from an accident into the class struggle. This evolution, as may be inferred, has not been beneficial to the working class employed at lithography. Conditions that were originally artistic and idyllic, according to Charles Dickens, and other early writers; have become transformed into conditions in which the exploitation and the oppression of capitalism pre-

called "the lithographer," to take a lists and workers, making it ever more impossible for the latter to become employers and escape from wage-slavery. But this condemnation to wage-slavery is not the worst feature of the evolution. for with it there has gone a decrease in wages and an intensification of labor. In the case of the artist, for instance, his position as an employe was originally highly remunerative. A decade or two ago artists received

\$30 and \$40 a week for executing work for which they now would receive no more than \$18 a week. Wages now range from \$12 to \$25 a week, with the average much nearer the \$12 than the \$25 mark. In addition the artist is now required to perform a certain piece of work, say a panel, in about one-half the time required a decade ago. Whereas formerly the artist's work was leisurely executed and without the aid of expedients and mechanical devices, it is now rushed, and such inventions as the Ben Day film and the photo-mechanical processes are employed together with make-shifts of all kinds to hasten the completion of "the job." In ernyon work, the "art" of the artist consists ever more in the dexterous use of the flat of the crayon and the vicorous, though coul-inspiring application of the "rubbing-reg."

In the case of the printer the evolution of industry has also been had. The output of the small hard press was about 1800 impressions, or prinkings, a week. for which the hand press printer received wages varying from \$18 to \$20 a week for the lower grades, and from \$20 to 200 and even as high as 250 and \$60 a week, for the higher grade of printing. To-day the pressman who rate a six color multi-color press, which prints 33,000 sheets, or 524,000 printings of the highest grade in a week, receives \$25 while his two assistants are paid \$15 a siege, making a total of \$65 a werk for minting over 201 1-9 times more printings than the \$69 a week hand pressnan. If we take the flat-bod presses, Nos. 3, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, 5, and 5 1-2, and use the same method of computation, we find that the pressmen, who receive from \$20 to 225 a week turn out from 33,000 to 36.000 sheets a week each or from eighteen to tarenty times more printings than the old time hand pression who received similar woges. Or if we turn to the two color rotary press with its 55. 300 cheets, or 110,000 printings, a week we find the pressman receives \$30 a week

and his electent \$10, or \$46 a week for producing sixty one times more printing than the old hand pressman. All along the line we find the pressman and his assistants producing more printings and receiving therefore absolutely and relatively less wages than the old hand pressinen.

But if further evidence of the decline of the lithographer is needed, the census of 1000 formishes it. This conves shows that in 1800 there were in 219 establish ments 634 "salaried officers, clerks, etc." who received \$1,201,844, or \$1,082.03 each in salaries. In 1900 there were in illo beireles" 701 I strendi ilitetes a

Lithography is a reproductive art. It | presidents. The evolution of lithography | that though the value of the product of the employe so tabulated quit his job | 3,604 in 59 societies. On the 1st of is the function of the composite artisan. has split the lithographers into capital the lithographic worker has decreased, and secure another at a higher rate he the volume of that product has increased. In other words, lithographers, instead of working less to-day than a decade ago are actually compelled to work much harder. Labor has been intensified in the lithographic industry, just as it has been intensified in other industries. It has declined in this respect, just as it has declined in other respects.

LITHOGRAPHY

Of course, the lithographers have sought to check this decline. They have unions, including about 3000 employes of various names, but all organized on the same principles. The first and most important of these principles is "the mutual interests of capital and labor." So deeply do the unions believe in this principle that they go on strike whenever it is necessary to emphasize it. Thus the printers organized in the L. I. P. brought home to the employers the fact that "the mutual interests of capital and labor" required the 53-hour work week-a work week not unknown to the early printers -by successive strikes in different cities.

Thus the commercial artists, in 1826, sought to bring home to all the employers the fact that "the mutual interests of capital and labor" required the abolition of piece work and the granting of four other demands by inaugurating a

general strike throughout the countrya strike that was defeated by the treachery of the L. I. P. Thus again, only recently in Schwenke's, Flatbush, L. I., the commercial artists brought home "the mutual interests of capital and laber" by successfully striking that abop. On the other hand, the poster artists thus brought home "the mutual interests of capital and labor" by strik-

ing the shop of the Donahison Compuny. at Newport, Ky. "The mutual interests of capital and inbor" are emphasized in various other ways, one of the most common of which is the use by the unions of the coupley ment bureaus to manipulate the labor power of their respective members to their own exclusive honelit. The second great cardinal plinciple is "the welfare of the craft," Every trade

mion in the lithographic industry be-Heves in "the webfare of the craft"specially their branch of 'it. Consequently when the artists struck, in 1829. the L. I. Pp. hetrayed them is a scandalous manner. The members of the excoutive committee of that strike could livalge some interesting information on this point if they cared to. Cense queatly also, when the feeders, or press assistints, went out at Ottman's, this city. for more wages the L. I. P. pressuren "the printers") nobly filled their places; and when the L. I. P. struck at Me-Loughlia's, Brooklyn, in an effort to increase wages and unionize the establishment the feeders retailated in the same aoble manner. "The welfare of the craft" had to be maintained at all hazards, even if one or two branches of the

athers. 'But "the welfare of the craft" is no ille dream. When the L. I. P. fellow who wears goggles and edits a lithograph- prefer to close their eyes to facts and to

craft had to suffer for the benefit of the

soon loses it or is compelled to accept the same pay he received in his former position. Many an artist or printer who thought he had made a good move has found himself suddenly without a job for refusing to accept his former wages in a new position. This scheme has destroyed the effectiveness of the manipulation of employes by the employment bureaus of the unions. It is no longer possible for an employe to take advantage of the demand for men, due to "prosperity," and leave a situation at say \$23 a week, get another at \$24 and then agree to return to the first at \$25. That game, which was operated with considerable success, is now thoroughly destroyed

by this system. And, of course, it is done for "the welfare of the craft" and "the mutual interest of capital and labor"-at least so Short and Smith will tell those who are innocent enough to believe them.

The Employers' Association is a be liever in arbitration and agreementsit's so nice to run a fellow into a corner. while advancing "the welfare of the craft" and "the mutual interests of capital and labor." and then "arbitrate" and agree" with him.

How arbitration and agreement works is told by one of the proprietors of a downtown commercial house. Says he: Why, before we had our association and the employers were thoroughly united we didn't know where we were at! The first thing we knew a pressman quit work or a proofer left us, and we were in a hole. Then the men did pretty much as they pleased. They washed up at five o'clock, and when they had any mievance the officers of the union came

to see us as though they we a the bosses of the place. But all that is changed now! Why, the other day one of our pressmen stopped at noon without any explanation. Well, I sent for Short. He gave the pressman h-II and told him to go back to work; and he did. Now, instead of stopping at 5 o'clock the men dop at 5.20. That's 20 miantes a man, or 100 minutes for five preases. Short says our agreement calls for fifty-three hours a week, and consequently we are entitled to fifty-three, not fifty. When we have any trouble now Short and the others come to us in an altogether different manner. They are respectful, and greet us with coartesy. Oh, I tell you. our association, with its arbitration and agreements, is a great thing! Through it we have our men pretty well in control and know where we are at."

In this way do the lithographic trade unions attempt to check the decline it the condition of the lithographers. In stead of recognizing that there are no mutual interests between capital and labor, instead of recognizing that the present system of production is one of working class exploitation for the benefit of the capitalist class and that, conse quently, if the working class would profit by industrial evolution it must be overthrown by a political and economic movement of the entire working class, they

January, 1805, there were 4,060 members in 82 societies; and on the 1st of Janu ary, 1902, 5,091 members and 98 societics. On the 1st of July, 1002, there were 7.622 members and 108 societies. The proportion of organized members to the total at this period was as follows:

"In the 120 towns where our organi zation has got a footing there are 4.239 lithographers, of whom 2,037, or 48 per cent., are organized, and 6,893 litho. printers, of whom 4,330, or 63 per cent. are organized. In the towns not included in our organization there are 1,132 lithographers and 1,793 litho. printers so that the aggregate proportions in Germany are as follows:

"Lithographers, total 5.371, of whom 2.037, or 38 per cent., are organized; litho. printers, total 8,686, of whom 4,-339. or 50 per cent., are organized; etch ers, total 1,248, of whom 749, or 60 per cent., are organized : heliographers, total 594, of whom 298, or 50 per cent., are organized.

"Of the stone polishers in Germany, 105 are organized; of the printers of paperhangings, 59; and of the stampers, 12. At the present time propaganda is being carried on among the copperplate printers, and out of nearly 200 that are employed in Germany about 75 have already joined our organization.

"The following are eligible for membership of the Federation : Lithographers, cartographers (poster artists), etchers, litho, printers, copperplate printers, music printers, printers of wallpaper, stone polishers, and stampers.

"Since 1888 we have had our own trade organ, viz., the Graphische Presse, which at the present time is published weekly in an edition of 0,000 copies, together with a technical supplement (Graphische Rundschau) in the same edition.

"Since the establishment of the Federation a number of wages movements have taken place, by which a great deal has been gained without a declared strike. In addition to a number of small strikes, the majority of which ended in a complete or partial victory and a third of all were unsuccessful, there was a big strike in the year 1893 in Brandenburg. This contest lasted 17 weeks, and entailed an expenditure of over 50,000 marks. As regards wages movements, the important one of 1896 should be mentioned; concessions were obtained in 40 towns, but in Berlin, where the movement eventuated in a big strike, it failed, Strikes broke out in 1895 in 14 towns, ten of which were successful, two partly successful and two unsuccessful. In the year 1896, 2,333 coleagues obtained a reduction of working, some of from three to nine hours per week; 918 colleagues obtained payment for holidays; 682 coleagues obtained extra pay for overtime of from 25 to 50 per cent. A large number of colleagues obtained the minimum wages asked for and considerable increase of pay.

"From 1807 to 1001 wages movements took place in 86 towns, which were everywhere successful. These wages movements affected 264 firms. In 14 towns strikes occurred; and in a number of other firms notices were handed in, whereupon the demands were granted.

Since the existence of the Federation about 250,000 marks have been expended for the strikes of colleagues, and about 25,000 marks for strikes in other trades; thus for the big strike of letterpress printers about 12,000 marks were voluntarily subscribed, for the miners 2,000 marks, for the English engineers 2.000 marks, and the same amount for the men locked out in Denmark. Corresponding sums were sent to Italy, Switzerland and Belgium. At the present time we are preparing for the introduction of a tariff of reforms dealing with

discuss high "jints" and low "cinters," or the technicalities of stone, cinder or gravel ballast, but to show his readers | and increase railroad dividends to the the economic status of the railroad section foreman. To the trade journals and trades union magazines may safely be left those dissertations on track work so useful to those foremen whose chief aim is to intensify the energies of those under their direction; what we are interested in are those phases of his work which fix his status under capitalism. At intervals of ten to fifteen miles on Western, North ern and Southwestern railroads are section houses; frame buildings, of usually four rooms, for the accommodation ci the section foreman and his family-if he is married. These structures are erected by house gangs under the charge of the railroad building and bridge department. They are made of rough, unseasoned lumber touched up or soaked in cheap paint, and are planned to swelter the occupants in summer and freeze them in winter. Opposite the section hous is a tool shanty used for storing a hand car and track tools. A fence, which is whitewashed just previous to the annual inspection, usually surrounds this "happy home," enclosing a barren waste of rock and sand and occasionally a few withered shrubs and scrawny cottonwood or umbrella trees. Water is furnished by Western railroad companies to section houses, and hauled in wooden or oil tank cars which have never been cleaned since the first construction train

went through. This saline, alkaline fluid is stored in cemented cisterns, and is used in common by the section foreman and other mployes on the section.

Sections are from ten to twelve miles long, and foremen are expected to keep their track in a perfect state of repair, free from weeds, keep up a wire fence on each side of the right of way, repair breaks in the telegraph line and reset poles when broken, keep a time book for a dozen men, run a commissary department, owned by some grocery firm and the local officials. Be ready at all-times for emergency calls, get the men to work by 7 a. m. and bring them in at 6 p. m., both going in and coming out on the men's time. He may expect a call at any time to go to a washout or wreck with his gang and work from two days to two weeks putting the track in serviceable condition, cating sow belly and beans on the work train or Mexican lunches and other horrors furnished by the women of the "hombres" in the track gang.

At wrecks the company may allow him double time, and for Sunday work time and a half. His pay varies from \$45 to \$70 on most roads west of the Missouri River. To get employment he must pass a stringent medical examination, be under forty-five years of age, and furnish first-class references from last employer. The old time "tarrier" as the ancient Irishman was called, is conspicuously absent now. He has been supplanted on th Santa Fe system by Kansas farmers, Mexicans and negroes; on the Southern Pacific system by cowmen and natives of Texas, Missouri, California and Arkansas. The section men are quartered in a long barracks like the Mormon endowment house, or in tie shanties with mud roof and mud chinked walls, but a short distance from the section house. Mexican labor is exploited on most

southern and western roads, paid \$1 per day, and robbed from start to finish. Their fare is chiefly brown beans, tortillas of corn and an occasional can of tomatoes; their luxuries sotole, tequila, mescal and the inevitable eigarette of brown paper and recut tobacco, smelling like a burnt shoe or a wet gum coat.

It is not the purpose of the writer to machine, a track-laying machine and several other devices designed to reduce human labor and skill to the minimum maximum, but aside from the track laying machine, in construction work, none of them are generally used.

Outdoor life tends to promote in a section foreman a rugged constitution and a good digestion, but constant exposure to all sorts of weather, bad water, adulterated food, long hours and exhaustive labor break down that iron constitution and put the prematurely aged wreck outside the service, a souvenir of and a tribute to the squeezing out process for profits which is alway: enriching the capitalist and destroying the worker. The section foreman has evaded the labor fakir for a long time, but they are after him hard now. Geo. Estes of the U. B. of R. E. wants to get his clutches on him and offers him a cheap coffin, a lovely funeral and a few dollars for his family to vegetate on. George believes in fiftcenth century conditions for the section foreman, a few less hours and a few more cents is the sum of his creed. He doesn't believe in the abolition of wage slavery any more than Willie R. Hearst or Mark Hanna does. On the contrary he is one of Hearst's boosters with all that that im-

As if this were not enough we have the Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen, run by one Wilson, of Canadian Pacific notoriety, who was so ably and completely exposed by one of our Canadian comrades. It is a cheap insurance graft on the mind your own business principles of P. M. Arthur's B. L. E. It stands on the same footing as the orders of the firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and telegraphers, that is to say, it strikes while all the others remain at work and haul in scabs to take their places, and when the men are licked back to work it announces a great "victory" in big scare heads. It advises the men to always vote the bosses ticket, and its official organ, the Trackmen's Journal, is an intellectual garbage box.

An hour or two less per day or a few cents added to his daily wage seems to be the chief incentive in the dreary, isolated life of the section foreman; of Socialism he has the vaguist conception, culled from the Appeal to Reason or similar trashy, sentimental rubbish. Very few know what the real S. L. P. brand means, or have ever seen any of our Party publications. There is a good field for missionary work among them-the railroad companies will look after details

with labor starving machinery and a few more panies will do the rest.

A. S. D. Cleveland, O., Picnic and Outing.

On Sunday, August 16, Section Cleveland will hold a picnic at Hahn's Grove, to which it cordially invites all local readers of The Daily and Weekly People. Hahn's Grove is an ideal place for an outing; it is beautifully situated on Lake Erie, about 12 miles west of the public square. Plenty of shade and fruit trees stud the landscape; all accommodations for a basket pienic, including benches, tables, nice lawns, etc., will be found there. For dancing and refreshments the committee in charge has made all necessary arrangements. To those who enjoy aquarian sports it may be said that Hahn's Grove has a fine bathing beach. All you have to do is to

bring your "toggery" with you. Come out in the forenoon and spend all day with the Socialists of Cleveland in green nature. Admission to grounds is free. Tickets for transportation from Rocky River bridge to the grove can be secured from party members, Take Detroit street to Rocky River, then look bout for party's ticket agent, who will sell you ticket and direct you to the Lake Shore electric car (Loraine suburban), which will take you direct to Hahn's Grove. The Committee.

vails.

This transformation was largely due tos a change in the character of lithography from a creative art, enjoying the recognition and enlisting the abilitics of prominent artists to a reproductive art exploited by all shades and varieties of capitalists "for what there is in it." One of the most potential of the forces that brought about this transformation was the invention of the steam lithographic press.

