

"On July 27th, 1903, Local Union 200, of this city, decided that a special convention should be called for reasons hereinafter set forth. To this end Local Union No. 200 invited all locals in this city to co-operate with them in issuing call for said convention.

"In response to this invitation all lo cals in the city (nine in number), and Joint Council No. 13, each selected a committee of three to act jointly in issuing the call. Since this action on the prot of Local No. 200, for reasons unknown to us, Bros. Tobin and Baine have seen fit to gall upon the membership to indorse a call for a special convention to be held in January, 1904. It will be remembered that before a vote of the locals last January on the question of holding a convention this year, we were advised through the Journal, that it was useless to hold a convention until June 1904. For this and many other reasons we are disposed to question their notions in calling fora convention in January, 1904, when it was generally known that the St. Louis locals were taking steps towards calling quarters.

er, of this year. You will also note that their call does not specify the business to be transacted. "We hold that in order to take up neral matters at a special convention the call must, when stating objects of convention, also state that it will be is order to take up any matter relating to the wellfare of the organization ; and, for these reasons we believe that if the convention is held in response to the call issued by Bros. Tobin and Baine, it will prove abortive, as it cannot legally take up matters which should be attended to. "In view of these facts we call upon you to indorse the call for a special conention to be held the second Monday in January, 1904, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of revising the constitution, re-drafting the form of contract and transacting such other business as, in the opinion of the convention, will best develop the power of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to the end that its benefits/ will, accrue to the workers instead of exclusively to the manufacturers, as at present.

il in insisting that agreements must be made, concessions granted and treat ment accorded Mr. Eaton which would be considered outrages if granted to

other manufacturers. "The attached 'ad' which appeared in every issue of the Post-Despatch for the last three months, will give a clear idea of the conditions above referred to. In fact, it is the talk of the town among shoe workers that there must b an understanding between our general officers and Mr. Eaton, that he can retain possession of the stamp and run his factory as he sees fit, regardless of the wishes of the shoe workers of this city, in spite of the fact that the Joint Council, by a vote of 17 to 4, decided such conditions were inimical to the best interests of the shoe workers, not only of St. Louis, but of the entire country. and demanded that the stamp be with drawn from the firm on the grounds that the contracts had been violated. when the firm sent the council an ultimatum to the effect that they would arbitrate under certain conditions, and no other would be acceptable. The firm by the tactics referred to above, has delayed arbitration, until the factory, through the attached 'ad,' has been filled with green help, and they are willing to arbitrate on broad and liberal lines

through the assistance of general headone in November or the first part of "Sixth; because of any other matters which have come up and will be pre-

ng sentiment to the workingmen, and at the close of each meeting it was their habit to push the hat under the slaves noses for coin, speeches being dealt out which would bring the most coin. We put an end to this coin racket by opening our meetings directly across the street from the Strickland and Ida Hazlett meetings. The bogus crowd were shown up and their many intrigues and incon-

sistencies made known. After our first meeting the coin, somehow, did not pass from the slaves' pockets into the hat. Then Ida Hazlett, the woman who is noted for the many positions of trust she has held capitalist colleges, broke out into fury. She tried

to knock the S. L. P. argument out, but only succeeded in demonstrating what utter contempt the intellectuals have for the working calss by insulting their intelligence. Ida Hazlett said that if the "Socialist" party was as small as the S. L. P. it would be just as straight as an organization. In the next breath she called the S. L. P. a scab organization and attempted to excuse herself for being so undignified as to mix up with the S. L. P. Strickland was too wise. He kept away from the buz saw that buzzed so strongly, and he began to think of other fields, where the wage slaves were

going.

speech I have permanently lost my job; and it also effectively muzzles our speakers who are compelled to belong to labor unions, for it places in the hands of the labor fakirs the power to deprive them of a living on trumped-up charges and faked trials. This case is not only Corregan vs. Hay et al.; it is the S. L. P. against the Labor Fakirs. Yours fra-Charles H. Corregan. ternally,

New York, Aug. 25, 1903. Unanimously indorsed by the New York State Executive Committee at the session held August 20, 1903. H. A. Santee, Sec. S. E. C.

A FESTIVE SONG. (Written for The People by James Air, "Wreathe the Bowl" (Moore's Irish Melodies) Comrades, your hands,

The time commands This night we spend enjoying The genial word Round festive bo

und festive board, Grim carking care destroying; Liquor this night Shall sparkle bright, Wit homage pay to beauty,

And brave men who Oft conflict knew Shall take a rest from duty. CHORUS-Then fill the cup

With liquor up, Pledge ev'ry man his neighbor, not onto the hat collection. He and Ida That in the light left for La Junta. Comrades, keep them Of truth he'll fight win the world Comrades, the tears Our class thro' years liave shed the wide world over. Have taken root And soon the fruit Our tyrants shall discover. And when at length We show our strength, And send each despot flying With joy and mirth, Like ours, the earth Shall hail Oppression dying. CHORUS-Then fill the cup. etc. For who with zest Can laugh the best But he who laughs the longest? And in the fight Twixt Wrong and Right The laugh is with the strongest. Since Time began Fate's mighty plan The laugh gave to the proudest, unions to that effect, calling for election But History Shall tell that we -----President Did laugh the last and loudest Secretary. CHORUS—So fill the cup, etc. Then, comrades, toast Great Freedom's host, "To P. H. Adams, secretary Joint-1900 Convention committee. "1909 Biddle St., St. Louis, Mo. And loudly chant her praises, And honored be -at a regula O'er land and sca Whoe'er her banner raises, in favor of holding a special convention. And ere we leave as per your call on the second Monday A wreathe we'll weave Of flowers of earth's best gleaning, With maid, with wife -Secretary With hope of life, The above circular bears the stamp Free from a tyrant's scheming. CHORUS-So fill the cup, With liquor up, Pledge ev'ry man his neighbor, That in the light Of Truth he'll fight To win the world for Labor

great crops, wheat and corn, that the greatest advance in agricultural mechanics has been made. Drawn by horses, the self-binder cuts an eight foot swath across the field of ripened wheat. But instead of leaving it strewn behind as the mower does the grass, it gathers it and automatically binds it in bundles. Or, if the header be preferred, the heads of the standing grain are taken off cleanly and poured in a steady stream through a chute into the wagon that is driven beside it. But even more than thesethe most spectacular scene of agricultural progress is the combined harvester and thresher which is used on the great grain ranches in California. As far as the eye can reach stretches a sea of golden grain. It is a glorious sight, this immense plain of ripened wheat-the food of a nation awaiting the hand of the reaper. Where are the harvesters who shall garner a crop so large? Measured by the methods of small eastern farms, the problem of saving such a crop seems hardly less than the emptying of the Great Lakes with a dipper. But the steam harvester moves steadily forward into it. On one side the grain falls in a great swath. It melts away before the majestic advance of the machine. On the other side with the same regularity drop sacks of grain ready for the miller. The ranchman following with his team picks up a sack filled with threshed and winnowed wheat from the \$3,000,000 worth during the last ceusus very spot where but five minutes before year. Canada and Argentina come next the wheat stalks stood in the sunshine. In the broad path between the standing grain and the line of brown sacks has passed one of the greatest triumphs of American machinery, the combined harvester and thresher. This machine is at its best on level plains like those of the great central valley of California, but special sidehill machines for rolling country have been so far perfected that they can go wherever the gang-plough can go. Horse or mule power is used instead of steam for many of these, thirty-two and thirtysix animals being required. Such a machine, with a twenty-two-foot header, under favorable conditions, can cut, thresh and sack forty acres of wheat in a day. It requires a crew of four men -a driver, a header-runner, a separatortender and a sack-sewer. The cost of Work. cutting and threshing is usually about \$1.25 per acre. The amount of human labor now required to produce a bushef of wheat from beginning to end is on an average only ten minutes, and the cost of such labor is 3 1-2 cents. Yet when men now living were boys a bushel of wheat represented three hours and three minutes of labor, at a cost of 17 3-4 cents. Just previous to the Civil War a bushel of corn represented more than four and one-half hours of human labor, at a cost of 35 3-4 cents, while to-day fortyone minutes of labor produce the same amount for 10 1-2 cents. The potential saving in money, to say nothing of time and strength, thus becomes enormous In the great corn belt the corn-binder tion. does what the mower does in the hay It cuts the corn, binds it in bundles and deposits five of them in a spot as fast as a man can shock them vacancies, the convention adjourned.

castern States have developed intensive farming; the prairie States and the Pacific States extensive farming. New Jersey and Connecticut, for example, have more farms than they had a decade Although the ago, but less acreage. farms are smaller than they were, the value of their farm products is half as much again. These farmers stopped growing the great crops when machinery was applied to the prairies, and took to growing crops of truck, making a far greater profit on less land. On the other hand, in the west during the same decade both the number of farms and the acreage increased. Machinery has thus brought a different result and to each a greater profit. The eastern farmer is relieved of using too much land, the western farmer is enabled to use more: and each has profited by the change. American agriculture gratefully ac-

knowledges its debt to American inventive ingenuity and enterprise. It has solved the problem of successful competition with those countries where labor is cheap. The European, the Canadian, the South American and the Australian farmers acknowledge the facts and are hastening to meet the American farmer with his own methods and with his own machines. France and Germany are the largest foreign buyers of American agricultural implements and machinery, each having taken nearly

as to afford a handy market for mining camps and railroad stations; and also that Mr. Claus Spreckles has built beet sugar factories nearby, thus affording an excellent market for the colonists' products. "An experience of nearly five years has

credited on their debt, the other dollar

paid their living expenses until the re-

turns from their land began to come in."

through the statement:

The capitalist sense for profit peeps

"The rapid increase in land values

caused by the close settlement of the

land serves to protect the investment

from any probability of loss. For in-

stance, unimproved land which was

bought for from \$20 to \$27 an acre is

now selling at \$40, while colonists value

the same land improved at \$100, and

sales have been made at even a higher

price. In another colony land which

That the whole scheme is of capitalist

conception for the benefit of capitalists

is seen by many other statements to the

effect that the colonies are so situated

was bought for \$50 is selling for \$100."

shown that few outlets for capital are known so absolutely free from risk as colonization schemes of this kind, provided, of course, the enterprise be honestly and sensibly managed.

James A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe Railroad, says:

"As a colonization plan it is the most

"You will note that the date of con on is the same as mentioned in call ed by Bros. Tobin and Baine. This a done that confusion will not arise secure of different dates. Even though on have seconded their call, which is for a convention; without ob-ated, we ask you to second this

sented to the convention-matters which if made known to the general labor movement, would be considered a disgrace to the B. & S. W. U., and that fierce. you will immediately indorse the same thus helping to make our union worthy of the name.

second Monday in January, 1904, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the fol-"When you select your delegates be

lowing purposes, viz: sure to select those who cannot be in-"For the purpose of revising the confluenced by anything except that which will make the union an organization stitution, redrafting the form of confor and by the membership; and who tract and transacting such other business as in the opinion of the convention are willing to be instructed to vote to will best develop the power of the Boot make the action of the convention suband Shoe Workers' Union to the end ject to the approval of the membership that its benefits will accrue to the by referendum vote. Be sure and notify General Secretary-Treasurer Baine workers instead of exclusively to the manufacturers as at present. of your action at once, also notify the "Yes_____ No_____ "Upon like action on the part of the

secretary of this committee. "For your convenience we ecessary number of local unions, you blank to be used for that purpose. are instructed to duly notify all local

Fraternally yours, The Joint Special Committee, of delegates to said convention. HILFRICH, Chairman.

P. M. ADAMS, Secretary 1909 Biddle St. St. Louis, Mo. "Note-Notice of your action must be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer not later than September Dear Sir and Brother : 20th, 1903.

"This is the ad:

meeting 'held-"SHOEMAKERS WANTED-Experienced shoemakers and also smart young men and girls to learn shoemaking. in January, 1904. Yes---- No-Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, Union factory, Jefferson and Randolph

Enclosed Blanks. "General Secretary-Treasurer C. L of the following unions: Lasters' Benevolent Union, 207; Sole Baine. Dear sir and brother: "Local— Union— regular meeting heid— Leather Workers' Union, 221; Heel Makers' Union, 369: Amalgamated Un-

as to the convention's rights to Shall a special convention of the Boot 245; Joint Council, 13, and Cutters' and Shoe Workers' Union be held on the Union, 126,

"Local Union-

Fraternally yours,

Many a wage worker here is beginning to see the difference between capitalist parties and unions and working class ones. From now on the fight will get

with close to \$2,000,000 each, Russia, the United Kingdom and British Australia following. The total exports of this kind in 1000 reached the great-sum of \$16,099,149, a splendid tribute to the superior efficiency of American farming

tools and machinery. This rapidly growing export trade may easily mean more than appears on the surface. We know what improved machinery has done for the American farmer within the span of a man's lifetime. What will be the effect of its widespread adoption by his competitors for the world's markets? How will it affect the production and prices of the great staple crops? It is not going too far to say that an economic force has been set in motion the result of which cannot be wholly forescen .-- World's

DANIEL DE LEON NOMINATED.

Unanimous Choice of State Convention for Associate Judge.

An enthusiastic and well-attended State convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Saturday, Sept. 5. Henry Kuhn was chairman; John Donohue, vice-chairman, and Lazarus Abelson, secretary. Daniel De-Leon, Charles Corregan and Henry Kuhn were placed in nomination for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Daniel De Leon was unanmously elected the choice of the conven-

After electing Charles Zolot, of Westchester, and Henry Kuhn and E. C. Schmidt, of Kings, a committee on

practical and feasible that has ever com to my attention. As an investment I consider it sound."

A Mr. Lloyd, speaking of the colonization schemes of New Zealand, says "They are a substitute for a civilization which provides nothing better than poorhouses, jails and potter's fields to the out of work citizen."

Carroll D. Wright highly recommends the Salvation Army plan to the United States government. M. Ruther.

OHIO SIGNATURE LISTS.

Sections, members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Ohio: All signature lists now in your possession must be certified to and in the hands of this committee not later than September 20th. without fail.

The services of Comrade Dinger, of Cleveland, have been accepted to agitate in Columbus on September 13, 14 and 15; Hamilton, September 16, 17, 18 and 19; Cincinnati, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. These sections must arrange for open-air meeting and advertise them as much as possible.

Sections and members not having sent in their orders for campaign leaflets, as per circular letter of September 10, will do so as soon as possible.

Ohio State Executive Committee. James Matthews, Sec., 47 McLean st., Cleveland, O

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. If you are already a subscriber you will see the necessity of getting your fellow workingmen to become renders also. Every reader should be a volunteer solicitor of new subscribers for this paper, the only truly representative working class weekly in the English language in the United States

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION&&&& THE A PRINCIPLES

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, from that scabby organization known as the American Federation of Labor, was owing to the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. on the charge preferred by the A. F .G. W. U. against D. A. Hayes, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and Sixth Vice-President of the A. F. of L. Here it is, as reported to the convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1903, by the President :

"Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 29, 1902. Mr. Frank Morrison, "Secretary of A. F. of L.

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Bro :

"We, the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and members of the A. F. of L., do hereby prefer charges against Mr. D. A. Hayes, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and Sixth Vice-President of the A. F. of L., for violating the true principles of trade m, by securing expelled and susended members of our Association, in other words 'scabs,' from a non-uniou house, and non-union men from nonunion houses, and placing them at work in union factories, thereby displacing members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

secure

union

responsible

."John L. Dobbins,

"Secretary, A. F. G. W. U." "On October, 6th, we received a telegram from Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., stating that the Executive Council of the A! F, of L. would meet in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 9, 1902, to hear the charges preferred by the A. F. G. W. U. against D. A. Hayes, of the G. B. B. A. On Thursday, October 9, we were called upon to appear before the Executive Council, which was composed of the following named gentlemen : Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Thes. I. Kidd and John B. Lennon.

"Mr. D. A. Hayes, E. A. Agard and Secretary Lauper, of the G. B. B. A., represented the defence, and C. E. Voitle, W. Rowe, John L. Dobbins and John F. Tobin represented the A. F. G. W. U. President Voitle made a clean, straightforward statement of the Olean case as follows: At a glass factory in Olean, N. Y., there were members of both orzations' employed. The members of the Green Association in securing nonthe G. B. B. A. were employed to blow union men from Washington, Pa., and taking them to Olean, N. Y., obligating bottles, while those of the Flints' organization were employed on machines. The officers of the G. B. B. A. insisted that them and putting them in the places of our Flint men, and thought perhaps that the members of the Flints' organization he (Hayes) might be ignorant of the fact working in the factory become members of the G. B. B. A., which they refused that they were non-union men. Mr. Hayes' reply at that time was that he do; whereupon the members of the B. B. A. (on the advice of D. A. G. B. B. A. (on the advice of work Hayes, their President), refused to work knew that they were non--union men, and that he had instructed their treaswith the members of the Flints' organurer, Mr. Auth, to go to Washington that they had hired more non-union men

"The manager of the factory asked if the G. B. B. A. would furnish him with men to operate the machines in case he would discharge the Flint workers. Their answer was that they would, and they did so, their President, D. A. treal, and said; "I assume the whole responsibility of this affair and will Hayes, sending to Washington, Pa., where there were two scatt it ten or making machine-made goods, got ten or there were two scab factories twenty men, paid their fase on the train to Olean, N. Y., got them the Flint workers' jobs and then obligated them

The cause of the withdrawal of the our charge, showing conclusively that , have to charge him with making a mis- Co, refused to operate their Marion, Ind., Mr. Hayes had violated the true principles of trade unionism.

house there to take the

places of the Flint men who had

refused to pay the trade assessments

to the G. B. B. A. at Olean, N. Y. This

instruction was carried out by Mr.

