BRITISH COLUMBIA S. L. P. POLLS

285 GOOD STRAIGHT VOTES.

Overcomes Ballot Limitations and Puts

Up Beneficial Campaign-Constitution

Doesn't Count With Bogus Socialists,

(Special to The People.)

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16.-The cam-

paign in British Columbia is over, and

section Vancouver of the Socialist Labor

Party of Canada issues from it stronger,

firmer and more convinced than ever that

the only tactics that will emancipate the

working class are those used by the S. L.

"Never compromise truth w .nake .

The vote polled for the candidate

nominated by Section Vancouver for the

Provincial Legislature was 285. Though

small, we had the satisfaction of know-

ing that we got more straight votes than

either of the other fifteen candidates

For the first time in the history of

British Columbia, the condidatets as-

sumed party lines, five out of the sixteen

to be elected. There were five Conserva-

tives, five Liberals, three Independent

Labor party, two Socialist party of Brit-

ish Columbia and one Socialist Labor

Party candidate, who was forced to op-

It is necessary to look into the atti-

tude assumed by the S. P. of B. C., who

came into the field two years after the

S. L. P. had been propagating the gospel

of Socialism, their excuse for not join-

ing the S. L. P. being we were not "broad

enough, too intolerant, abusive, etc."

Indeed, this was true, when you consider

that they broke section 14 of their con-

stitution, which reads: "Under no cir-cumstances shall the S. P. of P. C. fuse

ride a little thing like the constitution

by fusing with the "Independent" Labor

party, who, up till that time, they had

fought to the knife, and who Kingsley,

their organizer, stated one week before

election in public meeting in their own

hall were the worst enemies the workers

had. This did not deter them from

fusing with the I. L. P., who had no

platform, "for fear," they said, "other

The result of the compromise being a

full Labor ticket, so-called, Mr. Petti-

piece, owner of the official organ of the

Clarion," handed out a fac-simile of the

official ballot. The fac-simile of the bal-

lot advises workingmen to vote for the

three "Labor" candidates, McLaren,

Perry and Williams (who their organ-

izer, Kingsley, said a week before were

the worst enemies of the workers), to-gether with the two candidates of the

B. C. on a string, which he keeps tight.

He is chairman of the Executive Board

of seven members. Two others of the

board work in his office, and know on which side their bread is buttered. Two

others are in the swim for what there is in it. The sixth is an evolutionary So-

cialist as broad as the universe, whom

Titus, of "Seattle Socialist" fame, had

to take across his knee for calling the

principles of Socialism "revolutionary

jargon." The seventh, the only "honor-

The S. L. P. were greatly handicapped

in this election, owing to the fact that

we did not succeed in raising the neces-

sary \$200 deposit until the last moment,

and were unable to get the City Hall for

mass inceting on account of the other

parties monopolizing all pre-election dates, so took the O'Brien Hall the night

Our candidate, William Griffiths, suc-

ecceded in getting the bogus Socialists

purposes, congretulated our candidate,

This Pettipiece has the whole S. P. of

S. P. of B. C., called "The Western

parties would steal it"!

S. P. of B. C.

any minute.

before election.

or act with any other politica.
That being too "narrow" for thel of "broadness," they proceeded to

friend, and never withhold a blow as

P. as both cides of the imaginary line.

error lest we make an enemy."

that ran in this election.

pose the other fifteen.

Who Fuse, As Usual.

PRICE TWO CENTS

EEKLY ® PEOPLE

### HORTON'S RECORD

JOHN RYAN EXPOSES SYRACUSE LABOR FAKIR

Cites Police and Civil Court Records to Prove Him a Drunkard and of Low Moral Character Generally-Carpenters' General President Sustains Ryan's Appeal,

(Special Correspondence, Daily and Weekly People.)

Syracuse, Oct. 22.-As a result of the condict between John R. Ryan and James A. Horton, the business agent of the Carpenters' Union, there have been certain developments that are worthy of consideration, and that all fair-minded men, especialy members of the carpen-Union should understand.

Horton, the business agent of the District Comcil of Carpenters of this city, called out on strike, without authority, all the carpenters at work on the Smith typewriter factory. This compelled men that was earning good pay to wait the streets in idleness.

Comrade Ryan was one of the victims of this brainless labor fakir's work and he sent to the District Council a bill for strike benefit. Being turned down without any consideration and not being able to get redress within the District Council, he published the fact that the carpenters employed on the job could get no strike benefit.

This act aroused the ire of Horton, and he at once preferred charges against Ryan. Comrade Ryan secured legal povice and answered these charges. The answer put the business agent up a tree, as the charges were laid one side and another set of so-called charges was trumped up and, seeing the first would not do, the second must accomplish the aim sought for by Horton, i. e., get rid of Ryan any way.

At the second trial, and, when in the midst of it, Ryan and his five witnesses were ordered out of the room, on motion of one of those dummies the fakir has to do his dirty work, the so-called trial was then continued without defendant or his vituesses and Ryan was fined \$15. Comrade Ryan appealed to the Inter-national union and, before its decision

was rendered or known in this city, Horton tells Ryan's attorney that as long as he (Horton) was a member of the Car-penters' Union, John Ryan could never get his rights in the carpenter organization, if he (Horton) could prevent it.

The accompanying affidavit tells what Horton's character is, and the company he keeps; and as the old saying is "show me your company and I will tell you what you are."

(Affidavit.) State of New York, County of Onondaga, ss:

City of Syracuse, John R. Ryan, a citizen of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., being duly sworn, says that he is the accused person named in the Appeals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the General President of the U. B. from the decisions, actions taken, and monkey work done by the Business Agent and bum members of "Carpenters' District Coun-

That since the other papers in said appeals have been prepared deponent has en informed of certain matters which ne deems it necessary to bring to the at-tention of the General President for the purpose of deponent's said appeals, as follows, viz.:

In the Constitution of the U. B., which went into effect Feb. 1st, 1901, one of the "Standing Decisions of the G. E. B., printed on page 38, decided in 1898," there is a clause which reads as follows,

"April 5. While a D. C. alone has jurisdiction in all violations of trade raies, all other offenses must first be eried in the Union of which the accused a member, in accordance with Sec-170 to 178 of the Constitution."

w, as the General Executive Board inal body to which these appeals to be taken, if necessary, as that body has already decided, as above, there seems to be no further question, in these appeals, except I deem it necessary for my defense, to explain to the G. B. what kind of a man the Business Agent is who has preferred all of said alleged charges and who is running the D. C. at Syracuse with a high hand with the aid of certain of his fellow loafers.

First. As before stated said James A. Hortor, has been arrested for public in-toxi-ation and now has a Police Court

record in Syracuse.

Second. Said James A. Horson now has a judgment against him for \$76.70 in the Municipal Cour of the City of Syracuse for damages done to personal prop-erty while publically intoxicated, and said judgment now remains unpaid. Third. Said James A. I'orton has been

directed by the Police Ju-tice of Syra-cuse, N. Y., to pay the amount -' said give Angilly, S. L. P., 970 votes Fur-famager or be committed to the Onon-long, "Socialist" (Kangaroo), gets 422.

daga County Penitentiary one day for each dollar of said damage.

Fourth. Said James A. Horton is frequently seen on the streets, when not frequenting the dives of colored prostitutes on Water Street, strolling from one saloon to another, in a semi-intoxicated condition, usually in company with from one to three other bums of the same

Fifth. Said James A. Horton has no reputation that can be injured, more than it is by his own conduct, so whatever is said is a compliment to him in the same sense as the old adage which says "It is foolishness to argue with a fool, and the fool knows it.'

Sixth. Said James A. Horton at the alleged trials herein, in the D. C., has secupied all the time shooting off his odorous hot air to the exclusion of every one else, so that when deponent asked for the evidence supposed to have been taken at said trials deponent is informed. by the Secretary of said Council that there is none and will not be any until after the next meeting. After the next meeting I assume the D. C. will be able to send you evidence of any kind, quantity or color which said Horton may desire.

Seventh. In said Council said Horton is the whole thing. The better element of the membership have become disgusted and do not attend the meetings. Those who do attend, stand or sit, talk or keep quiet, swear black is white or that white is black, say yes or no according as said

Horton pulls the strings.

Eighth. Said James A. Horton is a Bohun-upas-tree, in the Carpenters' Union of Syracuse, and a leper to us all. (Figuratively.) John R. Ryan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of September, 1903, John H. Phillips, Notary Public, Onondaga County, N. Y.

This affidavit shows also how low the A. F. of L. is when it must depend on such men as this "leader." The rank and file who elect such men to do their business for them must learn the lesson (although dearly bought by experience), before they can organize on correct lines. and get an economic education that will fit them to carry out the historical mission of their class, viz.: the abolition of the wage system and destruction of all that is bad, including the labor fakir, that stands in the way of their progress. The only organization that will bring the working class to its own is the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and

S. L. P. P. S .- Information has just been received that the General President has rendered his decision in Ryan's case and sustains Ryan's appeal. This gives Ryan first blood in spite of Horton's lyin

#### S. L. P. CANDIDATES, NEW YORK STATE.

Socialist Labor Party candidates throughout New York State will please take notice that an affidavit as to their election expenses, made before a notary public, must be filed within ten days after election, according to law.

Local candidates for offices within the boundary of one county must file such adavit with the County Clerk; those candidates in more than one county must file such affidavit with the Secretary of State, as must also all candidates on the State ticket.

NEW YORK.

Assembly Districts. |1903|1902||1903|1902

First A. D. . . . . . . | 12 | 28 | 15 | 23

Second A. D.....

Third A. D .....

Fourth A. D.....

Fifth A. D. . . . . . . . .

Sixth A. D......

Seventh A. D.....

Eighth A. D.....

Tenth A. D.....

Eleventh A. D.....

Twelfth A. D.....

Thirteenth A. D. ...

Fourteenth A. D. ...

Fifteenth A. D.....

Sixteenth A. D.....

Seventeenth A. D ...

Eighteenth A. D. ...

Twentieth A. D....

Twenty-first A. D.

Twenty-second A. D.

I wenty-third A. D ..

Twenty-fourth A. D. . . Twenty-fifth A. D. . . Twenty-sixth A. C. .

Twenty-seventh A. D.

Ninth A. D.....

S. L. P. S. D. P.

105 179 700 814

35 52 54 65 ... 141 ... 240 ... 66 ... 77

.. | 66 | .. | 77 82 | 130 | 546 | 457 50 | 68 | .. | 96 167 | 285 | 418 | 656

..| 182

75 121 ... 378

165

83 129

Twenty-eighth A. D. | 137 | 174 | 632 | 628

RHODE ISLAND RETURNS.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4 .- Complete re-

turns from the 152 districts of the State

Thirty-first A. D. . . . . . 178 Thirty-second A. D. . . 170 205 Thirty-third A. D. . . . 08 165 Thirty-fourth A. D. . 241 381

Thirty-fifth A. D. . . . | 305 | 424 | Annexed District. . . | 67

#### **BOUDIN'S BLUFF**

Social Democrat, alias "Socialist," Writhing Under THE PEOPLE'S Expose of His Complicity With Capitalist Persecution of Striking Waistmakers, Makes Wager That The Signature Attached to Injunction Paper Is Not His---Referee Compares Signatures and Decides Against Him.



BOUDIN'S CHECK Check Signed By Louis B. Boudin, and Won By Henry Jager, On Wager Affecting the Signature Attached to the Injunction Papers Against the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union.

ENDORSEMENTS ON BOUDIN CHECK

Writhing under the lash of THE PEO-PLE'S expose of their crooked work in behalf of the capitalist class, the Social Democrats, alias "Socialists," of this city seem bereft of the little sense generally credited to them. In addition they are being bereft of their money, also. Especially is this true of the downtown East Side contingent of these worthies.

Last Thursday evening, Henry Jager, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, was in Kamber's, a popular restaurant at East Broadway and Jefferson street. While there he became engaged in a hot discussion with L. B. Boudin, of injunction infamy. Boudin contended that the signature attached to the injunction papers at the County Clerk's office, reproduced in THE PEOPLE of last Monday, was not his, but that of some other Boudin. Jager offered to wager that a comparison of Boudin's signature with that of the signature attached to the injunction papers would prove them to be identical. Boudin accepted, signed his name on the back of one of his business cards, and agreed to the following written e so the one on the &

DECISION OF STAKEHOLDER.

I find that the above signature is the same as the one on the bond in Rothman vs. Isanes. Nathan Tolk, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1903.

"This wager, entered into this 20th was chosen stakeholder. He was given day of October, is as follows: Mr. Boudin denies having signed his name (said name must be genuine) to a certain affidavit which was attached to an action brought by Harris A. Rothman vs. Jacob Isaacs as President of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, said affidavit having been sworn to on Sept. 10, 1903. The wording of the charges reads, 'The above-named plaintiff having applied to one of the Justices of the court for an injunction

Louis B. Boudin:

in the above-entitled action,' etc. "Henry Jager alleges that the signature

in question is that of L. B. Boudin. "Ten dollars is to be deposited by L. Boudin and \$1 by Henry Jager, the same to be forfaited in the event of either one fact or the other being proven.

"Signed, L. Boudin, Henry Jager, "In presence of Nathan Tolk."

Nathan Tolk, who is an attorney at Moritz Tolk, a candidate for alderman.

power to compare the signatures on Boudin's card and that attached to the affidavit, and make the award according to his decision.

On Friday, Oct. 30, Nathan Tolk, in company with Jager, visited the County Clerk's office and made a comparison of the two signatures. Tolk decided the signatures were identical, and turned the check placed in his hands by Boudin over to Jager as the winner of the wager. Jager, in turn, donated the check to THE PEOPLE. The check was certified by the bank yesterday.

Knowing the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," tendency to deny the authenticity of the statements of THE PEO-PLE, and to swear that black is white, and white is black, THE PEOPLE has herewith reproduced the check, with endorsements, and the signature of Boudin, 116 Nassau street, and a brother of with the stakeholder's decision under-

Thrown Down by Haver-

hill Workingmen=-In-

junction-Serving Boud-

jianoff Slaughtered -=

#### SYRACUSE S. L. P. CANDIDATE

Resents Use of His Name by Capitalist Parties in That City.

Syracuse, Oct. -30, 1903. Mr. Wm. Ready,

Sir:--I, James McAllister, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Syracuse, do hereby forbid the use of my name in connection with any political party, except the Socialist Labor Party, as on that platform I stand and no other; and will not willingly allow my name to be used in connection with any other party, or will not fuse with any other. Yours,

James McAllister.

The original of this letter was handed to Mr. Wm. Ready, chairman of the committee of Independent Citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, by Comrade Mc-Allister in person. The reasons for sending it are shown in the following circular. They want to use McAllister for their own dirty purposes:

"FREEMAN'S FINISH! "Vote For "JAMES M'ALLISTER

"For Alderman 'Of the Fifteenth Ward, the Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party.

"A vote for him is a vote against Freeman and Rubin, both of whom have worked the Democratic and Republican parties for years. The deal they have just put through this campaign is an insult to the intelligence of the residents of the Fifteenth Ward. The voters have no voice in the selection of candidates. Freeman and Rubin make both tickets and lead you like lambs to the slaughter. Their latest deal has made the voters of the Fifteenth Ward the laughing stock of the whole city. A vote for James McAllister is your only chance to show these pirates and political parasites that there are still a number of self-respecting, intelligent and independent voters that cannot be traded, sold or driven by men whose actions prove that they have neither respect or fear of their God or their fellow men. Mr. McAllister is a hard working, honest, industrious man, and will make an ideal alderman. He pledges himself to do all in his power for all the people in his ward. He is in favor of improvements, and will represent the people in such a way that will reflect credit on himself, his party and the people of the Fifteenth Ward. This appeal is made to you in the name of onesty, justice and independence. Your vote will help to break up the combination, and send Freeman back where he belongs-the tailor shop.

'Committee of Independent Voters, Fifteenth Ward."

#### CALL FOR PRESENTS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary calls upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to make the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace, the success that it merits.

All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send the same to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Man-

Armory Builder Carey (Kangaroo), gets 200; last year it was St. Cyr.

> S. L. P. GAINS IN WEBSTER. Webster, Mass., Nov. 3 .- The result of to-day's election for the head of the able" man among them, is bucking the other six, and is liable to lose his job Gaston, D......450

Bates, R......485 Gaston, D......450 Chase, S......190

BROOKLYN

S. L. P. S. D. P. Assembly Districts. [1903]1902][1903]1902 49 68

> The following is the vote in full: 40] 71 | Conservative—Tatlow, 2,655; Garden, 123 | 159 | 2,510; Wilson, 2,403; Bowser, 2,303; Mac.cowan, 2,301. Elected.

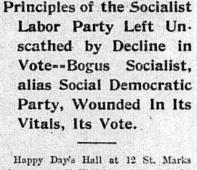
Liberal-Joe Martin, 1.547; Brydons 82; 276| 329| 354 Jack, 1.465; Baxter, 1.416; Turnbull, 1,197; Monck, 915; lost deposit.

I. L. P .- Williams, 1,355; Perry, 1,-248; McLaren, 1,166; saved deposit by

15 votes. S. P .- Mortimer, 1,333; Stebbins, 959; lost deposit.

(Continued on Page 6.)

## THE VOTE



Happy Day's Hall at 12 St. Marks place, was well filled last night with the 66 108 106 192 214 286 438 462 members of the Socialist Labor Party, who had gathered to hear the election re-70 103 77 168 .. 459 turns. 76 123 The

The landslide which swept McClellan 70 142 141 177 into office, as a revulsion from the fraud of Lowism tore down the fences of the 80 ... 85 of Lowism tore down the fences of the 103 100 128 S. L. P. vote, but left untouched S. L. P. principle, while the Social Democratic party, which had only votes but no principles, losing heavily in votes is virtually knocked out. The lower, though still in-28 33 ... 52 complete returns of the S. L. P. vote, of 114 184 534 581 course, did not lessen the determination 52 complete returns of the S. L. P. vote, of 33 of those present to continue the warfare against capitalism, all the more seeing that the bogus Socialist party of the Social Democrats has been hit in its vitals -its vote.

The news of Armory Builder Carey's defeat at Haverhill, Mass., was received with cheers. "The traitor has at last been turned down," was the statement of all present. Information was also re-ceived that Louis B. Boudin, of Ladies' Waistmakers' injunction infamy had rpn behind his fellow frauds on the "Socialist." alias Social Democratic ticket.

The same spirit of determination pre-vailed at German American Assembly

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essection essection and essection rooms, 3393 Third avenue, where members of the S. L. P. of the Bronx were assembled. Great hilarity prevailed here. Dancing was indulged in and refreshments were served.