Prior to the invention of the steam press the artist was generally the prime factor in lithography. He was the maker of the picture and the employer. The artist was assisted by the hand press printer, with whom he often formed partperships. With the advent of the steam printing press, the printer, transform and pressman were neededry and were cansequently, evolved. The simple stadio with its simple stone and primitive hand press, became a factory, with statudriven machinery and greater division of labor. In the course of time, type-printing, bronzing, varnishing, tinning, stonegrinding, engraving, photo engraving, and other machines and their optratives were added, requiring more motive power space, and capital for their installation and housing, until to day the employer instead of being the quondam employe, i now a corporation or trust composed of butchers, brewers, theatrical managers cohacco trust magnates, press and supply nenufacturers and insurance company

cers, clerks, ctc.," who received \$1,963, 388, or \$1,315 each in salaries. The figures for those designated as wage carners are still worse. In 1820, there were employed in 210 establishments 9,650 wage-earners who received \$5,385,329, or an average of \$000.50 in wages. This is almost \$12 a week. In 1999, 233 establishments paid 12,944 wage-earners \$6,-SE2, 126, or an average of \$529 in wages. This is a littlemore than \$10 a week, or a decline of almost \$2 a week in the average wages for the decade 1800-1900. Again, the census of 1900, shows that he value of lithographic products increased from \$17,088,137 in 1800 to \$22,-240,670, or 23.6 per cent. Employes, on the other hand, increased from 10,590 to 14.401, or 39.01 per cent. To the super-

ficial observer, this appears to indicate a decrease in the amount of labor exacted from each employer. Such a conclusion is erroneous, however.

Oaing to the competition of other reproductive arts, like the three color processes, lithographic prices have been lecrensed more than one half in the past 'ceade. Show cards that formerly sold or 12 1-2 cents apiece, for instance, can iow be obtained for 5 1-2 cents. Using bese facts as a basis of computation, it is safe to declare that if the value of ithographic products in 1900 were ap-

traised according to 1890 figures the inrease would be fully 50 per cent. instead of 23.6 per cent. There can be no doubt | trade classifications, etc., etc. Should

ic trade paper for supply manufactureswhen the fellow, who is corpulent and rejoices in the appelation of General Short-given by the artists in recognition of his good work for them in 1896wish to advance the tariff interests of their employers and boom their own political prestige, they utilize the unions to that end by persuading them it is all for "the welfare of the craft." When there is anything especially beneficial to the employers to be done these same fellows together with a few others, notably "The Father of Lithography," enlist the serlowing: vices of the unions to do it-all for "the

welfare of the craft." But "the mutual interests of capital

and labor" and "the welfare of the craft" are not whally intrusted to the care of the unions. The employers have an association that embraces every firm in the United States and Canada. These firms are assessed pro tata, according to the value of the plant and the volume of the business done. The association. consequently, has a big treasury. The secretary is a "social engineer"

and a lawyer, one of the numerous tribe of Smith, with a beveled-edge surname to elieve the commonplacedness of the other name. One of his chief functions is to keep a card system which contains the statistics of every employe in the country, his pedigree, habits, family relations, salary, where last employed,

continue to support the system that grinds them down, while engaging in internecine warfare with one another in a scramble for the ever-dwindling crumbs

which it affords. How different is this conduct compared to that of their German brethren, who are Socialists and who, as such, labor for the overthrow of capitalism, while striving to improve their conditions as best they can during its continuance. The Lithographers' Gazette, of London, England, for June, contains the fol-

REPORT OF THE GERMAN OR-GANIZATIONS.

"Until the 1st of April, 1891, there existed local trade unions in 26 towns in Germany, numbering altogether about 1,600 members; but these unions were not connected with each other in any These trade unions were estabwar. lished in the year 1885, at a time when the fetters of the Socialist Law were a heavy burden on the workers' freedom of movement. Shortly after the abolition of that law it was decided to establish a Central Federation embracing the whole of Germany, which sprang into existence on the 1st of April, 1801 under the name of the 'Union of Lith ographers, Litho, Printers, and Allied

Trades of Germany.' Immediately after it was established the trade unions were dissolved and the members transferred to the Central Federation: so that at the outset it numbered 2,768 members in 25 towns, and an equal number of societies. The number of members had increased by the 1st of January, 1892, to | class-may be emancipated

the regulation of the apprenticeship question hours of labor, minimum wages, etc.

Compare this stalwart class-conscious organization to the puny brand organizations of this country. Fired by the true principles of working class solidarity, it does not talk about "the mutual inter-

ests/of capital and labor," but fights for those of labor. Fired by the true principles of working class solidarity, it has made the workingmen of the industry one in fact, and not in phraseology only. Fired by the principles of working class solidarity, it aids the working class of all industries and nations to improve their condition. Finally, fired by the true principles of working class solidarity, it labors for the overthrow of capitalism through the inauguration of So-

cialism. Lithographers of America, quit being dupes of goggle-eyed editors and the General Shorts. Don't believe that the decline in your condition has reached an end. Lithography is not the only reproductive art. The photo-mechanical processes are pushing it hard, making new methods of labor, new inventions and new organizations of capital necessary every day. Multi-color printing processes, transferring machinery, 'photography and trusts will continue to be experimented with, displacing or so reorganizing labor as the interests of the capitalist may demand. Under such conditions, what every advantage may still be left, will, in the course of time, be

this. destroyed to your further undoing. Study Socialism. Join the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. Work and vote for their principles to the end that your condition may not only be im-

proved, but that your class-the working

number of roads employ their see tion foremen through supply houses in the principal cities which also supply the commissary at the various section houses. This is notably the case at Fort Worth, Texas, where foremen are employed for the T. & P. Railway (\$50 per month) in

this manner. On this road, too, the foremen must give the readmaster a monthly commission or blackmail of \$5 to retain employment. The track department is usually subordinate to the transportation department, and many roads allow the roadmaster but limited authority, making him virtually a clerk to the division superintendent.

Controlling a number of ignorant Mexicans, negroes or white men, the section foreman is considered a useful servant by the railroad political agencies. A day or two prior to election he is instructed by his roadmaster or through the station telegrapher how to vote his men and advised to cast his own vote for the railroad candidate. A great deal is said about the railroad furnishing him employment, giving him a chance to wear their collar, as it were, and gratitude suggests that he should vote against his own interest every time he is told to do so. The track department is behind the transportation department in the character of intensified labor and innovation which perform more work with less men. but the indications are that the railroad

management of the future will remedy all Convicts are extensively used for repair and construction work on the S. P. Railway in Texas, and much of the con tract work is performed with this class of labor under charge of foremen and

guards with loaded shot guns. The Cotton Belt Railway has a ditch digging Daily People Auxiliary League.

Section Lawrence, Mass., \$14; Section Lynn, Mass., \$3; A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$7; Section Winmpeg. Canada, \$12; Minneapolis, Minn., Daily People League. \$2.50; Section New Haven, Conn., \$1.50; 28th A. D., New York, \$2; Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League, \$5; Section Cleveland, O., 75c.; John Donohue, New York, \$5; A. C. McGinty, San Francisco,

Cal. 85; Secialist Labor Club Brooklyn, N. Y., 84; 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.50; Section Indianapolis, Ind., \$3.75; Dr. Julius Frankel, New York, \$5; Section Patton, Pa. 84: 23d A. D. New York, \$1.25; California member-at-large, \$12; A. S. Dowler, Solitude, Tex., 84; Section Salt Lake City, Utah, \$4: 13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 83; Section Baltimore, Md., 88,55; Section St. Paul, Minn., \$10; George Abelson, New York, S1: Section San Antonio, Tex., \$10. Total, \$129.80. Previously acknowledged, \$3,993.25. Grand total, \$4,123.05. Henry Kuhn, Treasurer, Daily People Auxiliary League.



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By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT-Continued.

Aportion is, in many cases, accompanied by the most serious results. The operation is dangerous; death not infrequently occurs; often the result is a permanent impairment of health. "The troubles of troublesome pregnancy and child-birth are infinitely less than the sufferings consequent upon artificial abortion."" Barrenness is one of its most non consequences. All that, notwithstanding, abortion is practiced also in Germany, ever more frequently, and for the reasons given. Between 1882-1888, the number of cases in Berlin, of which the criminal courts took cognizance, rose 155 per cent. The chronique scandaleuse of the last years dealt frequently with cases of abortion, that caused great sensation, due to the circumstance that reputable physicians and women, prominent in society, played a role in them. Furthermore, to judge from the rising number of announcements in our newspapers, the institutions and places increase in which married and unmarried women of the property class are offered an opportunity to await the results of a "slip" in perfect secrecy.

The dread of a large increase of children-due to the smallness of means, and the cost of bringing up-has, among all classes and even peoples, developed the use of preventatives into a system, that here and yonder has grown into a public calamity. It is a generally known fact that, in all strata of French society, the "two-child system" is in force. In few countries of civilization are marriages relatively as numerous as in France, and in no country is the average number of children so small, and the increase of population so slow. The French capitalist, like the small-holder and allotment peasant, pursues the system; the French workingman follows suit. In many sections of Germany the special situation of the peasants seem to have led to similar conditions. We know a charming region in Southwest Germany, where, in the garden of every peasant, there stands the so-called "Sevenbaum," whose properties are applied to abortive purposes. In another district of the same country the regular two-child system prevails among the peasants: they do not wish to divide the places. Moreover, striking is the measure in which literature, that treats with and recommends the means of "facultative sterility," increases in Germany both in volume and demand,-of course, always under the colors of science, and in allusion to the alleged threatening danger of over-population.

Along with abortion and the artificial prevention of conception, crime plays its role. In France, the murder of children and their exposure s perceptibly on the increase, both promoted by the provision of the French civil code that forbids all inquiry after the paternity of the child. Section 340 of the Code Civil decrees: "La recherche de la paternile est interdite;" on the other hand, Section 314 provides: "La recharche de la maternite est admise." To inquire after the paternity of a child is forbidden, but is allowed after its maternity,-a law that glaringly brings out the injustice contemplated towards the seduced woman. The men of France are free to seduce as many women and girls as they are able to; they are free from all responsibility; they owe no support to the child. These provisions were instituted under the pretext that the female sex should be frightened against seducing the men. As you see, everywhere it is the weak man, this limb of the stronger sex, who is seduced, but never seduces. The result of Section 340 of the Code Civil was Section 312, which provides: "L'enfant concupendant le marriage a pour pere le mari."" Inquiry after the paternity being forbidden, it is logical that the husband, crowned with horns, rest content with having the child, that his wife received from another, considered his own. Inconsistency, at any rate, can not be charged to the French capitalist class. All attempts to amend Section 340 have so far failed. Lately, February, 1895, the Socialist deputies in the French Chamber of Deputies presented a bill intended to put an end to the disfranchised position of the seduced or betrayed woman. Whether the attempt will be crowned with success is doubtful.

e French capitalist class-sensi

unmarried woman or widow of good character, who is made pregnant, is to be indemnified by the man according to his means. The indemnity shall, however, not exceed one-fourth of his property. An illegitimate child has a claim upon its father for support and education, regardless of whether his mother is a person of good character: the expenditure, however, shall be no higher than the education of a legitimate child would cost to people of the peasant or of ordinary citizen walks of life. If the illicit intercourse occurred under promise of future marriage, then, according to the further provisions of Prussian law, the Judge is duly to award the woman, pronounced innocent and a wife, the name, standing and rank of the man, together with all the rights of a divorced woman. The illegitimate child has, in such cases, all the rights of children born in wedlock. We may await with curiosity to see whether -the provisions of this bill, so hostile to woman, will acquire the force of a civil code of law in Germany. But retrogression is the key-note in our legislation.

LOOT TRUDUA Y

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903

Between the years of 1830-1880, there were 8,563 cases of infanticide before the French court of assizes, the figures rising from 471 in 1831, to 980 in 1880. During the same period, 1,032 cases of abortion were tried, 41 in 1831, and in 1880 over 100. Of course, only a small part of the abortions came to the knowledge of the criminal court; as a rule, only when followed by serious filness or death. In the cases of infanticide, the country population contributed 75 per cent., in the cases of abortion the citie: 65 per cent. In the city, the women have more means at command to prevent normal birth ; hence, the many cases of abortion and the small number of infanticides. It is the reverse in the country.

Such is the composition of the picture presented by modern society in respect to its most intimate relations. The picture differs wide from that that poets and poetically doused phantasts love to paint it. Our picture, however, has this advantage,--it is true. And yet the picture still calls for several strokes of the brush to bring out its character in full.

In general, there can be no difference of opinion touching the present and average mental inferiority of the female sex to the male. True enough, Balzac, by no means a woman-lover, claims: "The woman, who has received a male education, possesses in fact the most brilliant and fruitful qualities for the building of her own happiness and that of her husband;" and Goethe, who knew well both the men and women of his times, expresses himself in Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship (confessions of a pure soul) : "Learned women were ridiculed, and also the educated ones were disliked, probably because it was considered impolite to put so many ignorant men to shame." We agree with both. Nevertheless, the fact is no wise altered that, in general, women stand intellectually behind the men. This difference is compulsory, because woman is that which man, as her master, has made her. The education of woman, more so than that of the working class, has been neglected since time immemorial; nor are latter-day improvements adequate. We live in days when the aspiration after exchange of thought grows in all circles, in the family also; and there the neglected education of woman is felt as a serious fault, and it avenges itself upon the husband.

The object of the education of man-at least it is so claimed, although due to the mistaken methods, the object is often missed, perchance, also, is not meant to be reached-aims at the development of the intellect, the sharpening of the powers of thought, the broadening of the field of practical knowledge, and the invigoration of the will-power, in short, at the cultivation of the functions of the mind. With woman, on the contrary, education, so far as at all attended to in a higher degree, is mainly aimed at the intensification of her feelings, at formality and polite culture-music, belles-letters, art, poetry-all of which only screw her nervous sensitiveness and phaptasy up to a higher pitch. This is a mistaken and unhealthy policy. In it the fact transpires that the powers, which determine the measure of woman's education, are guided only by their ingrained prejudices regarding the nature of the female character, and also by the cramped position of woman. The object must not be to develop still further the sentimental and imaginative side of woman, which would only tend to heighten her natural inclination to nervousness; neither should her education be limited to etiquette and polite literature. The object, with regard to her as to man, should be to develop their intellectual activity and acquaint them with the phenomena of practical life. It would be of greatest benefit to both sexes if, in lieu of a superfluity of sentiment, that often becomes positively uncanny, woman possessed a good share of sharpened wit and power for exact reasoning; if, in lieu of excessive nervous excitation and timidity, she possessed firmness of character and physical courage; in lieu of conventional, literary refinement, in so far as she at all has any, she had a knowledge of the world, of men and of the powers of Nature.

Generally speaking, what is termed the feeling and spirituality of woman has hitherto been nurtured without stint, while her intellectual development has, on the contrary, been grossly neglected and kept under. As a consequence, she suffers of hypertrophy of feeling and spirituality, hence is prone to superstition and miracles,-a more than grateful soil for religious and other charlataneries, a pliant tool for all reaction. Blockish men often complain when she is thus affected, but they bring no relief, because often they are themselves steeped up to the ears in prejudices.

ground among the wives of the proletariat, then, despite want and . misery, their married life is idealized: both now have a common aim, after which they strive; and they have an inexhaustible source of mutual encouragement in the mutual interchange of views, whereto their joint battle leads them. The number of proletarian women who reach this insight is every year larger. Herein lies a movement, that is in process of development, and that is fraught with decisive significance for the future of mankind.

XINORS YITTA

In other social strata, the differences in education and views-easily overlooked at the beginning of married life, when passion still predominates-are felt ever more with ripening years. Sexual passion cools off, and its substitution with harmony of thought is all the more needful. But, leaving aside whether the husband has any idea of civic duties and attends to the same, he, at any rate, thanks to his occupation and constant intercourse with the outer world, comes into continuous touch with different elements and opinions, on all sorts of occasions, and thus floats into an intellectual atmosphere that broadens his horizon. As a rule, and in contrast with his wife, he finds himself in a state of intellectual molting, while she, on the contrary, due to her household duties, which engage her early and late, is robbed of leisure for further education, and, accordingly, becomes mentally stunted and soured.

The domestic wretchedness in which the majority of wives live today, is correctly depicted by the bourgeois-minded Gerhard von Amyntor in his "Marginal Notes to the Book of Life."" In the chapter entitled "Deadly Gnat-bites" he says among other things:

"Not the shocking events, that none remain unvisited by, and that bring, here the death of a husband, yonder the moral downfall of a beloved child; that lie, here in a long and serious illness, vonder in the wrecking of a warmly nursed plan;-not these undermine her (the housewife's) freshness and strength. It is the small, daily-recurring marrow and bone-gnawing cares. . . . How many millions of brave little house-mothers cook and scour away their vigor of life, their very cheeks and roguish dimples, in attending to domestic cares until they become crumpled, dried and broke-up mummies. The ever-recurring question, what shall be cooked to-day? the ever-recurring necessity of sweeping, and heating, and brushing, and dusting is the continuously falling drop that slowly, but surely, wears away mind and body. The kitchen-hearth is the place where the saddest balances are drawn up between income and expense, where the most depressing observations are forced upon the mind on the rising dearness of the necessaries of life, and on the ever increasing difficulty to earn the needed cash. On the flaming altar, where the soup kettle bubbles, youth and mental ease, beauty and good humor are sacrificed; and who recognizes in the old care-bent cook, the one-time blooming, overbearing, coy-coquette bride in the array of her myrtle crown? Already in antiquity the hearth was sacred, near it were placed the Lares and patron dieties. Let us also hold sacred the hearth at which the dutiful German bourgeois house-wife dies a slow death, in order to keep the house comfortable, the table covered and the family in health." Such is the consolution offered in bourgeois society to the wife, who, under the present order of society, is miscrably going to pieces.