Hayes as the president of their organi-

zation. And, he further stated, that inas-

much as the charges were preferred

against Mr. Hayes he felt that a clear

statement of the case should be made,

and if any wrong was done the execu-

tive board of the G. B. B. A. was alone

"Mr. Agard was followed by Execu-

tive member Tobin, Secretary Dobbins

and Vice President Rowe, of the A. F

G. W. U., who went over the entire ques-

tion from the time of the Olean trouble

up to the present day, and in a mas-

terly manner showed up all the unseru-

pulsus methods used by the G. B. B. A.

in their encroachments on the right

of our association, and their utter dis-

the discussion became so warm that it

was necessary for President Gompers

other side will go to cover up their

unscrupulous methods was one made by

Secretary Dobbins in explaining why

the charges were preferred against D. A

Hayes as president of the G. B. B. A. and

sixth vice president of the A. F. of L

Secretary Dobbins called the attention

of Mr. Hayes to the visit made by him

(Dobbins) to the G .B. B. A. office in

Philadelphia, at which time and place he

complained bitterly against the action of

and secure these men, and, further stated

to take the places of our men in Mon-

consulted my executive board, but shall

to meet.'

prevails.

constitution.

of the kind. "Mr. Hayes then took the floor and replied that: 'As to the charge, I plead guilty, but I claim justification.' Then "It will be observed, by reading carefully the statement of Mr. Agard, that they fully realized the force behind our charges, and that their only hope of going over the history of the Olean case, escape was to lift the responsibility off the shoulders of Mr. Hayes, and place and reverting back for years upon the socalled 'brigandage' policy of the A. F. G. W. U. in stealing furnaces and tanks it upon the Executive Board, which they from their Association. Mr. Hayes was did, and the A. F. of L. Council defollowed by Mr. Agard, Chairman of the clared the charges against Mr. D. A. Executive Board of the G. B. B. A., who Haves, not sustained and recommended made the surprising declaration that, the following: 'Resolved-That it is the while Mr. Hayes was the President of earnest recommendation of this Executhe G. B. B. A., he was not vested with tive Council, that both parties appoint power to perform any act such as that contained in the Flints' charge. He furcommittees to meet at an early date for mutual adjustment of the grievance out ther stated that the Executive Board of which this dispute arose;' in answer of the G. B. B. A. alone possessed that to which we informed the Chairman that power, and that it was after meeting of we were ready at any and all times to the board, which had this question before adjust this matter in a fair and impartial it, tht D. A. Hayes was authorized to send an officer to Washington, Pa., and manner. "We also give the official decision on sufficient men from the non-

our charges, as received from the A. F. of L. "Washington, D. C., "Oct. 17, 1902.

'Mr. C. E. Vkitle, President of American Flint Glass Workers' Union. "'Room 326, Bissell Block, Pittssent to Charleroi.

burg, Pa.: "'Dear Sir and Brother-In complince with the request contained in your favor of the 15th instant, I beg to quote herewith the decision of the Executive Council upon the charges preferred by your organization against D. A. Haves of the Glass Bottle Workers' Association: Resolved-That the charges against President D. A. Haves of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, by the American Flint Glass Workers', Union, of conduct in violation of the principles of trade unionism is not sustained, and that the dispute in question was a trade disagreement in which non-union men from one

regard of true union principles. At times place were converted into union men in another place to complete the complement of men in a union factory required, and to stop proceedings in order to quiet down the tumult. Among the stateat the same time lessen the number of the best workingmen in a non-union esments made, worthy of mention here, which will show to what extent the tablishment."

"'Fraternally yours, "'Frank Morrison, Secretary.

"'American Federation of Labor." "You will find this decision on Page 52 of the report of the proceeding of the convention of the A. F. of L. held in New

Orleans." The President of the Flints continuing his report says: "I never read such a cajoling decision. For dodging, sidestepping, and evading an equitable de-cision on trades unionism, the A. F. of L. Executive Council wins the belt, flag. cup and everything in sight. Their act is the greatest burlesque on a court of equity ever exhibited."

After reading the above can you wonder that the American Flints decided to withdraw from that scabby organization known as the A. F. of L., and that there were but few votes cast against the proposition to withdraw? There is no doubt in the mind of the

writer that the rank and file of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union are slowly becoming class-conscious. Another indication is their action against ex-President Voitle for "violation of his stand or fall upon my action. I have not obligation," on which matter an exdo so to-day, as the board is here ready planation is in order.

In the year 1902, the chimney depart-"To our surprise Mr. Hayes most emment of the A. F. G. W. U., or those phatically denied that he ever made a members employed by the Macbeth-Evans Co. (the Chimney Trust), were involved in a lockout. The trouble arose over statement of that kind, and while he had the greatest respect for Mr. Dobbins' into the G. B. B. A. On this we based veracity, lie was sorry that he would the skimming rule. The Macbeth Evans but one or two words thanged ?

"Declaration of Principles. statement. as lie had never said anything | plant until the rule was modified to |

"Whereas-In the natural develops suit them. The members of Local Union. of capitalism, the class struggle between No. 6, A. F. G. W. U. insisted upon the the privileged few and the disinherited National officers calling out the members masses, which is the inevitable and irreat the Charleroi, Pa., plant, which was pressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, in accordance with the laws of the Association, which say: "In case of a dismethods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent ot resist the agagreement in one factory our members gressions of concentrated capital, suswill not be permitted to work in any tained by all the agencies of government, other factory owned by the same company until said disagreement is settled." and to effect any permanent improve-President Voitle, through one pretext ment in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length or another, delayed the calling out of the Charleroi, Pa. plant. Finally No. 6 of time their steady and general desent for President Voitle, felling him gradation; and whereas-"The economic power of the capitalthat he was wanted in Marion, Ind.

ist class, used by that class for the op-When Voitle arrived in Marion a meetpression of labor, rests upon institutions ing of No. 6 was called, at which he essentially political, which in the nature stated in answer to a question by one of the members as to why he had not called of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended, for the benefit out the men in the Charleroi plant, that of the working people, except by the dihe "had no authority to call them out." His attention was called to the law. He rect action of the working people themsaid he was ignorant of the law but selves, economically and politically united would immediately wire Secretary Dobas a class.

"Therefore, it is as a class, conscious bins to call them out, which he did, but of its strength, aware of its rights, dethe Secretary refused to call the men out claiming that it was the duty of the Prestermined to resist wrong at every step, ident to do so. The men did not come and sworn to achieve its own emancipaout until a committee from No. 6 was tion, that the glassworkers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held In the meantime a committee of three together by an unconquerable spirit of (claiming to represent No. 5 of Pittssolidarity under the most trying condiburg, Pa., though that Local claims it tions of the present class struggle. As never appointed them), met with Presimembers of the A. F. G. W. U. of the dent Voitle at the National Office in United States and Canada, we shall con-Pittsburg, drew up a proposition to be stantly keep in view its great object. sent to the trade as emanating from namely, the summary ending of that bar-Local No. 5, in which they ask the chimbarous struggle at the earliest possible ney department to vote to increase the time, by the abolition of classes, the resnumber of skims from 3 to 6, just what toration of the land and of all the means the Macbeth-Evans Co. was asking. This of production, transportation and distriwas got up in circular form and sent to bution to the people as a collective body, the trade. Voitle realized that the cirand the substitution of the co-operative cular needed some boosting, so he sent one of the committee of three to Toledo. commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and Ohio, and one to Jeanette, Pa. They social disorder; a commonwealth in were instructed to point out the neces which every worker shall have the free sity of voting in favor of the proposiexercise and full benefit of all his faction on account of the "distress our memulties, multiplied by all the factors of bers were in out in the West." The modern civilization." move of the President and his commit-

This declaration of principles was pretee proved successful and the proposition sented to the convention in the form of of the Macbeth-Evans Co. (we can't, call a resolution by the delegates of Local Union No. 6 of Marion, Indiana, and it anything else), was carried. Charges were preferred against President Voitle there was no opposition either by voice or and Vice-President Rove, and around vote to their adoption.

about the first of the present year they A motion was made and carried that were tried. The trial lasted one week the above declaration of principles be with the thirty-four members of the adopted and put in the form of a Con-Executive sitting in judgment. Voitle stitution outlining the principles of the was declared not guilty. I Rove was also Association. (See pages, 364 and/365 of equitted, the evidence not being conthe proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention.

Voitle resigned the Presidency of the The American Flint Glass Workers' A. F. G. W. U., and accepted a position Union having got rid of the influence of with the National Glass Trust. He now that scabby organization known as the holds the position of superintendent of A. F. of L., and having taught its oftheir Summitville, W. Va., factory. This ficers a lesson through C. E. Voitle, it now remains for them to take the next is a good fat job similar to those secured by his predecessors, W. J. Smith and step along the road to emancipation, and John Kunzler. Smith holds a' position that is to join the Socialist Trade and with the Macbeth-Evans Co., that was Labor Alliance and work in conjunction created expressly for him, while John with the members of the Socialist Labor Party for the overthrow of this damna-Kunzler is employed by the National Glass Trust. This goes to prove that the ble system of capitalism under which the attitude of the S. L. P. agains labor fakirs few live in luxury and idleness while the and pure and simple trade unions is many must toil uncensingly for an everthe correct one, and the only bona fide decreasing pittance. Fellow workers of trade union in the country to-day is the all trades, pull that slogan "A Fair day's pay for a fair day's work" from your banner and inscribe thereon the revoluwenty-sixth convention of the American tionary watchword, "The abolition of the wage system." and take your places in Flint Glass Workers' Union, held at Cinthe ranks of the class-conscious army cinnati, Ohio, in July, 1903, recognized; or why the adoption of the following dethat is marching onward to the final claration of principles which are identiemancipation of the working class. cal with those of the S. T. & L. A., with A Flint Glass Worker.

Marion, Ind.

cities; which proves that the intensity | ism. Is it possible to rear manhood on of the class struggle and the proletarian necessity to make a living in the factory is being felt even in the rural districts of Ontario; but in the cities, where the hand of capitalism has the workers more firmly in its grasp, the falling off is very pronounced. This is the law the president of this pure and simple congress is

lauding in the presence of the workers of Ontario, and this is the manner in which the government, in whose interest he spoke, safeguards the workers' children in this enlightened providce; and this is the handsome average pay given to those intrusted with the important task of instructing the young people in this great province!

"Free compulsory education," under capitalist rule, can only reflect the image of its parent, and to expect increased school attendance, more adequate pay for the teachers and the inculcation of useful and unbiased knowledge would be to expect to gather figs of thorns or grapes of thistles. Still the presidents of' the pure and simplers will herald forth the benefits conferred by their masters and rejoice in the harmony of

capital and labor on this point. As we proceed further in the consideration of this platform it becomes exccedingly amusing, if it were not for the painful fact that comes to one from the reflection that many earnest, though misguided people pin their hopes to just such efforts, as the faking framers of this platform profess to make in the interest of labor.

"Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week" is the next gem in this bright constellation, which illumines the heaven to which the workers hope some day to attain. The darkness of despair seems to be overshadowing this star of hope already, for the last decision of the final court of appeal has declared that "The Lord's Day Act" ultra vires of provincial jurisdiction, and so no day of rest remains under the divine right of capitalist rule for the worker in many occupations in the land. And as far as eight hours a day is concerned we have only to turn to the wrecks and loss of life on our railways to find out how this rule is observed by the very organizations which are now privileged to claim rest, and urge the eight-hour day to become legal. Capitalism de mands men who will set aside all law, whether natural or moral, and the workers are helpless to resist the pressure.

Time at d space will fail us to minutely examine the sixteen planks of this platform, so we shall selct only a few for consideration at the present time.

"Government inspection of all industries" we find comes next. This has been a strong point of the Ontario government and one in which Friend Smith and his trades union associates are in perfect harmony with the action of the government. Having appointed at the recommendation of the leaders of labor certain well qualified members out of their ranks to fill the positions of government inspectors, there is naturally no friction caused by their action in the performance of the duties of their office. But child labor increases all the same, as the aforementioned educational statistics prove, and so far as prosecutions against employers for violation of the labor law, go, such a thing is almost unknown. One would almost think from the lack of complaint along those lines that no child labor existed in the province, and that the employers of labor could put to shame the most perfect saint in their ob-

servance of the law. Plank 5 is, however, the central gem of all the collection. It demands "a

minimum living wage based on local conditions." The bashful modesty of this plank is sufficient to make the most sober capitalist smile, and one cannot help agreeing with the opinion of Mr. Darrow, of Coal-Strike Commission fame, in his celebrated Chicago speech, when he speaks of the main aim of trades unions being the raising of wages, and this he signated a delusion and a snare on the

such craven perpetual wage slavery teachings as are involved in a minimum wage, being sufficient reward for labor1 Those teachings may be good enough for slaves, but with men imbued with proper aspirations, never!

Considerable importance is devoted to public ownership of franchises, but not a whisper what the word public means. Canada now has a government owned railroad, and no better conditions for the worker is furnished than on other roads, and if the principle of such ownership were extended to other concerns .nd better results would follow for labor, As far as the meaning of the word public is concerned in the minds of the members of this Congress, it means govern-

ment ownership, and government ownership means capitalist ownership.

Then there is a plank dealing with taxation, as if taxation on industries of other property were a matter of moment to the worker. While wages remain as the only portion of the worker it is folly and waste of time for him to consider the matter of taxation.

Then comes the plank dealing with the precious union label, but since the split in last year's Congress there is a difference of opinion as to what a genuine union label is in Canada. Labels formerly upheld as a badge of good wages and fair conditions, are now denounced as scab emblems, and the public are at sea when they seek to aid labor along this line. The main use which labels seem to be called for is in connection with capitalist political campaigns, where all literature must bear the union label. This goes to prove that at such times the pure and simple fakir makes good money out of its sale and also out of the sale of his dupes, which he periodically sells into capitalist wage slavery.

There is also a wailing plank demanding the abolition of women and child laber. As if it were possible under capitalism to abolish this evil! While capitalism remains women and children will be enslaved, and not until the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established will they be emancipated and this blot on our civilization removed.

In conclusion a word or two regarding the referendum referred to in this platform as of such vital importance. It should be a sufficient lesson for any sane people to cease clamoring for beneficial legislation for the people under capitalism, when they reflect on the treatment accorded the referendum on the restriction of the liquor traffic in the province of Ontario. By an overwhelming majority the law was carried to restrict the sale of liquor, but the Ross government coolly shelved the question and will let

the people reflect at their leisure on the folly of wasting their time on such efforts when not in accord with the mind of capitalism. This internecine strife existing at pres

ent in the ranks of trades unionism in Canada is but the first faint echoes of the coming storm that shall shatter the fabric of pure and simple unionism in the land. The distrust of the rank and file in their leaders is becoming a matter of serious trouble to the fakir and the day of full exposure is coming dangerously near.

The fate of Ralph Smith, M. P., is a foretaste of what is in store for his successors and colleagues in the ranks of labor. But more anon, enough for the pres-D. Ross. ent.

London, Ont. BEBEL'S ARTICLES REFUSED.

Social Democratic Organ Declines to Print Paper On Vice-Presidency Question.

Berlin, Sept. 7 .- Herr Bebel's articles on the vice-presidency of the Reichstag, which he is opposed to the Social Democratic Party accepting, have been declined by the editors of the Vorwaerts, and therefore he has been obliged to have them printed in less important Social Democratic papers, as the Vorwaerts is owned collectively and controlled by a

MANANANANAN CANADIAN WAGE WORKERSMANANANANANANA

. The official call for the Annual Congress of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada" has been issued by Mr. P. M. Draper, to take place in Victoria Hall, gress. Brockville, on September 22. As this ngress forms one of the most important meetings of the representatives of trades unionists in Canada, it will be useful and instructive to devote a short

time to an inquiry regarding its aims

and objects.

In the notices sent to the different organizations sending delegates to the congress a statement is made regarding the matters which shall occupy the at tention of the congress. First in point of importance is mentioned the fact that station is on foot dealing with international tendes unions, which threatens the very existence of those organizations in Canada. The united activity of the employing class is also stated to be now of such a nature, on account of the seprecy of their plans and the vast capital at their command, that it is absolutely peressary for labor to form a closer and exercise most careful judgment, or destruction will overtake the Canadian international trades and labor on movement. Special emphasis is laid upop the late action of the Dominion mate in connection with labor legislashowing the great necessity to to increased activity in order to ve the privileges now enjoyed by

The foregoing indicates the direction in of the methods pursued by those organwhich the wind is blowing, and shall izations to further the interests of the blow, during the interesting coming con- workers, and also see the nature of the platform and principles upon which their

In order that readers of The People action rests.

may more comprehensively grasp the Ever since the formation of the Nasituation it will be necessary to recall tional Congress in 1902 a merry war hos some historical incidents in connection been carried on along the lines of nawith the past history of trades unionism tionalism and internationalism between and its congress in Canada. At the con-gress of 1902 a special committee on rethose rival trades union organizations, all of which goes to show the high conision of the constitution recommended ception the representatives of trades that Section 3, Article I, of the constituunions have of their duties in the emancipation of the working class. The tion, he so amended as to make no prostrenuos efforts of the Trades and Labor vision for the Knights of Labor in the congress. This recommendation was car-Congress of Canada, the Canadian wing ried and resulted in disrupting the conof the American Federation of Labor, to gress, so that from the province of destroy all labor organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. has resulted Quebec no representatives of any account will be sent to this congress. The organiin affording an opportunity for the repzations thus debarred, however, organized resentatives of capital, both in and out of Parliament, to cripple the efforts of another congress, to be known as the Nathe workers along the lines of trades unionism, and in bettering their conditional Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and will meet in the city of tion. The .national organizations are Quebec in Sentember. The platform and seemingly favored and considered loyal principles of both organizations are simllar, and, consequently, one might expect by the capitalists, while the international more co-operative action than apparently organizations are looked upon as unpatriotic and treasonable to the country. Thus the capitalists play upon the ignor-A good deal of hard and unbrotherly language had been indulged in during the debate which resulted in the ance, national pride and prejudices of exclusion of the Knights of Labor from the workers. The lack of class-conscious solidarity in the ranks of Canadian trade Trades and Labor Congress, and over the unionists is as pronounced as can be first sentence, indicating the objects of found elesewhere in the industrial world. the congress, viz., "To unite all labor organizations." In the new constitution and, in consequence, the workers become wever, this is omitted, and, to a certain an easy prey to the capitalist. The eviextent, the purpose of the organization dence of this scabbery is manifested frequently in such instances as occurred in is more honestly set forth in the new the Montreal boot and shoe trade, and

the fruitless results of the numerous We shall now turn to an examination

building trades strikes in Toronto and of Ontario, where the education of the other places. The result of these frequent failures of the workers to secure my permanent benefit from their struggles with capital, under the leadership of incompentent or dishonest officers, is

sidered sufficient to convict him.

This I believe the delegates to

S. T. & L. A.

bearing its fruit in the ranks of the Labor Congress of Canada, delivered himself of the following statements atworkers in Canada. Open suspicion of local and national trades union officers is frequently expressed by the rank and file, and revolt will undoubtedly follow. press:

Such gatherings as the congress just called will only facilitate the work of opening the eyes of the workers to the folly of any longer clinging to the hope of being benefited through such pure and simple organizations.