The rooms of the Socialist Labor Club. was indulged in until the wee' small

thours of the morning.

The returns given below are very incomplete. Capitalist political returns come by telegraph, while those of the Socialists come in by freight. When all the official count is made the vote will be McCartney, deceased, was also beaten. greater. This has been the experience of past years.

ARMORY BUILDER CAREY DE-FEATED. Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 3 .-- The Armory

High Spirits. Socialist party, was defeated this year for Representative to the General Court.

He has been elected to that office for four successive years. His malodorus connection with the still more malodorous labor fakirs at last opened the eyes of the workingmen here. He was defeated despite all the efforts of his capitalist supporters by a vote of 150.

#### MASSACHUSETTS RESULTS.

L. P. Vote Substantially the Same-"S. P." Vote Loses 25 Per Cent. Boston, Nov. 4.-The Socialist Labor

813 Park avenue, was the rendezvous of Party vote this year for Brennan for Brooklyn S. L. P. members. There, too. Governor remains substantially what it a determined spirit prevailed. Dancing was last year, 6,000. The so-called Sowas last year, 6,000. The so-called Socialist party vote, Chase for Governor, loses at least 25 per cent. Last year it was 33,620. This year it is barely 25,000.

Carey, of armory building reputation, was defeated by 162 votes. Their candidate in the Fourth Plymouth, to succeed

### VOTE IN HOLYOKE, MASS.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4 .- S. L. P. vote in Chicopee is 42; last year, 36. In this city, Holyoke, S. L. P. vote is 103; in Builder, James F. Carey, of the so-called 1902 it was 175. Chase, "Socialist"

platform to good effect, and after the meeting Mrs. Irene Smith, the Socialist 54 68 59 Second A. D..... party revivalist, engaged for campaign Third A. D..... Fourth A. D..... before several members of the S. P., in these words: "You belong to the right Fifth A. D..... 81 136 183 193 Sixth A. D..... 107 195 258 261 party, Mr. Griffiths; stay with it." This Seventh A. D..... 83 174 105 149 places Mrs. Smith in a very inconsist-.. 174 .. 149 Seventh A. D..... cut position, speaking for the freaks and Eighth A. D..... admitting the correctness of the S. L. P. Ninth A. D..... 73 75 91 position. Tenth A. D. ..... Eleventh A. D.... Twelith A. D..... 78 143 123 159 Thirteenth A. D.... 171 228 191 208 Fourteenth A. D... Fifteenth A. D .... Sixteenth A. D.... .. 98 | 1. 188 39 ... 52 192 ... 133 Seventeenth A. D. . . .. 102 Eighteenth A. D ... ! Nineteenth A. D.... .. 191 420 372 Twentieth A. D. . . . | 127 | 264 | 1034 | 1025

Twenty-first A. D. .. | 211 | 378 | .. | 559 (Continued on Page 6.)

cide, denouncing in unmeasured terms all that that phrase implies; since the press and our "representative" citizens have taken up the cry and added confusion to the already chaotic state of affairs, it behooves the Socialist who is in a position to shed some light upon the subject to do so to the best of his ability.

Some innocent folk, unused to the degraded and degenerate ways of modern society, having noticed the heading of this article may wonder what connection there may possibly exist between the drug trade and race suicide. To such individuals patience and the careful perusal of the following lines are recom-

Race suicide, of the variety to which "our" chief executive alluded, may be divided in two classes, viz., moral and mechanical. Moral race suicide is the result of the determination on the part of married couples to prevent the concep-tion of children. Mechanical race suicide, which borders closely upon murder, takes place after conception, but in time to prevent natural birth.

Such unnatural and criminal actions must necessarily result in a lowering of morals, loss of dignity, and loss of respect of one sex for the other. The existence of this state of affairs being undeniable, we shall consider first, the causes leading thereto; second, the means employed to attain that end.

Race suicide means decrease of family. Decrease of family means smaller expenses. The fewer in the family the the expense. The larger the family, the bigger the expense and more intense the struggle attending the rearing of children. The income of the average family being far below the amount necessary to keep the members thereof in comfort, all sorts of expedients are resorted to. That, of course, does not affect the wealthy classes, but we will pay our respects to them later on.

The writer believes that the chief actors in the drama of race suicide are the middle classes residing in the large cities: the conglomeration of cockreach businessmen, lawyers, doctors, bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, etc., etc., struggling frantically to keep their heads above water and at the same time trying to preserve an appearance of comfort and plenty—these gentry have taken up race-suicide with enthusiasm and practice it

with regularity. The middle class intellectuals and cockch businessmen would fain follow in the path of the rich. They like to "re-side" in handsome steam heated flate side" in handsome steam heated flats, they like to dress well, to belong to a club or two and, in many other ways, to spe the rich and well-to-do. Their wives like to dress elegantly, go to affairs, theatres, etc., and though they can't afford the delightful luxuries of dog din-ners and vegetable parties, they indulge in pink teas, four o'clock teas, coffee elatches and other similar intellectual diversions calculated to elevate the individual as well as to aid in the moral uplifting of the human race.

This is the class that furnishes the

chief actors in the drama of race suicide. somewint of a sport and somewhat of ments and medicinal concoctions with a

groups of divided political entities among

and rivalry that was so graphically de-scribed by Madame de Stael in the later

part of the eighteenth century. That

aoms, principalities, etc., also invoked the satire of the poet Heine, which is seen in so many of his works and especially in his poem entitled "Germany." Thack-eray, in his "Vanity Fair," sought to ridicule them, as also the "Kingdom of Pumpernickle," a German production, and

my others might be montioned both

existed a fierce spirit of hostility

omeration of little kingdoms, duke-, principalities, etc., also invoked the

Since "our" chief executive has spoken | a gentleman of leisure. The lady of the | house has generally very high aspirations, social, sartorial and others, without the means to gratify them. But lady she must play or die in the attempt. To this end hubby is raked over the coals almost daily, his loving wife pointing out the success of Mr. Ex-Bankrupt, who bought a diamond sunburst for his wife; of Mr. Skin, whose wife wore a beautiful dress to the last affair; of the lovely home. Mrs. Instalment has. Poor man! This silly little, darling, wife imagines that all he has to do in order to make a fortune is to go out and "hustle."

Is she so much to blame? No! assuredly no! Her entire bringing up has been false and misleading. Her knowledge of economics extends as far as the bargain counter, where she pushes and fights for a chance to buy something for ninety-nine cents which has always cost a dollar. She sees many rich people around her. She is told and reads in the papers that our most successful men, and by successful it is always understood rich, began life penniless. How through thrift, industry, perseverance, in-domitable will, etc., etc., they accumulated a fortune. Reasoning thusly she arrives at the only logical conclusion of such reasoning-that her husband must be lacking in all these qualities.

The husband, often reasoning on the same lines, believes himself a hopeless failure, and hies himself forcibly to the bourne whence no traveler returns. Before he arrives at that hopeless stage he buckles on the armour and charges. He hustles and bustles, schemes and plots, often swindles and gambles, but all to no purpose. No matter where he turns a knock and a kick is awaiting

Evolution, that inflexible ruler, has declared that the time of the middle class is up, and holding that class within its iron grasp is pushing it steadily into the camp of the proletariat where poverty, overwork, and misery of all sorts, of all colors, and of all degrees reigns supreme.

A large family is in every way an impediment to couples of this class. To bring children up properly, to give them a liberal education, to house and clothe them decently, costs a good deal of money. Moreover, viewing the question from the standpoint of "gentlefolks," children are a nuisance in more ways than one.

The chief ambition of Mrs. Fake is to outdo Mrs. Bluff. If she cannot attain that end her life is a mistake, her career a failure, and she has lived in vain. Besides, children are so unreasonable! They cry at night and no one but their mamma will do. They necessitate the keeping of a servant, when one can be ill afforded. They have to be washed and scrubbed, dressed and undressed; they have to be rocked to sleep, hushed during the night and entertained

during the day.

Why not avoid all this trouble? They must not follow in the footsteps of the ignorant workingman, who as a rule, has a large family. The workingman does not know any better, but they, the smart business and professional people, they do know better.

The inventive genius of this and other con' 'es, realizing that there is a good mai for race suicide promoters, has applied its questionable aptitudes toward devising a number of diabolical instruview of satisfying that demand, and, in- ! cidentally, to make money, no matter how much moral dirt and filth may cling to such profits.

Does not "our" chief executive, as a man who has been intimately connected with business, politics and letters, does he not know that the country is flooded

with race suicide promoting goods? Every newspaper, every magazine has its quota of advertisements either flagrantly offering these goods, or, so thinly veiled that even a most innocent Sunday-school teacher could penetrate their meaning. Among these goods offered we find "Wonderful Syringes," "Marvelous Sprays," "Infallible Regulators," "Ma-dame Francais Pills," and many others, too numerous to mention.

"Respectable" business people advertise these goods, "respectable" newspapers print these advertisements, "respectable" business men retail these goods, "respectable" people buy these goods. So there you are, Mr, President. By condemning the practice of race suicide you condemn and brand as immoral and criminal a class of citizens which, in your estimation, is patriotic, American, lawabiding, etc.

No evil can be stamped out by attack-ing the effect. But this is the manner in which government under this capitalistic system treats all crime. Capitalism knows well that it is itself responsible for all the crimes under the sun, and it knows that unless it destroys itself first, it cannot get at the bottom of all

Moreover, capitalism, in order to justify its existence and continuation, must shift the responsibility for the existence of crime upon other shoulders. Proceeding along this line, it tries to fasten

the blame upon the victims of society. But we Socialists know better. We know, and prove it, that the source of most crimes is profit. Nothing escapes this terrible, unrelenting John Doe. Whiskey is sold to unfortunates; cigarettes are sold to children; poisons are sold to drug fiends and to knock-out drops' manipulators: Young girls are procured for degenerate old libertines, and so on, down along the black path of capitalism. Is it any wonder then that race suicide promoters are sold to whosoever has money enough to pay for

It is here that the connection between the drug trade and race suicide is established. It is the druggist who is the chief retailer of these goods and it is he who can be seen almost any day whispering with an anxious customer anent these goods. Far from imagining himself a lawbreaker and an immoral person the druggist generally shakes hands with himself after disposing of goods of such a nature?

Profits in these transactions are large Articles costing ten or fifteen cents wholesale retail for two or three dollars. Some sell for as much as five and ten dollars. A box of pills costing wholesale seventeen cents generally sells for two

Judging from the light of these immense profits, does the druggist believe in race suicide? I guess yes. So does the manufacturer who produces these goods. So does the wholesaler who handles these goods. So does the newspaper which prints advertisements recommending these goods. All these people are pillars of our society. Some are church Mr. President? While police commis- the salvation of mankind.

members, while others are among our 'foremost" business men. These gentlemen publicly denounce race suicide, with one side of their mouth, while with the other they "push" the sale of articles that make race suicide possible.

The druggist is not the only man engaged in that nefarious business. The abominable doctor who disgraces the profession and the criminally inclined among the midwives, who take all sorts of chances-these complete the list of men and women engaged in the business of race suicide.

Right here let it be said that these obscene birds conduct what may be fitly called "human slaughterhouses." Do they conduct their business in some wild desert or upon some inaccessible mountain summit? Are they hunted and persecuted by the officers of law until their lives become a burden? No, gentle reader, no. They do business right in the midst of us. More than that. They do it openly and flagrantly.

Pick up any of our "respectable" newspapers, particularly on Sunday. Look up the columns under the heading "Medical." There, in a nutshell, you will find proof of the dirt and filth in which capitalist society wallows,

In the same edition to which "eminent statesmen," clergymen, scientists and leading businessmen contribute their views upon the purity of the home, the chastity of our youth, the sanctity of our church, and the nobility of our institutions, in the same edition, on another page you will find advertisements which without any further comment will prove the hypocrisy of our "eminent" citizens as well as the absolute moral debasement of the capitalistic newspap-

On Sunday, October 4, 1903, one of our "great" metropolitan newspapers contained (by actual count), under the heading "Medical," thirty-four advertisements of human slaughter-house keepers. If any one thinks this appellation too strong. let them judge for themselves. Here is one of the ads .:

"Dr. B.'s world famous Monthy Regula tor is the only remedy that NEVER fails to remove the most obstinate irregularities, etc. (from any cause), in a fer hours; price \$2, at office or by mail. sealed in plain wrappers. His improved, painless method of treatment of female complaints and irregularities are the result of years of patient study and practical experience—they are a science xact and certain-we give absolute relief when others fail, and positively guarantee an immediate cure without OPER-ATION, pain or the dangerous use of instruments, or money refunded; ladies will save both time and money by first calling at our office when we will be able to convince you that we can give

you the benefit of the highest skill at the lowest possible terms. Consult registered physicians who have acquired expert skill in their specialty, whose experience has taught them to apply promptly the proper treatment thus avoiding the delay and experimenting of the inexperienced. Superior accommodation in private home for those desiring our personal attention and expert nursing with every convenience for safety and absolute privacy consultation free. Dr. and Mrs. B."—here follows address.

Thirty-three other advertisements of a similar nature followed. How about this,

come across these advertisements in our "great" newspapers? Did none of your many subordinates call your attention to them? Gamblers have been hounded. Disorderly houses have been closed. All sorts of graft has been persecuted under your direction, while these filthy rascals offering, for the sum of \$10 to crush out a life as yet unborn-have not been molested. How about it? They have been doing business at the old stand for these many years. Are they not criminals of the worst kind? All the world

\*

Esta blished

No Branch

Ne Agents.

Send Your

Stores:

1886.

knows they are. Ye medical societies that deal out diplomas to these vultures, do you not know that they are flourishing in every city in the country? You do. And knowing it are not you partly responsible for their existence by allowing them to remain members of a profession which they so fearfully disgrace?

And last but not least, ve great statesmen, scientists, clergymen and businessmen contributors that are willing to appear in the same edition with human slaughter-house advertisers, how about

Workingmen! think of a physician who advertises himself as a specialist in one of the filthiest crimes of society. Consider that the would-be intellectuals, who have set themselves up as your teachers and rulers are no more nor less than a mass of moral degenerates whom you should not allow to approach your family without having a strong disinfectant around. Think of a newspaper, which, for money, will prostitute itself, in one day, in one edition, in ten different ways. Think of the anarchy, fiith, hypocrisy and crime of it all, which is upheld by the defenders of the capitalistic system and compare it with the pure, healthy, clean teachings of Socialism. On one side stands barbarism, on the other civilization. On one side blind greed, on the other unswerving principle. Which side will you follow, workingmen?

While making your decision bear in mind that the Socialist Labor Party has for the last twelve years fought for and upheld a principle so pure, so just, and advocated it in a manner so unterrified and incorruptible as to earn the respect of all clean minded, decent citizens and to incur the hatred and enmity of all the obscene, rascally and criminal element.

The Socialist Labor Party alone, of all parties teaches that the workingmen is the producer of all wealth, that as such he is the backbone of every country. It teaches, moreover, that the present system of society based upon production for profit, in which the workingman is regarded as so much merchandise to be bought and sold in the labor market, must be abolished and in its stead a system introduced wherein the products of labor will belong to the producers of it. A system in which profit, with its fearful train of degradation, misery,

blood and murder, must be abolished.

This acomplished, the workers of the world will reap their long withheld reward. The stain of slavery having been removed from their existence, the yoke of the capitalists having been lifted off their aching backs, they will quickly realize that it is their mission to bring about true civilization upon this planet; that peace and plenty and liberty is possible for all: that, in short, revolutionary, class-conscious Socialism is and will be

THE OPINION OF A SPANISH ROYAL-IST, S. PEREZ TRIANA, ON WHAT

IS GOING ON IN GERMANY.

tion without fear of revolution, because duties on food stuffs from abroad. As a compensation to those who sufself more powerful and more generally a wise provision it is that organizes the multitude into a military organization susceptable to the law of cohesion, which only yield to the persistent efforts of years and the irresistible impetus of

There is not a shade of doubt as to the intentions and political projects of the Emperor. Garrulous and headstrong. at times even to indiscretion, a few days before the election, in addressing the army, he said "It is necessary that the army be always in readiness in order that at all times it may be an effective instrument in carrying out my political plans; in case the pen fails, the cutting file of the sword will be available."

What is it that is to be realized from the cutting file of the sword when persuasive measures fail? Those are the ideals of the Emperor; ideals that he is constantly proclaiming sustained by his firm belief in his divine right to rule before which a contradiction is a crime against majesty, outside of Parliament, which is the only refuge of free thought precarious and limited though it, may be: The ricidulous preponderance of mil itarism and military caste, even to a de-gree incomprehensible in a nation so cultivated, is the cause of indiscriminate killing, for the slightest cause either real or imaginery; the creation of a pow erful navy that places the power in the hands of the Emperor to enter into the political questions of the entire world: his colonization schemes in the Old World

these burdens, he must make him-

feared in the entire world. The Em peror has continued the political policy of the iron chancellor of his august grandfather, pursuing the Socialists with relentless intolerance by every means in his power. The will of the people expressed in the elections was a complete refusal to indorse the pretentions and aspirations

of the Emperor. Referring to the attacks of the Emperor on the Socialists in one of the many imperial speeches, Herr Bebel, the leader of their organization in Parliament, said that each one of those virulent speeches gained 100,000 votes for Socialism. Events have demonstated that he was not in error. As an example in point: In the city of Essen, where the Krupp

er recently died. The Emperor, in protaken every precaution to prevent the workmen from being impregnated with the Socialist doctrine.

itself for so long in the most cultivated country of Europe, whose sons are the foremost in the investigation of science The results of the late elections reand philosophy. It is difficult to com-prehend that a system of government has veal a state of affairs that is far from pleasing to the Emperor, who had deigned to confer the favor on them to admonish been maintained and is still being maintained, a system of government that in them not to receive the nefarious doc this twentieth century affords as many The vote at the election before this direct intervention of the Emperor took place. was 4,400 for Socialism and in the recent election the figures were 22,700; Evidently his majesty will have to adopt other measures; but, thank God, there is

Orders Direct to New York.

- Cleaning

We Prepay Express Charges Everywhere

Write To-Day for Samples of What You Desire

## MARCUS BROS.

Mail-Order System, 121=123 Canal Street

New York Custom Tailors,

To be smart, stylish and shape retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best

ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1903 We Have All the Styles in

### Suits and Overcoats \$ 1 5 AND UP.

MADE TO ORDER, at

they combine with a common end, hetero-

geneous and even antagonistic elements.

The supreme moment passed, who shall

say what course they will pursue, wheth-

The recent triumph of the Socialist

party in Germany is the protest of the

multitude against militarism, imperial-

ism, excessive taxes, oppression and ar-

rogance of the military castes, from the

imperial William down; each one feeling

its effects according to his environment.