Those women, who, thanks to their social condition, find themselves in a freer state, have, as a rule, a one-sided, superficial education, that, combined with inherited female characteristics, manifests itself with force. They generally have a taste for mere superficialities; they think only about gew-gaws and dress; and thus they seek their mission in the satisfaction of a spoiled taste, and the indulgence of passions that demand their pay with usury. In their children and the education of these they have hardly any interest: they give them too much trouble and annoyance, hence are left to the nurses and servants, and are later passed on to the boarding-schools. At any rate their principal task is to raise their daughters as show-d-lls, and their sons as pupils for the jouncese dore (gilded youth) out of which dudedom recruits its ranks-that despicable class of men that may be fairly put upon a level with procurers. This jounesse dare furnishes the chief contingent to the seducers of the daughters of the working class. They look upon idleness and squandering as a profession.

CHAPTER II.

FURTHER CHECKS AND OBSTRUCTIONS TO MARRIAGE-NUMERICAL PROPOR-

TION OF THE SEXES--ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

cast in the mold of the conditions above described, many a feature of woman's character took shape, and they reached ever fuller development from generation to generation. Of these features men love to dwell with predeliction, but they forget that they are themselves the cause thereof, and have promoted with their conduct the defects they now make merry about, or censure. Among these widely censured femille qualities, belong her dreaded readiness of tongue, and passion for gossip; her inclination to endless talk over trifles and unimportant things: her mental bent for purely external matters, such as dress, and her desire to please, together with a resulting proneness to all the follies of fashion; lastly, her easily arousable envy and jealmboin

human beings of them all. In the measure that such insight gains the beauty of the other. Mankind will have to return to Nature and to the natural intercourse of the sexes; it must cast off the now-ruling and unhealthy spiritual notions concerning man; it must do that by setting up methods of education that fit in with our own state of culture, and that may bring on the physical and mental regeneration of the race.

Among us, and especially on the subject of female education, seriously erroneous conceptions are still prevalent. That woman also should have strength, courage and resolution, is considered heretical, "unwomanly," although none would dare deny that, coupped with such qualities, woman could protect herself against many ills and inconceniences. Conversely, woman is eramped in her physical, exactly as in her intellectual development. The irrationalness of her dress plays an important role herein. It not only, unconscionably hampers her in her physique, it directly rains her; -- and vet, but few physicians dare take a stand against the abuse, accurately informed though they are on the injuriousness of her dress. The fear of displeasing the patient often causes them to hold their tongues, if they do not even flatter her insane notions. Modern dress hinders woman in the free use of her limbs, it injures her physical growth, and awakens in her a sense of impotence and weakness. Moreover, modern dress is a positive danger to her own and the health of those who surround her: in the house and on the street, woman is a walking raiser of dust. And likewise is the development of woman hampered by the strict separation of the sexes, both in social intercourse and at school-a method of education wholly in keeping with the spiritual ideas that Christianity has deeply implanted in us on all matters that regard the nature of man.

The woman who does not reach the development of her faculties, who is crippled in her powers, who is held imprisoned in the narrowest circle of thought, and who comes into contact with hardly any but her own female relatives,--such a woman can not possibly raise herselt above the routine of daily life and habits. Her intellectual horizon revolves only around the happenings in her own immediate surroundings, family affairs and what thereby hangs. Extensive conversations on utter trifles, the bent for gossip, are promoted with all might; of course her latent intellectual qualities strain after activity and exercise;-whereupon the husband, often involved thereby in trouble, and driven to desperation, utters imprecations upon qualities that he, the "chief of creation," has mainly upon his own conscience.

With woman-whose face all our social and sexual relations turn toward marriage with every fibrer of her being-marriage and matrimonial matters constitute, quite naturally, a leading portion of her conversation and aspirations. Moreover, to the physically weaker woman, subjected as she is to man by custom and laws, the tongue is her principal weapon against him, and, as a matter of course, she makes use thereof. Similarly with regard to her severely censured passion for dress and desire to please, which reach their frightful acme in the insanities of fashion, and often throw fathers and husbands, into great straits and embarrassments. The explanation lies at hand. To man, woman is. first of all, an object of enjoyment. Economically and socially unfree, she is bound to see in marriage her means of support; accordingly, she depends upon man and becomes a piece of roperty to him. As a rule, her position is rendered still more unfavorable through the general excess of women over men,-a subject that will be treated more closely. The disparity intensifies the competition of women among themselves; and it is sharpened still more because, for a great variety of reasons, a number of men do not marry at all. Woman is, accordingly, forced to enter into competition for a husband with the members of her own sex, by means of the most favorable external presentation of her person possible.

Let the long duration, through many generations, of these evils be taken into account. The wonder will cease that these manifestations, sprung from equally lasting causes, have reached their present extreme form. Furthermore, perhaps in no age was the competition of women for husbands as sharp as it is in this, due partly to reasons already given, and partly to others yet to be discussed. Finally, the difficulties of obtaining a competent livelihood, as well as the demands made by society, combine, more than ever before, to turn woman's face towards matrimony as an "institute for support."

Men gladly accept such a state of things: they are its beneficiaries. It flatters their pride, their vanity, their interest to play the role of the stronger and the master: and, like all other rulers, they are, in their role of masters, difficult to reach by reason. It is, therefore, all the more in the interest of woman to warm towards the establishment of conditions that shall free her from so unworthy a position. Women should expect as little help from the men as workingmen do from the capitalist class.

Observe the characteristics, developed in the struggle for the coveted place, on other fields, on the industrial field, for instance, so soon as the capitalists face each other. What despicable, even scampish, means of warfare are not resorted to! What hatred, envy and passion for calumny are not awakened !-- observe that, and the explanation stands out why similar features turn up in the competition of women for a husband. Hence it happens that women, on the average, do not get along among themselves as well as men; that even the best female friends lightly fall out, if the question is their standing in a man's eye, or pleasingness of appearance. Hence also the observation that wherever women meet, be they ever such utter strangers, they usually look at one another is enemies. With one look they make the mutual discovery of ill-matched olors, or wrongly-pinned bows, or any other similar cardinal sin. In the look that they greet each other with, the judgment can be readily read that each has passed upon the other. It is as if each wished to "I know better than you how to dress, and draw inform the other: attention upon myself."

On the other hand, woman is by nature more impulsive than man; she reflects less than he; she has more abregation, is naiver, and hence is governed by stronger passions, as revealed by the truly heroic self-sacrifice with which she protects her child, or cares for relatives, and nurses them in sickness. In the fury, however, this passionateness finds its ugly expression. But the good as well as the bad sides, with man as well as woman, are influenced, first of all, by their social position; favored, or checked, or transfigured. The same impulse, that, under unfavorable circumstances, appears as a blemish, is, under favorable circumstances, a source of happiness for oneself and others. Fourier has the credit of having brilliantly demonstrated how the identical impulses of man produce, under different conditions, wholly opposite results. Running parallel with the effects of mistaken education, are the no less serious effects of mistaken or imperfect physical culture upon the purpose of Nature. All physicians are agreed that the preparation of voman for her calling as mother and rearer of children leaves almost everything to be wished. "Man exercises the soldier in the use of his weapons, and the artisan in the handling of his tools: every office equires special studies; even the monk has his novitiate. Woman alone is not trained for her serious duties of mother."2 Nine-tenths of the maidens who marry enter matringony with almost utter ignorance about motherhood and the duties of wellock. The inexcusable shyness, even on the part of mothers, to speak with a grown-up daughter of such important sexual duties, leaves the latter in the greatest darkness touching her duties towards herself and her future husband. With her entrance upon married life, woman enters a territory that is wholly strange to her. She has drawn to herself a fancy-picture thereofgenerally from novels that are not particularly to be commended-that does not accord with reality." Her defective household knowledge, that, as things are to-day, is inevitable, even though many a function, formerly naturally belonging to the wife, has been removed from her, also furnishes many a cause for triction. Some know nothing whatever of household matters; They consider themselves too good to bother about them, and look upon them as matters that concern the servant girl; numerous others, from the ranks of the masses, are prevented, by the struggle for existence, from cultivating themselves for their calling as householders: they must be in the factory and at work early and late. It is becoming evident that, due to the development of social conditions, the separate household system is losing ground every day; and that it can be kept up only at the sacrifice of money and time, neither of which the great majority is able to expend.

it committed in so framing the law as to make it impossible for the deecived woman to turn for support to the father of her child-sought to make up for its sins by establishing foundling asylums. According to our famous "morals," there is no paternal feeling towards the illegitimate child; that exists only for "legitimate heirs." Through the foundlings' asylums the mother also is taken from the new-born child. According to the French fiction, foundlings are orphans. In this way, the French capitalist class has its illegitimate children brought up, at the expense of the State, as "children of the fatherland." A charming arrangement. In Germany, things bid fair to be switched on the French track. The provisions in the bill for a civil code for the German Empire contain maxims on the legal status of illegitimate children, strongly in contrast with the humane law still in force.

According to the bill, a dishonored girl-even if blameless, or seduced with the promise of subsequent marriage, or induced to consent to coition through some criminal act-has no claim against the seducer except as indemnity for the costs of delivery, and for support during the first six weeks after the birth of the child, and then only within the bounds of what is strictly necessary. Only in some of the cases of the worst crimes against morality, can a slight money indemnity be granted to the seduced girl, at the discretion of the court, and without the necessity of proving actual damages. The illegitimate child has no claim upon the seducer of his mother, except for the merest necessaries of life. and then only until its fourteenth year. All claims of the child on its father are, however, barred if, within pregnancy, any other man cohabit with its mother. The plaintiff child has, moreover, to prove that its mother has not accepted the embraces of any other man.

Menger, the expositions in whose treatise" we here follow, justly raises against the bill the serious charge that it only accrues to the advantage of the well-to-do, immoral men, seducers of ignorant girls, often girls who sin through poverty, but leaves these fallen girls, together with their wholly guiltless children, entirely unprotected, ave, pushes them only desper into misery and crime. Menger cites, in this connection, the provisions of the Prussian law. According thereto, an "Geschichte und Gefahren der Fruchtabtreibung," Dr. Ed. Reich, Leipsic, 1993. The child conceived during marriage has the husband for father."

By reason of woman's being almost generally as here sketched, she looks upon the world differently from man. Hence, again, a strong source of contrariety between the two sexes.

Participation in public life is to-day one of the most essential duties of a man; that many men do not yet understand this does not alter the fact. Nevertheless, the number of those is ever increasing who realize that public institutions stand in intimate connection with the private lot of the individual; that his success or failure, together with that of his family, depend infinitely more upon the condition of public affairs than upon his own personal qualities and actions. The fact is beginning to receive recognition that the greatest efforts of the individual are powerless against evils that lie in the very condition of things, and that determine his state. On the other hand, the struggle for existence now requires much greater efforts than before. Demands are now made upon man that engage ever more his time and strength. The ignorant, indifferent wife stands dumb before him, and feels herself neglected. It may be even said that, the mental difference between man and woman is to-day greater than formerly, when the opportunities for both were slight and limited, and lay more within the reach of her restricted intellect. Furthermore, the handling of public affairs occupies to day a large number of men to a degree before unknown; this widens their horizon; but it also withdraws them ever more from the mental sphere of their homes. The wife deems herself set back, and thus another source of friction is started. Only rarely does the husband know how to pacify his wife and convince her. When he does that, he has escaped a dangerous rock. As a rule the husband is of the opinion that what he wants does not concern his wife, she does not understand it. He takes no pains to ehlighten her. "You don't understand such matters," is his stereotyped answer, the moment the wife complains that she is neglected. Lack of information on the part of wives is promoted by lack of sense on the part of most husbands. More favorable relations between husband and wife spring up in the rank of the working class in the measure that both realize they are tugging at the same rope, and that there is but one means towards satisfactory conditions for themselves and their family,-the radical reformation of society that shall make 'Das buergerilche Recht und die besitzlosen Klassen," Tuebingen, 1890. 34 Sam, Lucas, Elberfeld.

These qualities, though in different degrees, manifest themselves generally in the female sex from early childhood. They are qualities that are born under the pressure of social conditions, and are further developed by heredity, example and education. A being irrationally brought up, can not bring up others rationally.

In order to be clear on the causes and development of good or bad qualities, whether with the sexes or with whole peoples, the same methods must be pursued that modern natural science applies in order to ascertain the formation and development of life according to genus and species, and to determine their qualities. They are the faws that flow from the material conditions for life, laws that life demands, that a pt themselves to it, and finally became its nature.

Man forms no exception to that which holds good in Nature for all animate creation. Man does not stand outside of Nature: looked at physiologically, he is the most highly developed animal,-a fact, however, that some would deny. Thousands of years ago although wholly ignorant of modern science, the ancients had on many matters affecting man, more rational views than the moderns; above all, they gave practical application to the views founded on experience. We praise with enthusiastic admiration the beauty and strength of the men and women of Greece; but the fact is overlooked that, not the happy climate, nor the bewitching nature of a territory that stretched along the bayindented sea, but the physical culture and maxims of education, con sistently enforced by the State, thus affected both the being and the development of the population. These measures were calculated to combine beauty, strength and suppleness of body with wit and elasticity of mind, both of which were transmitted to the descendants. True enough, even then, in comparison with man, woman was neglected in point of mental, but not of corporal culture." In Sparta, that went furthest in the corporal culture of the two sexes, boys and girls went naked until the age of puberty, and participated in common in the exercises of the body, in games and in wrestling. The naked exposure of the human body, together with the natural treatment of natural things, had the advantage that sensuous excitement--to-day artificially cultivated by the separation of the sexes from early childhood-was then prevented. The corporal make-up of one sex, together with its distinctive organs, was no secret to the other. There, no play of equivocal words could arise. Nature was Nature. The one sex rejoiced at

¹ Plato requires in his "Republic" that "the women be educated like the men," and he demands careful selection in breeding. He, accordingly, was thoroughly familiar with the effect of a careful selection on the development of man. Aristotle lays it down as a maxim of education that "First the body, then the mind must be built up." Aristotle's "Polities." With us, when thought is at all bestowed upon the matter, the body, the scaffolding for the intellect, is considered last.

"Die Mission unseres Jahrhunderts. Eine Studie zur Frauenfrage," Irma

* "Die Mission unseres Jahrhunderis. Eine Studie zur Prauenfrage," Irma v. Troil-Borostyani : Pressburg and Leipsic. * In "Les Femmes 'Jui Tuent et les Lennes Qui Votent." Alexander Dumas, son, narrates: "A Catholie elergymen of high standing stated in the course of a couversation that, out of a hundred of his former female pupils, who married, after a month at lerst electry came to bim and said they were dis-illusioned and regretted hrving migred." This sounds very probable. The Voltarian French bourgeolie reconcile it with their conselence to allow their daughters to be educated in the closters. Thuy proceed from the premises that an ignorant woman is more casy to lead than one who is posted. Con-flicts and disappointment are incrimable. Labolayy gives the flat-foored ad-vice to keep woman in moderate ignorance, because "notes empire est detruit, at Thomine est recommu" (our empire is over if the man is found out).

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN	THE UNITED
STATE	8 *
In 1883	
In 1892	
In 1896	
In 1900	
IN 1902	

"ON THE ROARING BILLOWS," OR "TALKING IT OVER."

Several months ago, an out-bound steamer from New York had among its, passengers two gentlemen-Lawrence Murphy and John Black. They were friends going to the same destination. They were always together, and always in close conversation. It so happened that on the same steamer there was a Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus. It was being shipped to England. It also so happened that Murphy ' and Black by mere accident and unknowingly, chose for their conversation a secluded spot that was quite close to the said wireless telegraphic apparatus, which, to complete the series of accidental circumstances, happened to be boxed in such poor material that there was a wide reat in the wood on the side facing the spot where Murphy and Black habitually exchanged thoughts. When the apparatus was opened in England, the sensitive plates were found scribbled all over with sound wayes. These were easily deciphered, but they conveyed no intelligent information; they were bits and scraps of conversations, interesting enough, even mysterious, but unintelligible. These bits and scraps might have proceeded from the same persons, and they might not; if from the same persons, they might have been fragments of one continuous dialogue, the continuity of which on the plate may have been interrupted by slight atmospheric changes during the conversation, or by the speakers happening to turn their faces from the direction of the plates during their dialogue. All the same, the mysterious bits and scraps were preserved as a purely "scientific experiment," and nothing more was thought of them by the one-sidedly informed wireless scientists, who did not perceive that those bits and scraps of conversation, fractional though they were, threw valuable light on the "Labor Move-

ment," on sociology. The mystery is now raised. One Lawrence Murphy, ex-treasurer of the York to keep some of them fellows' tiung Corporation emancipated itself trans shut. But I have almost \$10,000 from the Socialist Labor Party, started left, and that will do, John. We'll have an English paper of its own, got up a ---- of a good time in England and a new party, the Social Democratic Par-Ireland When 'tis up I'll return to ty, and its men stands by us. Some gets, New York and make another haul. B.-The wonder to me is how you do it.

