



NOW 'TIS M'GILL

LOUISVILLE (KY.) LABOR FAKIR UNDER CHARGES OF FELONY.

A Long-Time Traducer of the Socialist Labor Party, McGill Finally Reaches the End of His Tether-Charged With Robbing the Central Labor Union-A Retrospect Back to 1896.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—It has come. Of course, it had to. James McGill, edi-tor of the Journal of Labor—a regular pulpit for the corruptionists in the labor movement to traduce the Socialist Labor Party from-is in limbo on the charge of felony perpetrated upon the Central Labor Union.

Warrants were sworn out in the police court by J. E. Merrick, charging James editor of the Journal of Labor, McGill. and Charles Peetz, former business man ager of the same paper, with obtaining is under false pretenses and with ungoods under false pretenses and with un-lawfully converting goods to their own

Warrants were sworn out as the result of the alleged frauds committed in connection with the carnival given by the Central Labor Union in September. As exclusively announced in the Times yesterday, Mr. Merrick charges that gross frauds were committed on the Central Labor Union, and that had the carnival authorities been honestly dealt with the central body would have made instead of losing several hundred dollars.

Mr. Merrick, who is Chairman of the Auditing Committee, which investigated the accounts of the Carnival Committee, went to the office of the Clerk of the Police Court this morning. He swore out two warrants against James McGill. One of the warrants accuses McGill of obtaining \$10 from the Ahrens & Otet Manufacturing Company and \$5 from Hirsch Bros. & Co. by false pre-

tenses Three warrants were sworn out against Charles Peetz, charging him with unlawfully converting goods to his own use. The goods, it was alleged, come from C. C. Bickel, Bernheim Bros. and William Kohlhepp, and consisted of cigars and It was represented that Peetz obtained these goods from the firms named with the understanding that they should be turned over to the carnival, but he did not do so, but used the goods for his own use.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Detectives Thomas Maher and Charles Ross, who went out after the accused shortly after 11 o'clock.

McGill surrendered himself to the officers shortly after noon. It is understood that Mr. Merrick will

go before the grand jury on Monday to tell what he knows about frauds in connection with the labor carnival.

Mr. Merrick said in regard to a statement alleged to have come from Mc-Gill and which appeared in a morning

paper : "The statement of Mr. McGill that he only collected \$10 from Ahrens & but also made other collections which he applied to pay his bill of \$75 for advertising doesn't have any bearing on the case, since he will have to show in the courts what authority he had for

#### ers" and have been running things to suit themselves. They deserve individual introduction. Just like the New York worthies, \$

James P. Archibald and John O'Connol, the one of which claims to be of the Paperhangers and the other of the Cigarmakers' Union, but neither of whom works at his trade, and both of whom simply use their unions as a footstool upon which to climb into the C. L. U and there to set themselves up for sale

to the politicians, James McGill is nomof the Horse Collar Makers' inally Union, but holds a public office in the public warehouses. Similarly Joe Hennemann. Nominally he is a carpenter and keeps up the illusion by "representing" his organization

(Union No. 7) in the Louisville C. L. U. He, too, has a public job on the canal that is being constructed.

Similarly Joe Scheffler. He "represents" Tailors' Union No. 49 in the C. L. U. But his tailoring consists in keeping a sweat shop, where he "sweats' from 20 to 40 girls. He is a rich man, a stockholder of city railroads and banks, and a trusty defender of the officers of his union who steal from the union's fund. In 1894, for instance, when the Rochester journeymen tailors were on strike, this union appropriated \$10 for the strikers; but it never got to Rochester, and when questions were asked loc bullied and browbeat the inquirers and caused them to drop out disgusted.

Similarly Nace Vetters. He also "represents" the Horse Collar Makers' Union in this C. L. U.; is, accordingly, a colleague of McGill's, and, like McGill, does not work at his trade but holds the job of deputy in the City Court.

Most picturesque of all is E. L. Cronk. He is of no union at all, yet "represents" in the C. L. U. something or other. The wags here say he represents the "Amalgamated Fakirs' Union." He calls him-

self "editor" and claims to have a paper, the "New Era." But the paper has not 300 subscribers, and its contents, so far from foreshadowing a new era, reflect simply the oldest of old era style of "pure and simple" boodledom.

This combination of bullies, ignoramuses and corruptionists emitted a long and prolonged howl at last Sunday's meeting of the C. L. U. when a letter from our Louisville Section was read notifying the body that Daniel De Leon was to lecture to-day on "Trade Unionism, Old and New," and inviting the delegates to attend. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the Socialist Labor Party and De Leon were roundly denounced by these five paladins of "organized labor." They are said to have stormed and carried on at such a rate that the rest of the delegates were bluffed, and the invitation was "contemptuously

tabled. But these gentlemen overshot their mark. The noise they made caused the papers to notice it. Last Monday's papers all contained reports, more or less lengthy, of the scene and thus made public what was intended to remain secret. It goes without saying that the rank and file in this city deeply mistrust Me-Gill & Co.; it has seen them gracing the Republican and Democratic political

platforms alternatively, year in and year out, as the "representatives of the working class;" it has seen them get jobs while itself grew poorer; and while it never yet had gathered itself together and thrown them overboard, it has been seized with an indistinct notion that what McGill & Co. damned must be the

# NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA

#### expires will be found on the label opposite your name. The paper will be stopped on that day unless, previously renewed.

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#### PRICE TWO CENTS

fore based their political and economic CONGRESSIONAL existence as a class and stood uncom promisingly in the interest of their own

A little over 100 years ago a revolution took place in the field of production through the introduction of machinery, which reduced the individual pro

who only contributed a small part in the process of making and completing a commodity, and yet with all the advantages that an improvement in the instruments of production offered, it was found in this the third year of the twen tieth century, that the position of the man who worked was no easier, no more secure, and certainly more degrading relationship of the New South Wales and dependent than it was previously The reason was found in the fact that there existed in society a small owning

class and a very large non-owning de pendent class. And while the latter class produced collectively all the wealth it belonged to the former class. \* \* \* These were irrefutable facts, and the

same conditions which existed in America and England were growing in Australia in the form of industrial concentration, the combine and the trust, which wiped out competition in the capitalist ranks, eliminated waste, and with machinery increased production one hundredfold.

Socialists did not want to smash machinery, but as society collectively produced it they demanded that it should be collectively owned and controlled by society for the benefit of the whole community and not for a small section as now.

They had the trust in Australia in connection with the tobacco industry, and nearly every cigarette or plug of tobacco smoked was manufactured for the trust, the retailers were also brought into line with the trust, being practically compelled to sell the trust tobac co to the 'exclusion of that manufactured outside the trust, and concentration was sides not to draw too close. fast coming to a head.

Socialism, it had been asserted, would break up the happy home and abolish the sanctity of the marriage tie, but what about the smashing of home life under capitalism.

The factory reports showed an increase in female and child labor in the industries of New South Wales, and in our case which came under his own personal knowledge, the introduction of a machine drove twenty men out, girls taking their places, the wives of the displaced men in not a few cases being forced to go to work in the factory to earn a little to keep the home from entirely disappearing. When the machine went into the factory the man came out to make room for the woman and the child. \* \* \*

We Socialists denied that labor was represented in any of the parliaments, those people branding themselves labor politicians legislating in the interest of all classes-the capitalist class and the working class, the sweater and the sweat-

That labor was a mere commodity, bought and sold in the open market as are cabbages and pumpkins, was demonstrated in the Broken Hill arbitration court award, when Judge Cohen placed labor in the same category as lead and silver. On the scales he put labor, which produced the lead and silver, together with the lead and tin, and on balancing them found that the property owners must be considered, thus the price of the miners' commodity must be conlitioned by the price of lead and silver.

Determination of Majority to Enact Little Legislation Has Turned Congress Into Go-As-You-Please Rambling Debating Club-Exception in Senate-Hoar's Resolution on Panama-Its Disconcerting Effect.

HOUSE AND SENATE ENGAGED AT

"KILLING TIME."

As far as the House is concerned, Congress is practically idle. It is evident that the plan of the Republican majority is to enact only such legislation as may be absolutetly necessary. It fears to raise more targets for Democratic shafts during the pending Presidential campaign. As a consequence, the House has been virtually all the time in Committee of the Whole, obtensibly on the Pension Appropriation bill. But such latitude is allowed on the discussion that the greatest variety of irrelevant subjects

have dome up, with reciprocity from Canada down to Rural Delivery, with the Panama Canal bobbing up ever and anon. The House is "killing time." But that does not take away that the passages at arms are occasionally brisk. These, however, in the very nature of such desultory proceedings, are never sustained; they never develop into a parliamentry battle; they, accordingly, elicit no new or striking information. It is mainly

oratory, with an evident design on both While such does not seem to be the principle animating the Senate, it amounts in substance to the same thing. The Cuban reciprocity bill was perfunctorily debated and passed, and has since received the President's signature and become law. Both parties stand committed to it. In that way neither apprehends

that the other will ever twit it with the ills that must follow in its wake. Both seem to feeel amply protected by the Sugar Trust, the only and certain beneficiary of the measure. After the Cuban bill was disposed of,

the decks were clear and Panama was taken up. The event of the week in the matter was Senator Hoar's resolution, calling upon the President for information on the ground that "the documents so far submitted place the Administration

in a bad light, from which fuller information, 'it may be expected,' may free it." The wording of the resolution, together with the speech it was backed up by, has caused uncasiness in Panama Canal circles.' Already it begins to be hinted at that the treaty, which requires a twothirds majority to ratify, may be re-

jected. It is noticeable that both Senator Hoar's speech and the speeches of Democratic Senators who spoke on his side, place their objections wholly on the indecency of recognizing a republic that, like Richard III., "came into this breathing world sarce half made up," and of ciding and abetting secession from a friendly nation with whom, moreover, this country was under treaty obliga-tions to protect the integrity of its territory. As indicated by these speeches, they all intimate corruptoin, while disclaiming to do so. Nevertheless, none has yet touched the real chord, to wit, that the corruption was not even in favor of a scheme which promoted the desired canal, but that it was, in fact, in favor of a scheme intended to retard at least the building of the desired waterway, seeing that the Panama problem is infinitely harder to tackle than the Nicaragua enterprise, and that the move was made in obedience to the intrigues of the Panama Railroad Company. In the House, the point has been made, however incidentally. It may yet flare up

# South Wales. It is herewith reproduced as it affords an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the working class movement and conditions in the Antipodes.] THE SENATE.