In this state of affairs, with despotic

laws, the triumphs of the elections are

inadequate to change or modify the con-

The last resort of kings, the sword,

will be blunted in time. When those

who protest in Germany instead of being

a third of the voters, are one-half or

two-thirds of the electors, could the

imperial system depend on the loyalty

of the army? In the composition of that

be about the same as found in that of

That which is passing in Germany is

the aurora of a revolution for liberty.

There, as in other parts of the world,

It can scarcely be comprehended how

absolutism has been able to support

er ruin or order will result?

ditions in German politics.

the people at large.

absolutism is condemned.

We send improved self-measurment blanks and full line of cloth samples, showing all that is newest and best in English Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres, Unfinished Wor-

We made to order every kind of clothes a man wears. We take all the risk. No fit, no pay, is, the Marcus Bros." way every day. Return anything not satisfactory and we will refund the money.

steds, Thibets, Vicunas, Oxfords and other staple and tested

MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal St., NEW YORK.

It is now in order to ask if this Or will it be the millions of men who demand their rights and who feel their. riumph of Socialism really means Socialforce growing like an avalanche as they ism with its principle of suppression of advance? Will the sword be abclished? capitalism, abolition of personal proper-Against one file of swords there can be ity, elimination of gain, interest, rent, another file, in a country where all are and the creation of the Co-operative Comsoldiers there are always to be found in munity. The answer is yes and no. The every group of men those who know the triumph of the Socialists of Germany, use of arms. Well did Professor Sheri their power in the nation, are protests say that, that act in which the people in march, that gather forces from all were not reckoned with, would bring its points as great rivers are formed. To bitter fruits. And remember that rethis Socialistic drain these elements flow venge is not a vain intent or trial but a by natural laws; the miseries of the fact that is executed. discontented, the oppressions, injustice, all the anomalies dragged along by the FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. moral law of gravitation which engenders Further presents for the Bazaar and great revolutions from these conditions

Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day, have been received as follows:

F. Pandorff, Hoboken, N. J., self-heating smoothing iron. F. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., two fine

leather music rolls. H. Schreck, Hoboken, N. J., three fine

neerschaum eigar holders. Mrs. Clark, New Brighton, Staten Island, six towels, three pencil boxes, six pair of fine socks, six linen handkerchiefs,

and two ladies' aprons.

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2.6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of September 3. 1901. O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J., \$11 H. Kober, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; H. Harturn, Newark, N. J., \$2; F. Zierer, Newark, N. J., \$2; F. C. Burkholz, Newark N. J., \$2; Gus Johnson, Newark, N. J. body the proportion of Socialists would \$1; P. Goetz, Newark, N. J., \$1; F Belzner, Newark, N. J., \$2; subpoena fee case of P. Fiebiger against the S. L. P. per H. K., \$t; subpoena fee case of D. Hosman against the S. L. P., per H. K. 50 cents; H. Neil, Providence, R. I., 4 cents; A. B., city, \$2; 23d A. D., city \$3.95; H. Jager, Boudin wager, city, \$10 Carl Held, city, \$1. Previously acknowledged, \$7.834.17; total, \$7.865.02.

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

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MAS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTYY FARS by MILLIONS of MUTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETH. INC. WITH PERFECTIONS OF SESSIONS. It SOOTHES the CHILD. SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CHILD WIND COLIC, and is the boat remady for DIARRISCA Sold by Druppints in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for

### GERMAN ELECTION







and his attempts to break the Monroe Doctrine in the New World for the acquiring of territory for the purpose of olonization on the American Continent:

gun factory is situated, the people live alntost exclusively by the wages which are paid at this factory, whose last ownnouncing the eulogy at the funeral, took the occasion to attack the Socialists in the most violent manner. More than this, for many years in Essen they have

trines. The facts and figures thunder.

the aforesaid file of soldiers!

rule, and the absolute adequacy of force?

possibilities of abuse, oppression and tyranny as the darkest epochs that his-The duel is on. Who will be vanquished? Will it be the proud dynasty with its belief in the Divine right to

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

possession of the French capital, January 18, 1871, and there in the palace at Versailles, whose walls were hung with the their Tentonic enemies of the past which he a ries, Se King of Prussia was in Germany.

foreign and native, who sought to shine at the expense of that collection of little divided and sub-divided states. A very different entity is that pow to-day, which is making itself felt as ipal factor in all the affairs of odern international life. The develop-nt and progress it has attained in the last forty years are really marvel-ous. In 1871 the constitution of the new empire was proclaimed under exnal circumstances which gave spe-

to a duel of life and death by the heir the glories of Napoleon (France), and not only had they succeeded in friving the enemy from their own terri-tories, but after affecting the ruin of the political system of the aggressors, their victorious hosts arrived at and took

ceptional circumstances which gave s

The German nation had been challenged

[Translated for The People by Hiram | crowned Emperor of a united Germany, Ogle, from a Spanish magazine, published | so as to make the humiliation of the eight or nine distinct groups representation of the eight or nine disti The Germany of to-day, whose desinites are ruled over by the aggressive

conquered people more bitter. In the senting the different shades of opinion of the regular political parties. The culmination of that act was formed the German dynasty of to-day.

Socialists, with their eighty votes, are can be relied upon to obey his will. And times are ruled over by the aggressive and daring emperor, William II., is a very distinct thing from that numerous

In speaking of the new constitution the eminent historian Scherr said "The new constitution was defective and at least insufficient. The people of Germany had paid very dearly for the right to be taken into account and they ought to have had a just participation in the formation of the new empire. The 18th of January, 1871, marked an unpardonable neglect of their rights, a political error in not reckoning with them, an error that sooner or later would call sia received from the German princes that did not shine that drop of democratic balsam which had, with prophetic inhland since the year 1848.'

The events which are passing, the evolution that is inexorably developing in the empire demonstrate that if Uhland proved himself a prophet in asking for the drop of democratic balsam as one of the indespensible parts that composed the imperial diadem, the historian Scherr was no less a prophet when he wrote that the absence of that democratic essence would demand recompense and re-

the last years of the reign of William I. nary man, the declared apostle of force would be astounded of he could return to the world and see the portentous development of the social and political ideas which he ardently wished to suppress

for compensation and revenge. In that imperial diadem which the King of Prusspiration, been demanded by the poet

The elections held in June of this year have resulted in a triumph of great magnitude for the Socialist party; which been steadily gaining ground since during which peciod the party was in embryo and felt the mighty opposition of the Iron Chancellor. That extraordi-

the second group in point of numbers, and very much exceed all the smaller groups; and although they should succeed in effecting a cooperation with the other liberal elements, the reactionists, which this would produce, would forget their differences of opinion before the common enemy and would have a majority found ed upon fear and odium, in which event the Socialists would find themselves confronted by a superior opposition, their

balance of power gone, and more or less morally unfitted for the struggle. One-third of the voters of the German empire, according to the last election, are Socialists. In the Kingdom of Saxony the result was a very one-sided affair, the Socialists receiving 100,000 votes more than the sum of the votes of all of their opponents. The gains made by Socialism from the time the next to the last election took place, until the time the results, of the last were made known was 200,000 votes annually. And it is not believed that the gains will cease or diminish, on the contrary, greater gains are expected.

To better understand a conjecture of a change that might occur it is to be borne in mind that the government of Germany is not a parliamentary govern-ment, but a limited monarchy; and for this reason the fluctuations in majorities and minorities do not produce the effect which such changes would bring about in England or Belgium for example.

All the elements of the executive power are centered in the Emperor. He nominates and removes his ministers who are not responsible, at will. He is the absolute head of the army, an instrument which he can use as his whims may dictate. Under certain limitations he the increasing of duties, already almost insupportable, to meet these colossas can dissolve parliament, a measure very

## WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT -Continued.

Every reader may accept what he please of this address of Prof. Berthelot; certain, however, is the prospect that in the future and in virtue of the progress of science, wealth-the volume and variety of products-will increase enormously, and that the pleasures of life of the ming generations will take undreamed of increment.

piration, deeply implanted in the nature of man, is that of freedom in the choice and change of occupation. As uninterrupted repetition ders the daintiest of dishes repulsive, so with a daily treadmill-like recurring occupation: it dulls and relaxes the senses. Man then does only mechanically what he must do; he does it without swing or enjoyt. There are latent in all men faculties and desires that need but to be awakened and developed to produce the most beautiful results. Only then does man become fully and truly man. Towards the satisfaction of this need of change, Socialist society offers, as will be shown, the fullest opportunity. The mighty increase of productive powers, toupled with an ever progressing simplification of the process of labor, not only enables a considerable lowering of hours of work, it also facililates the acquisition of skill in many directions.

The old apprentice system has survived its usefulness: it exists to-day only and is possible only in backward, old-fashioned forms of producn, as represented by the small handicrafts. Seeing, however, that this from the new social Order,, all the institutions and forms culiar thereto vanish along with it. New ones step in. Every factory ws us to-day how few are its workingmen, still engaged at a work that they have been apprenticed in. The employes are of the most waried, heterogeneous trades; a short time suffices to train them in any sub-department of work, at which, in accord with the ruling system of exploitation, they are then kept at work longer hours, without change or ard to their inclinations, and, lashed to the machine, become themes a machine." Such a state of things has no place in a changed organization of society. There is ample time for the acquisition of cterity of hand and the exercise of artistic skill. Spacious training equipped with all necessary comforts and technical perfection will facilitate to young and old the acquisition of any trade. Chemical and physical laboratories, up to all the demands of these sciences, and furnished with ample staffs of instructors will be in existence. Only an will be appreciated to its full magnitude what a world of ambitions and faculties the capitalist system of production suppresses, or forces swry into mistaken paths."

It is not merely possible to have a regard for the need of change; it is the purpose of society to realize its satisfaction; the harmonious growth of man depends upon that. The professional physiognomies that modern society brings to the surface—whether the profession be in certain occupations of some sort or other, or in gluttony and idleness, or in compulsory tramping-will gradually vanish. There are to-day precious few people with any opportunity of change in their occupa-tions, or who exercise the same. Occasionally, individuals are found who, favored by circumstances, withdraw from the routine of their daily pursuits and, after having paid their tribute to physical, recreate themelves with intellectual work; and conversely, brain workers are met off and on, who seek and find change in physical labors of seme sort or er, handwork, gardening; etc. Every hygienist will confirm the inrigorating effect of a pursuit that rests upon an analysis and a pursuit is natural. The only qualification is mental work; only such a pursuit is natural. The only qualification is ating effect of a pursuit that rests upon alternating physical and that it be moderately indulged, and in proportion to the strength of the

Leo Tolstoi lashes the hypertrophic and unnatural character that art ence have assumed under the unnatural conditions of modern society." He severely condemns the contempt for physical labor, enter-tained in modern society, and he recommends a return to natural conditions. Every being, who means to live according to the laws of nature and enjoy life, should divide the day between, first, physical field labor; hand work; thirdly, mental work; fourthly, cultured and comable intercourse. More than eight hours' physical work should ot be done. Tolstoi, who practices this system of life, and who, as he says, has felt himself human only since he put it into practice, perceives only what is possible to him, a rich, independent man, but wholly imale to the large mass of mankind, under existing conditions. The son who must do hard physical work every day ten, twelve and more ours, to gain a meager existence, and who was brought up in ignorance, can not furnish himself with the Tolstoian system of life. Neither can they, who are on the firing line of business life and are compelled to it to its exactions. The small minority who could imitate Tolstoi re, as a rule, no need to do so. It is one of the illusions that Tolstoi yields to, the belief that social systems can be changed by preaching and ample. The experiences made by Tolstoi with his system of life prove how rational the same is; in order, however, to introduce such a syslife as a social custom, a social foundation is requisite other than the present. It requires a new society.

society will have such a foundation; it will have scientists d artists of all sorts in abundance; but all of them will work physically a part of the day, and devote the rest, according to their liking, to the arts or companionable intercourse.

e existing contrast between mental and manual labor-a contrast that the ruling classes seek to render as pronounced as possible with the view of securing for themselves also the intellectual means of sovernty, will likewise be removed.

It follows from the preceding arguments that crises and compulsory ess are impossible phenomena in the new social order. Crises arise om the circumstance that individualist, capitalist production-incited by profit and devoid of all reliable guage with which to ascertain the d demand-brings an overstocking of the world's market, and thus sverproduction. The merchandise feature of the products under capital-ism, of the products that their owners endeavor to exchange, makes the of the product dependent upon the consumer's capacity to buy. The capacity to buy is, however, limited, in so far as the overwhelming majority are concerned, they being under-paid for their labor, or even wholly unable to sell the same if the capitalist does not happen to be able to squeeze a surplus value out of it. The capacity to buy and the acity to consume are two scholly distinct things in capitalist society. Many millions of people are in want of clothes, shoes, furniture,

"The generality of laborers in this and most other countries, have as tale choice of occupation or freedom of locomotion, are practically as de-endent on fixed rules, and on the will of others, as they could be on any ratem short of actual stavery."—John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political

\*\*A French workman, on his return from San Francisco, writes as follows:

1 sever could have believed that I was capable of working at the various ocmpations I was employed on in California. I was firmly convinced that I
was fit for nothing but letter-press printing. Once in the midst of this
forld of adventurers, who change their occupation as often as they do their
hir, egad. I did as the others. As mining did not turn out remunerative
mongh. I left it for the town, where in succession I beach.

Later, plumber, etc. In consequence of this finding out that I am, fit for my
set of work, I feel less of a moliusk and more of a man." (A. Courbou, "De

Sassignement Professionnel", 2eme ed. p. 50.) Cited by Karl Marx in
Capital", p. 492, edition Swan-Somenscheln Co. London, 1896.

\*\*Toistol's "The Significance of Science and Art."

signement Professionnel, Jeme Co., L. pital", p. 492, edition Swan-Somenschein Co., L. Toistol's "The Significance of Science and Art."

Toisto's "The Significance of Science and Art."

What may be made of a man under favorable circumstances is illustrated conardo da Vinci. who was a distinguished painter, celebrated sculptor, of the architect and engineer, excellent builder of fortifications, musician improvisator. Benvenuto Cellini was a celebrated goldamith, excellent er, good sculptor, leading builder of fortifications, first-rate soldier and ough musician. Abraham Lincoin was a splitter of rails, agriculturist, man, abno-assistant and lawyer, until he was placed in the Presidential of the United States. It may be said without exaggrenting, most people engaged in occupations that do not correspond with their faculties, simply mas, not fruedom of choice, but the force of necessity dictated their career.

y a sad professor would do good work as a shoemaker, and many a good maker could be a good professor as well.

i. e., their capacity to consume, remains unsatisfied. The market is glutted with goods, but the masses suffer hunger; they are willing to work, but they find none to buy their labor-power because the holder of money sees nothing to "make" in the purchase. "Die, canaille; become vagabonds, criminals! I, the capitalist, can not help it. I have no use for goods that I have no purchaser to buy from me with corresponding profit." And, in a way, the man is right.

In the new social Order this contradiction is wiped out. Socialist society produces not "merchandise," in order to "buy" and to "sell;" it produces necessaries of life, that are used, consumed, and otherwise no object. In Socialist society, accordingly, the capacity to consume is not bounded, as in bourgeois society, by the individual's capacity to buy; it is bounded by the collective capacity to produce. If labor and instruments of labor are in existence, all wants can be satisfied; the social capacity to consume is bounded only by the satisfaction of the

There being no "merchandise" in Socialist society, neither can there be any "money." Money is the visible contrast of merchandise; yet itself is merchandise! Money, though itself merchandise, is at the same time the social equivalent for all other articles of merchandise. But Socialist society produces no articles of merchandise, only articles of use and necessity, whose production requires a certain measure of social labor. The time, on an average requisite for the production of an article is the only standard by which it is measured for social use. Ten minutes social labor in one article are equal to ten minutes social labor in another-neither more nor less. Society is not "on the make"; it only seeks to effect among its members the exchange of articles of equal quality, equal utility. It need not even set up a standard of use value. It merely produces what it needs. If society finds that a threehour work day is requisite for the production of all that is needed, it establishes such a term of work.<sup>12</sup> If the methods of production improve in such wise that the supply can be raised in two hours, the two-hour work day is established. If, on the contrary, society demands the gratification of higher wants than, despite the increase of forces and the improved productivity of the process of labor, can be satisfied with two or three hours work, then the four-hour day is introduced. Its will is law.

How much social labor will be requisite for the production of any article is easily computed." The relation of the part to the whole of the working time is measured accordingly. Any voucher-a printed piece of paper, gold or tin-certifies to the time spent in work, and enables its ssessor to exchange it for articles of various kinds 4 If he finds that his wants are smaller than what he receives for his labor, he then works proportionally shorter hours. If he wishes to give away what he does not consume, nothing hinders him. If he is disposed to work for another out of his own free will, so that the latter may revel in the dolor far niente,-if he chooses to be such a blockhead, nothing hinders him. But none can compel him to work for another: none can withhold from him a part of what is due him for labor performed. Everyone can satisfy all his legitimate desires-only not at the expense of others. He receives the equivalent of what he has rendered to society-neither more nor less, and he remains free from all exploitation by third parties.

"But what becomes of the difference between the lazy and the industrious? between the intelligent and the stupid?" That is one of the principal questions from our opponents, and the answer gives them no slight headache. That this distinction between the "lazy" dustrious," the "intelligent" and the "stupid" is not made in our civil service hierarchy, but that the term of service decides in the matter of salary and generally of promotion also-these are facts that occur to none of these would-be puzzlers and wiseacres. The teachers, the professors—and as a rule the latter are the silliest questioners—move into their posts, not according to their own qualities, but according to the salaries that these posts bring. That promotions in the army and in the hierarchies of the civil service and the learned professions are often made, not according to worth, but according to birth, friendship and female influence, is a matter of public notoriety. That, however, wealth also is not measured by diligence and intelligence may be judged by the Berlin inn-keepers, bakers and butchers, to whom grammar often is a mystery, and who figure in the first of the three classes of the Prussian electorate, while the intellectuals of Berlin, the men of science, the highest magistrates of the Empire and the State, vote with the second class. There is not now any difference between the "lazy" and the "diligent," the "intelligent" and the "stupid" for the simple reason that what is understood by these terms exists no longer. A "lazy" fellow society only calls him who has been thrown out of work, is compelled to lead a vagabond's life and finally does become a vagabond, or who, grown up under improper training, sinks into vice. But to style "lazy fellow" the man who rolls in money and kills the day with idleness or debauchery, would be an insult: he is a "worthy and good man."