M.—Dead easy; yes; — easy. dead against us, joined the Volks Zei-Tis this way, see: When men apply tung Corporation party and got and kept for admission to our union we takes for quite a while a fat job from the offiin only as many as we need to make a cers of his union. The two papers of good appearance. Then we puts up a the Corporation and the men of its still initiation ice. That keeps rafts of party hold up our end. When we declare one of these strikes and the rank others out. and file is thrown out of work and kept -But does the rank and file allow out until we got our fines colected from

cal Union. He was a S. L. P

the contractor, the Volks Zeitung Cor-

poration, through its two papers and

the men of its party, calls it a 'noble

waging of the class struggle.". This costs

us money, sometimes a good deal, but it

helps Us & Co. and softens the lashings;

we gets from "The People," and the So-

cial Democrats in our unions even help

us to drown the outery against us raised

by the S. L. P. men, and while the two

light we have somewhat a clear field. If only the S. L. P. could be killed the

M .- And so this time our commit-

M .- But it was no go. It was im-

possible to get that. We came down

to \$40,000, to \$25,000, to \$13,000, and

finally to \$10,000. That we got as fines

for the non-union men that we barred

B .- That's the -- smartest scheme.

Tis decidedly INCONVENIENT to ad-

mit all the men of the trade into the

union. It is decidedly CONVENIENT.

M .- You bet! We has, in the aggre-

gate, collected \$200,000 from the con-

tractors as fines under the threat of a

strike for their employing non-union

men. Ha! ha! ha! To - with the rank

and file! We 'nobly wages the class

struggle," we does, on the backs of the

Here the snatches of the dialogue pre-

served by the out-bound wireless tele-

graphic plates end. The sound waves

became blurred in the hilarity of the

Murder will out. If the scientists

who, handled those plates did not know

enough to see the point, conditions in

New York-political and economic-

have brought on! Murphy's trial, and

that is bringing out the facts, which

tally with the statements in the dia-

logue above reproduced, and which that

WHICH IS WHICH?

This is what Marshall' I. Boardman,

"Under Socialism a board of overseers

in weight and number. An-

would keep the general stores and deal

other hoard would dictate what each

man and woman should wear; the qual-

ity of the hat, the cut of the coat and

the color of the hose. Another board

would dictate where each man should

live, what occupation he should follow.

what he should eat and what he should

read, what he should think and how he

should serve God. The boards would

elect or reject those who apply for pro-

fessions, determine who should be phy-

sicians, who storekeepers, who farmers,

who grave diggers and who dog catch-

dialogue helps to clarify.

B. and M.-Ha! ha! ha!

-, so to have a good number of

tee demanded from the Master Builders

coast would be entirely clear.

of Brooklyn \$50,000 as fines.

from the union. Ha! ha!

B.-\$50,000!

them out.

rank and file!

speakers.

out goods

B .- Quite a scheme, - -.

that? M .- Keep your shirt on, will ye? You will see how we fix 'em. B.-Who is "we" and who is "them?" M .- You are bloody blind. "We" means the principal officers of the union

and two or three dummies of the rank and file who are needed on the floor to raise a row or raise "points of order," when some of the others are getting too fresh, and to more to "lay it on - impu - --- of a freshy who wants his fingers in the pie, or by some

man, who smells a rat (tell you, these S. L. P. men have sharp noses!) and wants to expose us. They call us "fakirs." the ----.

B.-They are - - - M.-Well, those are "we"; all the others, rank and file and some few dunderhead officers are "them." See?

B.--I see. M.--Well, where did I break off? Oh, yes. When more men apply for admision to the union than is convenient-

B .- In what way "convenient?" M .- Shut up! You will understand if you keep that trap of yours closed If more apply than is CONVENIENT, we raises the initia tion. If they are ready to pay that, we raises the initiation still higher. If till anyone will pay that, we simply gets one of our dumnies on the floor to move to "shut the door," and then none more is admitted. -But in what way does that help

you? M .- - -, won't you wait? When we has a whole lot of fellows out of the union, and work enough for all the members, and more hands are wanted, these outside fellows gets work from the building contractors, and we shut our eyes. We grumble, but don't do

B-I don't see what you are driving M .- You'll see soon enough. Then on

some fine day, when we knows a con-tractor is particularly hard crowded by some other contractors, and he would do anything to avoid trouble and not fill his contract, up we marches, a committee of us, and see the contractor. Do you begin to see now?

B.-I'll be ----- if I do. M .- You must be - - dull. We, the committee-we always calls our-S. J. ("S. J." stands for Member of the selves "the committee" in such cases-Society of Jesus; in other words, a milwe marches up to the contractor, and itant Jesuit member of the Roman Cathwe lays before him a sheet of paper neatly executed. On that sheet, we usuolic hierarchy; in other words, a leader ally gets some hungry and thirsty Soin thought with that hierarchy;), treats cial Democratic leader to write up that the faithful and the public to on the slicet and give him a quarter, or maysubject of social science in the "Denver be a dollar and a drink for his pains. B .--- Who are these Social Democrats? Catholic" of the 27th of last month:

M .- Dou't you know? I'll tell you resently. Well, we shows the sheet to presently the contractor. On that sheet he reads black on white, dates and all, that on such and such days he employed nonunion men, and how many of them. We then shows him the union by-law, or the clause in the agreement with him providing for a fine in such cases. So many non-union men employed; so much fine on each; rest is easy multiplication. 1. 20.214 B .- Yes. A --- fine plan! M .-- Now you see why 'tis CONVEN-IENT to keep rafts of men outside of

the union? B .-- Yes by ---- I see. --- CON- WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

tween 45-49 years) pay on \$1000 an in- at \$2.50. That was in January. crease yearly assessment of 72 cents, and on \$2000 an increase yearly assessment now shoved off into the eighth grade, and part of the swag, others are mere asseswho formerly paid in the seventh grade, Hanford, for instance, in his Typographnow have to pay an advance of \$26.40 on man and \$1000, and an advande of \$52.80 on \$2000 over the previous plan.

What does this heavy increase inflicted upon the aged members of the order mean if not a fine imposed upon them for having lived so long? What is it but a cheating, or attempted cheating of old age? What is it but an aping of the swindling capitalist concerns, which, after having collected their premiums, seek to escape the obligation of paying insurance? In short, what is it but the lie given by the Supreme Lodge to the name of the order, showing it to be neither "united" nor for "woringmen"?

It is well known, and the census figures prove it, that the death rate has increased in almost all trades. The intensity with which the workmen are worked saps their vitality and leads them to early graves. The grim proverb-'When a workman has reached his fortysecond year take him out and shoot him: he is too played out to be of any use, and too poor to keep himself"-shims up the situation. The currency that the proverb has gained proves its correctness. What, in view of such facts, should be expected of an order of workmen? Surely at least consideration for those of its own memmers who have grown old in it. The Supreme Ladge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen takes exactly the opposite course. By making such a savage advance on the insurance of its oldest members it seeks to shove them off; to. make it so hard that they stop paying altogether, and then their previously paid dues are wholly lost to them; or to 'put' them in such fix that at their death big chunks can be deducted from the sum they insured for under the pretext of covering up deficits in ducs.

Such, substantially, are the principles from which capitalists proceed in their treatment of workman. The capitalist uses up the workman when he is a "hustler" (young), but casts him off as "deadwood" when he is old. The capitalist thus cheats old age. And that is the plan of the Supreme Lodge of an order that claims to be of, for and by workmen.

THE "MILLER SYNDICATE" LEGAL-IZED.

In January of this year the gulls of the land were transfixed with joy. Glimpses of the millennium fell upon the retina of their minds' eye. It was better than of the millennium. The millennium is charming, but yet it lacks the pleasurable element of a "solution." The millennium sounds like the bliss of an after-world. Human nature clings to the pleasures of this world. The glimpses of what they saw were of this world. The "struggle" and the "individualism"-both so dear to the gulls' heart-were to be retained, and yet happiness was to be secured. The Socialist contention that the Socialist Republic was the only solution of the modern social problem was knocked into a cocked hat. The solution had been found. Profit-sharing had been tried and found wanting. The reason was that the scheme proceeded from smaller

When the curtain rises again a different sight faces the audience. A great of \$1.44, the members 55 years and over, seurrying of feet, suppressed mutterings, mufiled oaths, things that sounded like blows and knockdowns had been heard behind the curtain. But, of course, that all must have been a mistake. Such things are incompatible with millenni-

> ums and solutions; the sounds were dismissed. But the curtain did rise; it rose this month, that is, six months later. And this is the tableau that it rose upon. The stock, bought in six months previous at \$2.50 by the "profit-sharing" and "partner" employees, had dropped to 76, and was headed toward a still lower months the employees had pocketed the two quarterly dividends of 154 each, altogether \$3.50, and in the same interval they had lost on each share they held

\$6.50-net "profits" shared, a clean loss of \$3 on each share. No wonder there had been noises behind the curtains. The more shares an employee held the more money he was figure. In other words, during those six out of pocket-and worse is in store. The Trust could well afford to pay, and did gladly, self-sacrificingly pay out, \$3.50 and rake in \$6.50 every time. It would not object to keep up this business indefinitely-no more would the Miller Syndicate.

What capitalist would not be a "profit sharer ?"

PETER, THOU HAST SAID IT.

The below article appeared-well-'somewhere." That will do for the present. The occasion for it is the freshest revelations that are being made in court in this city of Labor Fakir corruption. where it is being established that strikes have been declared by the fakirs when the treasury of the Union was too low to pay their salaries, the strike being simply a means for the fakirs to blackmail the employer while the rank and file was duped and hungered on strike. The article is rather long, but it would

not do to mutilate it. Here it is: Common sense would seem to show that the

Common sense would seem to show that the labor unious must presently rid the usedves of their parasites. It is inconceivable that they should permit themaelves to be exploited, at their own expense, for the agrandizement of the simp-wifted rogues who have gained the as-cendancy in their management. It is not in human nature to simplify and there is as much human nature in have organizations as there is in any other coalitions of men for a com-mon end

huma nature in inbor organizations as there is in any other coalitions of men for a com-mon end. When men quit work because they consider their ways to be insufficient or because they think they can, by doing so, get higher wages, they are well within their rights. When they quit work ostensibly for either of these reasons, but really only because their feader or walking delegate has not received a thomsand dollars which be demanded as the prize of their re-maining at work. Gue are fools. They remain idle: the employer weakens and gives in: the walking delegate gots his thomsand dollars they relian to work and the cause of organized halor is vindicated. They never question the pretext upon which they have been ordered to quit work; when the unfortunate employer tells them that the object of the strike has been to blacking delegate is mchakable. It has been discovered that there is money, and a great deal or money, in the facility of ordering strikes. The power of the labor leader is absolute and despoint and he has found how to turn it to acpoint. And it is not only his power to stop fork that he ven do to oppress and injure all conditions they do not be oppress and injure all easy form they are on the oppress and injure all easy form they are on the oppress and injure all easy form that he ven do to oppress and injure all easy form the two do not poppress and injure all easy form the they can endory a freet deal of lating here they can endory a

on to refrain from doing those filings. Em-overs have learned that they can enjoy a ent deal of killings in the comfact of their wheels if they pay the walking delegate. They a employ rou-union hands, they can use non-lon material; they can discover things that n

thouse that unionize the control of a minimum of things that unionize prohibits, but they must first pay the walking delegate. Does an employer desive to infure a rival employer, or to take away from him an ad-vantage he enjoys, or efficienties to defeat him in the successful prosecution of his biganoss, he can do so by paying the walking delegate. A strike will be ordered and the men will go out. The walking delegate will pocket the cash and the men will go without their wages, or, in tilmes of great business activity, be sent to work elsewhere until the man they have left sees the light of reason and in turn pays the es the light of reason and in turn pays the alking delegate to have them sent back to

offices for private gain, do not materially differ from the corrupt habor leaders. The one allows the evision of the law for money and the other sells his power and control-over labor for each. It is all very well to say that the corrupt walking delegate should be sent to the peri-terious characteristics. The case of the and the theory hand the other sells fils power and control over halos for each. It is all very well to say that the corrupt walking delegate should be sent to the peni-tentiary: that the most condign and merciless punishment should be visited upon the man who throws thousands out of employment to gratfy bis own sells and infamous ambition. But what about the wealing contractor, the ordern corporation, which estably shares in that walk-ing delegate's corruption? Is not the corrupter more gally, they the man corrupted? Does in not stand upon a higher plane in the social scale, and is not the rean corrupted? Does in not stand upon a higher plane in the social scale, and is not this responsibility to the body comparate the greater? For our part we would nuch rather an example be made of the explaint or of the representative of capital who used mion labor is a fool to his simpless of how degree who heatry the labor unions for money. The remedy lies in a great hacasare with these union theored is a loot be a simpless of how degree who heatry the labor unions for money. The remedy lies in a great hacasare with these union theored is a loot be and the social of the will exercise a little cars in the solve

To a great measure with these unions them if they will exercise a little care in the tion of their leaders and be less prome to smartness to character and gilbness of r to proved integrity, they will no fong plundered as they are now, and they, will as they outh to inve, a better name and lag in the social structure. of s

Here are eleven interesting paragraphs. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth look as if they had been taken from the columns of this paper, and probably they were so taken. No other paper in this city has made those points before. while this paper has been making them right along, and right along backing them up with illustrations, fresh from the oven of capitalist and fakir corrup-

tion. The People, and Socialist Labor Party literature have demonstrated that (as set forth in the third paragraph) employers can enjoy any amount of latitude in breaking Union rules, provided the labor fakir officer is paid. If paid he will be a diligent and indulgent handmaid of scabbery,-of course to the injury of the rank and file. The People and Socialist Labor Party literature have demonstrated that (as set forth in the fourth and sixth paragraphs) strikes are part of the weapons that competing capitalists use against one another to annoy, harass and, if possible, ruin one another. This weapon can be easily bought from the fakir Union officer. Provided he is well paid by one employer, he scruples not to throw upon the street the men of his Union, working in a competing shop. He will pocket the pay, while his rank and file go without wages. The People and Socialist Labor Party literature have demonstrated that (as set forth in the fifth paragraph) owners of patent laborsaving devices will fight the owners of a rival device by buying a strike against establishments that introduce the rival

device. Provided the fakir leader is paid, he will pick up a quarrel in such an establishment, declare a strike, order a boycott, assess the membership and call for donations "to aid organized labor in its just quarrel,"-all for his private gain while the rank and file bleed and cheer like dupes. This particular point was graphically illustrated in the recent Sun" strike. And all these instances. together with many others, have ever been shown to (as set forth in the seventh paragraph) put the working class where it gets nothing but disrepute, loss of wages and assessments, while the

fakir pockets the Judas pence. That much for paragraphs 3-7. Paragraphs 9-11 are increasingly interesting. They resemble paragraphs 3-7 in that the substance of their contents

has been the subject of many an article in this paper, and this paper only. More than once did The People argue that no less corrupt than these Labor Judases is the capitalist class who uses these men as its lieutenants for shameless ends at the severe loss of the working class. But paragraphs 9-11 have additional significance. Their special significance lies in the quarter from which they come. Now we may raise the veil and uncover the



JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN-I have disuNCLE SAM-I am all ears; let nie

B. J.-Dues not Socialist philosophy each that the machine does away with skill?

U. S.-Yes. B. J.-Where no machine is used and the worker binself manages his tools he

must be equipped with skill, experience, a practical hand and eye, and often with ysical strength .- Is it not so?

U. S.-Exactly. B. J.-The moment a machine is introduced into his trade it does away to some extent with all these qualities-skill, ex-perience, practical hand, eye, etc.? -Certainly.

B. J.-And as this process goes on we may look to the time when all those qualities may be essentially unnecessary, he pressing of a button being able to produce all that is wanted.

1. S .- You got it straight. B. J.-This being thus, I find this flaw of Socialist teachings-

U. S .- (Puts both hands to his ears). B. J. Socialism claims that labor pro-duces all wealth; that the increased wealth produced by machinery is not riven to labor, and that lobar have it all. Now, then, in view of the act that labor does less and less work exerts less and less skill, needs less and ess vigor, experience, and so forth, I claim that Socialism is wrong to want that all the benefits of increased wealth rough on by machinery should fall to What have you to say against abor. that?

U. S. (taking down his hands)-Now, stand firm, because I am going to throw you-that is, your argument, heels over tead

B. J. spreads out his legs and braces S.-Who produces the machine?

B. J.-Why-er-hem. U. S.-Labor-intellectual labor. With

here and there an exception, all the in-ventors, from Watts and Eli Whitney down, have died poor. Their invention was stolen by the capitalist class. You know that?

B. J.—Yes, that's true. U. S.—Again. Granted that skill, etc., more and more absorbed into the machine and rendered unnecessary in the workingman: still, whatever skill, ex-perience or labor is yet left necessary is exercised by whom-the worker or the

B. J.-The worker. U. S.-The worker

U. S.—The worker may exercise to a skill, but the capitalist exercises none whatever; the same as before, he is and whatever; the same as before, he is and B. J.-Hem, yes, U. S.-Who is entitled to the wealth

that comes out of the machine-the idelr, i. c., the capitalist, or he who does whatwork is needed to produce?