# Opening Campaign Meeting

The opening meeting of the Socialist Labor Party's campaign in connection with the Federal Senate election eventuated in Protestant Hall on Monday night last. All the seating accommodation in the body of the hall was filled, and a good sprinkling of people availed them-selves of the use of the gallery. The portion of the body of the hall set apart for women was well patronized by the newly enfranchised voters.' The large audience was attentive and appreciative. greeting each speaker with unstinted applause. On the wall backing the platform was displayed the party's motto: "The World for the World's Workers." enlivened on either side with S. L. P. emblems arranged with waratahs, together with enlarged photographs of Karl Marx and William Liebknecht. These decorations were the work of the women members and friends who took a more than passing interest in the success of the meeting. While not madly enthusias-

tic, each speech was punctured with intelligent applause. The chaipman, Mr. S. C. Clarke, briefly cointed out the reasons why the Australian Socialist League had determined to contest the Senate elections. Many people opposed such a step as being premature, b ut there was no other course left open if they wished to justify their existence as a political party, and de-

sired to transmit socialist thought. \* \* \* The Socialist Labor Party stood clear and distinct from all other political parties, and regarded politics as a means to an end. They hailed the enfranchisement of women with delight, because when the woman realized the power of the ballot to improve conditions, and understood Socialism and what it meant to them and their children, they would record a vote for the abolition of a system that enslaved them. He then called upon the first speaker. Mr. A. Thomson said that the retire-

ment through effluxion of time of a section of the senators returned by this State offered another opportunity of earmarking the convinced Socialist vote of New South Wales,

The S. L. P. were not out for the purpose of catching votes, the object being to make it possible for the registering of every convinced Socialist vote; the votes of men and women in this State who knew where they were and where they were going, and no vote was asked from anyone who failed to realize the necessity for a complete change in their relationship to the land and tools of production, and not until the working class were convinced of the urgency of a change in that connection could there be any material improvement in the well-being of the community. Notwithstanding all the restrictive and remedial legislation

[The following partial report is from that their views might be propagated. I the whole human family, vote solidly at the October 3 issue of The People, official They would be found fighting the capitalorgan of the Socialist Labor Party of ist class on the political field to-morrow, Australia, published at Sydney, New the next day, and the next, until the class entirely disappeared, and this in spite of the conservative action of men who, before the abolition of the deposit qualification in N. S. W., had had the

a few of whom were again subscribing to the same object, imposed through the ineptness, cowardice and conservative instincts of men branding themselves labor politicians. (Applause.)

Referring to the High Federal Court appointments he said that no more indecent act had ever been perpetrated in an English-speaking community than that of the Prime Minister-Australia's Noblest Son-Mr. Barton, and his minis terial colleague, R. E. O'Connor, voting themselves into lucrative sinecure Federal jobs without consulting the electors of this State. It barely had its parallel in the corruption for which United States politics was well noted. Had it been a matter of giving a handful of working men 7s a day there would have been an upheaval throughout the Commonwealth, and the King-street and Hun ter-street news sheets predicting that such extravagance would drive the country te the dogs, but not a word of pro test was heard-even the bark of the people's watchdogs had been stilled. \* The economic position of those who worked was little removed from chattel slavery-they were not tied to one master but a master they must have, and freedom was not for the man who worked for wages. He was entirely dependent upon the man or men who owned the land

and machinery and when the owners of these factors in production failed to make profit the man with only his labor power to sell found himself on the street in the degrading position of offering himself for sale in return for food (A voice: "Shame!") That was the exact position of the man who worked for wages to day obnoxious as it was. It was a condition of helpless and degrading dependences which was not to be altered by passing compulsory arbitration acts, navigation acts, merely nationalizing single monopolies, it could only be changed through the collective ownership and control of the land and instruments of production, and we propose this change calmly. urging upon the workingclass to use their power of the ballot to vote out of existence the present system of private ownership. In this demand they did not stand alone; in every civilized country in the world working men and women were demanding a change in the irrelationship to the fac tors of production. The Socialist stood in line with the scientist who saw no improvement possible till that was accomplished; they were also the peace party of the world.

A man deserved that which he pro duced, and the man who worked deserved the full reward of his labor, and no man who was not physically incapacitated could expect more. The physicially fitted man who produced nothing deserved nothing.

Parasitism, whether at the bottom or the top of society, was an evil. Many people believed in the justice of profit, and were unconcerned when in following the arbitration awards they discovered that dividends had exceeded the amount received by the producers in the Broken Hill mines by one million pounds, and in the eves of even working-class people was legal, legitimate and honest, but while it was legal it certainly was not just or honest. Society created private property and society should control property which was the creation of working men and women and children. instead of which it dominates them. While admitting the correctness of reward for superintendence the Socialist denied the right of a parasitic class to the lion's share of the collective efforts of the people. On the ground that they refused to ceognize the appropriative right of this class were they opposed to compulsory arbitration; it had also legalized nonunionism, and was used by the unionist to evade sacrifice, and a community which evaded sacrifice to gain an end was standing on the brink of retrogression, the history of unionism proved this contention, even the so-called labor parties were the creatures of a strike, and their creation involved sacrifice Unionism to-day sought to lift only section and to set up a fence against the rest of the workers; they should embrace all men and women who work The Socialist proposal to nationalize the two essential factors in production-land and machinery-was the only practical solution of the problems facing society, all others were attempts to put plasters on festering sores, not eradicating the cause. \*

applause.) amount subscribed by working men, not to deal with statistics concerning the

worker to local wealth production, and to do this he would refer them to the figures collated by the State statistician, Mr. Coghlan, and which challenged contradiction. Every man and woman should take these figures, together with the statements made from the platform that night, and analyze them for themselves. and not swallow everything without close investigation. In the first place, according to this authority, it was found that the estimated value of property amounted in 1901 to £370,000,000, and the number of persons who possessed wealth was shown

as 187.480 out of an adult population of 700,000, leaving 512,740 practically propertyless, or in possession of so little that they did not find it worth their while to make a will. The whole of the wealth of this State

was the result of working-class effort. yet it was found that only a handful of people were in possession of property or wealth of any kind. Here was to be found a plain reason why the capitalist class were concerned in maintaining by law the profit-making institution of private property in the land and tools of production. It had often been said by working men and others that everyhody could not hold property, a fact that every one would admit to be the case under capitalism, but under a system which recognized the right of the producer to the full reward of his labor such a thing was no utopia. \* \* \*

In the comparison of averages the small number of people owning large estates stood out prominently against the larger number owning smaller estates and which comprised those who were paying off for their little humpies by instalments, and who lived in perpetual fear of becoming unemployed and through foreclosure losing a life-time's savings. let them note the following comparisons in connection with the division of prop erty: nearly one-half was owned by 2.367 persons; three-fifths was owned by 4,736; three-fourths by 10.815.

In the returns for 1900-1 it was shown that excluding £17,975,000 paid to debenture holders in Great Britain, -an amount of £62,429,000 was divided between two classes. No. 1 class, representing those in receipt of incomes of over £200 numbering 31,222 persons received in the aggregate £17.575.000,

which on an average gave to each person in that class £593. In the second class representing wage-earners with incomes under £200, and who number 410,618, they received an amount of £44,834,000, or an average of £109.

From the returns for 1901-2 we find that in No. 1 class numbering 29,700 persons received in the aggregate £19,-630,000 or an average of. £650 each; the wage-earning second class comprising 567,000 persons received £45,630,000 age of £80 per head

ducer to a cog in the industrial wheel the ballot box for Socialism. (Loud Mr. F. H. Drake said he stood that night as a delegate of an organization composed of working-class men and women who were convinced of the necessity for a complete change in the existing order of things. He had been deputed

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uning in advance that there would be a deficit on the carnival and that he would have to withhold this money to satisfy his own bill against the carnival There are other people to whom the Carnival Committee also owes money, but there is no record that any of these other creditors assumed this authority to go out and collect money due the carnival and apply it to their

NeGill and his pals are not unknown to the readers of The People. At this juncture it will be interesting to read over again the following report from this city that appeared in The Weekly Pco-ple of March 29, 1895:

#### KENTUCKY

#### SOCIALISM OPENS FIRE ON THE BOURBON STATE-FIVE FAKIRS LAID LOW.

De Leon at Louisville-An Attempt of Labor Political Machinists to Prevent Victims From Hearing the Truth Fills the Meeting Hall With an Enthusiattic Audience-Socialist Presi-dential Electors Will Be Nominated in Kentucky and Indiana.

Louisville, March 22 .- The meeting this afternoon was an unqualified suctess. To what the large attendance that illed the Turn Hall, and its enthusiasm vere mainly ascribable, may seem trange. They were ascribable to the trange. The local fakirs!

How? Thus: There is in this town a precious quin-et of fakirs-James McGill, Joe Henne-mann, Joe Scheffler, Nace Vetters and E. L. Cronk-who pose as "labor lead-

le. The C. ports, published in the papers, gave pub-lic notice that the quintet had dammed a certain movement, a certain meeting, a certain man, and the feeling was quite general that the meeting was worth attending.

Nor was this all. Our comrades had the inspiration of sending to De Leon, who was then in Cincinnati, full clippings of the reports. He picked out one of the papers, the Evening Times, and sent the following letter, which the paper

"Cincinnati, O., March 19, 1896. Editor of the Times :

"Dear Sir :- Last Monday's Louisville papers contained reports of the meeting of the Louisville Central Labor Union. from which it appears that some of the leaders of that body indulged in considerable denunciation of myself as an 'enemy of organized labor,' etc., and re-

fused to accept an invitation to attend a meeting which I am to address in your city Sunday, the 22d inst., in Beck's Hall, at 2:30 p. m.; on the subject of 'Trades Unionism, Old and New."

"Will you allow me space in your valuable columns to hereby extend a challenge to all these gentlemen who are so ready to denounce at a safe distance that they appear at the above-named place and time, and deny, if they dare-not with blackguardism or rantings, but with arguments-the proofs I shall adduce and have adduced that the 'labor leaders' whom New Trade Unionism attacks, and has successfully exposed, are the

(Continued on Page 6.)

\* \* \* it was as difficult to-day for the worker to find remanerative employment as it was ten years back, and under existing conditions there was little possibility of getting any more than they now had, and the present state of things would continue in a more or less acute form until all reasoning men and

women demanded the full product of their labor. This was of as much importance to

the woman as the man; the Socialist did not appeal to the women voters to segregate themselves in political bodies apart from the men. Politics was not a published in full in its issue of the 20th : woman question or a sex question, but

one which involved the interests of both sexes. The economic interests of the working class woman were inseparable from those of the man. In this election the Socialist Labor

Party were faced with a new circumstance. The Federal Parliament had passed into law an electoral act containing a clause which penalized all minority parties to the amount of £25 for each candidate not polling one-fifth of the votes polled by the lowest successful candidates. This was enacted with the

sanction of the so-called labor party and was directly levelled at the Socialist Labor Party of this State for strictures passed upon its members for their ineptness, lack of courage and capacity to direct their efforts in the interest of the class who worked for wages. But the Australian Socialist League had risen to the occasion, the members having subscribed and collected the price they were called upon to pay for standing there that real enemies of organized and of all labor? night as working-class candidates which meant to them no less a sum than £75. "I undertake to prove that these worthies, the 'labor fakirs,' are mainly The membership, while recognizing

they were a minority party and as such would probably forfeit that amount, determined to place candidates in the field,

In conclusion he urged every man and woman to place themselves politically and economically; to become earnest pro pagandists for Socialism, and in the inor £1 12s per week.