How do matters stand in Socialist society? All develop under equal conditions, and each is active in that to which inclination and skill point him, whence differences in work will be but insignificant." The intellectual and moral atmosphere of society, which stimulates all to excel one another, likewise aids in equalizing such differences. If any person finds that he cannot do as much as others on a certain field, he chooses another that corresponds with his strength and faculties. Whoever has worked with a large number of people in one establishment knows that men who prove themselves unfit and useless in a certain line, do excellent work in another. There is no normally constructed being who fails to meet the highest demands in one line or another, the moment he finds himself in the right place. By what right does any claim precedence over another? If any one has been treated so step-motherly by Nature that with the best will he can not do what others can, Society has no right to punish him for the shortcomings of Nature. If, on the contrary, a person has received from Nature gifts that raise him above others, Society is not obliged to reward what is not his personal desert. In Socialist society all enjoy equal conditions of life and opportunities for education; all are furnished the same opportunities to develop their knowledge and powers according to their respective capacities and inclinations. In this lies a further guarantee that not only will the standard of culture and powers be higher in Socialist than in bourgeois ciety, but also that both will be more equally distributed and yet be much more manifold.

When, on a journey up the Rhine, Goethe studied the Cathedral of Cologne, he discovered in the archives that the old master-builders paid their workmen equal wages for equal time. They did so because they wished to get good and conscientious work. This looks like an anomaly

wished to get good and conscientious work. This looks like an anomaly

"It should always be kept in mind that production is then organized up
to the highest point of technical perfection, and all the people are at work.

It may thus happen that, under given circumstances, a three-hour's day is
rather longer, and not shorter, than necessary. Owen in his time—first
quarter of the nineteenth century—considered two-hour's work sufficient.

"It is not necessary to go a round-about way in order to ascertain the
amount of social labor crystallized in a given product. Daily experience
shows directly the requisite average. Society can easily calculate how many
hours are contained in a steam engine, in a hectoliter of last year's wheat, in
a hundred square meters of cloth of a certain quality. Society will, therefore, never dream of re-expressing these units of work,—crystallized in the
products and known to it directly and absolutely—by a merely relative, varying and insufficient measure, formerly used by it as a make-shift that it
could not get along without; a measure, moreover, which itself is a third
product, instead of by their natural, adequate and absolute measure—time.

. Society will have to organize the plan of production according to the
means of production, under which category labor-power especially belongs.
The various utilities of the several articles of use, balanced with one another
and with the amount of labor pecessary for their production, with one another
and with the amount of abor pecessary for their production, with one another
and with the amount of abor pecessary for their production, with one another
and with the amount of the celebrated 'money value.'"—Fr. Engels' "Herr Eugen
Duehring's Umwaelsung der Wissenschaft."

"Herr Eugen Richter is so astonished at the dropping away of money in
Socialist society—abolished mouey will not be: with the abolition of the

the intervention of the celebrated 'money value.' "—Fr. Engels' 'Herr Eugen Duchring's Umwaelzung der Wissenschaft."

"Herr Eugen Richter is so astonished at the dropping away of money in Socialist society—abolished money will not be: with the abolition of the merchandise character from the products of labor, money drops away of itself—that he devotes to the subject a special chapter in his "Irreichren." What is particularly hard for him to understand is the idea that it is immaterial whether the voucher for labor performance be a piece of paper, gold or tim. On this head he says: "With gold, the devil of the modern social order would resulter the Social Democratic State'—that there could then be only a Socialist society, and not a Social Democratic State, Herr Richter stubbornly overlooks: he must, else a good portion of his polemic would fail through—"seeing that gold has an independent metal value, can be easily saved, and thus the possession of gold pieces would enable the heaping up of values wherewith to purchase escape from the obligation to work, and wherewith even to lay out money on interest."

Herr Richter must take his readers for great plockheads to dare dish up such trash to them on the subject of our gold. Herr Richter, who can not rid himself of the concept of capital, can, of course, not understand that where there is no capital, neither is there any merchandise, nor can there be any "interest." Herr Richter is nailed so fast to the concept of capital that he is unable to conceive a world without "capital." We should like to know how a member of a Socialist society could "save up" his gold certificates of labor, or even loan them out to others and thereby rake in interest, when all other members possess what that one is offering them and—on which he lites.

""All people of sverage healthy build are born with almost equal intellectual enters the analyst of the concept."

on which he lives.

13 "All people of average healthy build are born with almost equal intellectual powers, but education, laws and circumstances after them relatively. The correctly understood interest of the individual is blended into one with the common or public interest."—Helvetius "On Man and His Education." Helvetius is right with regard to the large majority of people; but that does not take away that the natural faculties of each are different for different

linen, catables and drinkables, but they have no money, and their wants, to modern bourgeois society. It introduced the system of piece-work, that drives the workingmen to out work one another, and thus aids the yer in underpaying and in reducing wages.

As with manual, so with mental work. Man is the product of the time and circumstances that he I'ves in. A Goethe, born under equally favorable conditions in the fourth, instead of the eightcenth, century may have become, instead of a distinguished poet and naturalist, a great Father of the Church, who might have thrown St. Augustine into the shade. If, on the other hand, instead of being the son of a rich Frankfurt patrician, Goethe had been born the son of a poor shoemaker of the same town, he never would have become the Minister of the Grand Duke of Weimar, but would probably have remained a shoemaker, and died an honorable member of the craft. Goethe himself recognized the advantage he had in being born in a materially and socially favorable station in order to reach his stage of development. It so appears in his "Wilhelm Meister." Were Napoleon I, born ten years later, he never would have been Emperor of France. Without the war of 1870-1871, Gambetta had never become what he did become. Place the naturally gifted child of intelligent parents among savages, and he becomes a savage. Whatever a man is, society has made him. Ideas are not creations that spring from the head of the individual out of nothing, or through inspiration from above: they are products of social life, of the Spirit of the Age. raised in the head of the individual. An Aristotle could not possible have the ideas of a Darwin, and a Darwin could not choose but think otherwise than an Aristotle. Man thinks according as the Spirit of the Age, i. e., his surroundings and the phenomena that they present to him drive him to think. Hence the experience of different people often thinking simultaneously the same thing, of the same inventions and discoveries being made simultaneously in places far apart from each other. Hence also the fact that an idea, uttered fifty years too early, leaves the world cold; fifty years later, sets it ablaze. Emperor Sigismund could risk breaking his word to Huss in 1415 and order him burned in Constance; Charles V., although a more violent fanatic, was compelled to allow Luther to depart in peace from the Reichstag at Worms in 1521. Ideas are, accordingly, the product of combined social causes and social life. What is true of society in general, is true in particular of the several classes that, at given historic epochs, constitute society. As each class has its special interests, it also has its special ideas and views, that lead to those class struggles of which recorded history is full, and that reach their climax in the class antagonisms and class struggles of modern days. Hence, it depends not merely upon the age in which a man lives, but also upon the social stratum of a certain age in which he lived or lives, and whereby his feelings, thoughts and actions are determined.

Without modern society, no modern ideas. That is obvious. With regard to the future social Order, it must be furthermore added that the means whereby the individual develops are the property of society. Society can, accordingly, not be bound to render special homage to what itself made possible and is its own product.

So much on the qualification of manual and brain work. It follows that there can be no real distinction between "higher" and "lower" manual work, such as not infrequently a mechanic to-day affects towards the day-laborer, who performs work on the street, or the like. Society demands only socially necessary work; hence all work is of equal value to society. If work that is disagreeable and repulsive can not be performed mechanically or chemically and by some process converted into work that is agreeable-a prospect that may not be put in doubt, seeing the progress made on the fields of technique and chemistry-and if the necessary volunteer forces can not be raised, then the obligation lies upon each, as soon as is his turn, to do his part. False ideas of shame, absurd contempt for useful work, become obsolete conceptions. These exist only in our society of drones, where to do nothing is regarded as an enviable lot, and the worker is despised in proportion to the hardness and disagreeableness of his work, and in proportion to its social usefulness. To-day work is badly paid in proportion as it is disagreeable. The reason is that, due to the constant revolutionizing of the process of production, a permanent mass of superfluous labor lies on the street, and, in order to live, sells itself for such vile work, and at such prices that the introduction of machinery in these departments of labor does not "pay." Stonebreaking, for instance, is proverbially one of the worst paid and most disagreeable kinds of work. It were a trifling matter to have the stone breaking done by machinery, as in the United States; but we have such a mass of cheap labor-power that the machine would not "pay."18 Street and sewer cleaning, the carting away of refuse, underground work of all sorts, etc., could, with the aid of machinery and technical contrivances, even at our present state of development, be all done in such manner that no longer would any trace of disagreeableness attach to the work. Carefully considered, the workingman who cleans out a sewer and thereby protects people from miasmas, is a very useful member of society; whereas a professor who teaches falsified history in the interest of the ruling classes, or a theologian who seeks to befog the mind with supernatural and transcendental doctrines are highly injurious beings.

The learned fraternity of to-day, clad in offices and dignities, to a large extent represents a guild intended and paid to defend and justify the rule of the leading classes with the authority of science; to make them appear good and necessary; and to prop up existing superstitions. In point of fact this guild is largely engaged in the trade of quackery and brain-poisoning-a work injurious to civilization, intellectual wage-labor in the interest of the capitalist class and its clients." A social condition, that should make impossible the existence of such elements, would perform an act towards the liberation of humanity.

Genuine science, on the other hand, is often connected with highly disagrecable and repulsive work, such, for instance, as when a physician examines a corpse in a state of decomposition, or operates on supurating wounds, or when a chemist makes experiments. These often are labors more repulsive than the most repulsive ones ever performed by daylaborers and untutored workingmen. Few recognize the fact. The difference lies in that the one requires extensive studies in order to perform it, whereas the other can be performed by anyone without preparatory studies. Hence the radical difference in the estimation of the two. But in a society where, in virtue of the amplest opportunities of education afforded to all, the present distinction between "cultured" and "uncultured" ceases to exist, the contrast is likewise bound to vanish between learned and unlearned work, all the more seeing that technical development knows no limits and manual labor may be likewise performed by machinery or technical contrivances. We need but look the development of our art handicrafts-xylography and copper-etching, for instance. As it turns out that the most disagreeable kinds of work often are the most useful, so also is our conception regarding agreeable and disagreeable work, like so many other modern conceptions, utterly superficial; it is a conception that has an eye to externals only.

The moment production is carried on in Socialist society upon the lines traced above, it no longer produces "merchandise," but only articles of use for the direct demand of society. Commerce, accordingly, ceases, having its sense and reason for being only in a social system that rests upon the production of goods for sale. A large army of persons of both sexes is thus set free for productive work.38 This large army, set free for production, not only increases the volume of wealth produced, but makes possible a reduction of the hours of work. These people are today more or less parasites: they are supported by the work of others: in many instances they must toil diligently in return for a meagre existence. In Socialist society they are superfluous as merchants, hosts, brokers and agents. In lieu of the dozens, hundreds and thousands of stores and commercial establishments of all sorts, that to-day every

36 "If, therefore, the choice were to be made between Communism with all its chances, and the present state of society with all its sufferings and injus-tices; if the institution of private property necessarily carried with it as consequence, that the produce of labor should be apportioned as we now se it, almost in an inverse ratio to the labor—the largest portions to those white work is almost non have never worked at all, the next largest to those whose work is almost non It, almost in an inverse ratio to the labor—the largest portions to those who have never worked at all, the next largest to those whose work is almost nominal, and so in a descending scale, the remnueration dwindling as the work grows harder and more disagreeable, until the most fatiguing and exhausting bodily labor cannot count with certainty on being able to earn even the necessaries of life; if this or Communism, were the alternative, all the difficulties, great or small, of Communism would be but as dust in the baiance."—John Stuart Mill, "Principles of Political Economy." Mill strove diligently to "reform" the bourgeois world, and to "bring it to reason." Of course, in vain. And so it came about that he, like all clear-sighted men, became a Socialist. He dared not, however, admit the fact in his life time, but ordered that, after his death, his auto-biography be published, containing his Socialist confession of faith. It happened to him as with Darwin, who cared not to be known in his life as an athelsi. The bourgeoisle affects loyalty, religion and faith in authority because through the acceptance of these "virtues" by the masses its own rule is safeguarded; in its own sleeves, however, it laughs at them.

cholarship is as often the hand-mald of ignorance as of progress."-

<sup>13</sup> According to the census of 1882 there were in Germany engaged in trade and transportation 1.570,318 persons, inclusive of those occupied in hotels and inns, and exclusive of 295.451 domestics.
[Some epinion may be formed of the volume of useless labor, parasitism, lattle United States, from the census figures for 1900. Under this head of "Trade and Transportation" alone come 4.766,964 persons. Among them, substan-

community holds in proportion to its size, large municipal stores step in, elegant bazaars, actual exhibitions, requiring a relatively small admin istrative personnel. This change in itself represents a revolution in all previous institutions. The tangled mass of modern commerce is transformed in a centralized and purely administrative department, with only the simplest of functions, that can not choose but grow still simpler through the progressive centralization of all social institutions. Like wise does the whole system of transportation and communication underge

a complete change. The telegraph, railroads, Post Office, river and ocean vessels, street railways-whatever the names of the vehicles and institutions may be that attend to the transportation and communication of capitalist so ciety—now become social property. Many of these institutions—Post Offices, telegraph and railroads generally—are now State institutions in Germany. Their transformation into social property presents no difficulties: there no private interests are left to hurt: if the State continues to develop in that direction, all the better. But these institutions, administered by the State, are no Socialist institutions, as they are mistakenly taken for. They are business plants, that are exploited as capitalistically as if they were in private hands. Neither the officers nor the workingmen have any special benefit from them. The State treats them just as any private capitalist. When, for instance, orders were issued not to engage any workingman over 40 years of age in the railway or marine service of the Empire, the measure carries on its brows the class stamp of the State of the exploiters, and is bound to raise the indignation of the working class. Such and similar measures that proceed from the State as an employer of labor are even worse than if they proceed from private employers. As against the State, the latter is but a small employer, and the occupation that this one denies another might grant. The State, on the contrary, being a monopolistic employer, can, at one stroke, cast thousands of people into misery with its regulations. That is not Socialist, it is capitalist conduct; and the Socialist guards against allowing the present State ownership being regarded as Socialism, or the realization of Socialist aspirations. In a Socialist institution there are no employers. The leader, chosen for the purpose, can only carry out the orders and superintend the execution of the disciplinary and other measures prescribed by the collectivity itself.

As in the instance of the millions of private producers, dealers and middlemen of all sorts, large centralized establishments take their place, so does the whole system of transportation and communication assume new shape. The myriads of small shipments to as many consignees that consume a mass of powers and of time, now grow into large shipments to the municipal depots and the central places of production. Here also labor is simplified. The transportation of raw material to an establishment of a thousand workers is an infinitely simpler matter than to a thousand small and scattered establishments. Thus centralized localities of production and of transportation for whole communities, or divisions of the same, will introduce a great saving of time, of labor, of material, and of means both of production and distribution. The benefit accrues to the whole community, and to each individual therein. The physiognomy of our productive establishments, of our system of transportation and communication, especially also of our habitations, will be completely altered for the better. The nerve-racking noise, crowding and rushing of our large cities with their thousands of vehicles of all ants ceases substantially: society assumes an aspect of greater repose. The opening of streets and their cleaning, the whole system of life and of intercourse acquires new character. Hygienic measures-possible to-day only at great cost and then only partially, not infrequently only in the quarters of the rich-can be introduced with ease everywhere. the common people" do not need them; they can wait till the funds are ready; and these never are.

Such a system of communication and transportation can not then choose but reach a high grade of perfection. Who knows but aerial navigation may then become a chief means of travel. The lines of transportation and communication are the arteries that carry the exchange of products-circulation of the blood-throughout the whole body social. that effect personal and mental intercourse between man and man. They are, consequently, highly calculated to establish an equal level of well-being and culture throughout society. The extension and ramification of the most perfect means of transportation and communication into the remotest corners of the land is, accordingly, a necessity and a matter of general social interest. On this field there arise before the new social system tasks that go far beyond any that modern society can put to itself. Finally, such a perfected system of transportation and communication, will promote the decentralization of the mass of humanity that is to-day heaped up in the large cities. It will distribute the same over the country, and thus-in point of sanitation as well as of mental and material progress-it will assume a significance of inestimable value.

'Among the means of production in industry and transportation, land holds a leading place, being the source of all human effort and the foundation of all human existence, hence, of Society itself. Society resumes at its advanced stage of civilization, what it originally possessed. Among all races on earth that reached a certain minimum degree of culture, we find community in land, and the system continues in force with such people wherever they are still in existence. Community in land constituted the foundation of all primitive association: the latter was impossible without the former. Not until the rise and development of private property and of the forms of rulership therewith connected, and then only under a running struggle, that extends deep into our own times, was the system of common ownership in land ended, and the land usurped as private property. The robbery of the land and its transformation into private property furnished, as we have seen, the first source of that bondage that, extending from chattel slavery to the "freedom" of the wage-earner of our own century, has run through all imaginable stages, until finally the enslaved, after a development of thousands of years re-convert the land into common property.

The importance of land to human existence is such that in all social struggles the world has ever known-whether in India, China, Egypt, Greece (Cleaomenes), Rome (the Gracchi), Christian Middle Ages (re ligious sects, Munzer, the Peasants War), in the empires of the Aztecs and of the Incas, or in the several upheavals of latter days-the posses sion of land is the principal aim of the combatants. And even to-day the public ownership of land finds its justifiers in such men as Adolf Samter, Adolf Wagner, Dr. Schaeffle, who on other domains of the Social Question are ready to rest content with half-measures;19

tially useless, are the 241,162 agents, the 73,277 brokers, the 92,919 commercial travelers, the 76,649 hucksters and peddlers, the 790,886 merchants and dealers (except wholesale), the 42,293 merchants and dealers (wholesale), the 74,072 officials of banks and companies, the 33,656 livery stable keepers, the 71,622 messengers and errand and office boys, and the 59,541 yackers and shippers—in all 1.556,081. Of the remaining 3,210,883—among whom are 254,880 bookkeepers and accountants, 632,127 clerks and copylists, 611,139 salesmen and women—fully two-thirds could be spared to-day under a rational social system. The proportion of wasteful forces, and even parasitism, is still larger under the heads of "Professional Service" and "Domestic and Personal Service," among which—to pick up only a few of the worst frems—are 111,638 clergymen, 114,460 lawyers, 86,607 government of ficials, including officers of the United States army and navy, 33,844 saloss keepers, 1.560,721 servants and waiters, 43,235 soldiers, saliors and marines (U. S.), etc., etc.—Thir Translators.]

Recials, including officers of the United States army and navy, 33,844 saloon keepers, 1.560.721 servants and waiters, 43,235 soldiers, satiors and marines (U. S.), etc., etc.,—THE TEANSLATOR.]