In order to obtain a more thorough understanding of the workings of pure and simple unionism in Canada, we shall turn to briefly consider the "Platform and Principles" underlying the efforts of those organizations. This is found on page 2 of the printed proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1903. To summarize the subjects dealt with it may be set forth that Education, Labor, Wages, Public Ownership, Taxation, Legislation and Trade form the bill of fare. The scope of the platform is certainly comprehensive enough to inlude all the mudane necessities of man. from a trades union standpoint, and should result in securing for the trades union worker his heart's desire. But let us consider a little more closely a few of the sacred clauses of this all-comprehensive platform: First clause, "Free compulsory education." Most prominent of all the privileges acorded the people Canada prides herself on her free system of education, and especially the province

young is under the jurisdiction of the province. Now let us see how this congress, through its officers, attends to the carrying out of this plank in its platform. In May of 1902 Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., then president of the Trades and

Brockville, as reported in the public

"Some of the provincial governments has placed on the statute books some of best legislation in the interest of the labor in the world. The legislature of Ontario has had particular regard for the laboring classes in the province." We the capitalist. No such manly hope presume Mr. Smith would have had in must ever inspire the bosom of the pure his mind's eye the Outario education act. along with other beneficial legislation he hinted at in that famous speech. Seeing that it forms the first plank of the platform, it could scarcely be absent from small wonder that Kipling deplores that decadence of the imperial race in the his mind on that occasion. Now for the facts. home of pure and simple trades union-

It will be unnecessary to revert to ancient history in order to see how far short of anything like necessary efficiency the workings are of this act. We shall just take the statistics of the Department of Education for the past year (1902), which go to show, in the face of an increasing population, that the schools of the province had 6495 less pupils than in the previous year; and the further fact is set forth that the teaching staff, which is admitted to be the most efficient on the continent of America and numbers 8497, got less than \$1 a day average pay. This general falling off in school attendance was shown in the townships, but more especially in the

ground that a rise in wages is almost always followed by a rise in the price of commodities. Wages based on local conditions might at certain times not be quite so intolerable, but the wage must be only a minimum living wage. What

an encouraging prospect for the worker to have set before him, a minimum living wage.

How careful of Brother Capital those sympathetic leaders of labor are; they consider it out of place to teach their followers to demand more than a living. The doctrine that the worker is entitled to the full product of his labor would be subversive of the rule of the labor fakir, and destructive to the interest of and simple union men; it savors too much of revolution and none of wage slavery, and so would be dangerous for the rank and file of unionism. It is

committee designated by the party or ganization. It is taken to mean that leaders like Herr Bernstein, who differ with Bebel, have obtained the upper

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Befevolent Society meets every first and third. Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well-Tried Remedy, An Old and Well-Tried hemedy, MHS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHE'S for their CHILDREN WHILE TEERS UNLED, SIND CHILDREN WHILE TEERS CHILD, SIND CHILD GUDNS, LLAVOR HARM CHILD, SIND CHILD, CHILDREN DE STATUS HARMICLA Sold by Prograta been and for Internitical Sold by Prograta been every part of the world. Results and the for MIS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKEN OOTHING RIND. Teast, Fire Coals & Bettle



Antisemitism, Its History, and Causes By BERNARD LAZARE.

This book, which was widely noticed in France, is a scholarly and, at the same time, an attractive presentation of the status of Israel among nations, from the be 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 creep into his treatment of the subject, which he considers throughout as a problem in sociology.

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



Translated from the Original German of the Thirty Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

Copyright, 1903, by the NEW YORE LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT-Continued.

Women are pressing even further, though as yet only in a minority, and only a fraction of these with clear aims. They aspire to measure their power with men, not on the industrial field alone: they aspire not only after a freer and more independent position, in the family; they also aspire at turning their mental faculties to the higher walks of life. The favorite objection raised against them is that they are not fit for such pursuits, not being intended therefor by Nature. The question of engaging in the higher professional occupations concerns at present only a small number of women in modern society; it is, however, important in point of principle. The large majority of men believe in all seriousness that, mentaily as well, woman must ever remain subordinate to them, and, hence, has no right to equality. They are, accordingly, the most determined opponents of woman's aspirations.

The self-same area, who raise no objection whatever to the employment of woman in occupations, many of which are very exhausting, often dangerous, threaten the impairment of her feminine physique and violently compel her to sin against her duties as a mother,--these self-same men would exclude her from pursuits in which these obstacles and dangers are much slighter, and which are much better suited to her delicate frame.

Among the learned men, who in Germany want to hear nothing of the admission of women to the higher studies, or who will yield only a qualified assent, and express themselves publicly on the subject are Prof. L. Bischoff, Dr. Ludwig Hirt, Prof. H. Sybel, L. von Buerenbach, Dr. E. Reich, and many others. Notedly has the livelier agitation, recently set on foot, for the admission of women to the Universities, incited a strong opposition against the plan in Germany. The opposition is mainly directed against woman's qualifications for the study of Among the opponents are found Pochhammer, Fehling, S. Binder, Waldeyer, Hegar, etc. Von Buerenbach is of the opinion that both the admission to and the fitness of woman for science can be disposed of with the argument that, until row, no genius has arisen among woman, and hence woman is manifestly unfit for philosophic studies. It seems the world has had quite enough of its male philosophers: it can, without injury to itself, well afford to dispense with female. Neither does the objection that the female sex has never yet produced a genius seem to us either to hold water, or to have the weight of a demonstration. Geniuses do not drop down from the skies; they ninst have opportunity to form and mature. This opportunity an has lacked until now, as amply shown by our short historic sketch. For thousands of years she has been oppressed, and she has been deprived or stunted in the opportunity and possibility to unfold her mental faculties. It is as false to reason that the female sex is bereft of genius, by denying all spark of genius to the tolerably large number of great women, as it would be to maintain that there were no geniuses among the male sex other than the few who are considered such. Every villa ge schoolmaster knows what a mass of aptitudes among his pupils never reach full growth, because the possibilities for their development are absent. Aye, there is not one, who, in his walk through life, has not become acquainted, some with more, others with fewer persons of whom it had to be said that, had they been able to mature under more favorable circumstances, they would have been ornaments to society, and men of genius. Unquestionably the number of men of talent and of genius is by far larger among the male sex than those that, until now, have been able to reveal themselves: social conditions did not allow the others to develop. Precisely so with the faculties of the female sex, a sex that for centuries has been held under, hampered and crippled, far worse than any other subject beings. We have absolutely no measure to-day by which to gauge the fullness of mental powers and faculties that will develop among men and women so soon as they shall be able to imfold amid natural conditions.

It is with mankind as in the vegetable kingdom. Millions of valuable seeds never reach development because the ground on which they fall is unfavorable, or is taken up by weeds that rob the young and better plant of air, light and nourishment. The same laws of Nature hold good in human life. If a gardener or planter sought to maintain with regard to a given plant that it could not grow, although he made no trial, perhaps even hindered its growth by wrong treatment, such a man would be pronounced a fool by all his intelligent neighbors. Nor would he fare any better if he declined to cross one of his female domestic animal with a male of higher breed, to the end of producing a better animal.

There is no peasant in Germany to-day so ignorant as not to understand the advantage of such treatment of his trees or animals-provided always his means allow him to introduce the better method. Only with whom worry and want looked out at every pore. One set represetted the full-stomached virtue and solvent morality of bourgeois society; the other set, the working bees and beasts of burden, on the product of whose labor the gentlemen made so fine an appearance. Le: both be placed for one generation under equally favorable conditions, and the contrast will vanish with most; it certainly is blotted out in their descendants.

It is also evident that, in general, it is harder to determine the social standing of women than of men. Women adapt themselves more readily to new conditions; they acquire higher manners more quickly. Their power of accommodation is greater than that of more clumsy man. What to a plant are good soil, light and air, are to man healthy social conditions, that allow him to unfold his powers. The well known saying: ."Man is what he cats," expresses the same thought, although somewhat one-sidedly: The question is not merely what man cats: it embraces his whole social posture, the social atmosphere in which he moves, that promotes or stunts his physical and mental development. that affects, favorably or unfavorably, his sense of feeling, of thought, and of action. Every day we see people, situated in favorable material conditions, going physically and morally to wreck, simply because, beyond the narrower sphere of their own domestic or personal surroundings, unfavorable circumstances of a social nature operate upon them, and gain such overpowering ascendency that they switch them on wrong tracks. The general conditions under which a man lives are even of far greater importance than those of the home and the family. If the conditions for social development are equal to both sezes, if to neither there stand any obstacles in the way, and if the social state of society is a healthy one, then roman also will rise to a point of perfection in her being, such as we can have no full conception of, such conditions having hitherto been absent in the history of the development of the race. That which some women are in the meantime achieving, leaves no doubt upon this head: these rise as high above the mass of their own sex as male geniuses do above the mass of theirs. Measured with the scale usually applied to Princes, women have, on an average, displayed greater talent than men in the ruling of States. As illustrations, let Isabella and Blanche of Castile be quoted; Elizabeth of Hungary; Catharine Sforza, the Duckess of Milan and Imola; Elizabeth of England; Catharine of Russia; Maria Theresa, etc. Resting upon the fact that, in all races and all parts of the world, women have ruled with marked ability, even over the wildest and most turbulent hordes, Burbach makes the statement that, in all probability, women are filter for politics than men." For the rest, many a great man in history would shrink considerably, were it only known what he owes to himself, and what to others. Count Mirabeau, for instance, is described by German historians, you Sybel among them, as one of the greatest lights of the French Revolution: and now research has revealed the fact that this light was indebted for the concept of almost all of his speeches to the ready help of certain scholars, who worked for him in secret, and whom he understood to utilize. On the other hand, apparitions like those of a Sappho, a Diotima of the days of Socrates, a Hypatia of Alexander, a Madame Roland, Madame de Stael, George Sand, etc., deserve the greatest respect, and eclipse many a male star. The effect of women as mothers of great men is also known. Woman has achieved all that was possible to her under the, to her, as a whole, most unfavorable circumstances; all of which justifies the best hopes for the future. As a matter of fact, only the second half of the ninetcenth century began to smooth the way for the admission of women in large numbers to the race with men ou various fields; and quite satisfactory are the results attained.

But suppose that, on an average, women are not as capable of higher development as men, that they cannot grow into geniuses and great philosophers, was this a criterion for men when, at least according to the letter of the law, they were placed on-a footing of equality with 'geniuses" and "philosophers !" The identical men of learning, who deny higher aptitudes to woman, are quite inclined to do the same to artisans and workingmen. When the nobility appeals to its "blue" blood and to its genealogical tree, these men of learning laugh in derision and shrug their shoulders; but as against the man of lower rank, they consider themselves an aristocracy, that owes what it is, not to more favorable conditions of life, but to its own talent alone. The same men who, on one field, are among the freest from prejudice, and who hold him lightly who does not think as liberally as themselves, arc, on another field,the moment the interests of their rank and class, or their vanity and self-esteem are concerned-found narrow to the point of stupidity, and hostile to the point of fanaticism. The men of the upper classes look down upon the lower; and so does almost the whole sex upon woman. The majority of men see in woman only an article of profit and pleasure ; to acknowledge her an equal runs against the grain of their prejudices :-women must be humble and modest; she must confine herself exclusively to the house and leave all else to the men, the "lords of creation," as their domain: woman must, to the utmost, bridle her own thoughts and inclinations, and quietly accept what her Providence on earth-father or husband-decrees. The nearer she approaches this standard, all the more is she praised as "sensible, modest and virtuous," even though, as the result of such constraint, she break down under the burden of physical and moral suffering. What absurdity is it not to speak of the equality of all" and yet seek to keep one-half of the human race outside of the pale!

Woman has the same right as man to unfold her faculties and to the free exercise of the same: she is human as well as he: like him, she should be free to dispose of herself as her own master. The accident of being born a woman, makes no difference. To exclude woman from equality on the ground that she was born female and not male-an accident for which man is as little responsible as she-is as inequitable, as would be to make rights and privileges dependent upon the accident of religion or political bias; and as senseless as that two human beings must look upon each other as enemies on the ground that the accident of birth makes them of different stock and nationality, Such views are unworthy of a truly free being. The progress of humanity lies in removing everything that holds one being, one class, one sex, in dependbjection to another. No inequality is justified other than that which Nature itself establishes in the differences between one individual and another, and for the fulfillment of the purpose of Nature. The natural boundaries no sex can overstructif would thereby destroy its own natural purpose. The adversaries of full equality for woman play as their trump card the claim that woman has a smaller brain than man, and that in other qualities, besides, she is behind man, hence her permanent inferiority (subordination) is demonstrated. It is certain that man and woman are beings of different seres; that they are furnished with different organs, corresponding to the sex purpose of each; and that, owing to the functions, that each sex must fill to accomplish the purpose of Nature, there are a series of other differences in their physiologic and psychic conditions. These are facts that zone can deny and none will deny; nevertheless, they justify no distinction in the social and political rights of man and woman. The human race, society, consists of both sexes: both are indispensable to its existence and progress. Even the greatest male genius was born of a mother, to whom frequently he is indebted for the best part of himself. By what right can woman be refused equality with man?

ever, the larger skulls of larger persons, coupled with the quantitative changes occasioned by the size of the skull promote the vigor of the several sections of the brain is a matter that *cannot be asserted*.¹¹ Of 107 mentally healthy men and 148 women of the ages of 20 to 59,

of 10, mentally healthy men and 148 women of the ages of 20 to a9, the weight of the brain per thousand was:

Sex.	Medulla Oblongata.	· 1 Cerebellum,	Pons.	Average Length in Centimeters.
Men		107.5	102	166.5
Wemen		`110.0	103	156.0

The absolute and relative excess in the weight of the cerrebellum of woman has an enormous significance. With animals that run immediately upon birth, the cerebellum is much more powerfully developed than with animals that are born blind, are helpless, and that learn to walk with difficulty. Accordingly, and in consequence of its connection with the cerebrum, subcortical center and the spinal cord, the cerebellum is a station of the muscular and of the chief nervous system, by means of both of which qualities we keep our equilibrium. The more massive cerebellum with woman, together with the comparative shortness and tenderness of her bones, explains her comparative quickness and easiness of motion, her quicker and higher co-ordination of the muscles for their functions, and her knack of quickly sizing up a situation, and finding her way in the midst of a confusion of associations. Woman is furthermore aided in the latter faculty through the greater excitability of her cerebral cortex. Meynert says:--

1. All structural anomalies associated with anhemia of the bloodincluding also a small heart and narrow arteries—should be considered as subject structural defects. Upon this depends not only the ready exhaustibility of the cortex, but also the phenomena of irritability, named by Meynert, localized irritable weakness.

2. The branches of blood vessels, supplying the subcortical centers from the base, are short, thick, straight, palisade-like, while those on the surface of the brain, supplying the cortex, run in long tortuous lines. And it is because of that, since with the increased length of the blood vessels the resistance to the propulsive force of the heart is increased, that the subcortical centers, the moment fatigue supervenes, are better supplied with blood than the cortex, they are less readily fatigued than the more readily exhaustible cerebrum.

3. Because of this and because of the more watery character of woman's blood and great extent of subcortical centers in woman in comparison with cerebrum, the physical equilibrium of woman is more unstable than of man.

4. All nerves (except the optic and olfactory, which spread out directly in the cortex, save some of their filaments terminating in the subcortical centers) terminate in the subcortical center; the cortex of the cerebrum acts as a checking organ for the subcortical center; as the cerebral cortex in woman, as already stated, is at a disadvantage hot only from the anatomical standpoint, but also in the quality of its blood supply, woman is not only more easily fatigued, but also more readily excitable (irritable, nervous).

These facts explain, on the one, hand, what is called the superior endowment of woman, and, on the other, her inclination to sudden changes of opinion, as well as to hallucinations and illusions. This state of unstable equilibrium between the *dura mater* and the *pons* becomes particularly normal during menstruation, pregnancy, lying-in, and at her elimateric. As a result of her physical organization, woman is more inclined to melancholy than man, and likewise is the inclination to mental derangement stronger with her; on the other hand, the male sex-excels her in the number of cases of megalomania.

Such, in substance, is the information furnished us by the authority whom we have been quoting.

As a matter of course, in so far as the cited differences depend upon the nature of the sex-distinctions, they can not be changed; in how far these differences in the make-up of the blood and the brain may be molified by a change of life (nourishment, mental and physical gynmastics, occupation, etc.) is a matter that, for the present, lies beyond all accurate calculation. But this seems certain: modern woman differs more markedly from man than primitice woman, or than the women of backward peoples, and the circumstance is easily explained by the social development that the last 1,000 or 1,500 years forced upon woman among the nations of civilization.

Negro	Slav
Australian 967	Gipsy
Hindoo	Chinese
Italian	German
Hollander919 (Tiedemann)	Englishman 860
Hollander SS3 (Davis)	Parisian

The contradictory findings for Hollanders and Germans show that the measurements were made on very different quantitative and qualitative materials, and, consequently, are not absolutely reliable. One thing, however, is evident from the figures: Negro, Australian and Hindoa women have a considerably larger brain capacity than their German, English and Parisian sisters, and yet the latter are all more intelligent. The comparisons established in the weight of the brain of deceased men of note, reveal similar contradictions and peculiarities. According to Prof. Reclam, the brain of the naturalist Cuvier weighed 1,861 grams, of Byron 1.807, of the mathematician Dirichlet 1.520, of the celebrated mathematician Gauss 1.492, of the philologist Hermann 1.358, of the scientist Hausmann 1.226. The last of these had a brain below the average weight of that of women, which, according to Bischoff, weighs 1,250 grams. But a special irony of fate wills it that the brain of Prof. Bischoff himsel, who died a few years ago in St. Petersburg, weighed only 1,215 grams, and Bischoff it was who most obstinately grounded his elaim of woman's inferiority on the fact that woman on the average had 100 grams less brain than man. The brain of Gambetta also weighed considerably below the average female brain, it weighed only 1.180 grams, and Dante, too, is said to have had a brain below the averge weight for men. Figures of the same sort are found in Dr. Havelock Ellis' work. According thereto, an every day person, whose brain Bischoff weighed, had 2,222 grams; the peet Turgenlew 2.012; while the third heaviest brain on the list belonged to an idiot of the duchy of flants. The brain of a common workingman, also examined by Bischoff. weighed 1.925 grams. The heaviest woman's brains weighed 1.742 and 1,580 grams, two of which were of insane women. The conclusion is, accordingly, justified that as little as size of body justifies inferences as to strength of body, so little does the weight of the brain-mass warrant inferences as to mental powers. There are very small animals (ants, bees) that, in point of intelligence, greatly excel much larger ones (sheep, cows), just as men of large body are often found far behind others of smaller or unimposing stature. Accordingly, the important factor is not merely the quantity of brain matter, but more especially the brain organization, and, not least of all, the exercise and use of the brain power. The brain, if it is to fully develop its powers, must be diligently excrcised, the same as any other organ, and also correspondingly fed. Where this is not done, or where the training is turned into wrong channels, instead of the sections of the understanding being developed, those are developed in which imagination has its seat. In such cases, not only is the organ stunted, but even crippled. One section is developed at the expense of another.

of years of continued male supremacy over woman are mainly responsible for the great differences in the mental and physical development of the two sexes.