B. J.-The worker-hem-of course. U. S.-You begin to look smashed. Now, to the last point. Suppose machin-ery has been so perfected that all the wealth one can want can be produced by the touching of buttons and that the idle, lazy, Seeley-dinner-giving capitalists would be willing to do that much work, could it follow from that the class which produced the machine does not own it? it having been stolen from it by capitalists, should starve because its become wholly superflous, and that the class that did not produce the machine should enjoy it because it holds that stolen property. J .-- That were wrong S .- Socialism maintains that the class that does the work should enjoy the fruits. It also maintains that if that the fruits. It also maintains that if that class is kept down to a minimum of wealth the result would be the inhuman one of exterminating it.

	Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, is now	MYou bet. The more fellows we	ers, and there could be no appeal as	capitalist sources. Now it came down as	vice of extensive use in
ALC: N	on trial on the charge of grand larceny	keep out, the more of these fellows the	against the board."	if from heaven. A Billion Trust had	sitempt to introduce a r to his and the walking d
	in the Court of General Sessions. The	contractor is bound to employ. And	Another militant and leader in thought	introduced a plan. Presto, happiness on	and forthwith insuperable introduction and sale of
1.0	charge is that he stole \$12,000 from the	that means bigger fines for "We, Us &	in the same hierarchy, Cardinal Prisco,	earth had dawned!	Formerly, ignorant workme
11	treasury of his union. The facts, figures,	Co." BAnd the contractor planks down	almost on the same date, treats the faith-	The Billion Trust in question was the	displaced by labor-saving a workshop and sumshed the
	etc., that are coming out fit in exactly	the currency?	ful and the public to this interesting bit	United States Steel Corporation-the	the walking delegate stier men are displaced just th
40	with the bits and scraps of conversations	MOccasionally he refuses; then we	of information on natural science;	Carnegie-Morgan concern. None more	to pay the walking delegat
作りた	preserved by the wireless telegraphic	strike.		powerful. It was to solve the trouble.	the interests of labor he is and if the employer is not
10.0	plates on the out-bound steamer that	B.—But the men on strike—don't they suffer hardships?	"Rome, July 9Cardinal Prisco of	Its employees were not merely to	that it is to his interest to have his lesson taught him
	several months ago carried passengers	MTo - with them! There is	Naples, telegraphs that, owing to the ill- ness of Pope Leo, recourse has been had	"share," they were to be part owners,	In segments of intense
14	Lawrence Murphy and John Black to	where the Social Democrats come in-	to the extreme measure of bringing out	partners. Twenty-five thousand (25,000)	building trade, or in lines of the contractor who can con
	Europe. Passenger Murphy is the same	handy. At one time the Volks Zeitung	the blood of St. Gennaro. The blood of	shares of the U. S. Steel preferred stock	time is at a great advanta great deal to be known as a
100	Murphy now on trial. Joining the bits	Corporation was run by the Socialist Labor Party, and then we got it in the	the Saint is contained in a vial in a pet-	was to be placed at their disposal. They	no trouble with his labor, a bad thing to have strikes
	and scraps together they present a con-	neck hard and heavy. I remember, it	rified form, and turns into liquid and boils when the Saint condescends to inter-	were not to be treated as beggars; the	of one who is always ha his worklagmen. In the re-
100	tinuous story, many important points of	was in March and April of 1809 when	vene. The Cardinal reports that the	stock was not to be given to them. They,	tracts these and like con
	which are now attested by by the reve-	something of that sort was tried by the	blood took a liquid form to-day in the	were to buy it in. They were to buy it	weighty. The walking de hold the wise and liberal
11	lations of the trial. The story is thrill-	Marble Polishers' Union. "The People," the English organ of the Socialist La-	presence of a large concourse."	below par-\$82.50 for every share of the	of strikes on his own work that a rival contractor has
	ing enough for yellow covers, and it	bor Party, which was then 'published	Which is which?	par value of \$100. And they were to	delays interinhiable. Ther skilled labor, is searce and
100	throws a matchless limelight on import- ant sections of the Labor Movement in	by the corporation soaked it into us.		pay in installments, all the while draw-	of it to go around the w strike called on enough of
	America. Leaving out the profanity,	Lord, how it lashed us. We bribed	CHEATING OLD AGE.	ing their 7 per cent. annual dividends.	give birs all the hands he Out of all this organize
100	which is simply indicated in dashes, the	the corporation to silence "The People," but the — paper wouldn't	There is an association known by the	President Shaffer boomed the idea as "a	but disrepute and loss of w
	dialogue is reproduced below under the	be muzzled. We then managed to get	name of Ancient Order of United Work-	good thing;" the capitalist papers	to bear the official and the tractor's expense, but the
4	title:	the "Volks Zeitung" to take our part,	men. It is a mutual benefit and insur-	boomed it as "a stroke of genius;" the	very great, of the money f in from stendy work. The
1		and I'll be - if that "People" didn't	ance concern. It's name and its promises	capitalist pulpiteers boomed it as "a fore-	as great, or greater, but i one. He is only a canitally
	"ON THE ROARING BILLOWS," or	turn its guns on the "Volks Zeitung,", too, and rip'it up fore and aff. We	would lead one to expect good things	taste of the Messianie Age;" the politi-	It has come about, how strike, men idle because th
144	"TALKING IT OVER."	then pulled together to help the Corpor-	from it. Now, approach and look.	cians boomed it as a "triumph of Ameri-	ordered them to quit wor
100	[N.B. The only insertions here made are "N" which stands for Munphy and "D" wark athus or file." Anse inside, of course, did not appear on the wireless tele- graphic plates. For they we inserted to help	ation capture "The People" and smash	The Supreme Lodge, in its wisdom and	canism;" the official professors boomed	tidnk of all these things a reason alleged for orderin
1	course, did not appear on the wireless tele-	up the Socialist Labor Party. We fur-		it as "a product of, their teachings;"	are getting suspleious. The delegates getting rich, for
141	the reader understand the conversation. For	nished it with men from Klein's Union. You know Klein, the Tammany office-	the plan of classification and the schedule	Compers boomed it as "one of the golden	delegates are shrewd and conceal the evidence of an
	the rester understand the conversation. For the rest, the context sufficiently indicates when it is that Murphy speaks and when Black.]	holder? But we failed. Our men and	of yearly costs. According to the change,	apples plucked by trades unionism pure	are becoming measy. They revolt. The vast rank a
		the Corporation's men were beaten	all the grades but one, the youngest age	and simple"-and so on. With all these	labor is honest, is self r
1000	MI got the dough in me pocket.	back; it was on July 10, 1899; and that	period, have increased dues to pay, and	tin kettles rattling, what else could hap-	inevitably react against rebel on principle, becaus
and a	BThe whole of it? MNot all I hoped to squeeze from	paper has kept up its war against us and even became a daily paper to	the increases are so arranged that they	pen but that the bees did swarm-that	bonest, if, collectively, it of honesty.
	the contractors. Only \$10,000. I also	bit us all the more frequently. But	weigh out of all proportion heavily upon	is, the employees of the Steel Trust bit;	Undoubledly, many wa corrupt and dishonest, But
The l		we gained something. The "Volks Zei-	the older members. While, for instance,	they bit quick; they bit hard. The 25	all, any more so than son walks of life who misuse
50	and the second		the members of the sixth grade (be-	000 shares were bought up by them	them. The men who are it forcement of the laws a
110			The second s		secondary of the laws a

name of the publication in which the tient labor-saving de-the trades fear an iral device, he calls beignite of the trade difficulties attend the above string of paragraphs or article appeared. It was-well ?- the New York "Sun," in other words, a capitalist concern that helped to strengthen the arm that rival device of these Labor Fakirs in that, as has n. finding ther m, maing themselves matchines. Nowadays us to all tint. The e same, but there is and it is much cheaper to. As the trastee of ms something to sell. been frequently stated, and never contradicted, paid \$300,000 to be freed from a boycott imposed upon it by just such methods as are described in paragraph 51 as something to sell, sharp enough to see buy he will speedly We may now fully accept paragraphs 1 and 2 with which the "Sun" article competition in the of parallel enterprise, uplete his contract on ge. It counts for a t clever man who has opens, and also its paragraph S. Indeed, "human nature" will not stand for this sort of thing forever; indeed the "credulity of the rank and file" is at about the So, conversely, it is to bear the stigma end of its tether; indeed they are growwing difficulties with sulless letting of con-sidernions are most legate will not only contractor scatheless but he will see to it ing suspicious and begin to see. And what is it they are seeing? That the Labor Fakir is a limb of capitalism, a 'sharp-witted rogue," hard to distinguish strikes a plenty and a grain when labor, there is not enough be contractor has a his rival's work to from, ove, identical with the capitalist, and that to try and abolish the fakir while keeping the capitalist is like try ing to abolish the shadow while pre-serving the thing that casts it. Still smarting of the \$300,000 that it was bled spense-not the con loss, and it is offer of, and hoping that the fact is forgotlat would have e ten by others, the "Sun" now turns contractor's loss is hat need concern no against those capitalists who are doiver the same thing, and who-the truth be ever, that men on eir labor leader has said-can not help doing it, corruption c, are beginning nd to scrutinize and the debauchery of morals for the shameless ends of lucre being the very at them out. They ey see their walking not all the walking hearsy, and the mean will presently be in d file of organized especting and must imposition. It will a individually it is lacks the sentiment them out breath in the nostrils of capitalism. Peter-New York "Sun"-thou hast said it!-You are no better than the Fakir, Your class must go. When that hvena jaw-capitalist class-will have been smashed, its teeth-the Labor Fakir -will drop out. Those teeth can not they are not, aft they are not, aft the of those in oth power conferred on trusted with the entolerate the nuisance for aye.

B, J.-J. begin to see. U. S.-So, then, if you want to be con-sistent and deny to the worker the in-crease of wealth because of the dimin-ished skill he needs, you must also depy that increase and all wealth to the capi-taliste who exercise we dollarse talists, who exercise no skill or productive work whatever

B. J.-I yield; I am overthrown. U. S.-In that case the increased wealth would have to be dumped into the sea or left to rot.

B. J.-I throw up my hands. U. S.-You had better. There is no flaw in Socialism. Whatever wealth there is in the land to-day is the product of labor-to that labor it belongs wholly. The capitalist is entitled to nothing, because he produces nothing. The only thing he is entitled to at the hands of so humane a movement as Socialism is to be pitied and put in a house of correction to cleanse him of the immorality that breeds and is bred by parasitism.

"Smash the unions!" is the cry of certain capitalist sheets of this city anent the expose of fakir corruption. Better not be too "radical." Messrs. Capitalists. While no doubt the actions of the fakirs in bleeding you are very repugnant to your sensitive souls, don't forget the obligation you owe to these same fakirs for keeping the rank and file of the unions ignorant and demoralized in your interest. It will be a sorry day for you, Messrs. Capitalists, when the workers drop out except by simultaneous blows now held under by the labor fakirs cease from the shoulder against the jaw itself. to lick the hand that smites them and Aye, indeed, human nature will not stop bending low on election day for you to mount to office over their backs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents sele prefer to appe ering under an essumed name-soll a an such name to their communication side their own signature and address and other will be recognized.]

An English View on the Progress of Socialism.

To The Daily and Weekly People .--Inclosed find a copy of a letter which was sent from a "Socialist" in England to a friend of mine (a S. L. P. sympathizer) in this city., You have his permission to publish it if you are so inclined. I copied it myself exactly from the original, with underscores and quotation marks.

I notice the writer does not sign his name in full. I suspect he was ashamed for fear it might get into print. This letter goes to show what a dirty,

contemptible, rotten middle class move ment will do to hoodwink our class. I told my friend to send him a copy of "Two Pages from Roman History." It will give him a good pointer on municipal ownership and also lower his estimation of duchesses and earls, etc.

Hoping this letter will reach you safely, I remains yours for the fighting S. L. P., Bert Jacobson. 114 Fifth avenue south, Seattle, Wash.

July 12, 1903. Mr. S. Craig: Dear Friend-Having a

few minutes to spare I decided to answer your letter. You have written several letters to various people of late which I have been privileged to see. Unfortunately you do not, like most of we illiterates, write convincingly of the doctrine of Socialism. It is undoubtedly very clear in your mind, but to know one thing and to convince others is quite another. Those who know comparatively little of Socialism think you windy, and it is probably doing the opposite of what you intend. For your own benefit I say this, knowing you will have the good sense to profit by it. Learned men have, before now, found it difficult to convince others of what they know to be arue. It requires the literary in-

stinct. My dear friend, I will endeavor to answer your questions as to trades unionism and Socialism 'to the best of my ability and knowledge, which at the best" are not very great. Without going into figures I may say we are greatly in advance of America. You ask, naturally, how do I know this? We have in nearly all the great cities and towns of England and Scotland at the present time what is known as municipal Socialism. The various corporations own their own gas, water, trams, some houses, some land, art galleries, and educational colleges, etc. This collectiveism is due to the fact that the workers have elected progressive members to the various councils and have proved that Socialism after many years of test is better than private ownership. This practical demonstration has done more to convince people of the soundness and desirability of national and international Socialism than all the cackle of two thousand years.

Why have these things been done in all these cities and towns? Because the workers desire these things to be owned by themselves for the benefit of all, and ave therefore elected the men most likely to carry out their wishes. This proves that the workers here know what they want and get it, and are in a more advanced stage of Socialism than the American workers. I think you will confess that America is behind us in this collecturism, for where' you have one town owning monopolies we have ten. Trades unionists are the electors chiefly, and whether it be a Tory or Liberal con stituency they elect upon their munici-pal councils men who believe in municipai trading or collectiveism. Have trade unions in America done anything of this kind and of the same magni-

Having taken this first step toward Socialism pure and simple and given it the test of time, being satisfied we are now marshaling our forces for the national campaign. By isolated elections through the death or retirement of members we have sent a sufficient number of labor members to the House of mons to form a labor group. Already the most influential Tory, scenting the coming overthrow of his party by the awakening Demos, has suggested a zolverein or tariff scheme, the profits of which he will offer as a palliation in the shape of an old pension to the thoroughly aroused Demos. This proposal will, we Socialists think, be the adoing of his party. The Liberals are making overtures, to ns also in speeches, etc. So you will see we are becoming a power to be enjoled instead of as formerly despised. You will no doubt be sur; sed to know some of our old aristocracy countesses, earls, is ready. What hinders Acker, Merril duchesses, etc., are Clarion readers, and & Condit to add drug departments to help us by addressing meetings, opening their stores; they are adding new stores exhibitions, guilds, etc., connected with the Socialist movement. We are Socialist to the extreme of communism, and our readers are so clear and convincing that any right minded and justice loving person, whether of "blue" blood or plebian immediately falls into line and joins our fellowship. You say the Englishman who addressed your meeting did not understand Socialism. Well! That doesn't prove us to be unenlightened, does it? If you have read "Britain for the British" you will understand what our Socialism is. My dear friend, I have not dealt in

tion we are causing in the enemy's camp. The trades unions have already sums of money and candidates ready for our first great national electoral campaign so soon as a dissolution takes I am not quite so sanguine as place. to the immediate downfall of capitalism and installation of Socialism as you seem to be. It will take time, my boy, and when I am become an old man and looking back to the beginning and of tracing the progress Socialism has made shall be delighted if I find it in its babyhood. At the present time, as far as we are concerned, true Socialism is in embryo, and we await its birth into palpable existence. Municipal enter-prise or national collectiveism is not Socialism. As far as I have been able to gather from your letters, you are awaiting collectiveism and believe it to be the panacea. But collectiveism is not Socialism. The things are merely stepping stones to our ideal. I cannot write more just now. In reference to my old Clarions, I am already disposing of them.

already done and (2) by the trepida-

I imagine you can obtain them in America, but don't know for certain. Anyway, why not have them sent direct from the Clarion office, 72 Fleet street, London, E. C., subscription 2s. 2d. per quarter, paid in advance.

Now, then, I have finished. Write, telling me how far you think me wrong in my assertions and comparisons of English versus Yankee progress in Socialism. I will see if I have any pamphlets about, and if so will send them on. I am respectfully yours, T. W. H.

Leg-Puller Comes to Grief.

To The Daily and Weekly People. While the business meeting of our section was in session last night Comrade Smith rushed in with something which he had captured on the market square. On his way to the meeting he was attracted by a crowd of people around some one, who was gesticulating and vociferating mightily; so he stopped to listen, and, lo! he found the person making a pure-andsimple trade union speech.

At the close questions were invited, so Comrade Smith propounded some, and the speaker tumbled. He held on to Smith after the meeting dispersed, and thus we were enabled to form his acquaintance.