That wealth concentration and the ousting of the small retailer and manufacturer was no idle boast was proved in the comparing of the returns quoted. In the latter return while the number of persons were reduced by 1,500 the ount received increased by £2,000,000, while the increase distributed among the second class amounted to only £796,000 there had been added to that class 156.-000 persons.

It had been admitted by statisticians that Socialism was the only practical solution of wealth distribution and unemployment, the latter numbering in New South Wales according to the 1900-1 returns, 25.000, who are excluded from the wage-carning class in the distribution of wealth. It now remained for those who suffered to make a start in the direction of, improving their economic position by voting themselves into possession of the land and instruments of production, distribution, and exchange. (Applause.)

Mr. J. O. Moroney prefaced his remarks by referring to the action of the capitalist press. They did not stand there that night in the interest of all classes of the community; the Socialist Labor Party stood all the time for only one class-the working class. (Hear, hear.) Society was divided into two opposing forces, the working class and the capitalist class, and that these two classes have ever been in deadly conflict all history signified. The working class worked

collectively to-day in the shop, the factory, and the mine, and while we were surrounded with different economic conditions and were mentally different, endowed with possibilities of larger conceptions, these only made the class terest of themselves, their children, and struggle more pronounced. They there | York City.

The Socialist said that labor and labor only produced wealth, and not a fraction

should go to the idle non-producing class. \* \* \* The little S L P was in line with

the militant Socialist movements in the world, and their battle-cry was Socialism for Capitalism. Socialism offered humanity the grandest opportunities ever presented in the world's history. In every country the Socialist movement was united in one international Socialist force fighting the one common enemycapitalism.

Against all odds, the anathy and inlifference of their own class, the Socialist Labor Party had determined to come out into the open and fight for their convictions irrespective of the result, and they were prepared to pay the penalty for holding convictions and the price demanded for the privilege of recording a Socialist vote.

Those who believed with us were alone sked to vote our ticket, those who did not should vote for the capitalist class and their henchmen, and the continuation of existing conditions, and whatever may be the verdict they could be assured that the Socialist Labor Party would still be found fighting from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. (Proonged applause.)

At the conclusion of the addresses a number of questions were put and answered, which brought to a close a most successful and enthusiastic meeting.

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

## TAKE NOTICE!

into livid flame.

Owing to the fire, which affected the editorial rooms of The Daily People and the office of the National Secretary, work in the office of the latter has been temporarily interrupted. Correspondents, not receiving replies as promptly as expected, will please have patience for a few days.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

#### L. A. 342, CLEVELAND, O.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. and L. A., will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday, January 6, at 8 p. m. at the office of "Clevelander Volksfruend," 193 Champlain street, corner Seneca.

All members are urgently requested to he present as business of great impor-tance is to be transacted. Members of Section Cleveland S. L. P. who are willing to join are cordially welcome. Richard Koeppel, Rec. Secy.



THE SOCIAL MIRRO THE COMEDY, PATHOS, SORROW AND SUFFERING A DRUG CLERK FINDS THERE

front of a cigar store in a busy thoroughfare, the passing multitude offers no attraction. With equal equanimity and disinterestedness he stares at the ing panorama until he is removed and stowed away for the night. The social drama, which is a continuous performance, and parts of which can be seen whetever human beings gather, has no significance for him. The swaggering, leisurely, self reliant walk of the man of means, followed by the uncertain, abling, shaky walk of the man out of work, with perhaps a hungry family home, offers no food for thought for m. Equally oblivious is he towards the well dressed and bediamonded lady after spending the day shopping and pleasure hunting, is on her way to her luxurious and cheerful home, followed by a poorly and scantily dressed woman who, after spending her day in some shop, laundry or factory, is on her way to her home, where there is neither cheer, nor plenty, nor happiness; where the walls are cold and the floors are hare; where the wind and cold are con stant visitors and are on such good terms with the family that they can enter any time of the day or night, without the ceremony of knocking. Furthermore, the passing of the patrol wagon with its load of wretches, the swish of the automobile with its load of luxury, and the mad speed of the ambulance or way to bring help to some poor, in-ed worker, all this cannot arouse the

erest of that wooden Indian. Very much on a par with this wooder Indian is the wooden clerk behind the drug, counter. The tragedies and com-edics daily enacted in his presence, often with him as one of the actors, are of no particular significance to him. Like wooden brother he is put behind the ater in the morning and removed at night. Passing events do not concern The social inequalities and monies daily and almost hourly preted to his sight, fall upon opaque in-ectual lenses and are not reflected to This world centres around The economic system he is interin is his pocket, and an empty it is at that. His heart, although y touched at times, and his anger, h sharply aroused at others, are monstrations to differhim from the wooden Indian. t, were that drug clerk to arouse is mental lethargy, were he to that humanity is or ought to be Tamily and that he is a member d. Although confined from early ig till late at night within the four walls of a drug store, and although he merly performed his duties like an naton, his brain acting more by instinct than effort, he would begin to and study. The whys and erefores which never bothered him e would crop up every few minutes d clamor for an answer. He would ith himself, which disputes self which would lead to men tal excursions into formerly unexplored is; he would investigate and learn; having investigated and learned his own observations as well as

To the wooden Indian standing in him where all others lead; where all | to become an old man as yet. That he investigations lead; where philosophy leads; where necessity leads; where evolution leads, viz., towards the Cooperative Commonwealth.

> As a mirror reflects everything in front of it, so is this social system reflected to a critical mind, exposing to it all the inequalities, absurdities, cruelties and injustice of capitalism. No matter where one's person happens to be or to what remote distances our mind's eye carries us, the hungry and all devouring spectre of capitalism can be seen stalking around, its claws sharpened for prev. When there is no opportunity to observe capitalism in action it offers opportunities to study the results of it. In the large drug stores, organized and conducted capitalistically, the wage slave clerk, or what not, has excellent opportunities to study the beast both vays. First, to watch it in its own lair. Second, to watch the effect of all

beastdom upon the community. As the stream of customers passes in review and disappears after making their purchases, all the ragged thorny edges of capitalism present themselves in all hideousness. The rich and the their poor intermingle. In their appearance, their talk, their dress, their purchases, they exhibit the characteristics of their class. The rich lady, in sealskins and diamonds, her face resplendent and reflecting all the luxuries that the pos session of wealth generally brings, walks in majestically and orders ten dollars worth of some table water to be delivered at her house. . If the family be large and if they all fancy one sort or another of table waters, it is nothing unusua for such a household to consume the same amount of table water every week. Ten dollars spent on table water is not such a great amount, notwithstanding that it represents more than the average income of a wage slave for a week' work, but if that amount is spent on such an unimportant item, what must the total amount to? How many children must walk around with their little toes sticking out of their shoes so as to enable that family to spend ten dollars on table water? How many more children must wear rags on their little bodies so as to delicacies consumed by this pay for family? How many hearths must be cold, how many tears must be shed, how much suffering must be there in order to enable this family to live in regal splendor? This lady, who majestically orders and pays for all this, probably never thought of that. Let us be charitable and credit her with ignorance upon the subject. But he that as it may, what excuse can one offer for the existence of such a cursed system. , Thus thinks the drug clerk as he watches the "lady depart haughtily, leaving behind her a delicate odor of her favorite perfume.

This customer is followed by a man who in every inch of his person betrays the typical wage slave. The bony hands are there. The disjointed body is there. The effect of many years of unrelenting toil has played havoc with the lines on his face. They are deep and there are many of them. And yet his appearance is very pleasant. A soft and pleasant smile lights up his face as he approaches the clerk in a fatherly man-The story he has to tell him is interesting, although he only tells one part The clerk behind the counter of it. knows the rest.' He begins by stating that he is not an old man by any means. but that he noticed lately the appearance ing profited from the thoughts of of gray hair upon his head. He men-their mouths and hypocritic tions in a jocose way that he don't want tell us to be thankful for!

would like to get some preparation to color his hair and yet not injure it, etc., etc., but that is only part of the tale. The other part runs somewhat like this: His livelihood depends upon the sale of his labor power. In the labor market there is quite a supply of men young as to years and dark as to hair. In searching for a job he must compete with these. His gray hair are quite a hindrance. By dyeing his hair his chances for holding a job or getting one, are increased. This is the other part of the story that he don't care to acquaint the

clerk with. The clerk, of course, has such preparation. It is positively excellent and it is guaranteed to dye the hair. It is also guaranteed to be perfectly harm less and to absolutely vegetable. Among these "vegetable"-ingredients lead and sulphur can be found invariably. This, of course, the clerk knows, but dares not tell the man, as he would lose the sale as well as his job. The upshot of it all is that this poor wage slave departs with a bottle of hair dye, hair restorer, hair rejuvinator, or whatever its name may be, having spent a dollar which he can ill afford to, in order that his "brother," the capitalist, may not notice his advancing years and reward him, the wage slave, for a life of industry, labor

abstinence, obedience and so forth, with inconditional discharge. The writer knows a great many poor vomen, wives of these unfortunate wage slaves, who, although with the unmis takable signs of poverty all around and about them, purchase every week or two for their husband's use, a bottle of dye stuff for the hair. Imagine the tax on a poor man's income that this must be! Gray hair, which even among savages brings respect and obedience, to-day, in our society, means poverty, starvation or charity for the workingmen. Thus reflects the drug clerk as he sees this unfortunate wage slave depart with a

bottle of "vegetable" hair dye. Now, it is the bully's turn. The man or woman who buildozes and browbeats the clerk behind the counter, simply because he knows the clerk to be a slave and that he must keep his mouth shut. The bully customer may be rich or may be poor, but is generally some middle class man, labor aristocrat, or foreman or some such personage. The women bullies are mostly to be found among our snobocracy. These bullies belong to the days of slavery. It is this detestable class of human beings that whipped the slaves, set bloodhounds upon them, and auctioned off mothers of nursing infants. They would do it to-day if they had the opportunity.