Our naturalists should recognize that the laws of their science are applicable to man also, and to his evolution. The laws of evolution, of heredity, of adaptation, hold good with human beings as with all other creatures of nature. Seeing that man is no exception in nature, the law of evolution must be applied to bin also: forthwith light is shed upon what otherwise remains confused and dark, and, as such, becomes the fit subject for scientific mysticism, or mystic science.

The training of the brain took its course with the different sexes wholly in conformity with the difference in the education of the two-ifsuch a term as "education" is at all allowable, with regard to woman in particular, during long stretches of the past, and the term "bringing up" is not the corrector. Physiologists are agreed that the organs of thought are located in the front part of the brain, and those especially of feeling and sentiment are to be looked for in the middle of the head. With man the front, with woman the middle of the head is more developed. The ideal of beauty, male and jemale, shaped itself accordingly. According to the Greek ideal, which is standard to this day, women has a narrow, wan a high and, particularly, broad forehead,-and this ideal an expression of their own degradation, is so stamped on their minds, that our women bewail a forehead that exceeds the average, as a deformity in their appearance, and seek to improve nature by art, drawing their hair over the sinning forehead, to make it took lower.

In a polemic in Nos. 39 and 40 of the "Sozialdemokrat" for 1890, which appeared in London, Sophie Nadejde had two articles in which she sought to refute the charges concerning the great inferiority of woman. She says therein that Broca, a well known Parisian physiologist, measured the cubic contents of 115 skulls from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and got an average of 1,426 cubic centimeters. The measurements of 125 skulls from the eighteen century gave, however, an average of 1.462 cubic centimeters. According to this, the conclusion would be that, in the course of a few centuries, the brain had grown considerably. A measurement by Broca of skulls from the Stone Age resulted, however, in an average of 1,606 cubic centimeters for the skulls of men, and 1.581 for the skulls of women,-accordingly, both considerably larger than those of the eleventh, twelfth and eighteenth centuries. Mrs. Nadeide concluded therefrom that Herbert Spencer 'was right when he claimed in his physiology that brain weight depended upon the amount of motion and the variety of motions.

The lady furthermore emphasized the point that it depends a deal less on the brain-mass than on the proportion in the two sexes of the brainweight to the weight of the body. Proceeding from these premises, it appeared that *the female brain was heavier than the male*. The argument on this head, Mrs. Nadejde presents in these words:

"Let us compare the average weights of the bodies, and let us take, as the difference between man and woman only 8 kilograms, although many naturalists, among them Gay, whom Delmunay quotes, takes 11 kilograms. According to the average weights of 9.157 American soldiers: 64.4 kilograms (average weight of the male body): 56 kilogrames (average weight of the tenale body)=1.141 or 1.14, i. e. the average weight of woman being taken as 100, that of man is represented by 114. According to the average weights of 12.740 Bayarians: 65.5 kilograms (average for males): 57.5 (average for females = 1.139 or 1.14 as above. Assuming the average weight of women as 100, that of man is found to be 114. According to the average weights of 617 Englishmen, 68.8 (average for males): 60.8 (average for females) = 1.131, or 1.15: the average weight of woman being assumed as 100, that of man is found to be 113.¹²

"Acordingly, it appears that, under otherwise equal conditions, women have $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, of brain-mass in excess of men. That is to say, for every 400 granes of female brain-mass, men should have 113 or 114 grams; in reality, however, they only have from 110 to 112 grams. The fact can be put still more plastically: According to this calculation, the male brein falls short 25 to 51 grams of brain-mass."

"But L. Manouvrier proves more. He says:" 'The influence of the weight of the body strikes the eye when we note the figures among the vertebrates. The influence is equally manifest with man, and it is a wonder how so many naturalists have not yet recognized this truth, even after it was illustrated and treated by others.

"There are a number of facts that prove the influence of the size of the body upon the weight of the brain. The lower races and of high stature, not only have a larger average weight of brain than the European, but also is the number of large brains greater with them. We must not imagine that the intelligence of a race is determined by the number of large brains: the Patagonians, Polynesians and Indians of North America (and according to the figures given above the people of the Stone Age may be added) greatly surpass us Parisians and all races of Europe, not only in the number of large brains, but also in the large average capacity of the skull.

"The influence of the weight of the body upon the size of the brain is confirmed by the fact that the small skull capacities are found among races of slight stature, like the Bushmen, the Andamans, and the Hindoo parials."

"All scientists who have treated the brain question in a really scientific manner, have expressed themselves with greatest caution on the difference shown by the two sexes. Other writers, on the contrary, especially during the last years, have treated the question with such levity, that it has been compromised in the public esteem. If there be any intellectual difference between man and woman, it must, at any rate, be very slight, a physiologist like Stuart Mill having declared that he failed to find the difference. Size of body, strength of muscle, massall of these present decided differences. Due to these difference's woman has been termed the defective sex; and authors who were not able to understand these manifest differences, presumed to establish a physiologic difference: to solve a much more difficult and complex question; they raised their voices in praise of their own sex!

"It follows that the difference between the sexes in point of weight of brain and capacity of skull, considered scientifically, can not be scored to the disadvantage of woman. All the facts point to the conclusion that the difference depends upon the weight of the body. There is no anatomical reason to represent woman as a backward and, in point of mtelligence, subordinate being, compared with man. I shall presently prove this. "The proportion between the weight of the brain and the height of the body is smaller with the female than with the male sex." But the fact is easily explained. The height of the body does not actually express the development, or, rather, the weight of the body. But when we compare the proportion of the brain-weights we find that women have more brain than men, in childhood as well as throughout life. The difference is not great, but it would be much more considerable, if we did not include in the weight of the body the fat, which is present in much larger quantity with women, and which, as an inert (inactive) mass, has no influence whatever upon the weight of the brain."

with regard to human beings do even men of dearning deny the force of that which with regard to all other matters, they consider an established law. And yet every one, even without being a naturalist, can make instructive observations in life. Whence comes it that the children of peasants differ from eity children? It comes from the difference in their conditions of life and education.

The one-sidedness, inherent in the education for one calling, stamps man with a peculiar character. A clergyman or a schoolmaster is genstally and easily recognized by his carriage and mien; likewise an officer, aven when in civilian dress. A shoe maker is easily told from a tailor, a joiner from a locksmith. Twin brothers, who closely resembled each other in youth, show in later years marked differences if their occupadifferent, if one had hard manual work, for instance, as a smith, the other the study of philosophy for his duty. Heredity, on ane side, adaptation on the other, play in the development of man, as well as of animals, a decisive role. Indeed, man is the most bending and pliable of all creatures. A few years of changed life and occupation often suffice to make quite a different being out of the same man. Nowhere does rapid external change show itself more strikingly than when a person is transferred from poor and reduced to materially improved circumstances. It is in his mental make-up that such a person will be least able to deny his antecedents, but that is due to the circumstance that, with most of such people, after they have reached a certain age, the desire for intellectual improvement is rarely felt; neither do they need it. Such an upstart rarely suffers under this defect. In our days, that look to money and material means, people are far readier to bow before the man with a large purse, than before a man of knowledge and great intellectual gifts, especially if he has the misjortunte of being poor and rankless. Instances of this sort are furnished every day. The worship of the golden calf stood in no age higher than in this,-whence it that we are living "in the best possible world."

The strongest evidence of the effect exercised upon man by radically different conditions of life is furnished in our several industrial centers. In these centers employer and employe present externally such a contrast as if they belonged to different races. Although accustomed to the contrast, it struck us almost with the shock of a surprise on the occaulem of a campaign mass meeting, that we addressed in the winter of 1577 in an industrial town of the Erzgebirge region. The meeting, at which a debate was to be held between a liberal professor and ourselves, was to arranged that both sides were equally represented. The front part of the hall was taken by our opponents,—almost without exception, mality, strong, often large figures; in the rear of the hall and in the galleries stood workingmen and small tradesmen, nine-tenths of the formar weavers,—mostly short, thin, shallow-chested, pale-faced figures, Based upon information furnished us by a medical friend, we shall here sketch with a few strokes the essential differences, that, according to leading authorities, manifest themselves in the physical and mental qualities of man and woman. The bodily size of man and woman stands, on an average, in the relation of 100 to 93.2. The bones of woman are shorter and thinner, the chest smaller, wider, deeper and flatter. Other differences depend directly upon the sex purpose. The muscles of woman are not as massive. The weight of the heart is 310 grains in man, 255 in woman.

The composition of the blood in man and woman is as follows: Water, man. 77.19; woman. 79.11. Solid matter, man. 22.10; woman, 20.90. Blood corpuseles, man. 14.10; woman, 12.70. Number of blood corpuseles in a cubic millimeter of blood, man, 42_5 to 5 millions; woman, 4 to 43_6 millions. According to Meynert, the weight of the brain of man is from 1.018 to 1.925 grams; of woman, from 820 to 1.565; or in the relation of 100 to 90.93. LeBon and Bischoff agree that, while weight of brain corresponds with size of body, nevertheless short people have relatively larger brains. With woman, the smaller size of the heart, the narrower system of blood vessels and probably also the larger quantity of blood, has a lower degree of nourishment for its effect.⁶⁸ That, how-

""Hustand and Wife," Dr. Havelock Eills.

²⁹ Possibly the opposite is the case. We repeat what we explained above more extensively, that it is a widely diffused fact that women and girls nourish themselves worse and are worse nourished than men and boys. There was a time when the fashion prevailed for woman to eat as little as possible; she was to have as "etherial" an appearance as possible; the conception of No one, approximately familiar with the history of the development of woman, will deny that, for thousands of years, woman has been and continues to be sinned against in that direction. When Prof. Bischoff objects that woman could have trained her brain and intelligence as well as man did, he reveals unpardonable and unheard of ignorance on the subject. The sketch, drawn in this work, of the position of woman in the course of the progress of civilization, explains fully how the thousands

beauty in our upper class, even to-day, is to the effect that it is "vulgar" if a young girl or young woman have a blooming complexion, red cheeks and a vigorous frame. It is also known, that with numberless women, under otherwise equal social conditions with men, the food is greatly inferior. Out of ignorance and acquired prejudices, women expect incredible things of themselves, and the men encourage them therein. Such neglect and maitransment of physical nutrition must have the very wourd consequences. If carried on through many generations by the very sex that, by reason of the heavy monthly losses of blood and of the expenditure of carries, required by pregnancy, child birth and nursing, has its physique heavily taxed.

¹¹ "Men of genius are, as a rule, of inferior size and massive brain. These are also the leading features of the child, and the general facial expression as well as the temperament of such men recall the child."—Dr. Havelock Ellis, "Husband and Wife." Later. in 1883. L. Manouvrier published in the seventh number of the "Revue Scientifique" the following results of his investigations:---

"If we designate with 100 each the weight of the brain, thighbone, skull, and lower jawbone, we find the following weights for woman :----

Lower jawbone	* * * * * * * * *	
Thighbone		

"It is, furthermore, an established fact that the weight of the skeleton (without skull) differs as with the thighbone. Hence we may compare the weight of the brain with that of the thighbone. It follows from the figures given above, that women have, relatively, 26.4 per cent, more brain-mass.

" The corporal weights are taken from Taupiuard's "Anthropologie."

¹ If, with the authority quoted by belauncy, we assume 11 kilograms s the difference in weight between men and women, we would have found 5 to 70 grams.

²⁴ L. Manouvrier, "Revue Scientifique," No. 23, June 3, 1882. ²⁵ Quatrefages found the proportion to be slightly larger with woman than with men. Thurman found the reverse, just as L. Manouvrier.

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NO COMPLETE	4 and 6 Box 157	10001111111111111			York. Franklin
Pu	blished	every	Satu	rday t	by the
	19月1日日 1月1日日日			Party	

Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 34 cent a copy; 500 er more, 35 cent a copy.

Batered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned, if so desired, and

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED , STATES. In 1888		STATES.	
In 1892	n 1888		
In 1896	n 1892		.21,157
In 1900	n 1896		.36,564
F3 617	n 1900		.34,191
IN ISUC	N 1902.		53,617

PARTY TACTICS.

On the 2d of November, 1894, August Bebel, the leading spirit of the Socialist movement in Germany, delivered an address in Berlin wherein he gave an account of the stormy convention of his party, heid shortly before in Frankfurt. The speech concerns almost wholly party tactics. This may seem at first blush to render it uninteresting outside of Germany. / And yet not so. Party tactics are, in a movement like the Socialist, as international as its economics. Moreover, in the light of recent events in Europe, and of others in this country, this speech, prononneed about nine years ago, acquires special importance. For this reason it is here reproduced:

"It cannot be denied that since the party's existence there were, I shall not say two hostile, but two parallel running currents. The one was called radical, the other moderate. More than once did the two run foul of each other, extensive explanations of their respective policies took place, but in each case reconciliation ed. Now, however, it is not to be denied that in the course of the last years many elements have entered the party that must be designated as 'mod-During the last years we have increased considerably in quantity, but-1 state it frankly-we have not improved in quality. (Hear! Hear!)

"It has come so far that elements take part in the deciding of party matters, who do not even possess a clear idea of what the party wants or what Socialism is

"It is from these very circumstances that I derived the unfavorable impreswhich I cauried away from our last party convention in Frankfurt. I shall say, frankly, that impression was at times so strong that I decided to take no office in the management of the party. I argued, as things are going on, we shall have no end of conflicts, and I desire to keep my hands free. I shall not conceal the fact that, in my opinion, the party is being watered; that it is being switchthe tracks of opportunism; that the class struggle is being lost sight of, and that the result of it all is a ten-dency to deet and bargain with all manner of boargeoise reform thought. If my impressions are founded on facts, then this tendency should be combated with full force. Not until several of my friends had earnestly urged me to re-consider my decision did I consent to reconsider my decision did I consent to re-tain my place in the party executive, but I cannot guarantee how long I shall

"That which from the start of the con-

monies obtained through their selfparty have been compelled into the category of middle class men, seeing they imposed end. It was opportune in that were becoming victims to their own conit is just at such a time that a devictions; secondly, because NOT A FEW OF OUR AGITATORS MUST BE TAKEN FROM A CLASS THAT EN-JOYS RELATIVE INDEPENDENCE. Such social positions easily blur the purity of proletarian principles. There is a third reason for this: A large number of comrades who hold leading positions in the party are, despite their sense of duty, unable to post themselves upon all the burning questions of the day. Their means and their time deprive them of the requisite time for further educa-Nevertheless, the present dimensions of the party render it a matter of the very highest importance that the spokesmen of the party be chosen from mong those only who know exactly what the Socialist Labor Party is after. "Thirty years ago every Socialist in Germany could be considered a paragon

day must be much better equipped than

they were thirty years ago. It should

work would be left unused.

far a small number of class-conscio

what the purposes of the party are."

NATE

poses.

Germany.

tion.

fense of the trusts is most needed. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." There can be no doubt that, as Governor Odell declared, this country never before possessed so much wealth, so great prosperity. There can, likewise, be no doubt that, judging from the deep social unrest, topped off, as it is, with a ghastly and growing array of selfmurders, that the country was never so far from being contented. Why is this so? Why is it that, with the increase of wealth and prosperity, there is not an increase of contentment?

The reason is not far to seek. The increased wealth and prosperity of the country are largely and mainly the possession and the boon of the plutocratic of knowledge as against our adversaries capitalist class. This class, through the Whoever in those days had made himself familiar with the works of Lasalle and ownership of the socially-operated capital of the country, is enabled to aphad some oratorical powers could stand up before any mass meeting, quite cerpropriate to itself the cream of the tain that he could floor his adversary. results of social labor, leaving to the To-day, however, these oratorical en middle and the working classes the counters are not the principal work before us. To-day the battle rages with all skimmed and adulterated milk. And it the greater intensity in the domain of will continue so to be until the capital of the press; it is carried on by journals, the country is social in its ownership as pamphlets, leaflets and such literary well as its operation: until capitalist productions. In order to be now able to assert our cause with the requisite expropriation gives way to Socialist cosharpness and vigor, our agitators of tooperation.

THE NEW "LABOR DAY."

be kept in mind that in this interval our This year witnesses a new "labor day." adversaries have not lain idle. Many are In past years "labor day" was a day of the persons among the capitalists who parade in which a display of numbers' are devoting much attention to statistics, was made under the auspices of the lapolitical economy and sociology. Our adbor misleaders, for corrupt political purversaries have at their disposal a large scientific quarry from which to draw; poses. This year "labor day" is a day their equipment is to-day far superior to of "vindication"-"vindication" of the what it was formerly. Under these circorrupt co-operation of pure and simple cumstances it is the paty's duty to render these scientific treasures accessible to unions, under the guidance of the same our agitators. Nevertheless, I fear me labor misleaders, and corporations bent that, as things seem to be going, such on destroying their competitors. This year "labor day" is, in other words, a day "This leads me to another point. It is

in which a display of numbers is made, on the part of many AN UNFORTU-DESIRE NOT TO EXPLAIN for corrupt industrial /purposes. OUR THEORIES AND TO ENLIGHTEN There is no essential difference between OUR PEOPLE WITH SERIOUS AND these two days: both conduce to the su-EARNEST PROPAGANDA, BUT TO premacy of the capitalist class; both GAIN RECRUITS AT ANY PRICE. (Hear! Hear!) To gain this point concessions are made in all directions, and by which labor is held in wage slavery. oure proletarian character of the party It is a mistaken idea to suppose that bes blurred, and not infrequently the class struggle itself is laid away. (Hear! Hear!) By these means large accessions are gained for the party, but these remain far from Socialism; they do not increasing prices and strikes, intensifypromote, they only retard our work. ing labor, reducing the age limit of em-(Hear! Hear!) I say openly I prefer by ployment, and setting the workers of comrades, who are clear upon what they want, than a large number of followers ing no provision for the unorganized unwho do not know what they want, nor force of circumstances, to labor for its It matters not that the conditions in Germany compelled and compels the Socialist forces to turn from the direct forthright. On the contrary. The circumstance adds value to Bebel's warning

in a country such as this where no such labor end of the situation; while hard compelling forces exist, and where a times will likely cause a scramble for turning from the direct forthright can orders that will cause some corporations only be artificial and for corrupt purand employers to break the compact and war with one another. The situation will Every sentence in that address should then be reversed: the supply of idle labor and idle capital will exceed the demand necessary to set them both in operation. "Prosperity" is the main prop of

There is only one thing that can be said in favor of the new "labor day," During the last week of August, Gov. and that is, while the principle it "vindi-Odell delivered a speech at the Washingcates" enjoys favorable conditions it will

THE "SUCCESS" REACTION. The noisy gospel of success which has been so strenuously preached for the past few years is beginning to suffer a reaction. The pulpits, books, pamphlets, and periodicals galore, which have been devoted to the cult and which, in shops and offices young men have discussed and listened to, are beginning to undergo a diminution of influence. The reaction is due to the capitalist complaint that young men are neglecting the common place features of work, in looking for a chance to carry "a message to Garcia," or do some other dramatic thing that will lead to fame and fortune. The gradual

awakening on the part of the young men that such chances are rare, and that capitalist life is prosaic drudgery, instead of dramatic achievement, is also responsible for the change noted.