After having touched flesh with us all, he began, free gratis, to recount his doughty deeds for the cause of Socialism from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Lakes to the Gulf. Oh, he was a free lance, he was, and he talked of his close relationship to such S. L. P. stalwarts as Dave Coates! Colonel Ed Boyer! of the Western Miners; Fred Long! and Mother Jones! and of his being one of the charter members of Section 2, of Omaha, Neb., S. L. P. The eves of our comrades began to dance in joyful anticipation of some fun, which merriment was further intensified by the statement the Sam Gompers was scared at the very mention of his (the speaker) name. Oh, he was a regular blue streak-a sure enough Kansas twister. In a lull Com-rade Downey drily remarked that he looked a born fighter. And then we got after him. Comrade Goodman asked him what he thought of De Leon. "Oh, De Leong," he said, "is the slickest fakir

ever came down the pike." We asked him for his card of membership in the S. L. P., which we knew he never had. Of course, he had misplaced it somehow. I then jumped in and showed up Coates, Boyer, Long, Mother Jones and the other string of fakirs he had mentioned as his associates. Well, what do you think ?- the human tornado was not even a summer zephyr. He admitted that they were all freaks and scoundrels, and that he had been mistaken in stating that they were S. L. P. men. To cut it short, he was nothing but a bum labor fakir. He is a printer, by trade, he says, and has been bumming it on the town and no doubt thought that by pretending to be a comrade in the S. he could bleed us for something:

scale, they met here in Peekskill last week. They try to make outsiders believe that they are a power here, "We have an alderman," they boast. That this alderman was elected on the Republican ticket does not matter much to the Kangs. "And we have a street com missioner here," they add. That this street commissioner was appointed by the Democrats does not make any difference, either. They had Democratic and Republicau papers boom their candidate, and was glad of it. All this was looked upon as evidence of "strength." Is it any wonder that when a speaker comes to a town where his party is a "power" that he, of course, expects to command that respect that a powerful

party ought to command ? Not having been built on a solid foundation, depending on bluff and bluster, at the first con tact the bubble bursts. The speaker the other night came in an automobile, like a conqueror, with a

large transparency and an American and a red flag on each side. He was met by the chief of police, who, though a vulgar and insignificant fellow, knows well enough that there is nothing behind the show. The chief demanded that the pharaphanelia be taken down, as it frightened horses. The conqueror was taken aback by the impudence of the cop, and wanted to know whether he was Jesus Christ-as if Christ was the only one that a Yidish Kangaroo will take orders from. The cop, being vulgar and impudent, struck the Kangaroo in the face and then put him under arrest Next day the conqueror was fined \$25. Slobodinouski was the lawyer. The power that the Kangs thought they had turned out to be moonshine, and they caved in. The Kangs who came like conquerors left, martyrs to their own stu-

Carroll's Good Work.

Chas. Zalot.

oidity.

To The Daily and Weekly People .visited Southbridge last evening, and, with the assistance of two "Socialist" party men, made several points clear to the working class, who assembled to the number of 250 or more. It was the hottest meeting that I have held during my trip. "Commanche Bill," an "In dian" doctor, held forth in a private lot a short distance away, with a crowd of boys and a pic-cating contest. This, together with my advertisement of our meeting, brought the whole town out. I started in at 8 o'clock and began to discuss civilization, showing up the capitalist system and why it is that the wage slaves were compelled to buy "Indian" oil to rub on their limbs, as a consequence of the "gentle" manner in which "Brother" Capital treated them. That we did not see "Brother" Capital ist looking for Indian oil. The manner in which this was made clear to the workers was greeted with applause, and incidentally I referred to the spectacle factory (the spectacle factory is the largest industry in the town), poor eyesight, crutches, trusses and all such paraphernalia was proof of our glorius civ lization.

The labor "leaders" and their friends, M. A. Hanna and the "Socialist" party, were shown up. Then the proposition to buy the railroads and build rival railroads was gone into, to the delight of the crowd. When the meeting was opened for questioning all that was said vas brought out and clinched solid. The first question was: "Is not your party opposed to all trade unions?" This from a Kang.

In answer I showed the shoe was on the other foot. I said: "No. Now, as to you. You do not deny that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a labor union according to your concep-You agree also that the Knights tion. of Labor is a trade union. Yet your party went out to fight and furnish scabs to defeat the K. of L. Now, it would be a lie for me to say that your party was opposed to all trade unions. You are in favor of this Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, so much so that you ssist in bringing in jail birds and Ca

should speed up the machines."

you shut up?"

At this the audience began to cheer, and one man said: "Now, Marcy, will

"Oh," I said, "Mr. Marcy, formerly of

Worcester, once a member of the S. L.

ment and their utter dishonesty. "He tried to bluff you workers, and it might have went if I did not have this book. Now he hops to the position that the party is not responsible. I pointed out that since their party sold and advertised the book, that McGrady's words were their work, that they were in the business of buying stolen goods; that the man who sold a house and took a mortgage would not allow the man who bought it to make the terms; that if we were to give the capitalist bonds, we were recognizing his right to skin the workers.

I could hear all around, "That's right," "They can't talk to that fellow." To which I replied: "Now, workers, don't talk that way, it is not smartness on my part, it is only that I have read their papers, only that we are out to fight the enemies of the working class, and as you see we carry a supply of ammunition, their own books,; here is copy of Mr. Marcy's paper, 'The Worker'; here is the annual report of their secretary. I will read from that, of their factional fight, of their decrease in membership, of the disintegration in twelve states; yes, Mr. Marcy wanted you to read from their papers. His papers prove that I am not guilty of the he made; it proves that the charge Kang. Socialist is a bluffer and a slan-derer." I then closed the meeting, and, picking up the bunch of leaflets all folded, I said: "I am going to pass these out to you workers." Instantly there

was such a scramble as I never saw for S. L. P. literature. If possible I will hold another meeting here next week. W. H. Carroll.

Worcester, Mass., July 22,

The Status of the Paper Strike. To The Daily and Weekly People.

The seventh week of the Holvoke paper makers' strike reminds one very much of these July thunder storms. The atmosphere hangs heavy over our heads, and rumblings and grumblings and an occasional flash makes everybody uneasy. Will it break loose or will it pass over? is a question hard to answer. To read the daily local papers one would think that the third party in the strike, the "public"-that is, the middle class who directly depend upon the carnings of the wage workers-are all on the verge of bankruptcy, and they want the strike to end speedily. Yet the strikers themselves are firm, and stubborny hold out. There has been very little of the kind that comes and goes. scabbing going on, although the bosses have been coaxing them to please come back. Now the bosses threaten to fill up the mills with new hands, and have placed advertisements in many papers The Linden mill has announced that they have a full complement of hands and are running full speed. This, however, is denied by people who seem to know inside facts. An afternoon local paper states that the scabs are royally treated to goody-goody things, and their cooking is done within the mill to keep them away from the pickets. Every morning at 7 o'clock the streets leading to the mills are lined with strikers, who want to shame the scabs. Policemen are stationed at all the factory doors to watch for any "disorderly" conduct, etc. So far no real violence has been offered,

but as the strike drags on good nature gives way to ugly feeling, and no one knows what may happen. We all know what these strikes mean. They are the instinctive revolt against capitalist greed and oppression in the workshop. But the dollar is mightier than the workers' sentiment, and the result is the same every time. As long as labor is blind to its own position under capitalism it will lose in its fight with capital, and not until it sees the light of Socialism and fights for the possession of the political power will things mend for the Holyoke labor is getting a good better. lesson in this fight. Let us hope it will profit "by it. Then even a lost battle now will prepare the way for a grand victory in the future. Labor must and will become master of its own destiny.

been made public in Germany after Marx's death. It would be an interesting question to the Kangs to ask them whether or not Marx would, in the light of the present manifesto, consider Socialism in Germany advanced so far as to deserve of being classed "skin deep'

Don't you think that timely? Max Lechner. New York, July 24.

[Our correspondent gives the Kangs credit for too much character when he imagines that any amount of argument

know?

L. S. V., ALLEGHENY, PA .- That

letter of the English Social Democratic Federation may to his friend out West

was good. It was a good bit of self

photography of the fly on the wheel char

trepidation of the British capitalist! Did

not the British capitalists trepidate when

the great French Revolution broke out? And they did not subsequently Trepidate

when the subsequent revolutions broke

flies on the wheel may think to the con-

at restoring the temporal power of the

admission at Washington to an officially

sought to aid the German Emperor in his

struggles against rising bourgeois republi-

he witnessed the big vote cast in Ger-

under his reign Catholic Belgium, to say

nothing of Catholic France, has seen

common information. As to his gather

as well if not better, and he simply fol-

keeping. But do him this justice: What

else was there for him but to fail

owed their footsteps when

recognized embassador, - he

his grasp the power of "education.

or Whigs.

has the under hand.

acteristic of those gentlemen.

will draw arguments from them. They know they are a pack of swindlers, and their whole "argument" consists in making faces like dirty-nosed street boys around corners. All the same our correspondent's suggestion will be acted on, not with the hope of damping the Kang false pretences-nothing can damp the false pretences of dealers in green goods -but for the purpose of conveying historic and sound information to the honest and intelligent masses --- Ed. People.



N. B., CHICAGO, ILL .-- It will boot comparatively little if you get disgusted at the bogus "Socialist" party simply on at the bogus "Socialist" party simply on account of their "internal wrangles for pelf and place." The real profit to be derived is to detect the source of these wrangles. You will trace them all, without exception, to the fact that what they call their press is private property. A Socialist party with a privately owned press is so bizarre a contradiction that the thing must kick itself to pieces. It upheavals has regularly been concessions in England by the ruling class. All that implies hypocrisy and implies bossism. the English capitalist knows. uch a party is a pyramid on its apex. der he trepidates and his heart goes a-If you learn that, then you have really nita-natting. As for the Social cratic Federation tomfoolery, that can ecome disgusted to a purpose. only be a source of comfort and of hope to the English capitalist-anything the

P. P. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-Mother Jones' "Army of Babies," is not an army, nor has it children. That sort of demonstration tells only when it is pathetic. For that it must be something above a farce. This "army" can only tend to make the Case of labor look ridiculous and freakish.

I. S. K. NEW YORK-Very likely: these fakirs frequently give themselves out as Socialists, but their Socialism is

Н. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y .- 1 Shall forward particulars if authenticat-ed ones can be found in time.

2. Cunningham of Eric did not scah it No S. L. P. man scabs, and if he does he is forthwith expelled. It is only the labor fakirs who scab it on one another and on their own members, and they are kept in membership. Always ask for facts that can be verified.

D. E. F., CINCINNATI, O .- Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Embassador before the war with Spain, called McKinley a "populachero," a man who caters after the applause of the populace. You remember he was dismissed for that reason, his letter having "fallen into the hands" of Washington officials. It is not many against the Emperor. He sought to light Socialism,-he failed inlikely that Comte Cassini, the Russian Embassador, is now calling Roosevelt "populachero" in Russian for meddling, or affecting to meddle with Kishineff But he will be more careful, and prevent his letters from faring like de Lome's

F. E. M., KANSAS CITY, Mo.--Th explanation is easy. These starving bourgeois intellectuals feel alarmed at Socialism. The intellectuals (or per-haps because "intellectuals") they take their Secialism at second hand. The that hoard in English bunks fo picture of Socialism, thus obtained hagrides their thoughts.

Joshua may or may not have made the J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- This sun stand still upon Gibeon, and the office does not enjoy the confidence of the Vatican, so we don't know its secrets. moon in the valley of Ajalon. Those days have gone by for good. What we know are certain facts from

"A FRIENDLY INCLINED," HA which conclusions can be drawn. VERHILL, MASS .- You have nothing to complain about. If you brag about The K, of L, was inspired by Social-ism when Uriah Stevens got it up. When Powderly succeeded he submitted the constitution, etc., to Cardinal Gibbons. the stand the odium of Carevisui. f L was

enough to afford to all a luxurious living. R. W. S. BALTIMORE MD-Get

The fly

No won-

Demo

failed

Safe

time, if you realize you can get up a better one, having O. N. E. Lackall's article as a point of departure for connames of firm and committee in full crete criticism, write it up. Let not the grass grow under your feet. H. N., NEW YORK .- That Tribune

With that in hand, the story can be pub-lished. The S. L. P. must leave to the so-called "Socialist" alias Social Demoarticle was the quintescence of nonsense. Shall get another copy and read it again. If indeed there be anything in it cratic folks and their congeners the ficle worth taking up, shall do so. Remember, however that there are lots of people of statements without specifications that none can verify them. The S. L. F who simply look for a pretext not to co-operate with the Socialist movement. gives names, places, time, etc., in short, everything that will enable a sensible and decent man to verify the facts for him-self. That's why the S. L. P. is called "vituperative" and "bossy," dontcher F. F., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- There are more men in the world than factories to put them in. Why should the capi-talist worry?

A. C. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL; F. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.; C. P. C., TRENTON, N. J.; A. J., NEW YORK; A. R. C., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; S. H. A., LINCOLN, NEB.; J. C. S., MONTREAL, CAN.--Matter received.

5

on the wheel in Aesop's fable felt very proud about the dust raised by the wagon on which it had perched. It thought IT was raising the dust. So with TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Receipt of matter is acknowledged in this column only when its receipt does those gentlemen and that letter-writer. He gauges what his set has done by the not somehow appear from the contents of the DAILY.

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY?

Which Shall It Be, Workinmen on America?

out on the continent? And did not each Whenever there is a strike for the of those revolutions on the continent leave their mark on the English statute recognition of the union, or for the enbooks in the form of Parlimantary re forcement of some regulation of the forms? Just so now. The English capitalist knows that a tidal wave is union, the employers invariably come out forming on the continent. He needs his with a statement that they "intend to feudal royalty. He knows that that tidal run their own business and do not wave is inspired by Socialism, and he also knows that, even should the Socialpropose to be dictated to by workmen," ist wave be dashed like the workingetc., etc. The union officials usually reman's wave of the great French Revolutort that they do not wish to run the tion was dashed, the throne at least would certainly be engulied. He knows business, but they do claim the right to make the shop rules. also that the result of all continental

This is a very illogical position for the unions to hold. In the first place, they as upholders of the capitalist system, concede the right of the boss to the property of the shop. Once conceding the right of such investiture it follows that they must, to be logical, acknowledge the right of the boss to make such rules as he pleases.

trary notwithstanding. But the British capitalists will soon feel that their hope Without the ownership of the shop, was a broken reed. A Socialist Labor i. c., the tool of production, the em-No more taking of moneys from Tories ployee cannot make good his demand that he shall have exclusive say in shop legislation. Without the ownership of his H. W., ALBANY, N. Y .- You will never hear an S. L. P. man talk that way. tool of production, the worker must sell That's language held by the fellow who himself in the labor markel; the same as any other merchandise is sold. The price of all merchandise declines with J. B., SULTAN, WASH .-- Yes, the the increase of the supply; the supply cry is that the late Pope was "one of the greatest rulers of Europe." We don't

of labor power is increased by machinery, which displaces it, and the worker must know upon what fact the statement is based. His career was one uninterruptsell himself at a continually lowering price. This reduces his condition to that ed series of notable failures. He aimed of the slave-he is a wage slave. Ac-Papacy,-that temporal power is to-day farther below the horizon than twentycordingly, the economic basis of the capitalist system, which the workingman upfive years ago. He aimed at securing holds, is the degradation and enslave ment of the worker.

The genuine labor unionism-the So-Under his reign Catholic bourgeois radical France has torn up by the roots the cialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the other hand, is clear upon the issue before clerical associations, and thus taken from it. It understands that in order to improve its condition, let along emancipate itself. Labor must acquire possession of canism .- he failed: just before he died the machinery of production now held by the capitalist class. Instead of proclaiming the interests of the worker and the employer as "identical" the S. T. & L. A. recognizes that the capitalist class is its born enemy. The S. T. & L. A. strives to safeguard the intereests of the powerful Socialist movement rise and take the field against clericalism. He has bracketed Anarchists, Socialists and workers, to the extent that it is possible lews,-and thereby shown that he lacked while the sepitalist system lasts, but its mission is to prepare the way for the ing fifteen millions of private property during his reign, other rulers have done final rout of capitalism by the Socialist Labor Party.

The S. T. & L. A. points to the fact, placed that because the working class fail to use their power to vote upon rules that shall govern the whole nation, is the reason they are such abject slaves in the sheps.

It is certainly a startling contradiction, the fact, that the working class, the overwhelming majority, having in their hands a political power so potent that by intelligently and unitedly exercising it in vote that Carey brings you must their own behalf they could absolutely determine anything they wished, yet doggedly voting to prolong their economic cervitude! But contradictions cannot go on for-

but we wouldn't bleed. And he sliddoubt, with the additional knowledge tract labor law. Now the S. L. P. is that, like the stalwart S. L. P. men in favor of the S. T. & L. A., and we everywhere, the Roanoke contingent discall upon the workers to join it, we covers the malodous fakir as quickly as agitate among them, appeal to their class an old crow scents gunpowder. The felinterest. We don't go to the boss as low's name, as he gave it, is Sam D. you do. The boss would not be fool Nedrey. It sounds familiar to me, but enough, because we do not agree to I could not place it. Some of the comtake the factory at existing wages and rades elsewhere may. However, we down guarantee freedom from labor troubles. here know him now. H. D. McTier, Organizer Section Roanoke, Va. which means that the worker will make no kick at a reduction, or if the boss

Roanoke, Va., July 19, 1903.