Ye poor men, women and girls slaving behind the counter, you all have my sympathy. Your trials, your sufferings are well known to me. Every crank every idiot, every lunatic has full sway to tax our patience as well as our en durance, to the utmost. We MUST please them. No matter how utterly impossible it is at times to do that, yet we must do it for fear of a complaint to the manager; boss or floorwalker. Our independence in this glorious country of equality and liberty is so great hat we tremble and humilate ourselves like canines in order not to lose our ichs. This is indeed a condition of things for which our revolutionary forefathers shed their blood! This is a state of affairs about the gloriousness of which Fourth of July waters froth at

their mouths and hypocritical reverends

We all know him, He crops up everywhere. In the cars he bullies the conductor. In the restaurant he abuses the In the theatre he makes all waiters. around him uncomfortable. In the stores he bullies the clerks. In the writer's experience, the very meanest, most savage bully he ever encountered was a man in street railroad uniform, with the words, 'starter" embroidered on his cap. He was a tall, heavy man, weighing probably over 200 pounds. His face was florid and his eyes small. His stature, his weight, his general appearance made

him an ideal bully. He terrorized, or tried to, almost every clerk behind the counter. He glared and shouted and threatened and panted worse than any wild beast could do. While this was going on, the writer's thoughts involuntarily wandered to the poor slaves in the employ of the street railways that have to earn a living for their families, while subject to the ruffianism and ignorance of such men. At the same time can any one help to infer, that it must have been just on account of these beastly qualities that this man was advanced, and that the street car companies need such men in order to keep their mployees meek and submissive. The above is only one instance. Such

people are met with every day. Bullies don't vary in kind, but in degree. Still, they have their mission in capitalism.

A system that produces strike breakers Pinkerton thugs, militia union men, and other monstrosities, will also produce bullies. All these worthies are needed to secure capitalism in its spoils. With the overthrow of capitalism all these unnatural conditions that produced such individuals will disappear, and simultaneously with the disappearing of conditions will also disappear the above in dividuals.

The next customer of interest is poorly clad young woman, her face denoting anxiety and suffering. Her baby, a little girl three years old, is very sick, in bed, she informs the clerk. In one hand she holds a small bottle, while in the other she exposes to the plain view of the clerk a dime, thus insinuating to him that whatever he intends to send to her, child must not exceed this amount. len cents to cure a sick darling with! Her baby, which is to her as dear, if not dearer, than the millionaire baby is to her millionaire mother, must get sclief for the sum of ten cents. The rich baby would have a nurse; a beautiful, comfortable bed, all comforts of the sick room; an experienced, able physician, etc., etc. Well, that rich baby is entitled to it all. She is sick and we must do all in our power to bring her back to health. But what about that poor baby suffering in a dingy little bed, in a stuffy, disagreeable room; with no trained nurses, no experienced physicians to attend her? All this poor baby's comforts medicine and attendance are concentrated

in the dime tightly clasped in an agonized mother's hand as she appealingly lifts her eyes to the clerk, with the picture of her suffering baby gnawing at her heart.

Poor mother! Poor baby! Condemned to suffer so that others may enjoy. Your clergyman will tell you its right, and it must remain so. Your lady of the charity association will visit you and leave a few pennies, after probably lecturing you upon your husband's lack of ability, push, industry, etc. Your pothe government deeply engaged in brib- of an S. L. P.

But to return to that beast, the bully. ery, wire pulling and the battles of the capitalists. All the world is against you poor, helpless creatures. But do not despair: Out of your own class mighty men and women are springing up to wage war for you and your baby. Skirmishes light and severe, are of almost daily occurrence. The Socialist Labor Party is educating your fathers, husbands brothers and sisters. The time is not far distant when they all will perceive the light and rise in one mighty phalanx. Here the meditating drug clerk must collect himself again for further work. Still the customers come. The "swell" who smokes twenty-five and fifty cent cigars. The woman who pays five dollars for a bottle of perfume and four dollars for a box of soap, containing three cakes. The child who asks if she

> can buy two cents worth of camphorated oil which her mamma wants to rub on baby's chest. (She is told five cents is the smallest amount she can purchase.) The poor consumptive to buy the new advertised "cure" for consumption. The drug fiend for his "dope." The servant girl sent by her swell mistress with an order inclosed in an elegant envelope. (To the surprise of the clerk the order calls for morphine. More "dope".) And

so they pass in a continuous stream. Victims of a system they do not understand, they are unconscious actors in a great play.

There is enough comedy, pathos, sorrow and suffering in this play, to engage the pen of stronger minds than the writer of this possesses. And such minds are discovering themselves not among the gilded youths, not among the bediamonded "ladies," not among the wonderful "geniuses" of Wall Street, but in the humble dwellings of the workingmen. It is from there that the future may expect its thinkers and leaders. Oppressed and enslaved, overworked and overawed, with every agency doing its utmost to keep them in bondage and ignorance, against all that, the working class to-day produces and pushes in front men and women from its own ranks well able to take up the challenge of their oppressors and defeat them on the fields science, philosophy and politics.

The capitalists realize that. Note how eagerly they will take up a challenge from any political opponent with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party. With all the advantages on their side leisure, education, training, they invariably go down in defeat when confronted by an able man of our class. And small wonder. In trying to justify the existence of the present system they become entangled in such a mass of contradictory statements that the Socialist has only to hold them there and expose the falsehoods. Let us therefore be up and at them all the time. As the Salvation Army expects every day to be Sunday by and by, let us strive to have election day in our camp every day. Time is precious and conditions

ripe. A tremendous tidal wave of approval of the principal and tactics of the honest, incorruptible S. L. P. will in the near future sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The seeds

we have sown have not as yet appeared above the surface everywhere, but they are alive and will assert themselves soon Therefore, good luck to the S. L. P. are sure you are right, so go ahead! We have stood by you from the first and will stand by you to the last. We have witnessed and shared your struggles, and we shall also witness and share your litical representative is at the seat of final victory. These are the sentiments DRUG CLERK.

building it up again, but in forming locals and later reorganizing District Alliance No. 17, and enlisting the co-operation of other men who had recognized the correctness of the Alliance spirit and tactics, to accomplish the organizing of locals in other cities, so that at present there are seven good locals in the district and good prospects of building up many others in the textile industry in

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and possibly New Hampshire. Another result which must be credited to the spread of the agitation and education along the lines of the S. T. and L. A. by those who took part in that memorable strike of the woolen weavers is the building up of D. A. 23 in Maine, which, though it had but one small local at the beginning of the year, is now in a flourishing condition with four good locals and bright prospects of rapid progress if the proper amount of work is done

to attain that end. District Alliance 19, of Lynn, Mass., has also done some excellent work, and it too, has a good future if proper advantage is taken of present conditions. This district has been in the midst of an economic struggle during the past year, brought on by the revolt of the shoeworkers against the notorious scabfurnishing outfit of the Tobin Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and it did not fail to take advantage of that fact to spread alliance agitation among the striking workers, which has borne fruit in the formation of three new locals and an increase in the membership of the

district. D. A. 21 of Hartford, Conn., has also made progress and is in a much better condition than a year ago, and we believe its members are imbued with the right spirit and will continue to make it go/forward.

D. A. 22, of Troy, N. Y., has been unable to do much until recently through lack of funds, both on the part of the D. A. and the General Executive Board. However, efforts have been and are being made to do effective work in that vicinity. Repeated requests for an organizer to go up to that part of New York State have been made to the Board and as soon as we could manage to do so Comrade August Gilhaus was sent to Troy and vicinity for a week, where we were assured the meetings held had good effect.

Comrade Berry was also sent to Wilnington, Del., to address the Bower Glazers of that city.

Requests for speakers have also been nade by the S. L. P. organizations in Buffalo and Syracuse, New York and Erie, Pa. D. A.'s 3 of New Bedford. Mass., 19 of Lynn, Mass, and 23 of Maine, have also asked that speakers be sent into their districts, but lack of funds prevented compliance with those

equests All these demands show the possibilities that are before us if the means were at hand to comply with them. By way of summing up the year's efforts in the line of organizing we may mention the list of new charters granted since January I, as follows: L. A. 201. Solefasteners, Lynn, Mass.; 392. Maine : Weavers, North Vassalboro, 393, Waiters, New York; 394, Weavers and Spinners, Madison, Maine; 395, Lasters' Protective, Lynn, Mass.; 306. Skowhegan Textile Alliance, Skowhegan, Maine; 397, Egg Candlers, Newark, N. J.; 398, Woolen Dressers, Woonsocket, R. I.; 300, Mixed Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y.; 400, Swedish Machinists, Newark, N. J.; 401, Woolen Weavers, Mass.; 402, Loomfixers, Uxbridge, Woousocket, R. I.; 403, Painters, Erie, Pa.: 404. Burlers and Sewers, Woonsocket, R. L ; 405, Mixed Alliance, Newark, N. J.; 406, Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, Seattle, Wash. ; 407, Mixed Alliance, Lowell, Mass.; District Alliance 23, Textile Workers, Maine, and the reorganization of District Alliance

indication of the

17. Providence, R. I.

active members, resulted in not only freakish crowd, who professedly upheld both organizations, but in reality understood the principles and tactics of neither.

The other element was composed of members of the S. L. P., who claimed not to believe in the need for the S. T. & L. A., but whose objections to it when analyzed could apparently be narrowed down to the same limit as those of all who oppose the economic movement, viz .: the fact that the other crowd with whom they personally disagreed were in it, and the still more important fact that the upholding and fighting for the progress of both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A .- as is the duty of every sane person who has an intelligent conception of the situation-requires a high grade of moral courage and honesty and often calls for considerable self-sacri-

The main actors in the dissensions that ensued were one Frizelle and two or three others, who were afterward expelled from Section Essex County.

fice.

The fight between these now expelled traitors and their friends and their opponents, the petty bickerings and stupid quarrellings that it gave rise to, created an estrangement between the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. in New Jersey, which practically put a stop to all real work of any benefit to either.

All this, we are glad to inform you, we succeeded to a great extent in offsetting, the members of the Board coming personally into the field in their capacity as speakers for both organizations and establishing relations with the S. L. P. organizations in the State, to the extent of co-operating financially with the State Executive Committee of the New Jersey S. L. P. in the carrying on of outdoor agitation in Bayonne, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and other places, with the result that the D. A. s in a better condition than it was a year ago, and only needs a little proper effort on the part of its members to

place it where it ought to be on a sound progressive basis. In New York City things were not much better. There also an estrangement existed. D. A. 49, as a result of the inaptitude of some of its members and the stupid, and, to say the least, peculiar tactics of some of its officers, was in a sort of Rip Van Winkle lethargy. The Board undertook to wake it up by urging its members to display the proper interest and energy. When the nembers of D. A. 49 tried to do this they found an obstacle in the form of their Secretary, W. L. Brower, to whom in their lazy days they had given no less than four offices. The plan to rouse up the District didn't seem to suit this man, and he not only refused to resign and make room for some one better fitted, but immediately defied the Disrict, and in conjunction with the District President, John Martin, proceeded in the most high-handed manner to take up

charters and kill off all Locals which they thought would send delegates to the District opposed to continuing the then state of affairs. Evidence was brought before the Board

by members of the District, and, becomng satisfied as to the truth of the complaints of the unconstitutional actions of the Secretary and President, the Board promptly suspended them from office and declared the proceedings of a snap meeting called by them irregular. After that the affairs of 49 were put in better shape, and we believe that it will henceforth make a rapid move forward.