"The American Banker" deplores the 'propaganda of this glittering lore" and declares that "the man who is true to himself (this, of course, means true to his employers), faithful to the trust reposed in him, employing his resources to the fullest, is a successful man."

A bank clerk, in a recent conversation with a representative of The People, said: "I joined the American Institute, read the 'Bulletin,' and hoped, through these agencies to push myself ahead. have just awakened to the fact that promotion in a bank is like pronotion in the army: one has to wait for an official to die. Those waiting for such chances are out of all proportion to the opportunities. This unpalatable truth I did not learn in the literature of success. It abhors such truth."

These are some of the reasons for the eaction of the gospel of success. It will be noticed that capitalist employers find that the normal services of the steady man are better than the feverish enthusiasm of the man bitten by the suc cess maggot. On the other hand, young energetic men, who have spent time and money to achieve success, have found that, under capitalism, success is only for a few.

That the preaching of this gospel of uccess has not been without profit. So cialists cannot deny. The young mar who goes through the experience of striving hard for that elusive thing called success, must realize, sooner or later, that not industry nor ability is the secret of

Wonderful are the biographic sketches that the literary hacks of the "Success" publications bring forth. Exceptional and striking incidents that may, or may not, have been experienced by the personages sketched are set forth in dramatic style. The successful man is a sort of wizard, not amenable to economic or any other kind of laws, who struts forth and just wills a great career, and, lo! he moves to its triumphant climax.

As the reaction shows, the success advocates have overdone it, as in the very nature of things capitalistic they had to do. Like a man taking opium the dose had to be increased. The men who emulated the successful men of the success literature and never made a mistake never took a drink, never missed a cue,

never told a lie, never grew weary, and planned and plotted night and day, find that they invariably remain where they vere, never mounting even one round of the ladder, on the top of which they had hoped to perch, as their ideals do. These dupes are faintly realizing that without capital, and that with the division of labor prevailing under capitalism, they are bound to sell themselves in wage slavery; and that it is about as easy to lift themselves out of that condition as it s to'lift themselves by their boot straps. When this realization becomes complete they will stop following the chimera of success, and become amenable to the teachings of Scientific Socialism, which declare that success is only possible for the working classes through their united and social action.

itself a form of capital. There is not even a necessary, fundamental antagon ism between the laborer and the capitalist. Both are men, with the virtues and vices of men, and each wishes at times more than his fair share. Yet, broadly considered, the prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other."

Considering that, as the figures of wealth concentration show, prosperity is always the capitalist's, this reasoning is specious, and quite appropriate from one enjoying the patronage of the prosperity reapers. But let us consider this passage. It is as full of holes as the proverbial sieve.

Speaking of trade unions in the same excerpts. Mitchell says "They are for a class, because that class exists and has class interests, but the unions did not create and do not perpetuate the class or interests, and do not seek to evoke a class conflict."

How came these unions into being then, if they did not come as the result of the necessarily hostile relations of capitalists and laborers-as a result of conditions that force the workers to organize in order to protect themselves against the encroachments of capitalists? The very fact that unions reflect a class and class interests, which they did not create and do not desire to perpetuate. and that they do not seek to evoke a class conflict, but are nevertheless in one. show that they are necessarily hostile to capitalist interests, else they have no cause for existence.

The belief that capital and labor cannot do without one another is always advanced by the specious "labor leader" pleader of capitalism. It helps to make the capitalist appear indispensable. No sane man contends that labor can get along without capital, that is, the land, machinery, etc., that labor needs to produce wealth and sustain life. But many same men contend that labor can get along without the capitalist, that is, the owner of the land, machinery, etc., which labor needs, but which the capitalist uses to exploit labor and to turn social necessity into private gain. The social' character of modern production and distribution makes the capitalist class a useless class. With financial institutions providing capital socially created, with scientific and technical employees directing and superintending industry and commerce, the capitalist has become a sponge and a parasite, revelling in dissipation and debauchery. Society is no longer dependent on his "abstinence" and "executive ability" and can get along without him. Labor alone is indispensable to society.

Likewise is it plain that the claim that capital and labor have evolved from one another, is more specious "labor leader" pleading for capitalism. If it were possible for the capitalist to migrate to the moon, taking his capital with him, labor, possessing the necessary brain and brawn, could create the new capital needed to replace the old. As Abraham Lincoln well said, "Capital is only the fruit of labor, and would not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Mitghell's book is not likely to create a furore. It's author is rapidly becoming cline of prosperity in this country. And discredited. The working class preceives that his miners' "victory" is a fraud. such a decline will come here as well as

THE LESSON FROM ENGLAND.

England is a capitalist country abound ing in opportunities for economic study The pioneer in the introduction and development of modern production and distribution, England was, until surpassed by the United States at the beginning of the new century, the classic ground of capitalism. Even to-day England retains much of her former glory. Within her confines industrial evolution, early begun and long continued, has produced economic conditions that cannot fail to in terest the working class everywhere, as those conditions accurately record the ultimate results of capitalist developmen on working class life.

What are the results of those time settled conditions? Are they such as make for permenancy and progress in the material welfare of the working class A report just issued by the labor department of the British Board of Trade gives answer in the negative.

According to this report, 703,000 workng people employed in the mining, shiping, and allied industries of Eng land had their wages reduced £2.300,000 (\$11,192,950) in 1902. There were also decreases in these figures in 1901, but in 1900 they increased.

The same report states that there were less wage disputes entailing stoppage of work, and less persons affected by strikes in the building, dock, metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades in 1902 than in 1901. The report attributes the decrease in the wage disputes entailing stoppage of work to arbitration and conciliation. What do these facts and figures show?

They show a steady decrease in wages for a period of two years; and an inability to prevent such a decrease on the

part of the working class, for there can be no doubt that the decrease in the number of wage disputes entailing stoppage of work and the number of person affected by strikes, the opinion of the report notwithstanding, is due to a recognition of the hopelessness of combatting the downward tendency. This fact is further emphasized by the statement in the Board of Trade, that "out of the total number of work people affected by disputes 36,917 were successful, 35,515 were entirely unsuccessful, and 14.645 accepted compromise." "Questions of remuneration," that is, wages, "were, as usual, the most frequent caus cof dispute.

These facts and figures further show that this steady decrease of wages, this inability to combat a downward tendency, on the part of the working class follows a period of comparative prosperity for that class. They show that the decline noted is coincident with the triumph of the "American invasion" abroad, and indicate that the reconstruc tion of capitalism now going on in England, due to the invasion, has a detrimental effect on the English working class.

The demonstrations afforded by these facts and figures are of value to the American working class. Capitalism is the same wherever it is in force. Nations may differ as to forms of government characteristics, and national resources but where capitalism prevails among them, conditions are reproduced in one that exists in the other. Consequently what transpires in one may be studied with interest by the other, a platitude that is in force in the consular reports

of capitalist governments. What have working class conditions in England to teach American workingmen" This: that as capitalist development produces conditions in England that make permanency and progress in working class conditions impossible, so will that development produce such conditions here. As sure as the sun rises in the east to-morrow, will a decrease of wages and an inability to check the downwar tendency that it denotes, follow the de-



BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan-I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more American language.

Uncle Sam--Inasmuch as to which? B. J .- Many of their expressions are o utterly un-American.

U. S .- Mention one.

B. J .- They will talk about our "wage slaves;" now here in America we have no such thing ; we have no wage-slaves.

U. S .- We haven't ? 1 ? 1

B. J .-- No!

U. S .- What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will? B. J.-Cowards.

U. S .- Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master ?

B. J.-No.

U. S .- Those bosses stood to those weavers as slave drivers to their slaves. Their wages, their lives, and those of their whole family depended upon their signing; if they had not, they would have been discharged; discharge means to the wage worker starvation, at least temporarily, possibly permanently, B. J .- Yes, indeed.

U. S .- How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of

wages-B. J .- And do they "suggest" ! U. S .- Most assuredly, else they would

be wholly reduced. B. J.-Pretty tough!

U. S .- How is it with the railway employes who are enjoined by the courts. from striking?

B. J.-Damn those courts!

U. S .- How is it with the shoemakers who are made to sign a declaration that they will join the Tobin union?

B. J.-They are in a bad fix.

U. S .- How about the express emploves in New York and street car conductors in the West and California who are not given a job before they sign away all their rights?

B. J.-Hellish; damnable!

U. S .- In short, how about all the wage workers-the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our untold wealthwho are allowed to keep only a small portion, starvation wages, out of their own product ?

B. J .- Well, is that the cause-why certainly it is!

U. S .- It being so, are these people slaves or are they not?

B. J .- It looks that way. U. S .- Do you remember what John Adams said? He put it this way: "The

establish the domination of capitalism cause such corrupt co-operation increases "union" wages from 10 to 50 per cent, it benefits labor, for it is also a factor in one industry against another, while makemployed, who are bound, by the very destruction, a consummation that the

development of machinery and the decline of "prosperity" is like to make possible. With plenty of unemployed the "unions" will be unable to control the

be carefully studied. Besides serving as guidance here, it will help to understand events that are approaching in Parksism. GOV. ODELL ON TRUSTS.

pression was the large number of propo itions which revealed, at least partly, that a number of comrades impute to us things that are no part of Socialism, and all of which would have received short shift from a party convention that was aware of its mission.

The worst impression of all was pro-"The worst impression of all was pro-duced upon me by the debate on the party dissensions in Baden. Whoever has followed our development will notice that it is the contingent from South Gor-many in our party that generally deserves the name of 'moderate.' Far is it from me to blame our South German comrades for this. What it behooves us to do, in dance with our methods of going to the root of things, is to inquire whence it comes that such a phenomenon manifests itself-a phenomenon which I am con-strained to consider fatal to our party. strained to consider fatal to our party. The reason why in South Germany the influence of the 'moderates' is even stronger is to be found in the fact that there the middle class is stepping into our party in increasing numbers. The middle class looks upon Socialism from a viewpoint wholly different from that of the purely proletarian clement. Again, in South Germany the middle class is very strongly represented, for the simple reason that in South Germany capitalism has not developed to the point that it has in North Germany. As a matter of course, this middle class exercises there a strong influence upon our party, and will become an even greater hindrance to its development. How great the danger is we are aware of since the convention Erfurt, where, through Volmar's ch, it became clear to us the degree speech, it became clear to us the u our comrades there. But in North Geralso this spirit is gaining strength; bomuse certain elements in our

ton County fair, in defense of trusts True to his former career as a lobbyist of great corporations, and his position as the leading official representative of the leading capitalist state in the union, the Governor claimed that trusts were misrepresented; and that contrary to this misrepresentation, they are more conducive of economic good than harm to all classes. "Never before in the history of our country," he declared triumphantly, "has there been so much wealth, so great prosperity, and such general contentment."

The speech of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State was both inopportune and opportune. It was inopportune in talism.

that it was delivered at a time when the country was stirred by the attack of the American Bar Association on trusts. and the publication of statistics showing an increase of suicides. Both of these events gave the Governor's statements a rub that took the gloss off of them and left their force very much impaired, if not totally destroyed: the attack of the American Bar Association showing beyond doubt that the trusts were beneficial to no class but that made up of their plutocratic owners; while the statistics on suicide demonstrated that so great is the absence of contentment in this country, that an ever increasing number of persons are impelled, through want and fear of want, to kill themselves in order, that those dependent on them

hasten the destruction of middle-class competition, and the greater triumph of large industry. This is equivalent to saying that in so far as this principle enjoys favorable conditions, it will hasten the advent of Socialism: it will hasten the day when the social vs. the capitalist ownership of capital will be the issue that society must settle, if it is to emerge safely from the chaotic, anarchistic conditions now prevalent. With capital social the interests actuating society will also be social, whereas they are now the interests actuating the hold-up of highway robbery. Socialism is the cure for the allied evils of Parksism and Capi-

R. G. Dun & Co. report 811 commercial failures in the United States in August, involving a total indebtedness of \$10,-787.782. In the corresponding month last year there were 840 failures, but the liabilities were only \$8,068,525. An interesting feature of the Dun report deals with manufacturing failures. In August of this year they numbered 241 and involved \$7,748,685, as against 213 last year, involving \$2,762,180. The figures on increased liabilities are in accord with those of July, which showed the same tendency. They will not prove encouraging to those who proclaim the country to be all right and Wall street all wrong. Dun's index of prices shows that prices

were higher on September 1 than they were on August 1 this year and Septem-ber 1 last year. It doesn't show that wages were higher. That wouldn't be so may be provided for by the insurance essy,

JOHN MITCHELL'S BOOK

John Mitchell has written a book on unionism. To judge from excerpts of the preface sent to the press, the book is not remarkable one. It presents no new ideas. Seeking to reconcile the irrecon cilable interests of capitalists and laborers, it is merely a sounding board to send forth once more the old and futile ideas of the pure and simple union "leader" in new form under new auspices. That this is so can be judged from the following quotation from the excerpts mentioned:

"There is no necessary hostility beween labor and capital. Neither can do without the other; each has evolved from the other. Capital is labor saved and materialized; the power to labor is in to its development.

Consequently, like Bryan's book, it may vet be bought from street hawkers for ten cents. Nevertheless, it serves a moral to adorn a tale, and that is that the pure and simple unionist leader is a capitalist leader, a friend and pleader of the class that lives by exploiting labor. In other words, it shows these men to be working class traitors.

The following item appears in the press of the country: "Miners Wanted Badly in Arizona.

"The Eastern passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Socialism. announces that the scarcity of miners and mine laborers in the vicinity of Prescott, Ariz., is becoming serious. At least 600 men can find steady employment there, and timbermen and machine men are paid \$3.50 a day for eight hours' work underground.'

Miners would do well to stay away from the West, or to investigate conditions before going there. Arizona was recently the scene of a large number of strikes to enforce the eight-hour day. Look before you leap.

will be laid to rest.

The miners in Missouri refuse to abide by an agreement signed by the officers Mass., because of the introduction of machinery. These workmen have yet to of the Mine Workers' Union. Are the miners discovering in whose interests it learn that the evils of machinery lie principally in its ownership, and that what is is that Mitchell labors?

necessary is to transfer that ownership from the capitalist class to society. Un der social ownership machinery will be a social blessing, increasing wealth and reducing the hours of labor in proportion

in England. When a country produces in excess of its consumptive capacity-au evil inherent in capitalism wherever practiced --- a glut and a crisis ensues. European industrialism is repelling "the American invasion"; nav, it contemplates invading the invader; while the demand for foreign markets in this country increases with more rapidity than the supply. These conditions, together with the capitalist reconstruction that they in turn make necessary, will check prosperity, with the results noted in England. This is the lesson from England. Workmen of America, take it to heart. If you would have permanency and progress in your national conditions labor to advance

Bryan is willing to compromise on the

gold Democrat Clarke, Tom Johnson's

land a bunco stcerer.

workingman who gets just enough wages to liv : on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginary only."

B. J .- Too true!

U. S.-Guess Adams was a good authority on Americanism?

B. J .-- Guess he was,

U. S .- Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you However full of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discover it. But there are in this land of ours a lot of fellows with whom the jingoism is so fast grown that it can't be shaken.

The reason of it is that they are ignorant. The Anthracite Coal Trust and the are too perverse to admit it, and are in-Administration at Washington, have solent enough to talk about things they locked horns. The Trust pays no attendo not understand. I could mention to tion to schedules from the Director of Census, which it is required to fill acyou scores of such specimens.

B. J .--- I know it.

cording to the Roosevelt anti-trust law. U. S .- They are like so many Rev-The Coal Trust is said to be taking advantage of a technical error made in erend Jaspers. Jasper says "the sun do move": if he knew a little astronomy he the law at the time it was passed. The would keep his mouth shut. These peo-Administration declares it will make a ple we are now considering would also test of the case. Dollars to doughnuts, keep their mouths shut if they knew at that, in that event, more errors will be least the A B C of political economy. discovered and another, anti-trust law

B. J .- But the worst of it is that they imagine that because they sling their ignorance in more grammatical language than that fellow Jasper, therefore their ignorance is wisdom. U. S.--Exactly! Wage slavery, accord-

ingly, exists here with us as in other countries. The real un-American is he who shuts his eyes to facts.

B. J .-- So say I; let us turn our backs upon them, and let-us set our caps to candidate for United States Senator. And abolishing this blot of wage slavery in the land that was meant for the free. this is the same Bryan who called Cleve-



CORRESPONDENCE.

spondents who prefer to ap tech such same to their communications baside their own signature and address Yans other still be recognized.]

DR. KNOPFNAGLE, "AMERICAN" "SOCIALIST "

To The Daily and Weekly People .-Detroit had the pleasure this week of listening to a new light in the local firent of "the American Socialist," also own as the "S. D. P.," "S. P.," "Kangaroos," etc. The name of this light is Dr. Knopfnagle. He came, after landing in this country, from somewhere in Illinois, and told his audience that he had belonged to the S. L. P., but had been shamefully ignored by De Leon.

Knopfnagle only told things as he saw them, and did not care whether his local partisans liked it or whether he would ever be called upon again to address a meeting in this part of the country. He wanted to know where his Socialism was faulty, and would not stand for any running away from his explanations and his ideas. In this way he lauded himself to such an extent that one began to think that the beginning and the end of So-cialism was wound up in the precious person of Dr. Knopfnagle.