19 Even the Fathers of the Church, Bishops—and Popes could not refrain from preaching in a communistic vein during those early centuries when community of property still prevailed, but its theft was assuming larger proportions. The Syliabus and the encyclicals of the inheteenth century have lost all recollection of this tone, and even the Roman Popes have been compelled to become subjects of capitalists society, and now pose as its zealous defenders against the Socialists.

In contrast therewith Bishop Clemens I. (deceased 102 of our reckoning) said: "The use of all things in this world is to be common to all. It is an injustice to say: "This is my property, this belongs to me, that belongs to another. Hence the origin of contentions among men."

Bishop Ambrose of Milan, who lived about 347, exclaimed: "Nature bestows all things on all men in common, for God has created all things that their enjoyment might be common to all, and that the earth might become the common possession of all. Common possession is, therefore, a right established by Nature, and only unjust usurpation (usurpatio) has created the right of private property."

St. John Chrysostomus (deceased 407) declared in his homilies directed against the immorality and corruption of the population of Constantinoptical and the common, and mine and 'thine' are words of falsehood."

St. Augustine (deceased 430) expressed himself thus: "Because private property exists there exists also law suits, enmitles, dissensions, wars, rebellions, sins, injustice, murder. Whence proceed all these scourges? From property only. Let us then, my brothers, refrain from possessing anything as our property; at least let us refrain from loving it."

Pope Gregory the Great declares about 600: "Let them know that the earth from which they spring and of which they are formed belongs to a

(To be Continued)

### WEEKLY PEOPLE

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#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
in 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	53,617

#### THE ELECTIONS, PRELIMINARY.

This year's elections are over, and figares enough from far and wide are in to form an estimate and draw a conclusion. This is all the easier seeing that in the city of Greater New York, an empire in itself, polling a larger vote than the total poll of thirty-nine States in the Union, what has happened typifies the current of events elsewhere also. The striking forure of the election returns is a political revulsion. Everywhere, the tide that, in the years just preceding, had run high for the Republican, receded again and set in for the Democratic party. In this empire of the city of Greater New York the ebb and flow were most marked and typical. It is in the nature of a landslide that overwhelmed the Republican ticket and re-raised to power the Democratic nominees.

Such a revulsion might seem unmeaning, it even may look like a saddening evidence of see-saw in the popular mind. While the see-saw is obvious, and while sec-sawing is no evidence of constructive intelligence, nevertheless, a positively encouraging fact that the see-saw throws up does not escape the trained and tutored eye of the Socialist; nor is the encouragement it inspires cooled by the circumstance that his own, the Socialist Labor Party vote suffered more or less, and here and there in the general landslide. That encouraging fact is the double evidence, first, that the masses of the working class are restive, and that the springs of their will-power for better things have not been cracked, despite all the efforts of their exploiters to keep them mentally benighted; and second, that the masses of the working class are not to be fooled by bogus parties of Socialism, that they may nibble at these, but soon have instincts true enough to

drop them again. Conditions have been growing worse for Labor everywhere; and everywhere the capitalist class has sought to fool the working class with false pretences. Of this New York City was again the leading theater. The workers were taken in two years ago and gave the Republican Party the majority. A grotesquer figure than Seth Low as the emblem of purity of government and "sweet homes" for Labor could not well be conceived. But the' taken in two years ago, the workers were not this year. There was spirit enough to wish for better things, and will-power enough to strike for it. What there was absent was the knowledge of how to strike. The educational work of the Socialist Labor Party will convey that knowledge. Such educational work would be vain effort with a workingclass mass whose spirit and will-power was broken. Where these exist there is hope. Coupled with the knowledge that Socialist Labor Party education imparts, the tidal wave and political revulsion recorded by this election forebodes and foretells the imminent tidal wave and political revulsion that is sund to sweep both eld parties into ob-

This fact, thrown up by the election figures of this year, is accentuated and scored by the vote of the bogus Socialist party, that in this city and State sails under the name of Social mocratic party-a party that is but the breath of the nostrils of self-seeking politicians and labor fakirs of too a calibre to gain a foothold in the old parties of capitalism,-a party that is the dumping ground of the international swindlers from Berlin, Germany, to Minneapolis, Minn.,-a party that has for the working class no opinion other than that it is there to be used to promote the foul business interests of vile tax-paying bourgeois, and that imagines the working class may be cheated out of its erroneous habits of thought into new | employment for the whole population.

and even more erroneous notions. That party has suffered heavily. Its previous increase during three years became its only argument. With that lure it imagined it could thrive in its impious policy. The lure collapsed. The glass egg broke. The supposed hen is not to be cheated again.

Thus in both respects the election figures are encouraging to the Socialist. The tidal wave for one of the old capitalist political parties that leaves the other stranded, and the heavy reverses of the vote-stuffed fraud of Social Democracy,-these two facts are big with the assurance of proletarian emancipation, led by the ever proudly waving and clean banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

#### BOURKE COCKRAN, LABOR AND PROSPERITY.

The political orators of the capitalist parties, in their anxiety to secure votes, evinced a solicitude for the interests of the working class in their speeches, that would make the latter appear revolutionary did not the occasion of their delivery and the facts in the matter stamp them as blatant demagogy. For instance, Bourke Cockran, in a speech "roasting" the Republican "prosperity" that he was paid to promote in 1896, says, with reference to the effects of that "prosperity" on labor:

"I have said that the most important question that can affect any community is the condition that fixes the rate of wages paid to labor. I say that because the question affects the condition of every man in the dountry.

"Now, we have just passed through period which the Republicans declare has been one of great prosperity. We have just passed through a period where the price of wages was increased a little and the price of commodities increased wholesale-so that the laborer, instead of having his condition improved, was left either stationary or worse off than

There can be no doubt, that, as Cockran declares, "prosperity" has left labor's condition either stationary or worse off than ever before-The People has shown that it has left labor worse off. But is the conclusion inevitable then, because of this fact, that "the condition" advocated by the Bourke Cockrans-in contradistinction to "the condition" produced by the Republicansis the condition beneficial to workers? Let us see

What is "the condition" the Republicans produce? "The condition" referred to is none other than that denounced so often by the orators, paid and unpaid, big and little, of the Democracy, whether rejuvenated or otherwise, viz, the tariff, which breeds "the criminal trust," "monopoly," the "inflation of stocks," "high prices," "panics," and all the other paraphernalia of a Democratic argument. From this presentation of "the condition" produced by the Republicans, one is expected to infer and believe that only in those countries where protection does not exist there exists no increase in prices, wages are high and the working class is smothered in the superabundance which free trade has thrust upon them. Is

According to the "index number" figures of "the London Economist" as quoted in "The Evening Post" of Saturday, October 17, "the commodity prices" of the WORLD increased from 1,948 in December 1, 1902 to 2,146 in August, 1903, an increase of 154 points. This average increase in prices holds good for free trade England. Are the English working classes receiving wages equal to this increase? Is their condition rendered better or worse because of it? Let the following despatch from England, as published in The Daily People

the expectation warranted or justified?

#### "DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

of October 10, tell the tale:

"Abnorma! Distress in London-Number of Paupers Greatly Increased in Ten Years.

"London, Oct. 18 .- Owing to the general industrial depression in England the impending Winter promises intense distress among the unemployed. It is anticipated that there will be abnormal distress in London, owing to the lack of employment, partly due to the suspension of municipal improvements and a slack shipping trade.

"The number of paupers in London is increasing monthly. In September, 1893, there were 9,700 recorded paupers; in September, 1903, that number had increased to 15,000.

"It is expected there will be a renewal of the processions of the unemployed which sadly and wearily tramped the

Dondon streets for months last Winter. "The London County Council has been investigating the subject of employment, and finds there does not exist sufficient work in the country to afford

The Council advises a reduction in the hours of labor and the consequent employment of more men. In the Lancashire cotton towns the distress continues acute, owing to the closure of the mills because of the high price of cotton. Thousands of workmen are being supported by charity, and their condition this Winter promises to be worse. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of the population of England always lives on the border line of want, because it is unable to earn enough to provide for a rainy day.

With the general industrial depression now existent the impending Winter promises to be the worst known in

From the foregoing, it is evident that the workers of free trade, England not only "enjoy" high prices, but they are also reveling in the luxuries of an industrial depression, in accordance with the ideals of Bourke Cockran and the paid and unpaid orators of the Democracy, rejuvenated and otherwise. From the foregoing it will also be seen that whether the workers live in "the condition" denounced by the Bourke Cockrans, or whether they live in "the condition" advocated by them-the workers are continually between the devil and the deep blue sea, i. e., robbed and exploited and compelled to suffer privitation and misery, in one condition as in the other, for the benefit of the capitalist class.

Labor will only know prosperity when that class is abolished and Socialism reigns in its stead. On with the work that will hasten the day!

#### A GHASTLY EXHIBIT.

In the Cigarmakers' Official Journal for October 15 there appears, under the caption "Death Benefits Paid," a list of 325 deceased members, together with the cause of their death. In the long array of causes given, in which lung and heart diseases lead, one is horrified to find no less than nine cases of paresis, lunacy and insanity, and eleven cases of SUI-CIDE. For so small a number of deaths this is truly a ghastly exhibit.

What does this ghastly exhibit of insanity and suicide disclose? A life fraught with worry and despair. A life in which the hardships encountered in the struggle for existence destroys the mind, and in which the only avenue of escape is through the door of selfinflicted death.

In most modern industrial occupations there is an increased mortality among the workers owing to the intensification of labor, and the increased severity of capitalist conditions in general. The cigarmaking industry is one of the worst of these in this respect, and, to judge from this ghastly exhibit, it is one of the most horrible.

It is these conditions, so destructive of the sanity and life of the cigarmakers, that the Perkinses, and Gomperses and the other labor fakirs at the head of the Cigarmakers' International Union are pledged to support. These notorious labor fakirs, when they preach the identity of interests between capital and labor and aid middle-class capitalism to combat trust capitalism, seek to perpetuate the system of industry responsible for the worry and the despair that destroy the minds and lives of the eigarmakers. They are accessories to the crime of capitalism!

Throw them off, cigarmakers! Work for the new trades unionism, that de clares there can be no identity of interests between the capitalist who expropriates labor and the workingman who is expropriated, and who, in place of wealth, reaps insanity and suicide. Work for Socialism, which aims to end such ghastly exhibits as cigarmaking presents by introducing the collective ownership of capital and the collective distribution of wealth, under which labor will secure all its products, the robber capitalist class will be abolished, and peace, plenty and happiness for all will reign.

#### "INDIVIDUALITY."

"Two Italians, known only by numbers, and an American, George Hiller, were killed and three Italians were injured by the overturning of a bucket which was being lowered into the pit of the Canadian Niagara Power Company at Niagara Falls, Ont., early today," so states a news despatch from Niagara Falls, October 27.

To all appearances this despatch is not unusual. So frequent are the number of disasters, in which workmen are killed and injured that a despatch of this kind fails to appear as extraordinary and as startling as it once would have been. Yet this despatch is not without its distinguishing features, as we shall presently see.

Capitalism prates long and loud and often about "individuality." "To develop the distinctive attributes and character-

istics of the individual, to guarantee the economic means by which the divergent personalities of men can be developed to the greatest good of themselves and society, is the particular achievement of capitalism, an achievement that Socialism, with its deadly monotony would destroy and which workmen should resent," so sing the poets of capitalism.

Turn to the above news despatch, and see the difference between capitalist poetry and fact. "Two Italians, known only by numbers"-there is "individuality" full blown and flourishing. There is the development of "divergent personalities," and the absence of "the dead level" that Socialism seeks to inaugurate, isn't there?

And yet such "individuality" is not confined to Italian laborers only. The millions of workers in mill, factory and mine, who ring up a time clock, or drop a time check in a contrivance set for the purpose, are "known only by numbers." And they, too, go to their labor little knowing when their "personalities" will be snuffed out by the superb economic means that capitalism provides for their development.

Under capitalism, labor is a merchandise, bought, like cattle, and other merchandise, according to the law of supply and demand. Since labor is bought, un der capitalism, like cattle, and other merchandise, according to supply and demand, it is perfectly logical that it should be tagged like them according to the profit-making devises and requirements of the capitalist class.

It is superfluous to say Socialism would destroy the merchandise character of the workingman, while advancing his true individuality. And workingmen are beginning to realize this in increasing numbers. The "dead level" they fly from is with them now, and must go-that is, the dead level wrought by the merchandise character of themselves.

The "return to 'normal conditions' that the capitalists are dissipating so much "hot air" over, seems to be already here. The current issues of the newspapers contain the following interesting "Failures during the month of October.

according to the report of R. G. Dun & Co., were the heaviest for the month of October since 1893. Commercial failures during the past month numbered 1,086 and amounted to \$16,387,567, and 21 banking suspensions represented liabilities of \$13,084,635. In the corresponding month last year there were 963 commercial failures for \$10,851,534, and 10 fiduciary insolvencies for \$3,432,376. Manufacturing defaults were 316 in number and \$11,995,369 in amount, agains 257 last year, involving \$5,670,187. Trading failures numbered 720, and liabilities were \$5,536,129, compared with 652 in 1902, for \$4,649,552. In other commercial lines, not properly included in the two principal divisions, there were 50 failures, with a defaulted indebtedness of \$856,069, against 54 a year ago, for \$831,795. Thus, while there was about the same increase in number of both manufacturing and trading suspensions, most of the difference in liabilities occurred in the manufacturing class, where osses were more than double those of October, 1902, and the increase was still larger when compared with the earlier years back to 1896."

"The heaviest for the month of October since 1893." Next year it will read: "Heavier than the month of October 1903." Then conditions will certainly be "normal."

There is no telling what a labor fakir will say on the spur of the moment. couple of weeks or so ago, Thomas Kidd, General Secretary of the International Woodworkers, tried to lead the country to believe that the trade unionists were so powerful that they could precipitate a panic by withdrawing their savings from the banks. Now he is sounding "a note of warning," saying, "There are breakers ahead for the trade union movement." What has happened to our hold warrior? Why is this great movement so powerful as to be alse to wreak ruin now suddenly warned against it? Why is this defiant giant so suddenly converted into a braggart retreating from the storm he himself would have created? Will Kidd please explain?

### MRS. HUGH D. MacTIER.

At the regular monthly meeting of the State Executive Committee of the S. L P. in Virginia, held on Oct. 20, the following resolution was passed: "The State Executive Committee of the

S. L. P. in Virginia learns with deep regret of the death of the wife of Comrade Hugh D. MacTier, organizer of Section Roanoke, and for several years a member of the State Committee.

"We hereby record our sincere sympa thy with Comrade MacTier in the great loss he has sustained, and it is ordered that this minute be entered in the records of the State Executive Committee a copy of same sent to Comrade MacTier and a copy of same furnished to The Daily People, with the request that it be

Thos. A. Hollins, Rec. Sec'y. Richmond, Va., Oct. 23.

IS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

The economic student reading David A. Wells' work, "Recent Economic Changes," is strongly impressed with the similarity between the conditions preceding the crisis of 1873 and the causes of the latter, described and enumerated in that work, and the conditions preceding the oncoming crisis, together with the causes alleged to be responsible for its approach.

Discussing the prosperity that raged prior to 1873 Wells says:

"It is also universally admitted that the years immediately precedent to 1873—i. e., from 1869 to 1872—constituted a period of most extraordinary and almost universal inflation of prices, credits and business; which, in turn, has been attributed to a variety or sequence of influences, such as excessive speculation; excessive and injudicious construction of railroads in the United States, Central Europe, and Russia (1867-'73); the opening of the Suez Canal (1869); the Franco-German War (1870-'71), and the payment of fifty-five hundred million france (\$1,100,000,000) which Germany exacted from France (1871-73). The contemporary comments of two English journals of authority, on the course of events in 1872, constitute also an important contribution to our information on this subject. Under date of March, 1873, the London 'Economist,' in its review of the commercial history of the preceding year, says:

"'Of all the events of the year (1872) the profound economic changes generated by the rise of prices and wages in this -country, in Central and Western Europe, and in the United States, have been the most full of moment.' "And the London 'Engineer.' under

date of February, 1873, thus further comments on the situation:

"The progress of events during 1872 will not soon be forgotten by engineers The position assumed by the working classes, and the unprecedented demand for iron and machinery, combined to raise the cost of all the principal materials for construction to a point absolutely without parallel, if we bear in mind that the advance of prices was not local ized, but universal, and that the duration of the rise was not limited to a few weeks. but, having extended already over a period of some months, shows little signs at this moment of any sensible abate ment. In 1872 scarcely a single step in advance was made in the science or practice of mechanical engineering.. No one had time to invent or improve, or try new things. The workingman is setting spurs to his employers with no gentle touch, and already we find that every master with capital at stake is consider ing how best he can dispense with the men who give him so much trouble. Of course, the general answer always assumes the same shape—use a tool when ever it is possible instead of a man."

If We'ls were describing the period of prosperity precedent to the year 1903, he would, with some variations, draw almost the same capitalist pictures. "The years immediately precedent to 1903-. e., from 1896 to 1902-also "constituted a period of most extraordinary and almost universal inflation of prices and credits and business," in which excessive speculation; excessive and injudicious construction, not of railroads, so much as industrial enterprises, played a part in the United States, Central Europe and Russia; and in which wars and their indemnities, together with the new fields of exploitation that they brought-i. e., the Spanish-American, Boer-Britain, and Chinese wars, and the development of the Philippines, South Africa and China figured conspicuously.

Wells could also duplicate his quota tions. Has not the steel and iron industry been so busy that the mills could not stop even for repairs, and, as a result, no new machinery was installed. while hundreds of workers were slaughtered, owing to this abnormal activity? And has not the workingman, according to the statement of Mark Hanna printed in The People last week "set spurs to his employer" so that he too is considering how best he can dispense with him, only using retrenchment rather than invention as a means to that end?

There is no doubt Wells could draw pictures between the two antecedent periods that would be similar in many respects; but it is only in the review of causes assigned for both the crisis of 1873 and the oncoming one of 1903, that he could make the picture accurate in near every detail. Says Wells, reviewing the causes assigned for the crisis

"Nearly all investigators are agreed that the wide-spread and long continued 'depression of business' is referable not to one but a variety of causes, which have been more or less influential; and among such causes the following are generally regarded as having been especially potential: 'Over - production'; 'the scarcity and appreciation of gold,' or the depreciation of silver, through its demonitization'; restrictions of free course of commerce' through pro-'tective tariffs on one hand, and excessive and unnatural competition occa sioned by excessive foreign imports contingent on the absence of 'fair' trade or protection on the other; heavy na- | offer

tional losses occasioned by destructive wars, especially the Franco-Prussian War: the continuation of excessive war expenditures; the failure of crops; the unproductiveness of foreign loans or in vestments; excessive speculation and reaction from great inflations; strikes and interruption of production consequent on trades-unions and other organizations of labor; the concentration of capital in a few hands, and a consequent antagonizing influence to the equitable diffusion of wealth; 'excessive expenditures for alcoholic beverages, and a general improvidence of the working class.'