In the case of L. A. 45, San Francisco, Cal., as reported in recently published minutes of the Board, it was proven to our satisfaction that the men controlling that Local were acting in a traitorous manner in their conduct in holding an attitude that prevented the progress of the S. T. & L. A. and stood in the way of the formation of a Section of the Socialist Labor Party in San Francisco, so we expelled the Local and delegated a comrade of L. A. 325. Los Angeles,

Dues were received from ten membersat-large, two old and eight new members. to look after the taking up of the prop-

					This we take as an indication of the confidence of isolated men who under
	RT OF TI		DCT		stand the fact that there is an absolut
			D., 3. I.		necessity for the building up of an eco nomic organization imbued with the prin
			D., C. I.		ciples of Socialism, recognizing the class
Stip Int	TED TO THE PROPERTY MANY	ONLY COMPACTON IT IT		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	struggle and the need of eventually a
JA JA JA JA JA SUBMIT	TED TO THE EIGHTH NATI	ONAL CONVENTION, AT NE	WARK, NEW JERSEY, DECEM	BER 7-9. ال ال ال BER 7-9.	taining political power along the line
					of the Socialist Labor Party, and wi
The second second second second					further recognize that the Socialist Trad
Convertion of the Socialist Trades and	to find out where we were at, and we are free to admit that the deplorable	as we later discovered, the following	that salary having been voted down in	decide whether to extend the remission	this and a second to the only one the
Labor Alliance. Greeting :-	condition of affairs which our investi-	To Daily People old debt \$20 ro	the last National Convention. This of- fer the Board accepted and by it the		ing the requirements. And we may he
	gation presented to us, was, to say the	D. A 21. Hartford, for subscrip-	item of secretary's wages was saved to	in onthe	add that it is not alone in the Unit
	least, none too encouraging. In the first	tion sent for Weekly People 200	the Alliance for a period of nearly five	Although our financial inability ham-	States we find men showing this co fidence and this recognition. It has been
	place we found that as a result of the	Fred Loehr, for binding Daily	months. Our financial condition hav-	pered us greatly, we did all we could	intimated to us by members of the S
s passed since the last National Con-	laxness or worse of our predecessors in	People File 3.20	ing by this time gradually improved, we	to encourage the comrades in various	cialist Labor Party of Great Brita
	office, a burden of debt had accumulated,		then, in the latter part of May, decided	places to agitate and organize wherever	that we may expect an application for
ation over the progress that has been	amounting in all to \$720.25 in amounts	Total\$15.80	to pay the secretary \$5 per week, which	possible. Here it may be stated that the	S. T. and L. A. charter-from some con
ide, and of confidence that your	as follows:	This brought the total of indebtedness	paltry sum we have ever since managed	greatest progress was made in the tex-	rades in the town of Falkirk in Sc
nvention will recognize that the Board	To Goldman for printing\$325.00	up to the above-named amount of	to pay him.	tile centres of Rhode Island and Maine.	land.
Recomplished as much as was pos-	To Auerbach for printing 100.00 To Siff Bros 38.00		LIABILITIES REMOVED.	In both States remarkable strides were	ISOLATED LOCALS.
confident that the Socialist Trade		Some of these debts were pressing and it was up to us to meet them as soon as	In the case of the amount due Siff	made, and in connection with this, we	The total of isolated locals in exi
Labor Alliance is now in a better	Rent to D A to Oct Nov	possible in part at least, and thus the	Bros. suit had been entered before the	feel it our duty to give due credit to the	ence at the beginning of the year w
tion than ever before to go forward		first duty devolving upon us was not.	end of the previous year and we found		nine, with a membership of less the
build up in a manner that will		as we should have wished, the planning	that Siff's game apparently was to put	as a result of having put up the house	about 200 members. Three new or
ly mean something, if the comrades		of methods of agitation and organization	us in as bad a hole as possible, with a	fight in the history of the textile inductry	were organized. One old local w
ughout the country will arise to the	D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., on ac-	but the devising of means of raising	view to crippling us still more. We sim-	in their struggle with the American	lansed and another expelled.
sion, take hold in the proper spirit,		from our shoulders the mancial burden	ply played for time and succeeded in	Woolen Company, were scattered all	MEMBERSHIP OF D. A.'S.
push the good work along in an		the pressure of which was preventing us	warding off his attacks so well that we	through the textile districts of New	At the first of the year there were
rgetic, aggressive manner befitting	Comrade Corregan for hall	from being able to catry on any effective	were enabled to pay the claim and the	England, carrying with them the spirit of	District Alliances, composed of twen
advocates and builders of the New	rent, mass meeting at Amster-	work because of lack of funds.	legal fees besides-when we got ready,	intelligent resistance to capitalist oppres-	five Locals in good standing, with
des-Unionism-the economic arm of Revolutionary working class move-	dam, N. Y 7.50 Typewriting Inspection Co., rent	January, the Board was discussing ways	and not when Mr. Siff would have liked	sion-the spirit of the Socialist Trade	membership of about 1,200. At the pr
Revolutionary working class move		and means of husbanding our resources	to have compelled us to.	and Labor Alliance-and to their teach-	ent time there are eight District .
	Miss K. Pryor, typewriting work	and making them go as far as possible	writing Inspection Co., the loans from or-	ing and example is due the great prog-	liances, with forty-five Locals and
ich we are confronted upon taking		in meeting pressing debts and at the	ganizations and other small accounts,	dustry during the past year	membership of 1,805.
e at the beginning of the year may	bills) 73.25	same time carrying on some work, the	were also paid off in the course of time.	When the year began there was no	DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.
better understood, we deem it wise	Wm. L. Brower, salary 3 weeks. 45.00	newly-elected General Secretary volun-	As a result of careful figuring we have	District Alliance in Providence. Many	One of the difficulties with which
explain the state of affairs as we	Francis J. Green, ex-General-	tarily proffered his services to the Board	reduced our indebtedness by nearly \$400	of the best members of L. A. 206 were	were confronted on taking office was t
nd them.	Treasurer	without remuneration until such time as	and have also been able to grant the re-	driven from Olnevville after the strike	demoralized condition of affairs in No
Naturally, at the first meeting of the	the second s	our finances would permit of paying him	quest of D. A. 17 to remit the per capita	and were sowing the good seed in other	York City and in New Jersey. Over
ment Executive Board, we at once	Total	something, although he was entitled to	tax for a period of five months, from	places. The local was crippled but the	D. A. 4 and Section Essex County,
about sizing up the situation in order	Added to the above amounts there was	1 \$15 per week, a proposition to reduce	July, leaving it to this convention to	indomitable energy of its officers and	I L. P., two elements had arisen, one

and found a new Local if p ruy men who under-RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since the work accomplished during the year was so good, all things considered, and the prospects before us are so of eventually at- bright if we make a proper effort to take along the lines advantage of them, we would recommend Party, and who | that this Convention take steps to prone Socialist Trade | vide for the sending out of a General Orhe only one meet- ganizer for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive campaign of agitation and ne in the United organization in the states before named, howing this con- with the ultimate view of establishing tion. It has been National Industrial Alliances whenever mbers of the So- and wherever possible. There is a large of Great Britain, field before us in the textile and shoe application for an districts of New England, in the infrom some com- dustrial cities of New York and Ohio, and in this vast network of working-

class cities here in the State of New Jersey.

We would also suggest that this convention indorse the calling for voluntary contributions to a fund to help in tere are ten, with carrying out the work outlined in the above recommendations.

And we further recommend that it be the sense of this Convention that ali Local Alliances be instructed to carry out section 6 of Article XV. of the Constitution in order that our Official Organ, The Weekly People, may be placed in the hands of as many members as possible for their better education in the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

And we still further recommend that all members be recommended to study the literature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor affairs in New Party, and to join the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and work for their

(Continued on page 3.)

## WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

# FACTORY WORK AS IT IS AND MIGHT BE

SERIES OF FOUR PAPERS BY WILLIAM MORRIS, REPRINTED FROM "JUSTICE" IN THE "CRAFTSMAN" FOR DECEMBER

sities of manufacture might be made use

of for beautifying their surroundings; as

for instance in textile printing works,

which require large reservoirs of water.

In such factories labor might be made,

not only no burden, but even most

attractive; young men and women, at the

time of life when pleasuse is most sought

after, would go to their work as to a

pleasure party: it is most certain that

labor may be so arranged that no social

relations could be more delightful than

communion in hopeful work: love.

friendship, family affection, might all

be quickened by it; joy increased and

Where are the material means to come

from for bringing this about? Fellow-

workers, from the millions of surplus

value wrung out of your labor by the

"organizers of filth;" screwed out of you

for the use of tools and machines in-

vented by the gathered genius of ages,

for the use of your share of Earth, the

It is worth while thinking about, fel-

low-workers! For while theologians are

disputing about the existence of a hell

elsewhere, we are on the way to realizing

it here: and if capitalism is to endure,

whatever may become of men when they

die, they will come into hell when they

To this Socialists answer, and rightly,

that we have not set ourselves to build

up a system to please our tastes, nor

are we seeking to impose it on the world

in a mechanical manner, but rather that

we are assisting in bringing about a de-

velopment of history which would take

place without our help, but which never-

theless compels us to help it, and that

under these circumstances it would be

futile to map out the details of life in

a condition of things so different from

that in which we have been born and

bred. Those details will be taken care

of by the men who will be so lucky as

to be born into a society relieved of the

oppression which crushes us, and who

surely will be not less, but more prudent

and reasonable than we are. Neverthe-

less, it seems clear that the economical

changes which are in progress must be

accompanied by corresponding develop-

grief lightened by it.

Common Mother.

lize:

few questions on the conditions of manu- | gardens; in many cases the very necesfacture, so as to put before us one branch At a meeting of the Commons Presof the pleasure of life to be looked forervation Society, I heard it assumed by ward to by Socialists. a clever speaker that our great cities, Why are men huddled together in un-London in particular, were bound to go manageable crowds in the sweltering

I.

on increasing without any limit, and

these present accepted that assumption

do. Now, under the present Capitalist sys-

tem, it is difficult to see anything which

might stop the growth of these horrible

brick encampments; its tendency is un-

small towns for the advantage of the

great commercial and manufacturing cen-

tres: but this evil, and it is a monstrous

one, will be no longer a necessary evi

when we have got rid of land monopoly,

manufacturing for the profit of indivi-

duals, and the stupid waste of competi-

tive distribution; and it seems probable

that the development of electricity as a

motive power will make it easier to undo

the evils brought upon us by capitalist

tyranny, when we regain our senses and

determine to live like human beings;

but even if it turns out that we must

still be dependent on coal and steam

for force, much could still be done to-

ward making life pleasant, if universal

co-operation in manufacturing and dis-

tribution were to take the place of our

of being considered dreamers, therefore,

it is important for us to try to raise our

ideals of the pleasure of life; because

one of the dangers which the social

sent competitive anarchy. At the risk

ment and real pleasure. It is nat-

that terror and the grinding toil under

lacently, as I think people usually

tedly to depopulate the country and

hells we call big towns? For profit's sake; so that a reserve army of labor may always be ready to hand for reduction of wages under the iron law, and to supply the sudden demand of the capitalist gamblers, falsely called "organizers of labor." Why are these crowds of competitors

for subsistence wages housed in wretched shanties which would be a disgrace to the Flathead Indians?