Of course, Dr. Knopfnagle did not reach this, gait immediately. He first explained the ills of society, and how young girls are seduced, placing the responsibility, correctly, on the "profit sys-tem." But when he had finished, the doctor showed how he appreciated himself.

That his German accent and brogu sounded bad on an exclusively "American Socialist Party" rostrum I will not consider here, because it is not the language but the substance of the advice given Socialism and the labor movement that is the thing that concerns men who are in earnest about it. Socialism is not a study of languages. I therefore mention the brogue and accent here only Lecause of the truth that is revealed by the "Breslauer" doctor.

That I know of Dr. Knopfnagle's native city is the doctor's own fault; had Le wanted to explain his brogue by the is use that he learned it somewhere

ong "the Pennsylvania Dutch"; that his brogue, therefore, proved his genuine Americanism, he should have talked less about the price things were selling for in Breslau. Of course, these are immaterial things in an actual Socialist movement, except that they may be used to illustrate a point; in an exclusively American" movement we must take no tice of them in the manner I touched upon them.

The thought of reporting Dr. Knopf-, so as to mention his name in the literature of the Socialist labor move ment (Party) of this country never entered the mind of the writer until suggested by the doctor himself. When he ed that De Leon is a tool of capitalism paid to split the Socialists of America, who has a few agents in all towns to report all that is said by those who ate not willing to do and to talk as De Leon wants them to, he seemed to beg for such distinction; and, although Dr. Knopfnagle had appeared up till then as a neglectable quantity of a harmless quality, he gained some importance, and made the present attention absolutely destranger to him a "moral coward," "a liar" and "a scoundrel," who would get his eyes opened against De Leon in time, and who would then turn from a skunk to a kangaroo.

These names were applied to a ques tioner and were caused by a demand for information about the armory record of Carey. Dr. Knopfnagle tried to get out of answering the question by the state-ments "Did I or did I not speak Socialism?" : "I don't want to answer any question, unless it is about my explana-tion of Socialism." But he was forced to' talk by the answer "You have ex fined how the capitalist parties ban booste the wage workers by phrases and lying promises. The class struggle is a part of actual Socialist teachings. By ns of the army and armories the profit system that you denounced is en-trenched and defended. What, now, is the difference, whether a capitalist politician draws rosy pictures and coins phrases and describes the ills of society and intensifies then by enforcing the system by the use of the army-or system by the use of the army—or whether this act is accomplished on par-allel lines by a so-called Socialist ?" Here Dr. Khopfungle became furious at ng forced to show his colors, and after charging the questioner with being a "De Leonite," "an S. L. P. man," he bestowed the above mentioned honorsupon him-honors they were, as will be noticed afterward. After giving an outline of the Knopinagie user of himself and of the party press; and after holding New York responsible for oppos-rag and killing off all Socialist papers established anywhere but in New York City:-after, furthermore, having given an explanation of the way De Leon had ignored his kind of Socialists while they been members of the S. L. P. even gle began to talk thus "I de-Knopfingle began to talk thus 1 de. It this moral coward to deny," etc. Whereupon he was promptly told not to derre too much, for he would have to make his definere good. He was then promptly challenged to a debate. He declined to debate right there, stating uid debate later, some other evening: He was "called" after several other remarks, the questioner imagining each time that the doctor had finished his ti-

rade, but every time he renewed his ti- agricultural region I have ever beheld. rade in a tamer manner, until finally 'the liar, the scoundrel and the moral coward" became worthy of his (the doe tor's) consent to become a kangaroo in-stead of a skunk, and Mr. Carey was given credit by the doctor for having acted in a manner he (the doctor) could not indorse, but which "even Carey would not now attempt to repeat," while the S. L. P.'s objection to the capitalist press,

the labor fakirs and many other things vere 'explained as good. The "alte genossen" naturally applaud-

ed to a standstill such names as "moral coward, fakir, scoundrel and liar." Of course, for the time being they had the to applaud, and the doctor found hance himself very much in the lead with his chance to call names from the rostrum but when the challenge for a debate was renewed, and when a demand was made for a decision about the night and the tall as well as for other arrangements, the doctor asked about the subject which was to be debated, and when told that it was to be "The Socialist Labor Party vs. the Socialist Party" he stated that he did not wish to defend the party, but that the challenger was a fakir. Here upon he was politely informed by the hallenger that a man who comes to a town to speak for and to defend a party in a public speech when he knows that the record of such party is such that

he dares not to face an opponent to defend it in public debate, is a fakir for fair. Although his other remarks can be criticized, Dr. Knopfnagle's prominence is not such that it is worth the while. The interesting points were: Dr. Knopf-negle denounced "the noble waging of the class struggle"; he has his own Socialism and refuses to be known as a defender or apholder of the party with many names many principles and many "great men" or many "better Socialists than you are" -and he lauded everything about the S. I. P. except those men who upheld these very S. L. P. principles, while finally he proved to be a mere windbag who cannot face anything that his bluff is unable to get the best of.

The meeting reported here was held in Arbeiter Hall on August 28, and there were about 40 people present. The quesioner was Comrade M. Meyer. Fraternally yours, P. Friesema, Jr. Detroit, Aug. 29.

AGITATION IN PATERSON. To The Daily and Weekly People. Our organizer requested me to write that our Monday evening street meet ings (this being the 4th) have been well attended, great interest manifested and much literature sold and some distribuled free.

The first meeting was addressed by Comrades Berdan, who acted as chairman at all the meetings, and Magnat and Lyon: the second by Magnat and Santee, the third by Gilhaus and Corregan.

The fourth, to-night, by Kinneally was the best, as questions were asked and satisfactorily answered on patriotism and trades unions. The meeting ended shortly after 10 o'clock, but the discussion lasted more than an hour aft erward. The audience took up the matter and threshed it out pretty severely showing plainly that the address was upon a vital issue of interest to the people, viz., unions and patriotism.

I and several of the comrades were appealed to to enlighten them on Socialsm. not only in the abstract, but on live issues, viz., the S. T. & L. A., money, taxation and how could the S. L. P. ge possession of the tools of production and distribution; developing the total absence of the knowledge of political economv

Our meetings will be continued until further notice, except next Monday,-Labor Day-which the business men have captured and will use the whole week They call it a carnival-the real thing is cheap advertising, and some labor unions will help them. Fraternally,

R. Berdan, Secretary,

The farmers here are "better fixed" financially than in the Eastern states, have better buildings and implements of agriculture.

Thousands of laborers come into the Red River Valley every year, for the harvest, and threshing wages are from \$2 to \$3 per day and board for common labor, and \$3 to \$6 and board for cooks separator men and engineers. But the laborer works 11 to 13 hours per day, and, if a teamster, his work may require 14 hours, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning to feed the teams. In parts of this region the thresher sleeps in tents barns and even in straw stacks. Social ism alone will abolish such conditions and give the worker opportunity for more than merely working, eating and

sleeping. In this prairie country is well illustrated the benefits and advantages of improved machinery, in binders for reaping the grain and threshing machines that thresh 2,000 to 3,000 bushels per day. I have often thought that it would require all the world to harvest the crop in this valley according to old methods still in vogue in the hilly country of Ohio and Pennsylvania of gathering the grain crop with cradle and hand rake and binding by hand.

The Anglo-Saxon is characterized by his indomitable industry and perseverence. I am of Scotch-Irish descent, and will admit that the Anglo-Saxon is in some respects the most unreasonable of all races. In this Northwest country he detests the Scandinavian, like his fellow worker further down South hates the negro or like the Hibernian despises the "Dago." And this antipathy is not engendered by any defects of the Norse peoples; because the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes are quiet, honest, homeloving peoples. But the Scandinavian enters into competition in the labor market with the American. Those who come to this country newly from the Norseland are not affiliated with the labor organ izations, work cheaper than the native born, and so (as Socialist speakers frequently point out) the race hatred is nerely a question of competition in the labor market. And the abolition of private possession of property by Socialism

is the only solution of the race problem. Socialist authors discover to the world certain axioms in political economy. And it is strange how the capitalist politicians appropriate Socialist phrases and distort them from their true significance. We hear Democratic and Republican orators adverting to the labor market and

to supply and demand for labor; but it is always to delude the laborer into look ing to the old parties to ameliorate his condition. I stopped a couple of days in Minne

apolis and visited the S. L. P. reading room. Also attended street meetings addressed by Brother Johnson. Section Minneapolis appears to be in a healthy A. M. Nesbit. condition. Argusville, N. D., Aug. 30.

S.'L. P. ORGANZER TOO MUCH FOR

BOGUS SOCIALISTS. To The Daily and Weekly People.-I want to say that while in Joliet I ran across W. S. Dulton, who is now an organizer for the Kangaroo Socialist

Party. We debated last Friday night on the difference between the two parties-that is, between the "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, and the Socialist Labor Party -to a small crowd, and his whole argu ment was to defame the character of Comrade De Leon in so far as to try to make it appear to the crowd that De Leon was the king of the S. L. P.

me I had leaflets with me

explaining the difference, and I made

I just read in the Peoria Star where

good use of them at this meeting.

I mounted the box when he got through and the way I showed up Dalton and his bunch of grafters and labor fakirs who run the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, Pafty made him squirm. It got so hot for him that several times I had to cry him down to keep him from

iterrupti

CARROLL'S GOOD WORK. To The Daily and Weekly People. Since our State Organizer, Comrade Carcoll has arrived in Lowell things are be

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

ginning to get lively in this town. We are holding street meetings each evening, which are well attended. Close attention is paid to the speaker while he unmercifully lambasts the false leaders of labor and their willing tools, the "Socialist' party men. Any one who comes forward to defend them gets some hard raps from

the speaker. We stormed the Kangaroo meeting last Wednesday evening, and it was a treat to see the way in which Comrade Carroll got after them. The howls of their leaders" were piteous to hear. In look ing over the audience it could easily be seen that the small business men and exabor leaders were the dominant factors

These little business men imagine that they can use the workers to stave off their own downfall, and will, therefore contribute money to send ex-pulpiteers and the like to keep the working class in ignorance, while they feather their own nests. This was shown so clearly last Wednesday evening when Comrade Carroll got after them that every honest worker present must have seen through the swindle.

One of their own members stated to me on the way home, "I hope the S. L. P don't go out of existence." I intend to see him again and show him that it is his duty to dig down and help to keep the State Organizer on the road. This applies equally to every man who reads this communication.

Now, it is up to you, comrades and sympathizers, to do all in your power to this work along. I fully realize the conditions and the strain upon the working class to keep body and soul together. We all have our little bills to pay, etc. know that the comrades and sympa thizers have always responded when the occasion required, and if we are to continue the good work that Comrade Carroll is doing you must act at once. Don't put it off for a single day. Numbers o comrades and sympathizers are already sending \$1 per month, and those of you who have not done so are imgently requested to get in line and urge others to do the same.

In closing I appeal to you once more to send in whatever you can spare. Don't wait for the other fellow, but act for yourself. Send at once to Comrade Jas F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston, John J. Kane, Mass. Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28, 1903.

THE "LABOR" MAYOR'S SERVANT.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-The customary stories at this season of the year about sea serpents and other fish are, as a rule, quite stale and outworn, still, in the absence of something setter, they must help to fill the columns of our daily press. But for some time past our local press has had occasion to ill various columns with more interesting stuff, 'namely about our "Labor' Mayor, Sullivan, and his former servant girl.

The latter sued the Mayor for wage she claims are due to her, but which the Mayor refuses to pay. Various word battles have already been fought beween the lawyers on each side, but finally the matter came up for trial before a Justice of the Peace. After the plaintiff was sworn in, the court proeeded as follows:

"How long did you work for Mayor Sullivan ?" he asked. "Not quite a week."

"You had an agreement with Mrs. Sullivan, didn't you?" "Yes, sir. She was to give me a week's

otice." "Were you given a week's notice?" "No. sir. Mrs. Sullivan came to me one day and said she didn't want me any more."

"Did you ever have any words with Mrs. Sullivan ?" "She called me 'a dirty, low down Irish

preposterous a thing if "h'organized" ise to have no affiliation, direct or inlabor, in its highest reperesentative. direct, with any of those parties or fac-tions; to never cast your ballot for any would be thus ignomiously defeated by a tions; to never cast your of their candidates, and to support by your vote and voice the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party? simple serving girl. Varily it is shock ing, merely to think of it. S. L. P. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 30, 1903.

MOULDERS APPLAUD "PEOPLE" AR-TICLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People

At the last regular meeting of the Holyoke Iron Moulders' Union its president John F. Sheehan, read The Daily People ited suffrage. It is dominated by the no article entitled "The Ironmoulders," and bility and elergy, under the usual mon-archical political designations of Liberal, Conservative and Radical. The intermade some very complimentary remarks about it, which were enthusiastically received by the members present. Several ests they represent are mainly feudalis of them subscribed for the Monthly tic and agrarian. The republicans want to abolish the monarchy and extend the People after the meeting. suffrage. Their interests are capitalistic

The article, "Women Under Socialism," also netted a new subscriber for the Weekly. M. Ruther. Holvoke, Mass., Sept. 2.

FORMER LOWELLITES HEARD FROM

Box had this to say last week: "A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—The same To The Daily and Weekly People .-report appeared in the New York pa-

At the regular meeting of the National pers. It is quite possibly true. Quite possibly the Spanish Socialists found the Executive Committee held August 28, apleap too high from a feudal-clerical monplications for membership at large were archy to the Socialist Republic, and de received from Arthur E. Bloxom, Perkinscided to join forces with the Republi ville, Vermont, and James Keeley Springfield, Vermont, who, I am certain pediment. Similar things will be and are are comrades who formerly belonged to Section Lowell S. L. P. and had to try other fields in order to follow their respective trades. The comrades were sorry to have to part with them but felt conproves of the evidence which convicts fident that the true cause of Socialism would not suffer. cialists," alias social democrats, to "swal-

I take the responsibility in saying that if there is any material in the border perfidious actions. Write to Octavio M towns for a section the N. E. C. will soon O., for the information you desire. have applications for charters from the Green Mountain State. A few more of the comrades are missing but I suppose they are on the firing line doing good work in some section of the country.

As a close observer, I say candidly that Section Lowell is doing great work just now and has the material to keep it up, due in a great measure to our literary agent, John Farrell. Farrell's system is the best I have seen yet and I am sure he is willing to give the secret to other agents. Keep your eyes on Lowell in future if you wish to get interested and

want a few pointers. Fraternally, Thomas M. Reilly, Lowell, Mass., September 3, 1903.

A QUESTION OF UNIONISM. To The Daily and Weekly People .-This is the second letter I have written in regard to the strike of the longshoremen against the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The first letter was on the question of wages, but this letter is on question of unionism.

Last Sunday this company sent one of its steamers, the City of Pueblo, to this city to discharge and take on cargo, so Sunday morning I went down to the dock to see if there would be anything doin'. The result was what I had expected-the company had secured enough scabs to load their boat.

This spring there was organized in this city a local of the K. of L., No. 1791, for the purpose, it was claimed, of organizing everybody who worked on the water front for a living; but the head fakirs misjudged their game, and only a few bit at their bait. Those few are emulating their brother K. of L. scabs in New York City, organized for the purpose of cutting each other's throats.

When "Teddy" was in this city he proclaimed aloud to the citizens an old chestnut, viz., that "this was truly the City of Destiny." He spoke the truth in one sense, for it was destined to see organized labor scab it on organized labor.

Tacoma is making history in the in-terest of the ruling class (capitalist). Now, fellow works, you can plainly see this. Well, let us turn to and make history for our side (working class) and organize into the Socialist Labor Party

LABOR IN NEW LONDON.

Large Strikes All Failures-Machinists' Lockout Continues in Force.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Are you an officer of a "pure and New Haven, Conn., Sept. 5 .- This city There is no clause in the constitution and by-laws of the S. L. P. debarring has been and is the scene of labor trou bles. There have been several strikes here and the large ones have all beer E. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- The failures.

Spanish form of government is that of a constitutional monarchy, with a lim-The 'longshoremen have lost two. The Chappell & Co. shipyard strike has been lost, also the strike at the Eastern Shipyard Company. These have all been lost because organized labor did not support the strikers, but gave empty promises.

At present there is a lockout at the Cotton Gin Company and the Babcock Printing Press Company. The former took place six weeks ago, a notice being posted at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the shop was to become an open shop. The machinists, moulders and helpers were locked out. A week or so after the moulders were called upon to go to work. Eighteen married men responded with the approval of the Moulders' Union, thus scabbing against themselves and the machinists. The Moulders' Union claim they were not locked out, but it is a well-known fact that E. T. Brown & Co. broke the contract with them when the whole shop was locked

H. E., COLUMBUS, O .- Man alive! out. The Machinists' Union is still fighting, but it gets no support from the American Federation of Labor. nor from the Central Labor Union. They have written to Sammy Gompers, but have Held, 602 1-2 N. High street, Columbus, received no reply. They are wondering where he is. The three local newspapers, set up by members of the Typographical Union, of course, contain advertisements

an officer of the scabbing Moulders'

Union, and elected as Democratic State

Representative from New London last

of protest in the Legislature when the

HUMAN NATURE.

Among the many stereotyped phrases

which the unthinking fling at the Social-

ist agitator, none is oftener brought into

service than that one which declares

that precedent to Socialism there must

be a change in human nature. This

phrase has been repeated parrot-like so

often that it is on the tip of every

tongue, but if you ask him who so glibly

casts it forth why human nature must

J. T., KANSAS CITY, KAN .--- The article descriptive of the Kansas City floods will be returned to you. While for machinists believed to be wanted by the firms involved in the lockout. the subject matter is good, the copy is Labor Day will be celebrated here by so poorly written in places as to be in decipherable. Will you rewrite it? a parade. At the head will be Lambert,

A. L. V., PAWTUCKET, R. I.-The translation of the "Le Socialiste" article could not be used, owing to its imperyear. This Lambert did not utter a word fectness. Try again. Better success may follow the next effort.

simple" trade or labor organization?

and industrial. This accounts for their growth in the cities and the intrigues

they are enabled to carry on within them Regarding their reported coalitions with

the Spanish Socialist Party, the Letter

cans so as first to overthrow the im-

happening almost all over Europe. It is

You don't think that the wrongdoer ap-

Nor should you expect the

"Daily People lies," exposing their

almost inevitable

Masons from membership.

troops were sent to Waterbury. The machinists are getting their eyes O. M. L. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. open, and many of them have become That was but a method of placing before the public what had been brought out at subscribers to the Monthly and Weekly the trials. People.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- Subject mentioned will make good article. Write it up. Requests will be observed.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Your questions will be answered next week. Pressure due to other matters nakes answer impossible this week.