Who doesn't hear almost all these capitalist "causes" assigned by the Republicans, Democrats, free-silverites, populists, anti-trusters, temperance reformers, manufacturers' associations, etc., to day, as the "causes" that are producing the crisis of 1903? Wells does not agree that these causes are re sponsible for the crisis of 1873 and the long years of depression following. This he attributes to great economic changes destroying capital, displacing labor, and generally affecting exchange values in a manner detrimental to the institutions existing prior to their inauguration.

Is history repeating itself? Are recent economic changes, that is, the worldwide concentration of industry, not yet internationally perfected-which increase the stealings of unpaid laborsurplus value-and intensify the evils of capitalism in a universal mannerleading to another 1873, with its subsequent years of "prolonged business depression"? The above striking similarity from Wells impresses the dispassionate thinker with the belief that they are.

#### SOME ELOQUENT LETTERS.

During the past week the following letter, postmarked, Oct. 21, with enclosure, was received from the valued cartoonist of The People, Sidney Armer, of San Francisco, Cal .:

Editor People:-

"Dear Sir: I enclose a statement which I asked the registrar of voters to make for me. I knew it to be true, but wanted official endorsement as other wise it would be my word against that of your informant.

The Difference' pamphlet is worse than useless out here, thanks to this inaccuracy. On seeing this statement one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of facts he has not access to.

"Even the fact that the celebrated 'King' signs the paper herewith won't discredit the statement that Livernash ran only on the Union Labor party and Democratic tickets, and Costley ran against him on the Socialist ticket.

"I write this because I know you will understand that 'The Difference' pamph let is a harm-worker for us, if it be not

"Sydney Armer."

This is the statement enclosed:

"Department of Elections "Office of "Registrar of Voters, "San Francisco, Oct. 19, 1903. "Sydney Armer,

"San Francisco, Cal. "Dear Sir:-In reply to your commu nication of the 14th inst., I will state that Mr. Edward J. Livernash was the candidate of the Democratic and the Union Labor party for Congressman from the Fourth District. The Socialist Party candidate at that election (1902) was Mr. William Costley.

"Trusting that this will be sufficient I remain,

"Respectfully, Thos. J. Walsh, "Registrar of Voters.

The above letter and its enclosure were about to be made the text of a Letter Box answer, when another letter from Sydney Armer, postmarked San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22, arrived. Here it

"508 Cal. street, San Francisco. "Editor People.
"Dear Sir:—I have investigated fur-

ther and find that the accusation in The Difference' is well grounded. Costley did run against Livernash on the ticket but after Costley had been nominated he was asked by vote of convention to withdraw, in order not to oppose the Union Labor party. He refused to obey the party will, and hence his name was on the ticket.

"I am wise as to their corruption. "Sorry to have troubled you. "Sincerely,

'Sydney Armer."

These letters are printed because they are an eloquent endorsement of the Socialist Labor Party's accuracy of statement. The Socialist Labor Party, through its press and literature, makes no statement regarding its opponents that will not stand the test of investigation. Where, as in the case of the corruption practised by the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party, the deeds committed stand condemned by their very nature, 'twould be worst than folly to lie-'twould be insanity. Falsehood and slander can be left to the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party, which, being unable to meet the charges of the Socialist Labor Party, must needs fly to the poor and useless defense that they



IONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Do you know that I have at last found a flaw in Socialist reasoning? UNCLE SAM .- If indeed you did, you

ould get a pension from any of our colleges; they are all looking frantically for a flaw in Socialism; they have discovered a score of them from time to time, but they have had to abandon them. The flaws lacked the essential qualities of a flaw. They proved each of them to be strong links in the chain mail of Socialism. He who would find a real flaw is a made man.

B. J.-Well, I did!

U. S .- Let he rip; what is it? B. J.-Socialists want to abolish capi-

tal, isn't it? U. S .- (hesitatingly)-Well?

B. J .- Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of uni-

versal poverty. There would, true enough, not be any of the shocking contrasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will move forward only-U. S. (applauding enthusiastically) -

Well said! B. J .- Wasn't I right? Is not that

fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not frequently happen.

U. S .- I applauded your last sentiments:"Civilization will not move backwards; its course is forward only." But the premises you start from are all

B. J .- Wrong! U. S .- Yes. By the way, how did you like those glasses of applejack we had the other day?

B. J.-Prime they were. Shall we have another?

U. S .- Not just now; they were fine, tasted good, did us good-

B. J.-(smacking his lips)-And no U. S .- Now, then, suppose some man

were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies instantaneously under painful convulsions and great agony?" B. J .- I would tell him he was talking through his hat.

U. S .- And suppose he were to proceed to take out of his pocket a bottle labelled "Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to

kick and howl himself out of life? B. J .- I would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejack," but probably it contained

U. S.-Suppose, now, that man were to say, "I call this 'applejack."

B. J .- I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud.

U. S.—You have just now accurately

described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine is applejack. B. J. (looks up with surprise.)

U. S. It is not capital that constitutes the lever of civilization you speak of; it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby co-operative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is dentiful enough to afford comfort to all without arduous toil.

B. J .- Isn't that capital?

U. S .- No, sir. That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital," and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery. It strips concentrated machinery and production and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilizing and beneficent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

B. J's (eyes open wide.)

U. S .- Socialism wants to destroy capital : i. e., the form of private ownership of the modern and concentrated machinery of production.

B. J.-I now see.

U. S .- Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and hail every progress of the sciences that causes production to be carried on in a

(Continued on page 6.)

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[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PRIVER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUME MAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURY AND ADDRESS. NOWE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

#### THE SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People. have just seen a copy of The Weekly reople for September 19, in which there a letter referring to the Spanish Soualist party. As you ask in the "Letter-Box" for information regarding affairs here, the following may be of interest:

Up to this year the Socialists pursued policy of hostility to all other parties; but there is a clause in the party con-titution by which, if two-thirds of the party vote for an alliance, such can take Under this clause certain members of the party sent up a proposition for an alliance with the Republicans.

This proposal was opposed by the Executive, referred to a general vote and finally rejected. The vote was as fol-For the alliance, 26 branches (1,047 members); against, 50 branches (1,631 members); not voting, 2 branches. In conclusion, I may say that from my own experience I can say the party here compares favorably with the majority of the European Socialist parties; but, owing to the backward economic conditions, is not so clear as the S. L. P. With fraternal greeting. Gihon, Spain, Oct. 11, 1903. P. F.

### IRON MOLDERS FURNISH OBJECT

To The Daily and Weekly People:-There is going on in this city a strike, which is an object lesson which fully proves the contention of the S. L. P. that the pure and simple union is absolutely impotent to protect the working

Some two weeks since a strike wa called by the iron moulders employed in the Eric Foundry. The company had installed machines, and, instead of allowing the moulders to operate them, employed laborers, as the cost of pro-duction would be very much reduced, which, of course, would give the com pany larger profit.

The strike is still on, and even if it was won by the moulders, they would not-gain anything, for the simple reason that some of them would be displaced by the machine.

The company, as soon as the strike was called, had the entire plant fenced in, and immediately imported professional strike-breakers to take the place of the moulders. The foundry is now running full blast, as the other "union men" employed in the plant remained This is a sample of "union-," as exemplified by the pure and simplers.

Of course, the strikers have their cketing committee on guard, but the ndry company has theirs also. Every orning there is a policeme or two detailed to preserve "law and order." This detail is in no way necessary, as the strikers are not looking for trouble, and employ themselves in various ways, such as playing football, pitch ing quoits with horseshoes, etc.

In answer to the question, "How long will the strike continue!" one of the strikers replied: "We don't care if it continues all winter. We are out to

win."

The officials of the company, however, claim that "the strike is ended," which means that they have won their strike for larger profits.

Thus it is clearly evident that the moulders are up against a hard propo-Jer. Devine. Erie, Pa., Oct. 25, 1903.

### COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-A few days ago I had a conversation ame) who claimed to be a Communist He condemned Socialism as incorrect, because it teaches that under the Social-ist Republic the laborer will receive the full product of his toil, giving as an example that men born crippled or weak-minded have to look for charity, and the support given to them by society would be charity.

His philosophy was that 95 per cent. of all we behold in San Francisco we all have equally inherited as equipment from previous generations. Also, that all the products we can produce equally with the help of the equipment should be equally divided between all members of society—remarking that the full product of his toil, as advocated by Soproduct of his ton, as account in cialism, is very, very unjust, because in that case some may get more than

"Equality" was every second word in his talk, when asked to draw a definite program, so definite that we may start actical Communism to-morrow. He itted he had never read Krapotkin's or Bakunin's works, and refused to give

the name of the author of his theory. My answer was that Socialists are going to abolish the capitalist system— abolish rent, interest and profit. After that society would abape things to suit themselves; to every one the full product of his tell; or, when the development of machinery allows of the production of the necessities of life more plentifully and without skill, to everybody according to his needs, or every one to share

These problems will be easily decided in a Socialist speicty, but to draw a delinite program now is the same as to draw a chart of the South Pole and later chart of the South Pole and later change it every fortnight.

The Utopians one hundred years ago drew a program; still they did not accomplish anything. Science advances every day, and changes the means of production. Socialists, for that reason,

the Co-operative Commonwealth. I told him that a Socialist society would consider it its moral duty to support individuals mentally and physically unable to work, and that when any per son, or set of persons, acknowledged it their moral duty to do something, the word charity and the meaning of that word is altogether out of place.

will not attempt to draw a program of

I admitted every individual is equally entitled to the fruits of modern civilization. Under the Socialist Republic, I explained, the opportunity would be given every member of society to acquire knowledge and use the fruits of present civilization for his own material benchit; that the professor, or astronomer who spent years and years in study, most assuredly would receive more compensation than the office boy whose job -spitoon cleaning and sweeping floor-requires no skill and no study.

J. Jurgens. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People Being an officer of a pure and simple union (the United Metal Workers), the proposition was made to me that I write an article for our monthly journal. While I was of the opinion that it would not be printed. I believed it was my duty as a class-conscious member of a trade union to take advantage of the opportunity to give the rank and file the benefit of my experiences; attempt to convince them beyond a doubt as to the economic conclusions I have arrived at, and, if possible, lead them on the only road toward their emancipation.

The article was written and sent. It was printed, but cut down from about fourteen hundred words to one hundred and twenty-five. While it might have been the essence of what I wished to express, it defeated my object of opening the eyes of my fellow workers who put their faith in so-called leaders. I was notified that I must use diplomacy.

I can readily see the necessity of a paper that is published by the working class in its own interest. While I cannot become a member of the Party, as am an officer of a pure and simple union (a rule which I heartily endorse), there is nothing to prevent me from working in the interest of the Party Press and casting my ballot for a classconscious party with tactics that will

Trusting that all the class-conscious workers will use their utmost endeavors to build up a large circulation for The People, I remain, with heart and soul for the workers and The People-may they both spread themselves, one as an agitator and the other as an educator of working class principles,

A Metal Worker. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 26.

#### BOGUS SOCIALIST DEMANDS PROOF, AND GETS IT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-The "Socialist" party of many names has been holding forth at the corner of Twelfth and Cotton streets, in this city, every week for some time past, the speakers telling their hearers that it was the only political party representing the ng class, etc.

On Oct 21 they held another meeting. with E. Leffler as the speaker, and when he finished speaking he got off the box without asking for questions. One of the with a person the refused to give his audience called out: "I would like to ask estion!" Leffler got on the again, giving the excuse that he had forgotten to ask for questions. The questioner then asked: "How about that armory affair?" and explained that he was prompted to ask it by looking at a leaslet entitled "What Is the Difference?" given him by an S. L. P. man who was

Leffler having seen the leaflets distributed, and knowing the S. L. P. man, proceeded to answer the question in this nanner): "He is a good Socialist," etc. 'We worked side by side in the old S. L. P. until a family scrap took place in the party over the trades union question, on which the party split. It is true that Carey voted for the armory, but it was a mistake," and etc., etc.

Then Leffler said that Carey belonged to the S. L. P. at the time. He was quickly told that such was not the case. as Carey belonged to the Social Democratic party when he voted for the \$15,-

000 armory appropriation.

Leffler then tried to wrangle from the box, but was told to proceed with his ex-planations, and an S. L. P. man would take the box when he got through. This proposition he couldn't very well back out of, so he wound up by warning the crowd that his opponent would assail socialism.

When the S. L. P. man got on the box he said that he would grant, for argument's sake, the oft-made nesertion that the armory a Sair was ancient history, He then explained how every political party is responsible for the actions of its representatives, and negan to show how the so-called "Socialist" party of many names upholds any old action of its representatives, whether it be traitorous to Labor Party. They present a solid front the interests of the working class or not, to all kinds of fake movements. There Labor Party. They present a solid front

"They are no longer satisfied with armories," said he; "they are building now actually running a militia officer, a lieutenant, for public office on their ticket."

At this point Leffler demanded proof of the assertion. The S. L. P. man took out a paper, and Leffler at once asked what paper it was. His opponent replied that it was The People.

"I will not accept it. It is no good!" shouted Leffler.

"I thought as much," retorted the S. L. P. man; "that is why I said so, but this paper happens to be the Waltham Evening News, of the city of Waltham, Mass., where the 'popular' militiaman is running on your ticket."

The item in the News proving the assertion was then read, and Leffler again given the box to defend his party. He began in the usual Kangaroo style about assailing Socialism and shouting scab, and springing the old gag about the Davis cigar shop strike, in which he claimed that the S. L. P. men had scabbed on the C. M. N. U.

His opponent here took the stand and explained the manner in which the Davis strike was brought about, and the fact that the C. M. I. U. tried to force a strike on the men when the shop was an open one, and the employees had voted ot to strike.

He further stated that he had in his possession a copy of an article published over the signatures of J. M. Barnes, H. C. Parker and three others, in which it was stated that C. M. I. U. men scabbed it on their own members at the time referred to, and told any who doubted him that he would give them the date and address of the New York Volkszeitung in which the statement was published. All this didn't satisfy Leffler, who tried to offset it by asking a cigarmaker friend present if his charges against S. L. P. men were not true. Of course, the cigarmaker said "Yes."

We then challenged the "Socialists" to debate the following resolution: "Re-solved, That the Socialist party is the only bona fide working class political party," they to take the affirmative and we the negative, but they declined.

Last evening we had some Philadelphia members of the Party up here and held a meeting within a stone's throw of the Kangaroos, who had Sam Clark as their speaker. We distributed about 500 of "The Difference" to both audiences, and again tried to get them to arrange a debate, but failed. Those "valiant" defenders of militiamen know why.

A Socialist. Reading, Pa., Oct. 25, '03.

"SOCIALIST" SOLIDA TY.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- It s a matter of "Socialist" party history that during sometime last year "Local" Omaha adopted "De Leonistic tacties" and expelled from its membership, with several others, one George E. Baird for dickering with Republicans and receiving passes and other material aid from them. These expelces then organized the "Propaganda Club," a rival of the local party organization.

This George E. Baird has recently lo cated in Kansas City, and was received with open arms by "Local" Jackson County, a branch of the party from which he had been expelled in Omaha. They have taken him into membership, and he is one of their principal local speakers. How is that for solidarity?

If this party was a genuine Socialist party the State Committee would revoke the charter of "Local" Jackson County, or, their failing to do their duty, the National Committee would take the reins. But that would be "De Leonism." Down with such a gang, that drags the honored name of Socialism in the dust. and up with the S. L. P.

J. W. McFall. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.

PEEKSKILL VINDICATES RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH.

To the Daily and Weekly People .--To demonstrate that The Socialist holding meetings on the public streets, an open-air meeting was held here on the 24th. Comrade Jager addressed a fair-sized audience. The weather was very unfavorable, still the crowd stood to the end.

We have shown that our claim that we have a right to hold meetings holds good, and any ordinance to the contrary will not be honored. It is well to mention that ever since our trouble with the police, the Kangs, have laid low They did not attempt to hold a meeting I understand that Heldman, the Yiddish Kang., who takes no orders from any one except Jesus Christ, was in the vicinity, but gave Peekskill a wide berth

Comrade Jager told us that since we held a meeting they will now pick up courage and say, "Vot, we afrait of the polize? Never!"

We were well pleased with the result of our meeting. Jager made a lasting Next day the writer accompanied

Comrade Jager to Newburgh, where he addressed a small, but appreciative au-Section Newburgh is small in numbers, but what they lack in quantity,

they make up in quality. They are well able to take care of the affairs of the Party. The Kangs, are dead there, They bored themselves out of existence. The Trade Union is very strong in Newburgh; so strong that they entered

the political field and nominated the same candidates the Democratic Party The only ones that were not swept off their feet by the storm are the work-ingmen who trained with The Socialist

is a solid foundation in Newburgh; the rest will come in time.

In Peekskill some on was anxious to cnow the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party. Jager told them the difference. He read from a bogus Socialist paper where two Socialist Democrats are said to be implicated in securing an injunc-

tion against workingmen.

Jager said: "We thought surely the Social Democrats, corrupt as they are, would not allow such men to remain members of their party; and this is how they were expelled."

Here Jager unfolded a lithograph which read: "For Justice, L. M. Boudin." "The same man who helped a capitalist to get an injunction against his workingmen on strike, was nominated for office. Now, do you see the difference?" Chas. Zolot.

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 28.

#### JAMESTOWN'S SUCCESSFUL MEET-ING.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- No doubt the readers of our party press will be pleased to learn of the success of the first attempt upon our part to enlighten the wage slaves in the mills and factories here on their important duty, namely, to work for the emancipation of the working class from the galling yoke of wage slavery.

For the first time the poor slaves in this blighted town of capitalism heard the joyful tidings of a freedom that they are destined to enjoy here upon earth; and, judging from the eager manner in which they received the literature, that was passed out at the meeting held last evening upon the public square, which was addressed by Comrade Frank F. Young, of Cincinnati, it is safe to assume that ere long, with some hustling, a good section can be enrolled in the vanguard of the fighting S. L. P. in this

If ever there was a contrast showing the difference between the idle capital parasite and the useful but oppressed worker it exists here. And for that reason we will strive to our utmost to point out to the despairing toiler the one true faith of freedom and happiness. This was in great part the subject of Comrade Young's address Saturday evening.