For profit's sake; no one surely would build/such dog-hutches for their own sake; there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of lodging people in airy rooms decently decorated, in providing their lodgings not only with good public cooking and washing rooms, but also with beautiful halls for the common meal and other purposes, as in the Col leges of Oxford and Cambridge, which it would be a pleasure merely to sit in. Why should any house, or group of lodgings, arranged in flats or otherwise, be without a pleasant and ample garden, and a good playground?

Because profit, competition and rents forbid it. Why should one-third of England be so stifled and poisoned with smoke that over the greater part of Yorkshire (for instance) the general idea must be that sheep are naturally black? and why must Yorkshire and Lancashire rivers run mere filth and dye?

revolution runs is that the generation which sees the fall of Capitalism, edu-Profit will have it so: no one any cated as it will have been to bear the longer pretends that it would not be easy to prevent such crimes against decent and miseries of our present system, life: but the "organizers of labor," who will have far too low a standard of might better be called "organizers of ural that men who are now beaten down filth," know that it wouldn't pay; and by the fear of losing even their present as they are for the most part of the year pitiable livelihood, should be alse to see safe in their country seats, or shootingnothing further ahead than relief from crofters' lives-in the Highlands, or yachting in the Mediterranean, they rather like the look of the smoke counwhich they are oppressed; but surely it will be a different story when the try for a change, as something, it is to be supposed, stimulating to their imagmunity is in possession of the mainations concerning-well, we must not chinery, factories, mines, and land, and administering them for the benefit get theological.

As to the factories themselves: why of the community; and when, as a neces sary consequence, men find that the proshould there be scarcely room to turn ing of the mere necessaries of life round in them? Why should they be, as in the case of the weaving sheds of overwill be so far from being a burdensome task for the people that it will not give the scope to their energies. Surely sized cotton factories, hot houses for rheumatism?. Why should they be such when this takes place, in other words miserable prisons. Profit-grinding compels it, that is all; there is no other reawhen they are free, they will refuse to low themselves to be surrounded by finess, squalor and disorder, either in son why there should not be ample room in them, abundant air, a minimum of noise: nay, they might be beautiful after their kind, and surrounded by trees and

their leisure or their working hours. Let us, therefore, ask and answer a

ments of men's aspirations; and the knowledge of their progress cannot fail to arouse our imaginations in picturing pay in addition. for ourselves that life at once happy and manly, which we know social revolution will put within the reach of all Of course the pictures so drawn will vary according to the turn of mind of the be easy enough. picturer, but I have already tried to show in "Justice" that healthy and undomi-

not crushed out by Socialism. I will, therefore, as an artist and handicraftsman, venture to develop a little the hint contained in this journal of April 12th on the conditions of pleasant work in the days when we shall work for livelihood and pleasure and not for "profit." II.

Our factory then, is in a pleasant place; no very difficult matter, when, as I have said before, it is no longer necessary to gather people into miserable sweltering hordes for profit's sake, for all the country is in itself pleasant or is capable of being made pleasant with very little pains and forethought. Next, our factory stands amidst gardens as beautiful (climate apart) as those of Alcinous, since there is no need of stinting it of ground, profit-rents being a thing of the past, and the labor on such gar dens is like enough to be purely voluntary, as it is not easy to see the day when seventy-five out of every hundred people will not take delight in the pleasantest and most innocent of all occupations; and our working people will assuredly want open air relaxation from

their factory work. Even now, as I am told, the Nottingham factory hands could give many a hint to professional gardeners in spite of all the drawbacks of a great manufacturing town. One's imagination is inclined fairly to run riot over the picture of beauty and pleasure offered by the thought of skillful co-operative gardening for beauty-sake, which beauty would by no means exclude the raising of useful produce for the sake of livelihood.

Impossible! I hear an anti-Socialist say. My friend, please to remember that most factories sustain to-day large and handsome gardens, and not seldom parks and woods of many acres in extent; with due appurtenances of highly paid Scotch professional gardeners, wood-reeves, bailiffs, gamekeepers, and the like; the whole being managed in the most wasteful way conceivable; only the said gardens, etc., are say, twenty miles away from the factory, out of the smoke, and are kept up for one member of the factory only. the sleeping partner to wit, who may, in deed double that part by organizing its abor (for his own profit), in which case he receives ridiculously disproportionate Well, it follows on this garden business

that our factory must make no sordid litter, befoul no water, nor poison the air with smoke. I need say nothing more on that point, as "profit" apart, it would

Next, as to the buildings themselves, I must ask leave to say something, be-

2 neering individuality will be fostered and | cause it is usually supposed that they must of necessity be ugly, and truly they are almost always at present mere nightmares; but it is, I must assert, by no means necessary that they should be ugly; nay, there would be no serious difficulty in making them beautiful, as every building might be, which serves its purpose duly, which is built generously as

regards material, and which is built with pleasure by the builders and designers; indeed, as things go, those nightmare buildings aforesaid sufficiently typify the work they are built for, and look what they are: temples of overcrowding and adulteration and overwork, of unrest in a word; so it is not difficult to think of our factory buildings, showing on their outside, what they are for: reaonable and light work, cheered at every step by hope and pleasure. So, in brief, our buildings will be beautiful with their own beauty of simplicity as workshops, not bedizened with tomfoolery as some are now, which do not any the more for that hide their repulsiveness; but, moreover, besides the mere workshops, our factory will have other buildings which may carry ornament further than that: for it will need dining hall, library, school, places for study of various kinds, and other such structures; nor do I see why, if we have a mind for it, we should not emulate the monks and craftsmen of the Middle Ages in our ornamentation of such buildings; why we should be shabby in housing our rest and pleasure and our search for knowledge, as we may well be shabby in housing the shabby life we have to live now.

And again, if it be doubted as to the ossibility of getting these beautiful buildings on the score of cost, let me once again remind you that every great factory does to-day sustain a palace (often more than one) amidst that costly garden and park aforesaid out of the smoke; but that this palace, stuffed as it is with all sorts of costly things, in for one member of the factory only, the sleeping partner,-useful creature! It is true that the said palace is mostly, with all it contains, beastly ugly; but this ugliness is but a part of the bestial waste of the whole system of profit-mongering, which refuses cultivation and refinement to the workers, and therefore can have no art, not even for all its money. So we have come to the outside of our

Factory of the Future, and seen that it does not injure the beauty of the world, but adds to it rather. On another occasion, if I may, I will try to give a nicture of how the work goes on there.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

power equal to thirty men within his family working for him and his and he and they could go to Europe, or the Adirondacks, or Florida, or any other place his fancy suggested. These are some of the benefits that Socialism would bring, but not by any means all. There are numberless ways that men

would be benefited, but that indefinable. but ever present dread of the future so prevalent to-day would be forever banished. The question for you workingmen is, Will you have it? Will you be free and enjoy life to its fullest capacity. calling no man master and under no obligations to any one, except to render your duty to society with good will to

If you will have this, and you easily can have it the Socialist Labor Party is the agency through which you can C. B. W. chieve it. New Haven, Conn.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT** NOTES

One hundred and eighty-eight subcriptions came in during the week, endng Saturday. We expect an improvement soon. As was stated last week, efforts are being concentrated on the Home stretch Fund, and there is the usual mount of indifference displayed following an election while the holidays are at hand. These causes have interfered with work for the party press. After New Year's the comrades everywhere will get back into form again and redouble their efforts to build up a large

circulation for The Weekly People.

An old mailing list of The Monthly People has just been sent out to sections and members-at-large in the United States and Canada. This list contains the names of those who subscribed when the paper first started. The subscriptions indicated "10-03," "11-03" and "12-03" have expired. Those indicated "1-04" will expire after the subscribers have received he January issue.

The large number of persons who have read The Monthly People for a year should not be lost track of now. They should be looked up and asked to subscribe for The Weekly or else renew for The Monthly.

The method pursued by the Baltimore comrades is a good one. Take the list of readers in your city, divide it up into names of those who reside in his locality and tell him to hustle out and look the readers up and get them to renew.

Five dollars worth of prepaid blanks and postal cards were taken by Sections Lowell (Mass.), Los Angeles (Cal.), San Antonio (Tex.) and the 13-14th A. D., of Brooklyn.

Five or more Weekly People subs were sent in by the following comrades: P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., 10; C. E. Hagar, St. Louis, Mo., 7; S. H. Usher, skowhegan, Me., 6; C. M. Carlson, Taoma, Wash., 5; A. Weiss, New York, 5; Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, O., 5; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

Fifty-seven subs were received for The Monthly People, Comrade Andeerson, of Gardner, Mass., sending in 20, Comrade Hagar, of St. Louis, 10, and Comrade ames, of Toronto, 5.

A word to the comrades of New York and Brooklyn: Very little interest has been manifested in the contest for the banner which is to go to the assembly district securing the largest number of subscriptions to The Weekly People from December 15 to February 15. The 7th A. D. of Brooklyn and the 18th A. D. of New York have each sent in three so

the writer), he would have productive peared in the serial, the book will have a translator's preface that is of no little interest. The book will be bound in cloth. The cover stamp will be by Com rade Sidney Armer, of San Francisce, and the frontispiece will be a pen drawing of August Bebel by Comrade Justu: Ebert, of New York. The price of the book will be \$1.

3

Within a few weeks a translation of one of Eugene Suc's novels, by Comrade Daniel De Leon, will be published as a serial in The Sunday and Weekly Peo-The title will be "The Pilgrim's ple. Shell, or, Fergan the Quarryman." is a thrilling story dealing with the feudal epoch and the period of the Orusaders. It will subsequently be publishes in book form by the Labor News Com pany.

Next week we will put to press in pamphlet form the article by "A Coloado Wage Slave," published in The People some weeks ago, giving documentary evidence of the acceptances of passes by the Colorado officials, from Governor down. Photographs of the original letters will be given in the pamphlet. It will be a 64-page pamphlet, and will sell at 5 cents a copy.



(Continued from page 2.)

emancipation from capitalism at the Ballot Box with the same determination with which they fight upon the economic field, so that the two wings of the Social Revolution-the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field, always ready to take advantage of its capitalist enemies, and the only trades union on correct lines, and the Socialist

Labor Party on the political field, the only Revolutionary political party of the working class, through which it can ultimately accomplish its Freedom-may march on side by side to the final emancipation of the working class from the shackles of wage slavery, and the estab-lishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, under which alone we can hope to enjoy the full product of our labor, and the genuine Liberty for which, as members of the working class, we are organized to strive and which we will

ventually by these means obtain. Fraternally submitted by the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Samuel J. French, Charles C. Crawford, Arvid Olson, Otto Bartel. Ernest Aiazzone. August Gilhaus, General. Treasurer. John J. Kinneally,

General Secretary.