M. R., Holvoke, Mass.; T. S. H., Cas tlegar, B. C.; O. M. J., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. W., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. K. and L. D., New York City, and B. R., Utica, N. Y.-Matter received.

MACHINISTS BAMBOOZLED.

Get a Nine-Hour Day, With Nine Hours Pay and Ten Hours Work.

(Special to The Daily People.)

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The machinists here have been bamboozled. They struck on the Boston & Albany Railroad for the nine hour day with ten hours pay. Their misleaders entered into an agreement with the corporation by which nine hours a day with nine hours pay was accepted. There was to be no discrimination against any of the employers-that is, the scabs were to remain at work, and they have

done so. The method used to get the machinists to accept the agreement was as follows: The fakir, Landers, appeared in Springfield, Mass., and told the Band A Machinists there that those on strike in Renssaleer had accepted the agreement and returned to work. Then he went to Renssaleer and told them the same re-

be changed, you will find there is nothing in. his mind' to back up the position taken. If we had to go around changing the nature of every man before he could be brounght to an understanding of Socialism, the job would be tough indeed. Instead of attempting to change human nature, we leave it alone just as it is. So far from trying to change it we turn it to advantage just as it is. It is human nature to hate being exploited and abused, so we point out the cause of that

can be ended. When the agitators of the Revolutionary Period Bought to arouse the colonists against George III., they did not go about "changing human nature." What they did was to show the colonists how the Crown was fleecing them and seeking to interfere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better with no George to be reckoned with. They proved their facts, and conclusions so clarly that the "human nature" of the colonists impelled them to fire George III. and all that

exploitation and abuse and show how it

hung by him out of the country. The Socialist tries to prove to the working class that wealth can only be

produced by labor; that it can't proceed

from idleness; that the capitalist class

is a class of idlers, producing nothing;

that, seeing it has the bulk of the wealth

in its hands, it must have taken, and

must still be taking it from the workers.

The Socialist proves that the workers.

can do bester without carry the capital-

ist idlers on their backs; and that to

throw them off they must do as the

Revolutionary Fathers did-get together

and rid themselves of the burden. We

show to the workers that they must

join the political party of their class.

5

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 31.

BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD. To The Daily and Weekly People .-

or a pasture lot of a few acres extent.

South Dakota, to Lake Winnipeg, Mani-

toba, and is thirty to sixty miles wide.

Almost one-half of the farmers in the

northwest portion of the valley are Scan-

dinavians. Harvest usually begins the

first week in August. Wheat in the

Valley will this year yield from fifteen

to thirty busilels per acre. A crop fail-ure here is something unknown.

000.

The largest cities in the Valley are

Mr. Collins, another kangaroo organizer, Last July when I was mining coal in Southeastern Ohio I had a letter in the will be here to-night to speak for two weeks. It seems to me as though the kings (the real ones, too) of the "Socorrespondence column of The Daily and Weekly People. At present I am in the cialist" Party are mad at the good work I am doing for the S. L. P., and to retali-ate they are sending out their best orharvest country of North Dakota. The powder smoke, coal dust and the damp-ness of the mine were deleterious to my ganizers to hinder me in my work. My sealth, and so I am in the wheat growreports will prove that they have only ing region of the vast plains.

wasted time in this direction. In conclusion will say that I have met This Red River Valley is appropriate ly termed "The Breast Basket of the World." It extends for miles, lever as a most of the comrades here. They were at the street meeting last night and assisted me in the distribution of leaflets floor, as far as the eye can see, a vast plain of waving wheat filelds, broken here and the selling of pamphlets. We sold fifteen books, and during my and there by a flax, oats or barley field,

two days here I have succeeded so far in The valley is 500 miles long, extending getting seventeen subscribers; eight of from Big Stone Lake, Minnesota and these are for the weekly.

The comrades of Section Peoria send best wishes for S. L. P. success. Frater-Charles Pierson. nally yours. Peoria, Ill., Sept. 1.

AGITATION IN RENSSELAER.

To The Daily and Weekly People. Friday, August 27, Section Rensselaer held an open-air meeting, which was address by Comrades De Lee and Passimo, of Troy.

Winnipeg, Man., and Fargo, N. D., the former a city of 60,000, the latter 12,-The audience numbered about 150. among which were a few striking ma-This is at present distinctly an agrichinists, who had just been ordered back cultural region. In the cities manufacto work by President Landers, of the turing industries are few and almost in Grand Lodge, without their demands besignificant. Therefore this is a poor field for Socialist propaganda. I have been through the states a good ing granted. This was what we have been telling them would happen.

The lesson of the strike was brought home to these dupes of the pure and simple union. L. F. A. Rensselaer, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1903.

girl' one day, and 1 said if it wasn't for the Irish your husband would never be Mayor.''

"Mayor Sullivan didn't say what kind of Irish he was, did he?" "No, sir" (meekly).

The proceeding were about to end when

Miss Keefe interrupted, saying: "I did not even have a bed to sleep on. I had to sleep on a rug on the floor in a room near the kitchen."

This kind of evidence evidently greatly pleased the plaintiff's attorney and his friends, as they all laughed heartily, above the din of which the court was heard to

say: "He's a great labor Mayor!" When quiet was resumed a letter from the Mayor was admitted as evidence in the case, whereupon the court pro-nounced "Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, for \$8 and costs."

This, however, did not by any menas dispose of this very interesting case for town gossip, for an injunction was procured to'restrain Lizzie Keefe, Justice W. R. Scharton and Thomas Spellacy from enforcing or serving any execution in the judgment rendered.

The State of Connecticut has become somewhat famous on account of its wooden nutmegs, but this big peanut case of a "Labor" Mayor and his servant girl bids fair to put the former in the shade. Questions of jurisdiction are argued by

learned lawyers, as if the greatest State action was either pending or at stake-and this all on account of a paltry few dollars and a great and generous "Labor" Mayor.

But whatever may be the outcome of this big peanut case, it is sincerely to be hoped that "h'organized" labor will rally around its standard-bearer, the "Labor Mayor, who is also president of the State Federation of Labor, for it would be too

for the conquest at the ballot box. When this is done, for the first time in the history of the human race, right will have won, and he who will not work shall not W. A. Herron. cat. Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 26, 1903.

LETTER-BOX Oft-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

J. W., BROØKLYN, N. Y .- Any citizen answering "yes" to the first six ques-tions and "no" to the seventh question following, 'taken from the blank that must be filled out by all applicants for membership, can, if he is of good character, become an active member of the Socialist Labor Party:

1. Is the fact plain to you that under the present economic system there are of necessity two antagonistic classes, and consequently, an irrepressible class struggle?

2. Is the further fact plain to you that at every stage of this struggle the political powers have heretofore been held and used by the Capitalist Class to establish, maintain and extend its economic dominion over the Wage-working Class?

3. Is it, therefore, plain to you that the economic emancipation of labor must be achieved by the working people themselves, politically united into a party of their own class against all the political parties of Capitalism?

4. Have you carefully studied and do you fully indorse the platform of the So-

cialist Labor Party? 5. Do you realize that all the other political parties, and factions thereof, are necessarily the instruments of capitalistic interests? 6. Do you, therefore, honestly prom-

garding the Springfield, Mass., machinists, which in this case was true, the men in Springfield having returned on the assurance that the Renssaleer men had already done so. The machinists were practically made

to accept a reduction in wages, as the machines can be speeded up and the machinists made to produce in nine hours the work formerly of ten. The men got onto this, and set up such a bother that the well-known fakir, G. E. Warner, was sent up from New York to appease them. which he has to some extent succeeded in doing.

It was not all plain sailing for Warner, however, for when he was addressing the machinists one of them from Green Island arose and said he knew Warner, and declared he was the man who came up to Erie, Pa., and introduced the piecework system there. Warner denied that he ever was in Erie. When the man wanted to explain the facts in the case he was sat upon by Warner's henchmen, and he left the meeting hall in dis-

gust. Warner admitted after the ma-chinist left that he had been in Erie, Pa., and that he was simply drawing the machinist on.

The machinists are pretty well disgusted with their "victory," which we utilize in our agitation with good results.

PUEBLO'S OFFICERS.

regular session Monday eventing, August 31, elected the following named officers for the ensuing term: Organizer and corresponding secretary, I. A. Knight; financial secretary, Wm. Miller; treas-urer, Jacob Frank! literary agent, W. A. Russell.

L. A.

That there are hundreds of us to every capitalist, therefore we can easily vote them down and out, take possession of the government and establish the new social order. It doesn't require a change of human nature to discover that a bedbug is living upon you, and that the way to get rid of it is to crush it. SECTION ERIE, PA., OFFICERS. The following officers have been elected by Section Erie, Pa.: Organizer, Jer. Devine; recording secretary, F. Young; financial secretary, L. M. Cunningham; agent for the People, Jer. Devine, 1053 West Tenth street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To All Local Alliances of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.: The headquarters of D. A. 49 will be open the first and third Thursday of every month from 7:30 to 10 p. m. All L. A.s wishing to procure stamps or pay moneys to the District Alliance are hereby notified.

Peter Jacobson Financial Secretary D. A. 49, S. T. &

Section Pueblo of the S. L. P., in

I. A. Knight, Organizer and Cor.-Secy.

OFFICIAL

SATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMUTTEE-Benry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-

National Secretury, C. A. Welizel, 2001/ Dundas street, London, Ont. XEW YORK LANDS NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice--Vor technical reasons no Party an-nouncements can go in that are not in this adice by Tassdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the National Exe-cutive Committee of Canada held at London, Ont., August 1, at headquarters, 2561/2 Dundas street, Comrade Pearce in the chair. C. A. Weitzel absent and excused. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports: An account of 75 cents for typewriting; ordered paid, Comrade Bryce reported having twenty-two names of readers of Socialist literature. Treasurer reported receipts \$26.81, expenditures \$13.03; accepted. Committee reported progress regarding application

Bryce and Pearce were appointed a committee to select four more leaflets for propaganda purposes. 'Adjourned. Henry Wade, Rec. Sec.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, August 29. Comrade D. Ferguson was elected chairman. Members present were Ferguson, Kuhn, Ebert, Moren and Santee.

It was decided that the State Convention be held at 2-6 New Reade street Daily People building, on September 5 1903, and the secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements, and call was ordered published in The Daily People, likewise the basis of representation.

Communications: From Ozias Beldner, Jamestown, N.Y., a member at large ; read and placed on file. From Charle-Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., relating to the condition of Section Peekskill, also mak ing request for speakers; secretary instructed to reply to same. From J. M. Sullivan, Watervleit, N. Y.; read and placed on file.

An appeal from Comrade Charles II. Corregan with reference to his case in Syracuse was read and unanimously endorsed.

Word was received from L. Abelson Organizer of Section Greater New York, that Comrades John Scherer, with 115 votes, and E. F. Wegener, with 109 votes, were elected by Section New York. S. L. P., as candidates for members of the State Committee, to fill the vacancy on said committee caused by the resignation of Comrade George Abelson. After a discussion on the advisability of putting a State Organizer in the field, financial report was read, as follows:

Mileage	
Total	
Expenditures-Dues to N. E. C Postage and sundries	

Total\$71.56 Salance..... 19.93 Adjournment followed.

Harvey A. Santee, Sec. S. E. C.

\$91:51

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C. Meeting of the Massachusetts State

Executive Committee, S. L. P., called to order by the chairman, John R. Oldham. Rollcall showed Oldham, Young, Enger, Coyle, Barry, Hagan, Neilsen and Chester present, and Fitzgerald, Miller and Helberg absent. Records of previous meeting read and approved.

mmunications: From Joel Miller, of Malden; returning Arm and Hammen picnic" tickets and tendering resignation as member of S. E. C.; action, communi-Comrade Mille accepted. From Dennis McGoff on movement in New Bedford; attended to by secretary. From Section Lawrence ask ing for speakers for that city for Saturday nights; turned over to secretary. From Rhode Island S. E. C. asking that speaker be secured for them to make tour of that State; turned over to sec retary with instructions that he secure speaker if possible. From Connecticut S. E. C. asking that speaker be secured for them for two or three weeks in September or October; referred to secretary From Lawrence with reference to cau-cuses; attended to by secretary. From Section Salem sending monthly report; accepted and filed. From Woburn sending monthly report and vote on party dele-wate to District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A.; accepted and vote tabulated. From Section Boston sending vote for delegate to D. A. No. 10 and hist of its members; accepted, vote tabulated and communica-tion filed. From Section Lyan sending list of members; filed. Bills: For printing caucus calls, \$8.50; ordered paid. From Besse Rolfe & Co. trunk, \$6.98; ordered pair. From

W. H. Young was elected to fill the acancy on agitation committee. By-laws committee asked for further ime; request granted.

Committee to draft recommendation to next conference ordered to make final eport at next session.

Secretary ordred to send sub lists to each section and members at large. Report of Frank Keefe, organizer of

Greater Boston, accepted. Vote ordered closed on party delegate to D. A. No. 19, and Comrade F. J. Cal-

lahan declared elected. Comrade Stevens was elected committee of one to secure hall for entertain ment. Adjourned. Michael T. Berry,

Sec. Mass, S. E. C., 82 Jefferson street. Lynn, Mass., August 30, 1903.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Special meeting of September 2, Comrade Billsbarrow in the chair. Present, Polling, Hager, Dickman, Billsbarrow and Wifferman. Notified and absent without excuse, Grupp and Graber. Poclling was elected secretary pro tem. Minutes approved as read.

Communications: From Minden Mines from a member at large depicting local conditions and sending in vote against Everett proposition. From St. Charles about general party matters and asking an agitation tour through Kansas City, about the movement there, also sending in vote on Everett proposition. From

Comrade Vaughn of Colorado, stating that he would be in Kansas City in the early part of September and asking what course to pursue while in Kansas City. Motion to engage Comrade Vaughn for an agitation tour through Kansan City St. Joseph, Moberly, Mexico, St. Charles and St. Louis was carried. Motion carried to appeal to the sections and members at large for financial aid for State agitation fund. Hepry J. Poelling, Sec. Pro Tem.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

On Saturday evening, September 5, 1 regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P., was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan Chairman, S. Winauer; vice chairman, H. Deutsch. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Six new delegates were seated. Fourteen new members were elected. A letter from Charles H. Corregan ap

pealing for financial aid to appeal his case was received and referred to the assembly districts, with instructions to raise such funds. A circular letter from the N. E. C. on

the party press was received and referred to the assembly districts, as was also a letter from The Daily People Finance Committee. The Organizer reported the results of

the general vote taken in the section on candidates for the National Executive Committee as follows: Timothy Walsh, 141; Adam Moren, 107; F. A. Olpp, 97; Joseph Klein, 60; R. Downs, 48; I. Weis-

berger, 27; J. Hurwitz, 21. Acting upon the recommendation of the Grievance Committee, Maurice Tauber was expelled by a vote of 21 to 6, having been found guilty of enrolling as a Democrat at the last election.

Samuel J. French was unanimously nominated as delegate to the S. T. & L. A. convention. The resignation of Peter Geibel was

accepted. Adjournment followed. A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nomina tions for a delegate to represent the So cialist Labor Party at the National Con-vention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held at Newark, N. J. All nominations must be in on or before September 30, 1903. For the National Executive Committee,

Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUSES, CON-

S. T. & L. A NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada; headquarters, Nos. 4 and 6 New Beade Street, N. Y. City. General Executive Board meets the second ad fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 30 o check, at above address. 7.30 o'clock, at above address. All information as to organization and aims and ubjects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by neft on request. Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. I. P. on new trades minolism. Addregs all communications to John J. Kin-neally, zeneral secretary, 2, 4, and 6 New Reade street, New York Clip.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE No. 19.

One of the best attended business meet ings in the history of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, August 30. Delegates were present from Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 267, of Lynn; Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 330, of Salem, Weavers' Alliance, L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence; Solefasteners' Alliance, L. A. No. 391, and Lasters' Protective Alliance, L. A. No. 395, of Lynn. Comrade Stephen Surridge, of L. A. No. 391, was elected chairman. In the ab-

sence of Comrade John White, the regular recording secretary, Francis A. Walsh, of L. A. No. 267, was elected secretary pro tem. John W. Ryan and Eliot C. Harding

presented credentials as delegates from L. A. No. 267; were obligated and seated. The minutes of the previous meeting

were approved as read. The rollcall of officers showed all present with the exception of Recording Sec-

retary White. Report of organization |committee: Had issued an appeal for funds for the

purpose of carrying on an aggressive campaign in Lowell in an endeavor to organize the textile workers of that city into the S. T. & L. A.; locals had responded to the call generously. Comrade Thomas J. Power, of District Alliance No. 17, of Providence, R. I., had addressed mass meeting in Lowell on the 13th and 14th of August, and succeeded in securing the names of fifteen persons who desired to organize a local. Comrade Anthony McDouald, of D. A. No. 17, had consented to go on the road as an organizer for D. A. No. 19, but owing to unforeseen circumstances arising, which made it impossible for him to do so at the present time, he was obliged to withdraw his acceptance of the position of organizer. The committee is endeavoring to secure Comrade Powers for further meetings in Lowell and Lawrence. Prospects for a good local in Lowell may be considered very bright. Comrade Joseph F. Malloney has been requested to speak on Lowell Common Labor Day in behalf

of the Alliance. Meetings of this committee are now held regularly every Friday evening. Reports of locals: L. A. No. 267, of Lynn-This local is continuing to hol+ outdoor agitation meetings every Tuesday evening; admitting new members at nearly every meeting; business meetings are held every Monday evening, and are well attended by members; local in better condition than it ever was. L. A. No. 330; Salem-Holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, which are addressed by speakers from Lynn, L. A. No. 373, Lawrence-This local is also holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, which are addressed by Lynn speakers; admitting new members at every meeting. L. A. No. 391, Lynn-Local holds business meeting every Tuesday evening and admits new members at nearly every meeting; members are taking application cards into the shoe factories of Lynn, and have found this method a very good one for securing new members; suggests that other locals

adopt method. L. A. No. 395-Business meetings are now held every Thursday;

CALIFORNIA STATE ORGANIZER. Executive Committee Takes Steps to Place One in the Field.