Concentration in the Drug Business. To The Daily and Weckly People.-The druggist papers have, for several years past made the boast that the re-

tail distribution of drugs could not be P. We tried him and found him wantsyndicated because the manufacturing of ing. pharmacentical preparations could not be Then Mr. Marcy said: "It is not trustified. It will however be an easy true that we advocate buying the railmatter to do so when the capitalist class roads. F the people want the truth is ready. What hinders Acker, Merril they must read the literature of the party and not take stock in the lies circulated by their enemies. Is not that to the older ones already. A. M. & C. true, Mr. Speaker?" means the American Tobacco Company. "Precisely so," I answered. "Now, The American Tobacco Company means workers, the gentleman tells you I am a

John D. What hinders John D. to buy liar, telling you false stories about his the controlling interest in stock comparty-that panies like Park, Davis & Co.? He can amount to. Father McGrady is one of easily get the balance of power in trade their leading orators, and in a book and sweep everything before him. It is called "Socialism and the Labor Probthe power of the balance in the trade lem" he makes those statements. Does Mr. Marcy deny that?" "Yes, I do!" he shouted. Then pullthat the middle class jackass does not C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., July 18.

The "Conquering" Kangaroo.

To The Daily and Weekly People. figures or feelings, but hope I have suc-ceeded in showing how great we Social-ists are become (1) by what we have the social disaster. Such disaster, on a small

reckon with.

Holyoke, July 22. nadian workers, in violation of the con-

The Molders' Label.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-The article in the Sunday People, "The Iron Molders," recalled to my mind the label of the I. M. A. This label is a short but very instructive notice in itself, pieturing correctly the nature of the organization it represents. It contains the pictures of an employe and the employer clasping hands across a

piece of work of the molder, a stove. Above the representatives of capital and labor hangs the balancing scale of Justice, and the capitalist is pointing up to this emblem, his finger touching his side of the scale, as it seems. w, when-ever I looked at this label could not help but think that if the supporting

finger of the capital was removed the scale would show all the weight to be on his (the capitalist's) side, thereby giving away the true state of affairs and proving the worker to be a dupe. A union with such a label is away off. F. A. Nagler. Springfield, Mass., July 22.

A Good Suggestion.

To The Daily and Weekly People --As that blowing about the big vote of is what his statements the German Socialist Democratic Party on the part of the Kangs continues I'd like to make a suggestion to put a de-cisive damper on those ridiculous claims. should suggest a re-publication of the

election manifesto of the German S. D. P and along side of it a re-publication of that letter of Karl Marx's about the ing the McGrady book from my pocket,

I read to support my statement. The "Gothair Programm" in which he says workers saw how neat the Kang, had that in the light of that programme So-cialism in Germany would hardly be con-sidered "skin deep." You published that letter about four years ago after it had Socialist Republic will produce wealth. been caught and set up a cheer. Then Marcy came back and said: "Oh, Mc-Grady is an individual." I pointed out the hopping Kang, nature of the argu-

Immediately thereupon the K. of L. wa emasculated and went down. This Pow derly is the same man who was deposed upon a motion of an S. L. P. man for his appropriating to his salary funds collectfor the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene strikers, and who afterwards got a gov-

erament job-by what influence?who then wrote to another government employe to go and pack a Republican caucus in Connecticut with Democratic voters.

E. D., NEW HAVEN, CONN .- None better than the capitalist understood the power of the locomotive engineer. Hence they patted and petted Chief Arthur, and had him pat and pet them while the capi-talists were slowly undermining their power. That they have now done to a considerable extent. The locomotive en-gineers' market is pretty will overstocked by this time. The engineers are poor. Chief Arthur died rich.

> A. S., PITTSBURG, PA .-- I. In the Socialist Republic there will be can not be, any "medium, of exchange," as the thing is understood to-day. To-day the medium of exchange must be a commodity itself, consequently, it must have intrinsic value. That is money, or its

2. In the Socialist Republic a man can get as much out of the joint social store of wealth as he put in. The measure of of wealth as he put in. what he put in is the time, relative to the nature of the work, expended by him.

3. Consequently, if any one wishes a larger income, larger quantities from that store, he will have himself to first put in so much more of his work into that store. There will be nothing to prevent him.

4. All such questions proceed from the talist class.

assumption of false premises. The false premises assumed are that there will not

"CATHOLIC," BOSTON, MASS .--As far as our information goes the late Leo XIII, was a first-class passenger: that could hardly be said of Jesus.

"S D P " NEW YORK -Truly as simple member" of the S. D. P. and not a member of the Volkszeitung corporation you can "keep tab" on the corpora-tion? it tells you all about it? How old are you? They'll tell you only as far in

their affairs as they judge wise. They own your party, and the article recently translated in these columns from the Volkszeitung clearly tells you they don't trust you.

E. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA .-- Tis not that we don't want to advertise the thing. On the contrary, we would like it to be seen by everybady who reads. The People; the contrast is strong enought to knock a man down. But there is a limit to what The People will take notice of. The "Socialist Standard" is so silly, visionary, flat, flatulant and even stupid that not even its bad

features deserve recognition. It belongs to that category of sinners that Dantmet hovering in the suburbs of Hell, and of whom, when he wanted to look at them closer, his great guide said : "Non ragionam do lor ma guarda e passa" (Dont let's bother about them, just glance at them and move on), there being much more valuable sinners further in and down to study. That's the reason,

M. S., BROWNSVILLE, N. Y -A Socialist cannot be a policeman. How-ever hard it is to get a living, things are not yet so bad as to force a man to place himself at the disposal of capitalism to club workingmen on strike and to guard the stolen goods of the capi

ever; either the workers must acquire economic freedom equal to their political freedom, or suffer the loss of the suffrage and submit to political as well as industrial slavery.

Unless they are reached by New Trades Unionism, the workers, beaten from strike to strike, under the leadership of the Gomperses and the Mitchells, will slowly sink to such a low level of impotence, mental and physical, as to allow the capitalist class to carry out and

erforce whatever plan it sees fit. The issue is absolute Freedom or absolute Slavery. The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. stand for the one, all the other forces of society stand for the other. Workingmen, uone but you can say which shall win!

Milwaukee Basket Picnic.

The annual basket pienic of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held Sunday, Aug. 2, at Schubert's Farm, located two blocks south on the second road neross the milroad tracks reached after leaving south end of Mitchell street car line, Placards will be found along the rondsides showing the way, and red flag will be hoisted in a tree of the picnic grounds. Games, songs, amusements, music, etc., have been arranged for and a good time will be in store for all attending. Bring your friends. Every-The Committee, body welcome.

Rud, Babnik, Carl Pietsch.

token.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903. Geisler, 25c; W. Hammer, 25c; M. Reis-

OFFICIAL

EATIONAL ENECUTIVE COMMUTTEE -Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Rende street, New BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 2565 National Secretary, C. A. Vellaci, 2-0/2 Ducades street, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOK NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City, (The Party's itic ry agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no Party an-Bouncements can go in that are not in this effice by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

6

Canadian N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada were held on the below date, at headquarters, 256 1-2 Dundar street. . Comrades Courtney and Pearce absent ; Peace excused.

Communications: From Section Vancouver confirming change of member in N. E. C.; accepted. From Section Toronto, requesting due stamps. From Section Brantford, giving information concerning the movement in Brantford. From late Section Winnipeg stating that under present conditions in that city, caused by the great boom, it was impossible to keep a section in operation. From auditing committee giving their report of the books, and pointing out where improvements in the samecould be made. Accepted and laid on table. Decided to secure a sufficient number of copies of report to be sent to all sections. Account from C. A. Weitzel for \$1.00 ordered paid. Decided to send 200 leaflets to C. A. V. Kempt of Orillia. Adjournment followed. London, Ont., July 10.

Texas State Executive Committee, S.L.P.

On July 5, 1903, Section San Antonio, Tex. elected the following comrades to serve on the S. E. C. for the ensuing term: Charles Pollard, Charles Werner, J. V. Kendall, Carl Spahr, a Leitner, Robert Strach and Frank Leitner,

The committee met on July 19, 1003. and elected officers as follows: Frank Leitner, State Organizer and Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and J. V. Kendall,

Recording Secretary. The annual financial report showed for the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903:

Receipts: By balance, July 1, 1902, \$24.74; by Section San Antonio, dues. \$19.08; by Houston, dues, \$12; by Willard, dues, \$11.40; by members-at-large. dues, \$9.60; by Carl Schmidt, Loha, Campaign Funds, \$5, Total, \$81.82.

Expenditures: To N. E. C., dues, \$31.50; to Weekly People, \$4.50; to printing, ballots for rural districts, \$5; to organization supplies, 40c.; to office supplies, 75c.; to Section San Antonio, contribution to Campaign Fund, \$5; to postage and sundries, \$6.57; to balance, July 1. 1903. Total. \$81.82.

Frank Leitner, Fin. Sec.-Treas. Charles Werner, . Robert Strach, Auditors.

Section Los Angeles' Officers. Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., elected the following officers and committees at the regular meeting held July 1: Organizer, H. Norman; Financial Secretary, L. C. Haller; Treasurer, A. Weinberg; Recording Secretary, J. C. Hurley; Literary Agent, A. DeMuth; Agent for

Party Press, L, C. Haller; Agitation Committee, Geo. Anderson, H. Norman J. C. Hurley; Auditing Committee, A. DeMuth, J. C. Hurley, A. E. Norman; Grievance Committee, Geo. Edwards, H. Norman, J. C. Hurley; Hall and Headquarters Committee, G. Aisenpreis, J. C. Hurley, L. C. Haller; Press Committee, A. Weinberg, H. Norman.

H. Norman, Organizer.

Section Mesa County, Colo,

At our last regular meeting the following officers were elected to serve for one year: Organizer, S. B. Hutchinson; Secretary, R. H. Skeggs; Financial Secretary, J. U. Billings; Literary Agent, J. L Howland.

S. B. Hutchinson, Organizer.

* Comrades of Ohio.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

District Alliance No. 4, S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of District Al-liance No. 4 was held Sunday, July 5, at the headquarters of Local Alliance No. 397 (Egg Candlers), 105 Prince street, Newark, N. J. All officers present. A. Menda elected chairman. Delecates

were present from L. A.'s Nos. 250, 257, and 379. Delegates absent from L. A. No. 400 and the S. L. P. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Credentials were received from the State Committee of New Jersey, S. L. P., certifying the election of the following delegates to D. A. No. 4: August Edelman, Frank Zuer and August Silberberg. Credentials received and delegates accepted.

Organizer Aizzona made his report on tickets sold for the late festival of D. A. No. 49, New York. Comrade Fred May, financial secretary and treasurer, made a financial report for the past six months, which showed that the district was increasing in membership and that a good balance was now on hand.

Reports of locals: L. A. No. 257 held meeting among the Standard Oil workers in Bayonne, and there is a good chance of organizing them, several names having been procured for organization; other meetings are to be held in Bayonne. L. A. No. 259 reported progress, L. A. No. 307 reported on trade conditions and demands that they had presented to the

employers; action on same was held over until new business. L. A. No. 400 and S. L. P., no report. New business: Motion made and sec-

onded that the election of officers be laid over until next meeting and that all delegates be notified to attend said meeting, to be held at the headquarters of the S. L. P. in Hoboken, Sunday, August 2, 3 p. m.; carried. Motion made and carried that L. A. No. 397 elect a committee which shall have the power to control the egg candlers in their shops. Motion made and carried that D. A. endorse the demands of L. A. No. 397 for \$2.50 per day or \$15 per week and a Saturday halfholiday; resolved that the D. A. elect a committee to take charge of the matter and aid in procuring the demands made by L. A. No. 397; committee, A. Menda and Francis Green.

After further discussion on the welfare of the movement, meeting adjourned. N. Ehrenkranz, Rec. Secy.

Newark, Attention.

Two open-air mass meeting, one at the corner of Ferry and McWhorter streets and one at the corner of Bloomfield and Fifth avenues, Newark, N. J., will be held Monday evening, August 3, at 8 o'colck. August Gilhaus, John J. Kinneally and Samuel French, of New York City, and Frank A. Bohn, of Michigan, will address the meetings on "Why Strikes Are Lost." At these meetings the principles of new trades unionism will be explained and the necessity for such an organization in the industrial field set forth. Come and hear why you work long hours and receive low wages

Pass the word along the line; come and bring your friends. By order of Organization Committee, District Alliance No. 4, S. T. & L. A.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. No. 342, Cleveland, O.

Above named local will meet Wednesday, August 5, at 8 p. m., at the Volksfreund office, 193 Champlain street, third All members, without exception, floori should make it their duty to be present as some important business has to be transacted. . Rich, Koeppel, Rec. Sec.

District Alliance No. 4. S. T. & L. A. Regular meeting of above named alliance will be held at S. L. P. headquarters, 163 Fourth street, corner Garden, Hoboken, on Sunday, August 2. All delegates take notice.

Ernest Aiazzone, Organizer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

G. L. Bryce, agent for the party press in London, Ont., writes as follows: "En-closed find money order for seven subscribers to Monthly People and four to Weekly People, nearly all of which were sathered at open-air meetings on Market Square on July 18, held by Section Lon-don. At last regular meeting of the Section is was decided to make a houseto-house canvass distributing literature and getting subscribers for the People; so you may expect to hear from us along the fine of subscribers after this. These comrades have shown that they do not only resolve, but put their resolutions into practice. Sections that passed good resolutions some time ago will please take notice.

Charles Pierson's visit to Elgin, Ill., was very successful. Fifty-five subscrib-ers to The Monthly People, five to The Weekly People and one to the German organ, The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, were secured. He writes that he was barred from almost every factory in the city. After leaving Elgin he went to Chicago, where he begins his five weeks' work for the party press and hopes to roll up a good list of subscribers.

Comrade Berdan, of Paterson, N. J., continues his good work in that city. Seven Weekly subscriptions were secured by him during the past week; also eight the previous week that were not acknowledged in last week's paper.

Others who have sent in five or more subscribers are as follows: Robert Jack-son, Vancouver, B. C., 7 Wecklies; A. H. Lyzell, New Britain, Conn., 4 Monthlies and 3 Weeklies; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 10 Monthlies, 1 Weekly; Rein-stein & Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., 6 Weeklies, stein & Hauk, Buitalo, N. Y., 6 Weeklies; 4 Monthlies; J. Nagle, Chicago, 5 Month-lies; A. Quarnstrom, Somerville, Mass., 5 Monthlies, 1 Weekly; Ben Hilbert Jr., Hamilton, O., 5 Weeklies; R. W. Stev-ens, Baltimore, Md., 5 Monthlies; J. C. Northrop, Providence, R. I., 5 Monthlies; C. Woekley, Wm. J. Obserdant, Wieter Weekly; Wm. J. Oberding, Victor, olo, 5 Weeklies, 1 Monthly; August Colo, 5 Schroeder, Denvér, Colo, 5 Wecklies, 6 Monthlies; F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb., 6 Wecklies, 1 Monthly; J. M. C. Jensen, Seattle, Wash., 21 Monthlies; total, 150 Weeklies, 107 Monthlies.

Orders for Bundles of The Weekly People containing Trade Articles are beginning to come in. Section Trov. N. orders 500 copies of this week's issue, containing the article on iron molders. As there are a great many iron molders in Troy, the distribution of these papers will do much to get the blinkers from their eyes and show them the fallacies of pure and simpledom. Joseph Spalti, of St. Louis, Mo., orders 50 copies; George Bryce, of London, Ont., 100 copies, and Charles F. Canty, of ...em, Mass., 25

copies of the same issue. A telegrapher in Pittsburg, Pa., orders 200 copies of the issue containing articles on Telegraphers, and pays for 300 more to be sent to separate addresses all over the country. Comrade Trainor, of Syracuse, N. Y., takes 100 copies of the Sunday issue of July 12, containing the article on Building Trades.

We cannot supply any back numbers of The Weekly People. In future bundies should be ordered a week or ten days ahead, so that enough copies may be printed.

Fire Damage Fund of German Party

Organ. Previously acknowledged, \$601.31. W. O. Purvis, Milwaukee, \$1; G. Kinder, Newport News, 50c; Branch I., Brewers' Union No. 17, Sandusky, O., \$5; John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1 Per August Gleiforst, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Engelfried, 25c; per E. Sherman, Rockville, Conn., Wm. Schmidt, \$1; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., \$1; Albert Schmitz, Louisville, Ky., 25d; Hugo Lange, Louisville, Ky., 25c; Emil Kurress, Louisville, Ky., 50c; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., Sl. Per M. H. Tiedemann, Holyoke, Mass., n List No. 50-M. H. Tiedemann, \$1; H. Kuhn, 50c; Albert Klee, 25c; August Vogt, 23c; Herman Gerhardt, 50c; M. K.