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? ? ? ? ? QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN ? ? ?

Among the many perplexing questions which confront the working class to-day e which forces itself to the front with an ever-increasing pertinacity and vehemence that demands an answer.

The question is this: Will the working class of this country continue the present system which enables a class numerically small, and daily becoming smaller, to appropriate four-fifths of the workingman's product, and by such appropriation be enabled to live in luxury and idleness, so that it it becomes too warm its members can go to the ondacks, or if too cool they can go to Florida, or perhaps vary the monotony by going over to Europe and studying the products of the old masters and run the round of the gambling hells of tribution takes place. And when we Baden Baden, and incidentally purchase a duke or a lord for their daughters? Or will the working class, numerically large, enjoy the product of their toil and live in comfort and luxury themselves, with ample time for rest and recreation and opportunity to develop their being, mentally, morally and spiritually, as the creator intended them to do? What are the facts to-day as regards the working class? Do we need to ask such a question? Does not every workan by his daily experience have forced upon him the fact that he is only a few weeks from the poor house? Does he not know that if he loses his job or will be done? nes unable to work on account of s, so that even the scanty pittance receives stops-the butcher and the ker must live as well as he, and if he ot sell his labor power so as to give product that he receives for such their labor power and to submit themsale as they make--starvation stares him in the face? When we speak of the sale of labor power we mean that power which lies in the sight of the eye, the hearing of the ear, the skill of the fingers, the tribution in their hands as private prop-erty, a form of servitude is rightly designated as wage slavery. So true has the Socialist Labor Party through of the muscles and the genus of the brain, and which can only be sold by the man going with it, and for the sale of which he receives about enough been to this aim that it challenges criticism of any of its official acts while bat-tling in the midst of the enemies it has p him in fair condition to continue had to encounter. duce for the parasite class and re- The Socialist Labor Party challenges answer the right of immediate recall

process ad infiinitum. Does not the working class know that as soon as the sale of their labor power stops grim want begins to creep upon

them; and because of its power his spirit is cowed and he meekly submits to indignities and insults that, given other conditions, he would resent in such a manner that there would be no repetition of them? And these indignities and insults are heaped upon him with impunity because of the fact that the tools of production and distribution, which must be operated collectively are owned privately not a party which should command your

ization-from the ground up.

simply because the members of that class

produce his kind to go through the same | the production of an instance in which it has deviated from its fixed aim in order to gain any temporary advantage which might accrue from a compromise

with outside sources. The Socialist Labor Party challenges the production of an instance in which a corrupt member has not been expelled as soon as his true nature became manifest, even to the extent of suspension and reorganization of a whole State, as was the case in Pennsylvania. No other political party can approach this record. and we ask you workingmen if this is

our wishes. Take the case of a foreign diplomat Let him do anything displeasing to the powers by which they were appointed and a cablegram goes to them bearing this terse message: "You are recalled,"

and there is no appeal. As it is now your representatives go to your capitals reasoning thus: "I am here for two or four years, as the case may be. I do not know that I will be here again, so I will look out for myself while I can." Is it any wonder that they are pliable tools to do the work of de

when they cease to correctly carry out I from week to week, as to how to make both ends meet, anxiously consulting with your wives as to whether you can keep your little ones. in shoes and re-spectable clothes without scimping them in food, let me just call your attention

to some of the things around you and the results which would follow the Socialist Labor Party programme. To-day you get less than 20 per cent. of your product. Under socialism you would get all. If you get \$1.50 per day you would get \$7.50 under socialism. But that is only a small part of the benefits that would accure.

and can only be used while so owned by respect and support? the sale of labor power.

Let us try and follow the logical rea-Now, it must be evident to even the dullest mind that amelioration of the consoning of the average mind-and when we say logical we mean correct reasoning-which is thus: "We admit all you say as regards the dition of the working class cannot be expected unless a radical reorganization

of the system of production and dis-Socialist Labor Party; its course has been consistent and its conduct has been say radical we mean an entire reorgantrue but"----

Now let me take the thought some As the capitalist system rests upon its times unspoken, which is in the average control of the powers of government, mind and its conclusion born of experiso that in the operations of government the interests of the capitalists are the first ence and answer it ---- "but we have seen parties come up with promises of what consideration, it becomes plainly evident they would do for us and when we have that if the working class desire their input them in power they have become terests conserved it must be by the capcorrupt and we have no faith in any ture of this stronghold, i. e., by the cap-ture of the government, that laws may party. They will all become corrupt." Now, my working class friend-I call be put in force for their benefit. .

you a friend because I also am a work-This can only be done by an organiza ing man-let me call your attention to tion fitted for that purpose, and that is the expression I used before, when I the Socialist Labor Party. Naturally, and correctly, any one would ask what said it was evident to the dullest mind are the claims of the Socialist Labor that nothing short of a radical reorganization would suffice. Other parties Party as an agency by which this work have promised this reform and the abate-

Briefly stated they are as follows: ment of that abuse, but the Socialist From its first inception the Socialist La-bor Party has had but one aim, viz., the Labor Party makes no such promise. We guarantee an entire reorganization of emancipation of the working class from the industrial system so that the workthe necessity of having its members sell ing class who produce the wealth of the country shall get it ALL, and the man who, being physically and mentally able, does not add his quota to the general selves to the will of the capitalist class, hold the tools of production and disprovision for the welfare of the human race, shall have none of it. Such a clear stand admits of no possibility of corruption, as it cannot be confused with reform through which betrayals occur. You naturally ask what are the means you will use to keep our representatives from betraying us, as we have known

signing men to forward their interests?

It is not at all to be wondered at. The writer of this pamphlet has been nominated for an office by the Socialist Labor Party, but before his name went on the ballot he deposited with his constituents his resignation, signed before witnesses perfect in every respect, with the exception of a date.

If a representative of the Socialist Labor Party does not correctly represent the principles of his organization he is charged in writing with his direlection summoned before a grievance committee and if he fails to clear himself from the charge, a date is placed upon his resignation and handed to the proper authority and he steps down and out. No chance for crookedness there.

The working class realize by bitter experience day by day that they are no better off as regards this labor than they were in the past. If they have fewer hours of labor, the intensity with which they have to apply themselves wears out their brain and muscle tissue faster than ever before, so that we see the spectacle of railroads making a rule that in some departments a man over thirty-five will not be employed, while the enhanced cost of living keeps the working class at about the subsistence point. To the rational and observing mind, looking down the vista of the future, no change in the hardness of their lot seems possible. What they have had to endure, it appears must be the lot of their children after them. So the members of the Socialist Labor Party hold out the radiant certainty of an absolute emancipa tion from present hard conditions and the fear of want in the future, which

is the nightmare of the average workingman.

To-day you see in our cities streets lined with stores, dozens of which vend the same class of goods striving by every device to attract the buyers to them to the exclusion of all others. Under socialism the warring against others would cease and as all work for the common good a large part of the persons engaged in vending wares could be released and

given employment in production, so easing the burden and shortening the hours of labor.

Merchants put flaming advertisements in the papers, calling attention to their goods, their excellence and cheapness compared to others. Manufacturers send out travelling agents for the same purpose. Transportation companies strive lator's running foot notes, which apagainst each other, depicting the com-

forts of their equipment and delightful scenery of their route; in short a considerable portion of their efforts are directed to this end, so through the whole cortiere it is a scramble for profits. All the wasted energy resulting from this struggle, and many more useless things, would disappear under Socialism. To-day more than 14 per cent. of the men who would work are unable to find work and are therefore a tax on the efforts of others. Under Socialism, they would join in the work and produce and help along the general welfare. To-day many establishments run on short time and when they do run on full time are not worked nearly to their full capacitiy. Under Socialism they would be used to their fullest capacity

Statistics tell us there is machinery hough in the country to equal the labor of 400,000,000 men. As there are only about 80,000,000 in the country the machinery power equals that of five men for every man, woman and child. If a Now, my burdened friends, worrying | man had a wife and four children (as is

far. Other districts have done practically nothing. It should not be so difficult for an organization with 15 or 20 members to secure as many subscrib ers in a week. If each member will get one it can be done. Now, let us see how many members will each get that one subscriber a week till February 15.

Advance orders for the translation of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" are coming in slowly as yet, but it is expected that after the holidays the comrades

New York Labor News Ce., will have more time to secure orders. A-6 NEW READE STREET. and that the book will be put to press NEW YORK CITY. some time in January. Besides the trans-



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#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

God" and pronouncing it a sacrilege to

#### feeling extra good on. The "pregnant" WEEKLY PEOPLE question, asked by Justice Brown, was

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	.ces int
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All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the imnse majority. The projetariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise Itself up, without the whole super-Incumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air .- Communist Manifesto.

## ANARCHIST PLOT DISCOVERED! Silly police of Galveston!

This is not the century when, as happened in South Carolina during the days of the abolition agitation, northern travelers can be "legally" seized, ridden on rails and otherwise outraged. The Spirit of the Age moves forward, despite professors, politicians and pulpiteers. True enough, only two years ago, a Socialist Labor Party speaker was white-capped in Beaumont, Texas, but the felony was imputed to ruffians, the magistracy pleaded innocence. Public officials in this untry seek to square their actions to forms of decency that the Spirit. of the Age has whipped even them into erving. What the Galveston police has just done by arresting Charles Pierson, Socialist Labor Party agitator, is not intended by them as an outrage. It merely the joint result of their ignoce and the desire to show how clever they are, which in this instance means to air their idiocy. They are merely doing the big don and funny dog when they elaim they have cashiered an Anarchist, and the broken wings of their imagination but flap paralytically, when they ceed to connect Pierson with Anarchproceed to connect reason and else

Nothing is more natural than that broken-down dullards who fice to public office as a haven of refige from the prairie fires of capitalism should cling to their jobs like ship-wrecked travelers to to a log; nothing more natural than that such social wrecks should feel alarmed at any utterance that their instinct tells them is sapping the foundation of the which they are managing to just keep their empty heads above water; nor is there anything more natural than that such waifs should entertain a sincere con viction that to overthrow THEIR form of government means Anarchy. Have not free-traders denounced protectionists as Anarchists? and have not protectionists returned the compliment with a For all that, the conduct of the Galveston police is not merely silly. It nts to the urgency of familiarizing that gentry with the fact that a Movement, termed Socialist, and entitled to respectful a hearing as any other political party, exists in the country, and that it will demand of them such civilized conduct as the Spirit of the Age requires. Nor should this important fact e drowned under the guffaw that the "discovery of an Anarchist plot" by the Galveston police will naturally raise everywhere among intelligent people.

this: "Is it not conceivable, under the gen eral scheme of merger, for one perso come to control all the railways of the country ?'