After having shown the audience how necessary it was to have food, clothing, and shelter in order to sustain life, and also showing how, under the present system, the workers spent their whole lives in a continual grind to get a bare sufficiency of the necessaries of life, because of the existence of a social system based upon the private ownership of the land and all other means of production, he pointed out clearly how it was possible to overcome capitalism which made those things possible, by the working class, as a body, becoming conscious of their eco-nomic interests and then capturing the political powers of the nation, state and municipality, to the end that they may dispossess the capitalist class from the mills, factories, mines, railways, etc., which they have acquired through the operation of the wages system, which obs the working class.

The speaker further called the atten tion of his hearers to the fact that there could be but one aim and object of a political party to-day: either it must strive to perpetuate capitalism, which means further degradation for the working class, or else it must strive for a co-operative commonwealth, under which all who were able and willing would be given abundant opportunity to earn their livelihood, and would be placed in a posi tion free from want and the fear of want, by receiving the full value of the product of their labor. This, declared the speaker, is why political parties are in existence.

While showing that it was the Socialist Labor Party alone that had for its object the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery, Young also showed the connection between the parties of the capitalist class, against all of which the Socialist Labor Party has taken its stand and will continue to attack until it has marched over their prostrate forms A year ago, on the eve of election, I to final victory.

Young took occasion to show the chicanery and deceit that is perpetrated upon the working class by the Social Democratic party, citing as illustrations their professions of sympathy towards the pure and simple trade unions in trying to prejudice the minds of the working class against the S. L. P. by shouting "scab" and "union wreckers," while at the same time they stood ready to scab themselves, as was done in the late Lynn shoe strike. After telling of other incidents, such

s the Boudin-Pollock furnishing of injunctions, etc., to the capitalist class by this party of many names, he requested the workers present to investigate for themselves what had been said, adding that if this were done the Socialist Labor Party would have nothing to fear as it had always stood where a bonafide socialist party should stand, that it had never yet done a single thing that a selfrespecting organization would be ashamed to repeat. Young also stated that it was because of the confusion that is raised by the bogus Socialist party in the interest of the capitalist class that the Socialist Labor Party is not to-day in a position to have its representatives in the legislature halls to protest against the use of the political powers by the capitalist class against the

No doubt some of the bogus Socialists who were present heard some things that they had not yet been informed upon. With three of their candidates in the audience, not one of them had a word to say when the opportunity to ask questions were given.

Taking into consideration that the

evening was quite cold and that the speaker's voice was rather hoarse, it was successful meeting. There were upwards of 600 pieces of literature distributed, including about 200 Differences No doubt some good will come of this meeting.

We are to hold two more meetings next Saturday and Sunday, with Comrade Jeremiah Devine, of Erie, Pa., as the speaker, and we expect to be able to follow up last night's effort successfully, as we feel confident that our class is capable of self-emancipation. Bel. Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 25.

#### CROOKS FALL OUT. To The Daily and Weekly People.-The

enclosed article appeared in the Labor World of Yonkers, a pure-and-simple trade union paper run by Social Democrats, in its issue of October 23. Judging from the article, it appears that Mr. Bennetts, a Social Democrat, wrote to his fellow members who run the paper protesting against "ads" of capitalist political candidates and unfair concerns appearing in its columns. The Social Democrats have aparently given up acting on the principle of "You're a crook; I'm a crook; you keep quiet and I'll keep quiet." Peter Jacobson.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 24.

"AN ANSWER TO MR. BENNETTS. "While our charitable frame of mind almost prevailed with us not to answer ! cess would certainly be a fool if, under Mr. Bennetts' letter, for his own sake, we still decided to answer that letter for the purpose of informing Mr. Bennetts on one point which he apparently does not understand or does not know.

"The question of which concerns are 'fair' and which are not, is not left by the American Federation of Labor for Mr. Bennetts to decide. The Executive Council, of which, possibly by an oversight, Mr. Bennetts does not happen to be a member, usually attends to this work, and declares on the 'unfair' list such concerns as have, byt the employment of non-union labor, by handling of non-union goods or for any other reason, shown their animosity toward organized labor. In this branch of work, possibly through the absence of Mr. Bennetts, they are not guided by their political convictions, and would just as readily declare 'unfair' a man who would claim to be a Socialist and still employ scab labor on his work. "The Labor World, being a trade-union

paper, non-political, cannot place any Republican or Democratic candidates on the 'unfair' list just because Mr. Bennetts thinks them to be 'unfair.' Had the gentleman found us advertising a man who was put on the 'unfair' list by organized labor' we would have acknowledged having 'sold ourselves for a miserable pittance,' and would have considered Mr. Bennetts' abortive attempts at being ironical at least justified. "The matter being otherwise, we simply venture to ask Mr. Bennetts to re-

member the 'healer, heal thyself' quotation; for we happen to know that, notwithstanding his strong political views and love for the poor 'downtrod' (shades of Devery!), he never protested when an official organ of his party has accepted 'ads' from capitalist candidates (we mean the New York Volkszeitung), neither did he deliver himself of any thundering epistles when another publication of his party (we mean the Labor Fair Journal) accepted an advertisement from Siegel & Cooper at the time when there was a strike on in one of its departments.

"Why did Mr. Bennetts keep quiet? Was it because he approved of it, or was it because it happened in his own bunch. or was it because he did not care to attack his own leaders, or was it because he did not consider himself a man big enough to kick in New York, but thinks he is just of proper size to kick now and 'Healer, heal thyself!' twice before you commit your ramblings to paper. "Advertising Manager."

#### PRINCIPLE, ABOVE ALL THINGS, WINS.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-sent a communication, bringing out the point, that no one should be deterred from voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket because he might not expect the result of his effort to be immediate success, inasmuch as truth and right are an indestructible growth and really do advance whether we perceive it or not. There are many other reasons which make it imperative for a person to uphold his principles at all times and in all circumstances such as his own rectitude, encouragement to others, sustenance of the cause, etc., etc.-but this one idea. perhaps little newer than the sun, is worthy of continual presence in our thoughts.

It is admitted that the cause of Socialism is in the stage of a campaign of education; that is, that converts to it are secured and the cause advanced by convincing men's minds, including our own. The policies of such a cause may be divided into two main parts, those which contain the theoretical accuracy of the plan and those which embody the practical means for its advancement. Standing by one's principles is included in the latter class of actions; the principles themselves should embody all of the former. That is to say, one's principles should be the embodiment of one's conceptions of right and duty, and one's actions in support of his principles should include all and every right means. The historical argument was invoked,

to show that the abolition of slavery, which was one of the most momentous human actions the world has ever accomplished, was brought about and actually secured through the growth of the single idea that slavery was intolerably wrong. William Lloyd Garrison had a

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS O

[NO QUISTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

them. Both have unsavory reputations M. C., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .-- Anas the living exponents of the free-love swering questions 1, 3 and 4, which are doctrines they denounce. essentially the same—The S. L. P. has no This office has not seen the criticisms objection to the membership of the middle class man who proves by his actions that he is in thorough accord with the you refer to, and, since you do not men-S. L. P. Such objection, if practically other on them. enforced, would debar such men as Bebei Singer, and others, who have shown themselves to be Socialists of the best type. Answering question 6—But it is not to be inferred from this fact that the membership of middle class men in week. the S. L. P. will justify any and every kind of exploitation that they may find it profitable to engage in. Even capitalist society tries to draw the line against sweatshops, child slavery, female under certain conditions, dangerous surroundings, unsanitary factories, peonage, and numerous other forms of exploitation. The S. L. P. will certainly not be found lagging behind capitalist society in this respect. It certainly will not allow membership in its ranks to be used as a permit to engage in such things. Answering question 2-There is only a difference in degree and not in kind between the man who ex-

ploits one man and he who exploits

an opportunity to exploit, but his wis-

dom does not necessarily qualify him for membership in the S. L. P., as your

capitalist to denominate it there would be no Socialist Labor Party.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C .- Your let-

ter has been turned over to the N. E. C.

It is not within the province of this

W. V. LIBBY, MINN .- Your argument

is a common one. But it in no wise

answer the facts presented against the

"Socialists," alias Social Democrats. Unity is only possible between Socialist

forces. The record of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, on both the

it to be a capitalist force. Read that

record as given in the leaslet "The Dif-

harder and more discouraging task per-

likened to a magazine of powder, which

needs only a match to show forth its

might. It may be lighted singly in parts,

as it is now rapidly being lighted, or it

may explode in whole. The (numerical-

ly) great Democratic party is full of

members whose tenure is by a thread.

The (numerically) great Populist party

was made up of members of the Demo-

cratic party whose thread broke. Even

the Republican party has little else than

graft with which to hold its member-

ship together, and the supply of graft is

wholly inadequate. The trend of all of

Let American voters look at the Ger-

man Socialists and scorn to be/recreans

to their principles. German Socialism

is fighting a good fight and its quality

is fast becoming "the real article." Let us

consider our brothers in countries of such

difficulties as Spain, Belgium, and others

in worse case, and rejoice to give and

to follow such example. Let the pitia-

bly poor citizens of Russia be remem-

no longer offend our own nostrils. Re

member two things: that a Socialist

Labor Party member is enlisted for life,

and that the figures of the growth of real

Socialism given on the editorial page of

permanent Socialism is growing fast, and

that the intelligence and loyalty of its

membership will not permit its voters

to refrain from voting, or from urging all others to vote, for truth and the right

-which even this generation shall see

Fraternally,
Alfred C. Coursen.

crowned with overwhelming and final suc-

cess. Vote right, and avoid the neces-

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY, COUNTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-

herewith renew my subscription to The

Daily People. Keep up the good work

of the battering ram on all opposition to

the Socialist Labor Party.

They who, with brazen duplicity, mas-

querade as Socialists, copy all the forms

and procedure of the S. L. P.; the move-

ment they do not commend to their mem-

movement of the working class?" Surely

"Seek to disrupt the only intrepid

sity of ultimately shooting right.

Huntington, I. I., Oct. 25.

The Daily People show that true and

bered, and the foulness of disloyalty can

these is right into the fold of Socialism

political field, proves

office to grant vour request.

economic and the

come again.

present conditions, he failed to

W. H. C., NORTH ADAMS, MASS questions seems to imply. If the working class permitted the "wisdom" of the See first part of above answer to C. S., Adams, Mass. The nearness of the in-

E. K., PATERSON, N. J.-If the may jority of the section approves of it, and the speeches delivered are bonafide speeches, there is nothing unconstitutional in the thing you complain of. A well-known sympathizer of Section New York is permitted to make speeches under these circumstances.

offensive in the matter and bowl then

ference," and be convinced by investigating the facts mentioned therein. Then

ANGELES, CAL.; C. S., ADAMS, MASS.; W. H. C., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.; M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.; O. M. J., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Matter re-T. F. McC., HOBOKEN, N. J .- The pair of worthies named in your letter left the Massachusetts S. L. P. while charges of ceived. grafting were being prepared against

haps than the noble leaders of the cause to its funds. This being the object and of Socialism, at its present advanced stage, have to combat. The amount of has no fascination for them. potential conviction of the correctness and feasibility of Socialism which permeates all classes of society throughout Mr. Plutocrat to defray the expense of the world to-day is simply incalculably great. If the coal strike had continued two weeks longer, or if the temperature had fallen ten degrees during the last two wekes of the strike's continuance, Socialism would have grown more in intervening four years. those two weeks than it has grown in twenty years. It would have come so close to accomplishment that there would not have been much laugh in the difference. Socialism is probably fitly to be

should not dampen the ardor of the membership, as what is lacking in quantity is made up for in quality.

Integrity must and will reign supreme, thus the S. L. P. can bide its time. The various counter movements led by frauds will work their own downfall, and leave the way clear for the S. L. P. to gain a solid, compact body of class-conscious Socialists and upbuild the organization that will secure to the worker the full product of his labor, the realization of liberty and happiness, instead of its

Keep at it! Lambast all the crooks,

Let none of them retard S. L. I H. Newman.

Phila., Pa., Oct. 24.

#### THE RED CIRCULAR.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-No doubt, every Party member has by this time read the "Red Circular" issued by the National Exécutive Committee. The figures presented therein show that the debt on The Daily People plant has been cut down to a figure which, calculated on a per capita basis, will enable the membership to wipe it out in a few weeks-if they go at it like one mas and in the right spirit.

Making due allowance for those wha may be sick, out of work, or in other ways prevented from getting in line, it can be said that if every member would pay 50 cents a week for six weeks, without in any way letting up on Party work in other directions, that debt would be gone in those six weeks. A very tempting prospect, yet one that can be realized. The point is that all act at once, and not let the money come in by dribs and drabs, stretching over a long period. Those who can afford to give more than 50 cents should do so, to make success doubly sure. I stand ready to contribute 50 cents

a week from the middle of November until the last of December. That gives time for all to act, and make their intentions known. Here is a suggestion which, if acted upon as it should be, will do as much to help along the cause of the Social Revolution as anything I can think of. Yours for a Party-owned preas, O. Beldner.

not! The Socialist Labor Party is too Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 25.

tion date of issue, cannot obtain a copy to express an opinion one way or the J. G. D., SCHENECTADY, N. Y .- The

opinion you request will be given next

C. S., ADAMS, MASS .- Read the answer to M. T. B., Lynn, Mass., in issue of two weeks ago. It applies to same

Your method of propaganda appears deficient. In New York City "The Difference" is made effective by distributing it with some leaflet setting forth Socialist principles, or in connection with street meetings at which those principles are expounded. Rome wasn't built in a day, and, when it is considered that the work-ingman's conceptions of right and wrong are the result of generations of corrupt capitalist teachings, it is not likely that they can be changed by a leaflet, no matter how written. Time, patient and 1,000. Answering question 5-A man anxious for material and not moral sucendless perseverance, on the part of Socîalists, assisted by industrial evolution, are necessary to bring about true understanding of the immoralities of cap-

sects unduly magnifies their true proper-

O. O., CUMBERLAND, WEST VA.— They permitted the kangs to take the

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- An-

C. R. G., HOUSTON, TEXAS: H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; J. A. S., and A. O. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; C. A., LOS

Fifth avenue residents do not contribute purpose of the Debserie et al., the S. L. P. As it is, their custom to reach out for part of the swag gathered together by

narrow to permit of any grafting, as the

the Presidential campaign, we can look forward to the election of 1904, with the grand chieftain of graft touring the country and striving to manifest himself after having kept out of sight during the

The smaller numbers of the S. L. P.

phraseology and capitalist vandalism.

from Mr. Capitalist down to his ballotbox stuffers.

ress, nor escape its broadside.

#### CANADIAN S. L. P.

was held at headquarters, London, Ont., on Oct. 30, Comrade G. L. Boyce presiding, and Courtenay appointed recording secretary pro tem. All members in

The minutes of the last regular meeting were adopted as read.

Communications :- From Section Vanconver. stating that the denouncements sent out by the N. E. C. to a number of papers in British Columbia had not published. Also referring to the procuring of report blanks for sections to report their standing to the N. E. C., and the expulsion of one James Molaro from the party.

The matter of report blanks for Sections was laid over until next meeting, and the secretary was instructed to send postal cards to the papers he had sent the denouncements to asking why same had not been published.

A communication was received from the auditing committee of Section London relative t othe books of the National Secretary and Treasurer of the N. E. C. stating that evidently the officers had not closed their books on the same date and it was impossible to audit same correctly. After discussing this matter for some time it was decided to look over the books at once and see where the mistake lay. After a very short perusal of the books it was seen that where money had been received prior to Sept. 30 by one officer it had not been receipted by the other until October, and consequently did not appear on his books. The matter was however easily corrected and the books once more ready for scrutiny of the auditing committee of Section

Reports.-The secretary acknowledged the receipt of 5,000 leaflets, "The Effect of Machinery on the Working Class' from Section London.

In reply to a question from Comrade Ross the secretary reported having sent out eighteen circular letters

It was decided to appoint a permanent recording secretary at once, although Section London had failed to elect a comrade to the vacancy on the N. E. C. caused by the resignation of Comrade H. Wade. Comrade Courtenay was Philip Courtenay,

#### MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

egular meeting Massachusetts State cutive Committee, Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, called to order by the chairman, John R. Scham. In the absence of the secretary, Michael P. Berry, John F. Coyle was elected secretry pro tem. Reading of records of previous meeting dispensed

Agitation Committee reported that they have not heard from State Organizer Carroll since he went to Western Massa setts, and that James Connolly had held a number of good meetings in the last two weeks, and an intended work in Brockton by the communities. Report was accepted for new business.

Report of Auditing Committee on the Henly benefit accepted. Bills from Labor News Company for

111,000 of "The Difference" accepted and Bill for State document from Labor

News Company laid on the table.

Report of Agitation Committee taken fro with table and acted upon. Action: That Comrade Dyer Enger have charge of the agitation work of this commit tee in Boston, and the distribution of

lets, etc., and that he have power to call for assistance from the members. Report of Weekly People contest on prizes offered by S. E. C. taken up for action, and the committee having the me in charge ordered to notify the Sections to push the work of securing subscribers and to otherwise comply with plan which has been sent them, and

get down to work at ouce. The request of Section Gardner that beaker be sent them for Saturday, Oct. 31; of C. W. Doyle, that speaker be sent to Webster and, of Worcester, for speak-er for Sunday, Nov. 1, were acted upon. Barry will go to those places, as follows: Webster, Tuesday, Oct. 30; Gardner, Sat-

day, Oct. 31; Worcester, Nov. 1. State document taken from the table ad acted upon as follows: That we reet o accept it; that the last two ed, be stricken out, and proper matter sling with state issues be inserted bor News Company that we will not accept the leasets as printed, and shall not

and new leaslet printed; and it was fur-there ordered that secretary notify Lapay for them same, and that we held them at their risk; that they contain matter not ordered.

In the matter of a recent article which ports to be an interview with Thos. Brennau, our candidate for Governor, ted first in the Boston Post, since in in the Boston Globe and also in The le, it is ordered that we repudiate the same, and that Comrade Brennan force the correction of the same in the , and that a committee of three be ed to draft resolutions protesting to N. E. C. for publication of same in Party press, and its insertion in our State

agan, Oldham and Coyle, committee traft resolution of protest, they to rt back to the S. E. C. stary ordered to obtain the resig-

nations of all candidates on State ticket. as per constitution, and to call on Sections to attend to this matter locally and to forward the same to this cou

ting defective State document in circula tion. Voted to meet again Sunday Nov. 1. Adjourned. Michael F. Berry,

Secretary ordered to stop Sections put-

Sec'y Mass. S. E. C.

#### ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting of Illinois State Executive Committee held at Collinsville, Ill., October 18. Edie and Surber absent. Veal elected chairman. Moses Fennel was accepted as member of the S. E. C. from Serion Madison Co., in place of David Reed, who has moved to Arkansas. Minutes of previous meeting were approved

as corrected. Final report of Pierson, giving account of his two weeks' work in East St. Louis and Belleville, stating that he had secured 130 subscriptions for Weekly People, seven for Monthly Peo-ple, one for Arbeiter Zeitung, selling seventy-nine pamphlets, holding eight meetings, and getting an application for membership, was accepted. Organizer reported that he had made arrangements for Pierson to begin work immediately for the Missouri State Committee and continue in that State for one month; that he had also practically closed agreements for Pierson to work one month in Texas and four in California, after which he would return to begin opera tions in Illinois.

Communication -- From Duquois re questing services of Pierson for one week. Organizer reported that he had replied that Pierson, having finished his work in the State, Section Duquoin would have to wait till next year. Action indorsed. From Springfield, asking how long Pierson would remain in the State. From Chicago, reporting work of the section, inclosing \$8 for State fund and ordering stamps. From Hoffman, of Quincy, stating that a Kangaroo, one Collins, denied charge of Pierson that he failed to meet him in debate, but when Hoffman offered to arrange a debate between an S. L. P. man and him he refused, saying he was "not going around with a chip on his shoulder. From Peoria, on the work of the section there

The organizer was instructed to give a full report of Pierson's work in the State to the sections and members at large and to appeal to them to prepare for the work before us next year.

Financial Report.

General Fund—Balance on hand, October 4, \$169; receipts from Section Chicago, for stamps, \$1.80; from Belleville, for stamps, \$3.60; total, \$11.50; expenditures: to N. E. C., for stamps, \$7; balance on hand, \$4.59.

State Fund-Balance on hand, October 4, \$1.26; receipts: from Section Chicago, 88; from Section Belleville, \$7; from Sec tion East St. Louis, \$3.75; total, \$20.01; expenditures: to Pierson for wages and leaflets, \$25; deficit, \$4.99.

G. A. Jennings, Recording Sec'y. Collinsville, Ill., Oct. 18.

#### WESTCHESTER CO. COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Westchester County Committee was held on Sunday, October 25, at 14 Getty square,

Comrade P. J. Troy presided. Roll call showed all members present except the treasurer, who was excused. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved

Communications. — From Comrade Zolot, of Peekskill, in regard to local agitation and asking for a speaker. The organizer reported having attended to the matter in the best way possible under the circumstances. Action of the organizer endorsed. From Comrade J. F. Van Tassel, of Valhalla, in regard to local agitation. Referred to Valhalla agitation mmittee.

Bills.-To Portchester committee for expenses of meeting at Portchester held October 24, \$3. Ordered paid.

For twenty-five Weekly People, 25

cents. Ordered paid.
Comrade J. Fischman reported having fifteen subscription lists for campaign fund ready. On motion the committee was instructed to distribute the lists among the party members and urge all to hustle for subscriptions.

The agitation committee reported good meetings held in New Rochelle and Portchester on October 24.

The auditing committee reported having audited the books of the previous county committee, and found them correct. The report showed total receipts from Sept. 1. 1901 to Sept. 21, 1903, \$175.35, and the total expenses for the same period \$150.01, leaving a balance on hand Sept. 21, 1903, \$25.34. The report was accepted.

On motion it was decided to hold a meeting in Tarrytown on Tuesday, Oct. 27, and in White Plains on Friday, Oct.

On motion the organizer was instructed to get nine dollars' worth of due

The receipts and expenses were then nnounced after which the meeting ad-Jacob Fischman, Rec. Sec.

#### LOUNGE SALE DEFERRED.

Comrades of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. interested in the disposal of the lounge which was to have been sold by the committee of D. A. 49, on Oct. 15, are hereby notified that the sale has been deferred to the date of the S. T. & L. A. fair and ball, which will be held in Ev erett's Hall, on New Year's Eve.

By order D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

"SOCIALIST PARTY" FILLED WITH DISMAY BY THEM.

Its Mouthpieces Resort to Brazen Mendecity in Attempting to Answer Them -Ananias a Paragon in Comparison to the Kangaroo Writers.

[Special to The People.] Manchester, Va., Oct. 30 .- That the shots fired from the batteries of the S. L. P. at the aggregation of political pretenders known as the "Socialist Party" are hitting the mark and creating dismay in our enemy's camp, there is abundant evidence on every hand. In order to defend this bogus organization against the wholesale charges of corruption, incompetency and instability that are everywhere being preferred and proven against it, its press is driven to making the most damaging admissions, as well as to resorting to desperate falsification. If there is any one thing in which the "Socialist Party" excels, that thing is brazen mendacity. In proof of this, read the following editorial, which appeared in the Social Democratic Herald (Milwaukee) in its issue of October 10:

"We discovered years ago that there was no sense in denying or refuting the falsehoods of the New York People, for the S. L. P. leaders, as a rule, have the trick of being able to manufacture lies faster than an honest man could run them down. To refute all the folsehoods of the New York paper would be to turn our pages over to that sort of thing and to have no space left for preaching and teaching Socialism. In spite of this it may be wise to pay attention to a very nice, adroit, foxy little falsehood which appeared in a recent editorial under the title, 'Political Plumbing.' The gist of it is found in the following excerpt:

"Several months ago . . . . its National Committee took a bath. It did so by a resolution. The resolution pronounced against fusion in the future and damned the practice. Seven months elapse, and now the National Secretary of the concern, with headquarters at Omaha, makes a report, in which this 'A motion to strike out passage occurs: the words: At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such an alliance' from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by the National Committee at St. Louis, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 5." In other words, the decision not to fuse has been reconsidered and repealed and "at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is both necessity and excuse for fusion." Which, again means that the concern has decided to resume business at the old stand, and is now laying its pipes to fuse with any old thing.'

"The funny thing about that resolution against fusion is that its reference to the 'present state of development' meant simply that in the past Socialists had fused with other parties. And who committed such sins? Why the S. L. P., of which The People is now the mouthpiece! But the wording of the original resolution was somewhat ambiguous, as it might be taken to mean that a future stage of development might demand fusion, and so the motion to strike out that part was made and carried, and the resolution as now constituted says plainly and directly and unequivocally that the Socialist party is prohibited

from fusing with any other party. "But this lie of The People, which we here expose, is but of a piece with hundreds of others with which it fools its trusting followers. It is small woner that as a party it is becoming mi-

croscopical and pusillanimous." On reading the above, I immediately challenged Frederick Heath, editor of the Social Democratic Herald, to cite any instance or occasion where the S. L. P. resorted to fusion. The following editorial answer appears in the last issue of the Social Democratic Herald (October 24th).

"Alex B. McCulloch writes from Manchester, Md. (?) to ask when the S. L. P. fused with other parties, as charged in our editorial note in explanation of the form of the original resolution of the national committee on the subject of fusion. In the resolution it was stated that at the 'present stage of development of the movement' there was no excuse for fusion with other movements, the phrazing of this portion of the resolutions was by Comrade Hilquit, if we are not mistaken, who was a former S. L. P. and familiar with the past history of the party in this country. This portion was amended later because it might seem to some to mean that a future stage of development might make fusion possiblewhich, of course, is contrary to all Socialist principles. As to our correspondent's question we simply acquaint him with the facts that Comrade Hilquit undoubtedly had in mind: That the S. L. P. fused with the Henry Georgeites in New York State in 1886, and that prior to that the party had at various places round the country fused with the Greenbackers. It was during the fusion with the Georgeites that Daniel De Leon came into prominence in the party."

Did any one ever witness such a sideshuffle as this? Ananias of old was a paragon of truthfulness when compared with the Heaths and Hillquits.

It is significant that this same issue of

the Social Democratic Herald should print the following "Sanctum" note:

"Comrade Fred. Althen, of Two Rivers, Wis., in sending in a contribution to the moving fund, writes: 'I AM GLAD YOU ARE EXPOSING THE FAKIRS IN THE PARTY."

Doubly significant is the following circular letter from the Seattle (Wash.) Socialist, which reached me in the same mail that brought Heath's answer to my challenge:

Dear Comrades :-

"The integrity as well as the virility of the Socialist movement depend upon a district perception, on the part of its adherents, of the class struggle in society.

"Of late there has been a manifest tendency on the part of a few self-exalted people in our movement to ENTIRELY IGNORE, OR GREATLY DISCREDIT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

"To point out to all workers the exstence of the class struggle and its mission, is the function of "The Social-

"Those Socialists who appreciate the necessity for teaching the truth about this class struggle, are requested to come to the aid of our paper at this importint juncture.

"IF THE FUSIONISTS, OPPORTUN-ISTS AND TRIMMERS ARE TO BE ROUTED, the present time must be seized for the purpose of spreading among the people a knowledge of the facts upon which our movement rests.

"Our office force may be able to collate these facts, and to point out the more obvious tendencies, but we must rely upon the outside comrades for assistance in bringing our efforts to the notice of toilers everywhere.

To do their utmost we make the following liberal offer as an inducement to those who may be able to aid us, etc., etc.,

The following article I find in the Scattle Socialist of October 18. I wonder if Hillouit and his coterie of purists (!) comprising the National Committee of the Socialist Party still find it necessary to have their fusion resolution on events alleged to have occurred before the organization of the S. L. P.!

"CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

"Fusion or Straight Socialism? "To the Members of the Socialist Party:-A carefully worded circular has been issued by Cameron H. King, Jr., an extreme fusionist, against the removal of state headquarters to Oakland, he being in favor of retaining same in Los Angeles. L. E. Biddle and C. McMartin, who are members of the present S. E. C. were candidates of the Union Labor Party in Los Angeles last campaign, and it suits him to retain these people in office, so it is evident, that a vote to retain headquarters in Los Angeles is a vote for fusion.

"His shameful attack on Comrade Tuck is unwarranted as a change of Secretary is not proposed in Referendum.

"His statement regarding geographic al centers is immaterial, as the ques tion is Fusion or a Straight Socialist Party! And it is well known that Local Oakland at all times has been op-

posed to fusion. "King succeeded through machine politics in establishing fusion with the U. L. P., but as he is no longer a member of Socialist Party S. F. fusion is dead, much to his regret. He is an officeholder in this city that now is under the control of the Schmitz fusion regime. Mr. King is not a member of this city (Socialist Party) as he resigned under serious charges. You can see from the above that a vote against Oakland is a vote

"Fraternally yours for Straight So-

for fusion.

"I Shenkan, Secretary,

"Gus Von Braun, Organizer." How any man possessing even a modicum of intelligence or honesty can regard the "Socialist Party" in any other that ever entered the arena of American politics, I am at a loss to understand.

Fortunate for our working class is it that there is such an organization as the Socialist Labor Party, which can at all times be depended upon to hold high the banner of class-conscious labor, and to wage relentless warfare upon that rascally element who would fain drag the Socialist colors in the mire of disgrace and defeat.

Alex B. McCulloch.

(Continued from Page 1.)

S. L. P .- Griffiths, 285; lost deposit. The S. P. vote was large, but very erratic, one candidate polling 1,333, while his running mate got 959. Our vote was small, but more solid, having more straight votes than any other candidate, the bogus Socialists not having as many straight votes as there are voters in their party, most of their votes being in with the Independent Labor Party. In conclusion, the Section Vancouver

of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada take this opportunity to thank all the cialist Labor Party of Canada that so generously contributed to our deposit fund. Although our deposit was lost, we were not alone in this, as one Liberal and one Socialist party candidate lost theirs. It is necessary, in order to save it, to poll half the votes polled by the lowest successful candidate; yet, nevertheless, the amount of good it has done from a propaganda standpoint is in-

Press Com., Section Vancouver.

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The record continued upward for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31. Four hundred and twenty subscriptions were received for The Weekly People. This surpasses even the high-water mark of the previous week. The circulation is. going up. If the comrades all over the country will turn to with a vim, it will not be difficult to build up a circulation of twenty-five thousand. It can be done,

There is no better way to prepare for the great campaign of 1904 than by getting workingmen everywhere to read The Weekly People. Many comrades have devoted all their time to other work connected with the campaign during the last few weeks After Election Day they will have more time to hustle for sub-

The Socialist campaign is never ended. There should be no letting up.

Sections, in order to facilitate work. should supply themselves with blocks of prepaid bianks, or, if they prefer, prepaid postal cards, which are to be used for yearly subscriptions only. The latter are sold in lots of twenty for \$5.

Sixty-one dollars and fifty cents' worth of blocks and cards were said during the week, distributed as follows: Sections Troy, N. Y., Worcester, Mass., Salt Lake City, Utah, Newsport News, Va., Chicago, Ill., New Bedford, Mass., Albany, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Paterson, N. J., Richmond County, N. Y., one block each; A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal., twenty prepaid postal cards; T. O'Shaughnesy, 34th A. D., New York City, two postals and two blanks,

The Salt Lake City comrades are working along the right lines. Comrade Allen, their agent, sends in cleven more Weeklies and one Monthly, and says they will try to buy one block every week. He writes that they canvas from house to house in the evenings; two comrades going together. They have two squads working now and expect to have a third one soon.

P. C. Tesson, of Pittsburg, sends in eight Weekly subs., and writes: "Comrade Singer and myself go out every Saturday night and canvas from house to house. I find it the most effective and satisfactory S. L. P. work I have yet undertaken."

August Clever secured five Weekly and four Daily subs. this week, and S. R. Rager four Weeklies. Both are active members in Allegheny County, Penn.

Comrade Schade, of Newport News, Va., sends in ten for the Weekly and writes that the comrades of that place will try to hold first place in the State. What have Sections Richmond and Roanoke got to say to this?

A comrade in Red Bluff, Cal., sends two yearly subs., and writes: "Although I am poor in pocket, I do all I can to help the cause." Every member and sympathizer can help the cause in the inexpensive same way by securing subscribers.

Richard Berdan, of Paterson, secured seven more subs, for The Weekiy People, making a total of 264 since he began canvassing a few months ago. This is the work of one comrade.

The following is a list of those who have secured five or more subscribers: For the Weekly-Charles Pierson, Moberly, Mo., 20; Comrade, New Bedford, Mass., 16; B. Beinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 13; 34th A. D., City, 12; J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz., 11; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 10; Wm. Veal, Collinsville, Ill., 9; James Keeley, Springfield, Vt., 9; H. A. Schoepps, Union Hill, N. J., 8; J. J. Dolan, Lynn, Mass., 7; John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 6; J. Johnson, Palisade Park, N. J., 6; A. Lingenfelter, Chicago, Ill., 6; A. G. Buethe, Detroit, Mich., 6; A. Scheftel, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; Frank Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5; Fred Suessman, Rockville, Conn., 5; J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., 5; A. F. Wittrock, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; C. E. Hagar, St. Louis, Mo., 5; Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, O., 5.

For the Monthly--B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 11; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 9; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 7; Moonelis, City, 6; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, AVash., 5. Total, 67.

### **UNCLE SAM AND** BROTHER JONATHAN

more concentrated way, i. e., more and more co-operatively.

B. J .- Then they are all right!

U. S .- Whoever attacks Socialism by giving the name of "capital" to the very thing Socialists favor and promote, either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strychnine man who calls his stuff applejack, he indulges in deliberate misrepresentation. B. J.-That makes me a Socialist.

U. S .- So is every honest man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital is machinery of production put to bad use. Socialism aims at freeing the machinery of production from that Old Man of the Sea-Capitalism. B. J.-Let us all give a helping hand!

Experts recognize

#### THE VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

SCHENECTADY FIGURES. Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- Vote for De Leon, S. L. P., is 175; Matchett, S. D. P., 405. Vote 1902, S. L. P., 287; S. D. P., 133 County is yet to be heard from.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY RETURNS. Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Fifth district, town of Mt. Pleasant, gives two straight S. L. P. votes. Sixth district, 4 straight

North Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- De Leon, 20; S. D. P., 5.

#### FALL RIVER'S VOTE.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 3.-The vote here is: Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, 165; Rueter, S. L. P., 172; Coyle, S. L. P., 323; Nagler, S. L. P., 212; Hagan, S. L. P., 317; Anderson, S. L. P., 279; Swindlehurst, S. L. P.,

Chase, "Socialist," 233; last year, 244.

#### HOBOKEN RETURNS.

Partial returns from about two-thirds of the districts in Hoboken last night, showed 105 votes for the S. L. P. and 201 for the Kangs.

The vote last year for the entire city was S. L. P., 209, and Kangaroos,

#### YONKERS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 3 The vote	here
o far as ascertained, is as follows:	
De Leon	136
or Sheriff-Troy	134
oroner-Swanson	134
enator-McCormick	136
ssembly-Fischman	133
layor-Sweeney	128
ity Judge-Gaffney	127
ustice of Peace-Garnjost	134
ustice of Peace-Jacobson	

Last year the head of the ticket polled 293 votes. Party members assembled at

headquarters determined to at once begin the campaign of 1904.

The bogus Socialists received 103 votes for the head of their ticket; last year they polled 160. They expected to get fully 600 votes this time, as they claim the labor fakirs were all with them. They are much depressed with their slump which throws them below us.

#### RETURNS FROM BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- In seventy-one districts, S. L. P. vote is 462. Social Democrats get 673. Thirty-seven dis-

#### tricts to be heard from. B. Reinstein. VOTE IN JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city gives De Leon, S. L. P., 111 votes. In Chautauqua County vote is 148.

## KARL MARX

ever printed, 21 x 28 inches, suitable for framing, and just the thing for decorating halls, meeting rooms and the homes of

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Handsome pins, photographed from the lithograph, 7-8 inches in diameter..... 50 With handsome gilt and enamel

frame, making a beautiful breastpin ......25c. Scarf pins, 1-2 inch in diameter .. 5c. 

New York Labor News Co., 2-5 NEW READE STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

::: GRAND :::

## Concert and Ball

GIVEN BY THE

### SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON

..... IN ..... UNION PARK HALL.

1371 Washington Street, Boston, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 25th

(THANKSGIVING EVE)

CONCERT FROM 8 TO 9. DANCING FROM 9 TO 2. Good Talent Has Been Secured for the Concert.

TICKETS-Gents 50 Cents, Ladies 25 Cents.

DON'T FAIL TO GET

# The Weekly People

... NEXT WEEK ... It Will Contain

### A Scathing Documentary Indictment of the Capitalist Class!

The indictment contains exact copies of authentic correspondence between Republican, Democratic, Populist and so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, officials, from Governors down, requesting railroad corporations for passes and acknowledging receipt thereof.

The documents throw valuable light on the readiness of Republican and Democratic officials to hurl the militia on strikes, railroad and mine strikes especially.

DON'T FAIL TO GET

### The Weekly People NEXT WEEK.