Tiedemann, 25c; Emil Jacob, 25c; August Mann, 50c; Bruno Leidboldt, 50c; total. \$4.

ner, 50c; K. Keerner, 25c; J. Raiser, 25c; W. Frobeniger, 25c; K. Herberger, 15c; A. Zollinger, 25c; F. Betzwieser, 15c; W. Kalin, 25c; F. Schumacher, 20c; R. Riesner. 25c; G. G. Heller, 25c; J. Schmitt, 25c; J. Schmid, 25c; J. Schmidt, 25c; B. Fischer, 25c; J. Spesh, 25c; E. Hafner, 25c; J. Humler, 25c; J. Hart, 25c; E. Bloch, 15c; C. Klein, 25c; H. Fehr, 10c; J. Wieshmann, 25c; A. Meier, 25c; G. Zmerling, 25c; F. Esser, 25c; H. Karman, 25c; F. Lehmann, 25c; O. Enderle, 20c; E. Roeder, 25c; F. Sarbe, 25c; A. J. Janz, 25c; D. Busch, 20c; B. Noof, 10c; J. Panger, 25c; C. Schmitt, 50c; P. Hart, 25c; G. Brodbeck, 25c; J. J. Hendrick, 20c; J. Stoltinger, 20c; D. H. Miller, 25c; L. Zimmerman, 20c; J. Poesel, 10c; P. Hart, 25c; M. Hoefle, \$1; H. Westpfahl,

25e; L. Friedrich, 50c; total, \$18.55. Comrades, do all you can for this fund. Send money direct to

Socialistische Arb. Zeitung, 103 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

Colorado State Agitation Fund.

The following contributions to the State Agitation Fund of the S. L. P. of Colorado have been received:

Previously acknowledged, \$90.50; Robt. Holzsweig, Denver, \$5; Carl Demms, Denver, \$2.50; L. Rasmussen, Denver, 50c; Wm. Reuttenbaugh, Denver, \$1; R. P. Reimann, Denver, \$5; A. Ohman, Denver, \$1; Chas. H. Chase, Denver, \$5; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, \$1; H. J. Brimble. Florence, Colo., 82; Nels Andersen, Gladstone, Colo., \$5; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain, \$2; W. J. G., Colorado Springs, \$10; E. M. Dawes, Montrose, \$5; total, \$135.50. Those sections and comrades who three months ago pledged certain contributions, and who have only made their first payments, must realize that this committee engaged Comrade Veal for the entire season, with the expectation that these funds were not merely to be pledged, but paid, and that the agreement with the State Organirer on our part was to be fulfilled.

Comrade Veal has done good, effective work ever since he has been with us, except the two weeks of his sentence to work for the capitalist government at Colorado Springs. He is now in Teller Conaty.

Your pledges were made with a full understanding of what depended upon their being kept. You must live up to your word. Fraternally, State Executive Committee.

Chas. H. Chase, State Secy. Headquarters, 15 Good Block, Sixteenth and Larimer streets.

VALUABLE

(Continued from Page 1.) its origin, tactics on the political field,

etc., and used extracts from its own party press to prove our contentions.

Catrell denied none of our charges, excusing much that we charged against his party as being the acts of individuals and local branches, for which the national organization should not be held responsible.

He then launched forth into a vicious attack on De Leon in true Kangaroo styles, ridiculing the S. T. & L. A. as being De Leon's pet scheme to disgust trades unionists with Socialism. He used printed documents, published by our enemies, to show the disintegration of both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. (the total membership of the latter ne placed at about 300), and quoted from several lampoons and the "logical centrists'" correspondence as well. He declared the S. L. P. to be unscientific, in that it worked along the line of greatest resistance, while his party operated in the reverse direction.

In our reply we clearly demonstrated how the "Socialist Party" DID work along the line of least resistance. We quoted from "The Difference," as published in The People. Catrell had been boasting of his party's growing strength in the A. F. of L. convention and its prowess against the fakirs. Then we used with good effect the A. F. of L. Proceedings, from which we have quoted above. We also twitted him about his party having voted in national committee to strike out a section of its anti-fusion res-

NOTES FROM D. A. No. 19, S. T. & L. A Tobin and his seabby Boot and Shoe

Workers' Union are still continuing to lose their hold on the shoe workers of Haverhill and Lynn. The shoe workers of these cities have refused to pay tribute in the form of dues to this infamous organization, and have continued to wage unceasing warfare against it.

Harney Bros., the Ford and Nicholl factories, in Lynn, together with several factories in Haverhill, have been obliged to throw out their "union stamp," as Tobin was unable to furnish enough scabs to the shoe manufacturers to take the places of the men and women who had the courage to rebel against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Walton & Logan factory, in Lynn, and the II. E. Lewis factory, in Haverhill, have followed the action of the other manufacturers and have thrown out the "union stamp" and declared their shops "free." Thus is John F. Tobin's statement, made at the commencement of the trouble, that this strike is "nothing but a tempest in a teapot," verified once more.

An appeal for funds has been issued by District Alliance No. 19 for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive campaign against the pure and shaple unions and to endeavor to organize the wage workers into the only bona fide, economic, political organization of labor-the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

A tour is being arranged for Courtale Thomas J. Powers, of Providence, R. I., who will address mass meetings of workers in Lowell, Lawrence and other citics. To make the agitation and organization tour of Comrade Powers a successful one funds are necessary. It is, therefore hoped that the comrades will contribute generously.

Carpenters' Union No. 1041 has withdrawn its delegates from the Lynn Central Labor Union and refuses to have anything further to do with that august body. They gave as the reason for the withdrawal of their delegates the attitude of the Central Labor Union in the call containing the questions to be voted strike of the Lynn shoe workers against on. the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This Secretaries of State Committees will union recently adopted a set of resolutions denouncing Tobinism and endorstheir respective Sections and members-

ing the position of the strikers. There are two carpenters' unions, in Lynn, one of which is known as Union No. 685 and the other as Union No. 1041. Until'a year ago Union No. 1041 was an

at-large.

Neb.

tee, S. L. P.,

HENRY KUHN,

Preamble and Proposition of Section

Everett, Mass., seconded by Sectiona

Minncapolis, Minn.; Essex County, N.

J.; Patton, Pa.; Somerville, Mass.;

Albany County, N. Y., and Lincoln,

Realizing that, in order to bring about

you to give them your earnest considera-

the wage-working class have found by

bitter experience, as well as observation,

that, on the economic field, their chances

against those of the capitalist class in

the form of lockouts, strikes, boycotts

and blacklisting are nil. We conclude

from this, their weapons being useless

trade unions themselves are useless

Therefore, it is a waste of time to at-

tempt to check the development of cap-

italism. The purpose of trade unions

National Secretary,

New York City.

2.6 New Reade street,

independent body, and refused to be connected with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. For several years this union has successfully fought every attempt to force it into the Brotherhood. It was finally forced into that organization through the action of the Central Labor Union at the instigation of Union No. 688, which threatened to declare a strike in the building trades against the independent union. The independents refused to become members of No. 688, and a charter was granted to

class, the Socialist Labor Party must rest them as a separate union. Officials of the Central Labor Union have declared that No. 1041 will be before you the following facts and asks

forced to pay tribute to that body in spite of itself. The outcome of the struggle is being watched with interest.

Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 267, of Lynn, have elected Comrades Michael Tracy, John W. Ryan and Francis A. Walsh as a committee to secure funds for the agitation and organization fund of District Alliance No. 19. The comrades of L. A. No. 267 are responding to the call generously, and it is hoped that the members of other locals will do the same.

to stay capitalist development, places The credit for the favorable state of them in the same category with reform affairs in the shoe strike is due, beyond movements. Therefore, in order to bring the shadow of a doubt, to the women this matter to a referendum vote of the strikers. They have resisted all efforts to "arbitrate the difference between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the strikers." The women stitchers have insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the B. & S. W. U.



LITHOGRAPHY

IRON MOLDERS

BUILDING TRADE! SOCIALISM AS VIEWEL

BY J. S. MILL AND OTHER FEATURES OF INTER

EST TO THE BEDINNER IN SOCIAL ISM.

MONTHLY PEOPLE FOR PROPOGAL convey the call and the voting blanks to DA WORE, SEND IN YOUR ORDEI NOW, SO AS TO BE SURE OF GET TING IT FILLED.

> IT IS SURE TO BEAR FRUIT B' CREATING A DEGIRE FOR THI WEEELY AND DAILY PEOPLE, AN

NEWS CO. SUBSCRIPTIONS AT TEN CENTS .

Rush the Monthly

The Story of the the emancipation of the wage-working its principles and tactics on a scientific and unshakable foundation, and, having this point in view, Section Everett Jays Strike.... tion. The class-conscious members of

> Will be one of the features of the Weekly People of August 8. Thi story gives a vivid account of hov the class aspirations of the sub way strikers were run into the ground by the labor fakir conduc

In future issues of the Weekh People there will be trade article on the Railroad Telegrapher and the Boot and Shoe Worker. These trade articles by S. L. P men, working at the trades the describe, are instructive an should be given wide circulation Use them as the entering wedge with which to interest new read

osition is herewith submitted to a gen eral vote and the Sections of the S. L. P. are called upon to have their members take such vote before September 12, 1903; on which date the reports must be in

the hands of the undersigned. No uniendments have been sent in. hence the original proposition is the only thing to be voted on. For the reports of the vote, blanks will accompany this

IF YOU WANT A BUNDLE OF THE

For the National Executive Commit-Rush the Monthly

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOR

YEAR ARE EASY TO GET.

The State Committee wishes to notify ections and members-at-large that petition lists have been mailed to each one. We need 8,500 signatures to enable our ticket to appear upon the ballot next fall. All lists must be in the hands of the undersigned by Sept. 1. Get to work and each do what he can to gather the uisite number.

The Daily People pledge and per Washington plan is lagging. Hustle, comrades, and fulfil your pledge.

The State Committee will send John Kuhn to Canton on Aug. 8 and Dinger, Aug. 22; Akron, Aug. 1, Dinger and Reiman; Aug. 15, Kircher and Reiman; Aug. 29, Dinger and Reiman. Let the com rades and sympathizers in Canton and Akron get a move on themselves and wake up and fight the good fight for the emancipation of our class. Take advantage of this. Ohio State Ex Com., James Matthews, Sec.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe



This book, which was widely noticed in France, is a scholarly and, at the same time, an attractive presentation of the status of larael among nations, from the bo-ginning of the Christian era down to our own days. The author does not allow the bias of one attached by blood to the persecuted race to ercep into his treatment of the subsect, which he considers throughout as a problem in sociology

An elegant volume of 385 rages, cloth, gilt top, Price \$2.00. The International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, Ohio. Regular meeting of Local 342, S. T. & L. A. will be held on Welnesday, August 5, at 8 p. m. at Volksfreund office. All members are requested to be present. The Organizer.

Section Lynn, Mass., Attention. An important meeting will be held Sunday, August 2, at 11 a. m., of Section Lynn. Amendment to the constitution proposed by Section Everett to be debated and voted on. Also other important business. All members are requested to attend. Meeting will be called to order on time.

R. Murphy, Organizer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well- Tried Remedy. AS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP been need for over BIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS BOTHEN'S ... LOAT CHILDLEN WHILL TETTL. NUTP PRIFECT NUCCESS. IN NOUTHES HE ILD. ... PTINN the GUBIN, ALLAYS AN PAIN. RS WIND COLC. and is the bees remary for AND COLLS, and is the best remery for EA Hold by Drugstata in every part of Fe sure and as For WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRI'P, AND TALE NO OTHIRE KIND, Eventy-Fire Cante + Bottler

Per John Kracsun, Collinsburg-Andy Coschik, 50c; John Kraesun, 50c; Jacob Ruf, 50c; Karl Glaeser, 50c; George Wagner, 25c; Joseph Migics, 25c; Michael Schneider, 50c; total, \$3. Twentieth Assembly District, New

York, \$1.25; E. Moonelis, 25c; W. Danielsen, 25c; total, \$1.75.

Per Fr. Erber, Cleveland, O., on List No. 2-A. Pyelick, 50c; Chas. Meditz, 25c; John Erben, \$2; Fred Langin, \$1; Jacob Sporer, \$1.25; John Gunselman, \$1; John Stumpl, 50c; Ed Haller, 25c; A. Menke, \$3; L. Rosetta, 25c; John Baur, 25c; Carl Wolf Jr., 25c; Chris. Hinske, 50c; total, \$11.

Per Noghe, on List No. 33-John Bretz, \$1; Michael Sziebold, \$1; total, \$2. Per Jetschmen, on List No. 34-F Krasparek, 25c; B. Schnepp, 25c; A. Lutz, 25c; F. Tupy, 50c; E. Mayer, 25c;

Bela Henyei, 25c; total, \$1.75. Per Schmidt, Sandusky-Raseweis, \$1; W. Mayer, 50e; R. N., 25c; G. Schwager, 25c; Wunderfitz, \$2; W. L., 50c; H.

Wobser, 50c; total, \$5. Per F. H. Beier, Sheboygan, Wis .-- Karl Latisch, 50c; Ernst Wolter, 50c total, \$1.

Per Herman Richter, Detroit, Mich .---Peter Kilburg, 50c; S. J. le Brun, \$1; E. J. Smith, \$1; Karl Baetz, 50c; John Stet-

tler, \$1; John Kues, \$1; total, \$5. Per Louis Fredich, Albany, N. Y .-- J. Keller, 50c; Henry Ott, 25c; Albert Geier, 25c; K. Schang, 25c; George Hunert, 25c; H. Seegler, 10c; J. Bossert, 25c; W. Roeder, 25c; M. Stoffels, 30c; J. Pfitzer, 20c; K. Mertz, 25c; W. Glosckner, 25c; C. L. Schmidt, New York City, 25c; L. Freedrich, New York City, 25c; P. Kemmer,

25c; C. Pommer, 25c; B. G. Ludwig, 25c; B. Ruprecht, 25c; J. Brai, 10c; H. Walter, 25c; C. liyer, 25c; A. Fix, 25c; C. Zimmermann, 15c; L. Kinn, 85c; B. A.

olution which declares that the movement has reached a stage when fusion with "reform" and "radical" parties is unnecessary. We asked him if the "Socialist Party" were unwilling for such an admission of its fusions in the past to remain in its declaration of principles, or if the cutting out of this section meant

that his party still saw the necessity of fusion, and so would, in future, ply its contemptible old trade of dickering and dealing with capitalist parties. (Since our debate the national committee of the Socialist Party has ordered the aforesaid section to be expunged from 30,000 platforms already printed. What does this mean?)

Catrell was badly mixed in attempting to answer our question. He could give no satisfactory reason. In closing the debate, at a loss as to how to defend his party's tactics, he worked himself into a passion about the introductory paragraphs of the S. L. P. platform, rehashing the argument of Simpson in the S. L. P. national convention of 1900. Of course, this fell very flat on the audience. Under the circumstances, with the facts all against him, Catrell, who is

really a good speaker, did as well as any one could-he begged the whole question, depending upon oratory and the dragging in of extraneous matter.

O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo! ' The S. L. P. is watching you! Alex, B, McCulloch.

Weavers' Alliance, L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence, is very active. They are initiating new members at almost every meeting. They intend to do their utmost to make the meetings arranged for Comrade Powers in Lowell and Lawrence successful. Open-air agitation meetings are being held every Saturday evening, which are well attended.

Agitation meetings are held in Union Square every Tuesday evening by L. A: No. 267, of Lynn, and are attended by large crowds of workers. Much literature is being sold at these meetings. This local intends to hold meetings hereafter at the corner of Liberty and Market streets every Saturday evening. L. A. No. 267 is also initiating new members

. .

All things considered, the prospects for a good, healthy and active alliance movement in this vicinity are bright. The comrades of D. A. No. 19 have come to the conclusion that something besides passing resolutions must be done to destroy pure and simpledom and to build up the alliance.



party, in accordance with Art. V., Sec. , part h, of the National Constitution, we ask your indorsement of the following

"Whereas, An alliance with a reform organization manifestly ignores the revolutionary principles of the Socialist Labor Party, resulting in a loss of prestige and inevitably leading to the downfall of the party; and,

"Whereas, Recent reports from this and other countries have shown the fallacy of alliances with trade unions;

"We therefore call upon you to indorse the following proposition to amend the constitution:

"That part K, of Sec. 7, Art. 5, and also Sec. 6, of Art. 7, be stricken out and the following section be inserted under article 2:

"There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization.

"Section Everett, S. L. P., "Louis H. Englehardt, Organizer, 141 Broadway, Everett, Mass."

OUESTIONS. 1. Shall Article 5, Section 7, part k

be stricken out? (The said part k orders the N. E. C. to call for nominations for delegates to represent the S. L. P. at the Nationa' Conventions of the S. T. & L. A.) 2. Shall Article 7, Section 6, be stricken out?

(Said Article 7, Section 6, provides that the National organization of the S. T. & L. A. may be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qualifications of regular Party deleCTS. Make up your mind now as to how many copies you want, and send in orders as far ahead of the time as you can. We want to know how many copies to print Several orders for previous issues

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