To the Sections, members at large and ympathizers of the Socialist Labor

Party in the State of California. Comrades: Since the Kangaroo out break in 1899, the S. L. P. in this State, has been unable to maintain a State organizer for any length of time. This is mainly due to the fact that the speakers in the Party before that time

were to a great extent of middle class extraction and tendencies, and by far the largest portion of them went with the Kangaroo's, seeing that in that Party of fusion and confusion they would have a much better field for graft, and a much better chance to satisfy their personal ambitions. Hence they took their stand with the party of many names, and while this left the S. L. P. with but a very few speakers, it also relieved our Party of an element that is bound to cause the destruction of any organization where it is tolerated.

After the Kangaroos had been expelled, the S. L. P. in this State was composed almost exclusively of wage slaves, of whom but a very few were able to speak in public and whose financial circumstances were not exceptionally good. But the large majority of them were men with a will, true, reliable, clear and class-conscious SocialIsts who immediately set to work building up the

Party on straight and correct lines. It has been a hard struggle for the local S. L. P. members in this State, during the last four years. Every obstacle imaginable has been placed in our way. The capitalist with his hirelings, the fakirs and politicians, the organized scabbery and the more scabby bogus "Socialist" Party, have done every thing in their power to kill the bona fide revolutionary movement. We have lost our standing as an official party, and have been prevented from appearing on the regular ballot, although we obtained the required number of signatures, but in spite of it all we have kept up the battle and cleared the road on which we shall travel in the future. We have been building the foundation of a structure that no storm will ever be able to shake and that no flood can wash away. Deep and solid, on the bedrock of science and material interest have we laid our foundation.

Many of our members have stood enirely alone in a number of towns hroughout the State, sowing the seeds of revolutionary Socialism, spreading our literature and hammering away, without any apparent result, knowing no let up, no rest and no laurels. Our mempers have been ridiculed, abused and threatened, even with loss of life, if they didn't stop their agitation, but they didn't stop and have no intention of stopping before the Socialist Republic has been established.

Comrades, it is slow work and hard work, but we have succeeded, in so far as we have to-day a small army of men in this State, who will leave no stoke unturned, who will shirk no duty and who will consider no sacrifice too great for our cause. Then let us pull together for a moment, all of us at the same time and in the same direction, in order that we may reach a greater number of our fellow wage slaves than we are doing at present. The time has come when we can make effectual propaganda in this State if we all do our share, but it will take the combined effort of all of us. Your State Executive Committee has secured the services of Comrade Philip Veal, of Illinois, now touring Colorado, as State Organizer, to tour this State next winter, beginning about November 1st.

The climate in this State makes oper air agitation possible, all the year round. Comrade Veal is a typical proletarian, a wage slave of the mines, and well fitted to present our principles to the wage workers, but he can't live on wind.

thing to gain by the abolition of the present system; remember your duty to your class, your family and yourself? Fraternally yours,

California State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

P. S.-All monies and communications should be sent to and made payable to the secretary of the S. E. C., Geo. Anderson, 205 1-2 S. Main street, Room 9. Los Angeles, California, Aug. 1903.

FIRE DAMAGE FUND OF GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Previously acknowledged, \$766.56; Paul Sabsch, Clinton, Mass., \$1; Paul Borza, Cleveland, O., 50 cents; Wm. Keim, Cleveland, O., 50 cents; John Kauker, Cleveland, O. (per Noghe), 25 cents; Section Bridgeport, Ct. (per Hy. Kuhn), \$2; John Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis., 15 cents; F. Schremmer, Hartford, Ct., 25 cents; K. Georgewitsch, Litchfield, Ill., \$1; M. Tiedemann, Holyoke, Mass., St.

Per Chr. Mahr, Albany, N. Y., on List No. 54: Chr. Mahr, \$1; M. Weisinger, \$1; W. Pigors, 50 cents; Aug. Kiessler, 50 cents; G. J. Bink, 50 cents; C. H. Pierses, 50 cents; J. A. Arzberger, 50 cents; J. Girtler, 25 cents; A. Ziehm, 25 cents; A. Manz, 25 cents; G. Flokerzi, 10 cents; G. H. Cook, 25 cents. Total, \$5.60.

Per F. Julias, Cleveland, O., on List No. 5: J. Freund, 10 cents, J. Ssap, 50 cents; J. Schmiedl, 50 cents; J. Schmiedl, 50 cents; J. Schiessler, 50 cents. Total, \$1.60.

Per P. Weinert, New York, on List No. 63: J. Hammer, 25 cents; W. Gajewski, 10 cents; H. R. Englert, 25 cents; Seitz, 25 cents; A. Louis, 25 cents; J. Kahle, \$1; M. Son, \$1; F. M., 25 conts; M. S., 10 cents; F. Brauchmann, 50 cents ; F. Benke, 25 cents ; M. Brauchmann, 50 cents ; J. J. Kinneally, 10 cents ; R. Bartels, 10 cents; H. Hoepker, 10 cents; P. Weinert, \$1. Total, \$6.

Per Geo. Signarovits, Brooklyn, N. Y., on List No. 52: G. Signarovits, 50 cents; A. Good, \$2; J. Baldali, 50 cents; E. C. Schmidt, 25 cents ; J. Stegeman, 25 cents ; Kiefer, 45 cents; E. Mueller, 25 cents; Martin, 50 cents; J. Koob, 50 cents; Ruhnke, 50 cents; H. Kober, 50 cents; M. Aul, 25 cents; J. Brennan, 25 cents; J. Hanlon, 30 cents; G. Geidel, \$1; P. Gimpl, 50 cents; J. Weber, \$1. Total, \$9.70.

Per Nic Kampf, SanFrancisco, Cal., on List No. 79: L. Alexander, 50 cents; Rauschato, \$1.25; Nic. Kampf, \$5; C. Aguer, 25 cents; E. J. Janovitz, 25 cents; Sraniz, 50 cents; H. Frey, 50 cents; M. Czinger, 25 cents; M. Bindas, 25 cents; H. Warnecke, 50 cents; Karecki, 25 cents; P. Czakal, 25 cents; J. Czinger, 50 cents; Pauline Kampf, 25 cents. Total, \$10.50.

Grand Total, \$806.61.

Comrades, do all you can for this fund.

Send money direct to Socialistische Arb. Zeitung,

193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SECTION COLUMBUS, ATTENTION

Comrades and readers of The People are asked to attend in a body the meeting that will take place corner Broad and High streets Sunday evening, September 13. Comrade Dinger of Cleveland will speak. Organizer Section Columbus.

THE EVERETT AMENDMENT.

Section Everett and others want us to desert the economic field. I wish we could, but, alas, we are living under capitalism. I grant that the working class is getting under that it is possible to get under this system, and that it will continue to get less, but non-resistance on the economic field means submission to the labor fakir-that is, to go out on fake strikes, pay dues to the fakirs through the boss, parade of the capitalists' labor day and cheer for the Republican and Democratic parties, and say you like it, for, if you do not comtimely. Sections should have a stock on ply with the whims of organized scabbery you can pay the fine they impose on hand.

Last week an order for \$40 worth of our pamphlets, with cash for the same, came from H. Scott Bennett of Mel-The old style labor organizations "no politics in the union," but if Section bourne, Australia. It was the second Everett's proposition prevails the cry will be "No economics in the Socialist Labor Party." The former is pure and simple, and the latter would be simply impure. Now, comrades, politics and economics are inseparable, and it is beyond the power of the S. L. P. to separate them. We are bound to have politics in our unions and economics in our political party. Section Everett has a right to put its amendment, but it has no right to bunch the S. T. & L. A. with organized scabbery. To do that is as bad as the capitalist professor who says that Anarchism and Socialism are one and the same. Frank Crossman. Everson, Wash., Aug. 23.

A Bargain

For Beginners

1. What Means This Strike!

2. Reform or Revolution?

3. Socialism, by McClure.

7. The Socialist Republic.

Each of these books contains 32 pages

4. The Working Class. 5. The Capitalist Class.

6. The Class Struggle.

The workingman, who begins to grasp

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES In a few days a leaflet will be issued which, besides being valuable for propa-ganda purposes, closes with an appeal to read the press of the S. L. P. It is in-

tended to aid the comrades in securing subscribers. Sample copies of the Weekly People, with one of these leaflets, can be distributed over a small territory, to be followed up a day or two later comrade in an attempt to induce those having received sample copies to sub-scribe. The leaflet explains the reasons why every workingman should become a reader. It relieves the canvasser of a great deal of work; and makes the worl so simple that it is only necessary to approach a person after he has read the leaflet and sample copy, and ask him to

declare his intention. Canvasser's card will be issued to members recommended by a Section. The card will be issued only for a limited period and Sections will be held respon sible for the proper use of it. In addi tion to this, we have prepared a form of prepaid subscription blanks, which we went to sell to Sections for cash only. Sections to sell to their members, and the members to get their money back by se-curing subscribers. These blanks will be for six months subs. only, and will be made up in blocks of twenty at \$5 a We hope this plan will be block. means for setting every member to work, as it is only by each member doing his share of work that the Party press can be maintained and accomplish what it has set out to do. The order blanks will

be sent out soon, and we expect every Section to order at least one block of prepaid subscription blanks. Sample copies of the leaflet will also be sent out, orders for which will be filled at \$1.25 per thousand.

Adam Marx, of New London, Conn., sends in a long list of 55 Monthly and 4 Weekly subscribers. This stalwart 4 comrade takes advantage of every op-portunity to distribute literature around political meetings and parades, and never forgets to ask the persons he comes in contact with to subscribe. It is uscless to try to convince us that because you only have a few members and a weak organization, that you are not able to do anything, because here is a comrade is alone and accomplishes wonders. Others can do as well if an effort is made

Emil Kuellmar of St. Paul, Minn., who quite a hustler for the Monthly Peosecured 20 subscribers this week ple, The September number will be an excel lent one, and as subscriptions are easy to get at ten cents a year, comrades should push the Monthly more than they have been doing for the past few weeks Comrade Bennett of Lancashire, Eng-

land renews his subscription to the Sun day People, and writes: "I am very well satisfied with the paper. There is nothing equals it here."

Others who have sent in five or more Subscribers are as follows: James Keely, Springfield, Vt., r Weekly, 5 Month-lies; C. F. Perkins, of Scotia, Cal., 5 Weeklies; Bystrom, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Monthlies; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 5 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; J. Frederickson, Worcester, Mass., 5 Weeklies; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., Weeklies; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 10 Weeklies; C. A. Johnson, Minneapo-lis, Minn., 9 Weeklies; J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo., 2 Weeklies, 8 Monthlies; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 4 Weeklies, 4 Monthlies; O. P. Stoner, Claypool, Ind., t Weekly, 4 Monthlies. Total, 147 Weeklies; 187 Monthlies.

Two orders for 500 copies each of the Weekly People could not be filled last week, as the orders did not reach us in time. The paper is printed Wednesday morning, and all orders must be in not ater than Tuesday.

LABOR NEWS CO. ITEMS.

The latest Labor Library leaflet is "The Unemployed." At this season when employers are limiting output, it is

trade articles appeal to all the workers interested. In its issue of Sep tember 19, the trade article entitled "The Street Car Condutor" will appear. It will be followed

WEEKLY

capitalist, who traffics on and exploits labor. It is a distinctively working class paper, admired and supported by thousands of workers, to whom it has become a daily necessity and source of inspiration and encouragement. -The Daily People

The Daily People

is the first and only daily Socialist news-

paper in the English-speaking world. It

is a distinctively working class paper,

hated by every labor fakir and every

should be read by every workman desirous of keeping posted on current events as viewed from a Socialist standpoint. It publishes news important to the working class with editorial reviews thereof and comments thereon. Its Sunday issue is noted for its many sound Socialist and scientific articles, upon a great variety of topics.

TERMS FOR DAILY PEOPLE Three months..... I oo Single Copy..... or Sunday, 2 cents a copy; \$1 a year. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

The Daily People 2, 4, 6 New ReadeSt., New York



Is the foremost exponent

of class-conscious Soc-

ialism in the United

States. It is the uncom-

promising foe of every

movement, individual,

and institution opposed

to the emancipation of

the working class via

Socialism. It is read in

every quarter of the

globe and its influence is

Publishes documents of

importance to the work-

ing class not to be had

in other papers. Its

pages are replete with in-

formation showing the

worker his actual politi-

cal and economic condi-

tion, and the remedy

therefor. Its trade arti-

cles are especially useful

in this respect.

PEOPLE

PEOPLE

WEEKLY

worldwide.

ING

ΠG

Michael Tracey for postage stamps, \$1; ordered paid. Auditing committee made report for July; accepted and ordered sent out to

Agitation committee made report on work of State Organizer, and it was or-dered that the Organizer be kept in Lowell for two weeks.

Secretary reported that caucus calls had been sent to all section and members at large; accepted. Scandinavian picnic committee report-

ed progress. Seat of Comrade Fitzgerald was declared vacant and secretary ordered to notify Section Bostom.

FERENCE AND CONVENTION The caucuses of the Socialist Labor Party will be held on September 21, the state conference on September 27, and the state convention on September 28. Calls for the conference and caucuses will be sent out at once, and every section is asked to see that it is represented at both the conference and convention. Sections Everett, Boston, Lynn, Pittsfield and Springfield have failed to send the names of members of their several sections as required. This must be done at once, as it is a constitutional provision.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary Mass. S. E. C.

LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A series of lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, will be riven by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson at Labor yceum, 36 Washington avenue South, Minneapolis. 2. Sunday, Sept. 13-"The Develop-

ment of Capitalism." 3. Sunday, Sept. 20-"The Develop-

public.

ment of Socialism." 4. Sunday, Sept. 27-"The Modern Class Struggie and the Socialist Re-

Lectures commence at 3 p. m. sharp. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

After lecture questions and discussion, open to everybody. Lectures in this hall, by various

speakers and on various subjects, will ontinue throughout the season.

S. L. P. reading room at Labor Lyceun open day and evening.

BOSTON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. Friday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m.-Castle quare.

are also taking in new members at every meeting; members attended a meeting of lasters in Knights of Labor Hall, called for the purpose of organizing the lasters of Lynn into the pure and simple Lasters' Protective Union; a motion was made at the meeting that the lasters become members of L. A. No. 395; after a lengthy discussion pro and con the motion was carried by a vote of 26-to 22; capitalist press went into fits over this affair, as this is the second body of shoemakers who voted to become members of the Alliance, L. A. No. 391 having been organized in K. of L. Hall; after the motion had been carried the opponents of "the Alliance bolted, and have since held a meeting, at which they claim a local of the L. P. U. was formed; Alliance men have been unable to find any lasters who belong to this alleged local, and believe that it is simply a bluff on the part of the fakirs; shop committees have been elected by this local. Following are mames of comrades who

were nominated as delegates to the coining convention: John W., Ryan and Francis A. Walsh, of L. A. No. 267; Paul Vandoorme, L. A. No. 373; Richard Murphy, L. A. No. 391; Michael Tracy, L. A. No. 395. There being no further business to trasact, the meeting adjourned.

Francis A. Walsh, Recording Secretary Pro Tem.

NEWARK AGITATION. An open-air imeeting will be held at

the corner of Washington and Market streets, Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, September 12, 1903, John J. Kinneally, of New York, and other speak. ers will address the meeting. Party

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 8 p. m.—Roxbury Crossing, Roxbury District; North Square, North End. and Alliance members should invite their Organizer. I slaves, remember that we have every- I for 25 cents.

He will be able to do much good for the cause in this State, but we must keep him alive while he is agitating.

Here is the proposition. Comrades: We have agreed to pay Comrade Veal \$35 per month and his board, lodging and railroad fare. We shall expect comrades and sympathizers to furnish Comrade Veal board and lodging while he stays in their localities, but in many places we have no comrades and will have to pay these expenses ourselves. Railroad fare also will cut a considerable figure, and it is a low estimate to place the total expenses at \$60 per month. This amount can and will be raised.

How much will you pledge to .contribute every month? Are there sixty members in this State who will pay \$1 per month? We think there are. If not, some of us will have to pay more. The amount must be raised. Let each Section elect a committee

to canvass their membership and have them pledge a certain amount per month. Our members at large and symthe significance of the class struggle and pathizers will make their pledges direct to the S. E. C. The pledge to be paydesires to fit himself with the knowledge able monthly, during the month for necessary for a militant Socialist, is which it is due. In order to raise a often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the small emergency fund, we will start a once, and pledges made now will count Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in from September 1. Comrades, it is up to you, how much the order given: can you spare per month beginning September 1? Two dollars, or only one? If one dollar is more than you can stand, make it less, but pledge something anyhow, and make it the highest figure pos sible We have said enough. We trust out members and friends will respond, and and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, send in the funds without delay. Remember what is at stake for us as wage

order from the same source received within a short time. We have the right sort of literature-that is shown by large orders from England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and Canada; but the orders from home Sections do not keep proportionate pace with the orders from abroad. Few Sections handle as much literature in a year as went to far-away Australia in this one order last week. About two weeks ago the Labor News Co. sent out advance orders for the Ger-man translation of "What Means This

Strike?" to all sections in the country Up to date we have received orders for 220 books and \$1.80 in cash. As the necessary outlay for bringing out this translation is about \$50, we do not feel warranted in tying up capital in unsale-able literature. The publication must be postponed until there is a demand sufficient to assure prompt returns.

We have received requests from va-rious sources for Italian, German and Polish pamphlets, but we are not pub-lishing books for the sake of piling them up on shelves. The Jewish comrades took the right course when they wanted took the right course when they wanted literature in their language. They or-dered 2.000 Yiddish "What Means This Strike?" paid for them in advance, and the books were promptly printed. That is why the Yiddish translation appeared before the German. The Labor News Co. was not compelled to take chances, the two the print of the course. or to tie up working capital. Enough of these pamphlets have already been sold to enable the Jewish comrades to get back their outlay, and they will soor bring out another pamphlet.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New

by the Upholsterers, Retail Delivery Clerks, Barbers, Woodworkers, and others.



2-6 NEW READE ST

THE

MONTHLY PEOPLE FOR SEPTEMBER should be extensively read and circu-lated. It is now out.

The Canadian Wage-Workers. Nobly Waging the Class Struggle. The Boot and Shoe Worker.

The Small Stores.

The Growth of Corporations. Socialism and the Church.

and numerous other articles and para-traphs compose its contents. All good

for beginners. Is bundle of the Monthly If you want a bundle of the Monthly People for propaganda work send in your ofder now, so you will be sure of getting it filled.

Rush The Monthly

It is sure to hear fruit by creating , desire for the Wockly and Daily Peopl and the publications of the Labor New Cempany.



York City.