If the question means anything, it neans :---

First that without the scheme of merger, it is not conceivable for one person to come to control all the railways of the country; and

Second, that any scheme that would bring about such a visitation as the control by one man of all the railways of the country is vicious and must be opposed.

nancy Brown.

by the towering excess of the supply over the shrinking demand, that improved As to the first, the scheme of merger privately owned machinery brings about. roduces no new principle; not even, if This fact, consciously or unconsciously, sely considered, is it a new applicathe rank and file feels in its bones, and n. The private ownership of a thing this is the hard fact that the labor fakir plies the right to alienate it. Stock exploits to the undoing of the working railways is private property. Every der has the right to sell: everyone class. who meets the seller's wishes has the

The pure and simple trades Union is to the Labor Movement what the rear right to buy. It follows, as 2 plus 2 guard is to a retreating army. Like equal four and 2 more make six, that all the stockholders, but one, of a certain the rear guard, which cannot defeat the pursuing enemy and can only cover the company may sell out to that one; that retreat of the defeated, the pure and he may buy and come into sole control of that railway; that all the stockholders simple Union can not raise wages, least of all overthrow the capitalist and emanof all the other companies may likewise sell to him; and finally that "one person cipate the working class; but again, like the rear guard, which prevents the utter would come to control all the railways rout and destruction of the retreating of the country,"-just as might, could, army, the pure and simple Union prewould or should happen under the mervents the sudden rout of Labor, the ger. Accordingly, the scheme of merger is nothing essentially new, despite the immediate demoralization of wages. implication made by His Judicial Preg-It is a burning question, this ques-

tion of Unionism. Its nature is such as to present the seemingly most con-As to the second, it is obvious that the flicting facts. It requires for its handling one-man control of the railways would the coolest judgment, least affected by be a national calamity; but, again, seehobbyism, flippancy, or resentment. It ing that such one-man control, or the must be grappled with, intelligently and equivalent monopoly, is the inevitable relentlessiv, and solved. Its strength result of the principle of privateand its weakness, what it can and what ownership, the conclusion is obvious it can not do must be understood,-the that the social scheme under which railways, together with all other instruformer, to draw from it all that is in ments of production and distribution it: the latter, to supplement it, and butneeded for the people's welfare, aye, for tress it up with what it needs. How their existence, is a vicious social scheme, burning the question is the Labor Movethat must be opposed and downed. And ment owes thanks to the capitalist class what is that scheme? Why, it is the for bringing home to it by means of scheme of capitalist society that Justice these latest, most savage and most glar-Brown is himself an upholder of. ing reductions.

Thus, both to the extent that His Ju-Under the aegis of the pure and simdicial Pregnancy Brown was delivered on ple Union rear-guard, the Labor Movethat memorable occasion of what is false ment is a grand retreat, slowly, but and of what is truth, the gentleman surely, toward cooliedom. stripped himself of his capitalist ermine,

## "IMMUTABLE LAWS."

Mr. Bourke Cockran-the one-time apostle of McKinley against Bryan, and then of Bryan against McKinley-is again "in irruption." This time he irrupted in New Rochelle, where he delivered an address on "The Conflict Between Labor and Capital." As may be judged from the title, Mr. Cockran does not recoil from a subject by reason of its magnitude. On the contrary he sails in

jointly with the 17 per cent, reduction serenely-and settles it off-hand. Offof 30,000 employes of the Frick Comhand also is his method. pany in the coke regions, is an event The pivot of Mr. Cockran's argument of such magnitude that it should cause was that wages are fixed by "immutable all but the most lightheaded to pause, laws." Can there be any neater disposal of the great Labor Problem? Who would In the first place, the census reports be childish enough henceforth to attack are bursting with the long figures of the immutability. The Socialist Movement increased wealth of the nation, and perwith its many ramifications, and not in

the hands of children, aims at the over-

throw of the wages system. Had the

itations-very much as Mr. Bourke Cockaid the lie in that they shut their eyes ran now does, or would do if he dared, te . fact which the rank and file instincton the subject of "wages" and their "fixively feels and the fakir exploits. That ings." Experience with these one-time fact is that although the Union cannot raise wages, although it cannot even re-"immutabilities" induces a closer inquiry into the now alleged "immutability" of sist reductions, nevertheless, were it wages. The two are found to be essennot for the Union the reductions would tially one-"immutable" if you let them. not be from 5 to 20 per cent., or of 17 or tolerate the miasmic conditions that per cent., but would be of 50 per cent. and more. In other words, were it not breed them, "mutable" and uprootable if vou don't. for the Union, which acts like a brake Wages and their fixings proceed from upon lowering wages, wages would drop with a thud to the level of the actual

Union!" but give, however involuntarily,

aid and comfort to the fakir lie. They

market price of labor in the world's labor

market-a level such as is established

the social-economic conditions where the natural and the social opportunitiesland and capital-without which wealth cannot be produced, are tolerated in private hands. But how does this private ownership get there? Is it a natural growth, like the growth of apples on an apple tree? Obviously not. It is an artificial product. What man does he can undo. Social institutions are the work of man. They are, consequently not "immutable," but, in point of fact, the most "mutable" of things.

But man does not alter his work un less he has reason to be dissatisfied with it. The wages system has approved itself unsatisfactory. On the domain o sociology, it is no better than a devastating pestilence. No intelligent man, if he is honest, no honest man, if he is intelligent, dare deny that the inevitable, aye, the "immutable" result of the wages system is an ever deepening and spreading misery and abjectness among the masses -just like any other pestilential microbe. Knowledge having been brought to bear against the latter, despite the one-time declamation of superstition against the proceeding, and the evil having been quelled, so has knowledge turned its telescope upon the social microbe of the wages system, ascertained the laws of its existence, the conditions under which it thrives, accordingly, also the conditions under which it must die, and, with the 'rough-on-rats" of Socialism, it is awakening the human race to a knowledge and a determination to extirpate that social microhe too

Mr. Bourke Cockran is tugging at a false chord, when he tugs at "immutability" to besot the people of this century into that abject attitude towards the devastating influence of the wages system pestilence, which in the days of old the people assumed and were besotted into assuming towards physical pestilence, as "the will of God" and "immutable." Mr.

Cockran is fully 1,000 years behind with his method; it will not work in the Twentieth Century. We do not propos to bow down to and be ravaged by the alleged "immutable will" of the God Capital.

## THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

It takes an "outer", panting to be district in Northern Illinois there is an Labor come an "inner" and get a lick at the attempt being made in three factories to re-establish the ten-hour day. This at public treasury, to indignate at the tempt will be worth watching. Its sucstartling revelations made of corruption cess would be an entering we ge for a in the Postal service. It takes one of like movement throughout the country these "outers" to "point the finger of This would not be the first time it American industrial history that a reverscorn" at the long list of Republican sion to old conditions has occurred officials, from Perry S. Heath, the sec-There used to be an eight-hour shift for retary of the Republican national commitsteel and iron workers once, where now tee and Hanna't pet, down to the Paynes there is a twelve-hour shift. This is and Van Cotts, and exclaim "put the potably the case with the Carnegie steel works. rascals out!" meaning, of course, to too late; for another, where such ganreplace these with himself and his felgrene finds lodgment, the fact betrays Mayor Samuel Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, Democrats, whose party refuses to permit the abbreviat as soiled as that of the Republican. The to precede his name. This will please man of elemental intelligence knows that many superficial persons who believe the practical. abolition of titles spells democracy. Let none henceforth deny that Prof. the "outer" is like the devil, being sick. Though Jones abolishes his title, he by Walter Thomas Mills has his place in and when he becomes an "inner" is like no means thereby abolishes his capital the scheme of the Social Revolution. the devil, being well. In sight of this ist mastery over the employes of his sucker-rod corporation. They still confact, established by experience, some The news published regarding the antinue to remain-by virtue of his prithing more than elemental intelligence nual executive session of the Civic Fedvate ownership of the capital they need eration states that one of its purposes is needed to pull the well-intentioned in order to live-his dependents and ecois "to consider the general industrial from the slough of helpless despond. nomic inferiors-his wage slaves. outlook." "Would Socialists do any better !" is looks perfectly harmless as far as the When the "prosperity" boom was growthe natural question that such distractinterests of labor are concerned; but ing, the capitalist newspapers heralded ed people put; and the question implies reflection gives it an altogether differevery little tupenny wage increase in ent aspect. Here we have that most that Socialists would not. big black type. Now that that boom abhorrent of meetings, star chamber pro Indeed, it would not!--- if the aim of is on the wane, what a contrast is ceeding, in which thirty-six men are se seen!-as little as possible is said about Socialism is merely a change of personcretly deliberating over policies affect the immense wage reductions now gonel; indeed, it would !-- if the aim of ing the welfare of millions of workers. ing on. It is good policy to make use Twenty-four, or the majority of these Socialism is a change of conditions. of the nominal gains of labor, but poor men, are capitalists; the other twelve A physician who would simply attend policy to expatiate on its actual losses. are so-called "labor leaders," whose to his fees, will be no improvement philosophy and conduct are also capital-The idea of trying women as ushers upon another whose chief thought was istic. It is customary to speak with in a New York theatre, which, if suclikewise his fees. Is Socialism a sort something akin to alarm of the small cessful, will cause the displacement of group of men in Wall Street who conof employment bureau, like the Demomen, owes its birth to a bright young trol the railroads, the banks, etc.; but cratic and the Republican parties, intent woman who had to secure work or how about the actions of these few men starve. In the necessities of women will only upon getting its men in and receiv who control the policies of labor in the be found in a majority of cases, the seing its commission? That's the point, interests of the capitalist class? Is cret of her employment to the detriment there nothing alarming about that, you and in grasping it the vista changes. of men. workers? Socialism aims not at a change of The capitalist press is elated over the officers; it aims at the overthrow of the The Republican national committee has ine of \$1,000 imposed on Franklin Union conditions, which, having a wage-slave No. 4. Press Feeders, an unincorporated appointed a sub-committee to investiclass at their root can not choose but gate Socialism as a political factor. This body. The interests controlling this blossom upwards into corruption. Drawpress is alive to the importance of the act not only reflects the sagacity of the ing the sap of the robbery of the work-Republican leaders, but the irresistible decision under which the fine was improgress of the working class movement, posed. This decision practically incorers, the upper branches of the capitalist which is rising superior to every attempt porates labor organizations and makes tree can produce no fruit other than to ignore, suppress or mislead it. Social them liable to features of the law which doing so, went about preaching humility that of the Heaths, the Hannas, the ism moves ever onward and must be they have sought to avoid by opposing new resplauding, and Justice Brewer as these, cry out "To hell with the to the people, resignation to the "will of Greenes, etc. Crop off, or lop off these incorporation. intelligently reckoned with.

seek to overcome such "immutable" vistake its place. The question then resolves itself into this. Is it possible to so alter the social soil that a vegetation different from that of capitalism will spring up? Let only those lose heart who say the feat is impossible. All those, however, whose intelligence is beyond the elemental point, and whose moral fibre keeps step with their intelligence, know the feat is possible, and reso lutely put their hands to the plow.

and an equally putrid set will inevitably

Nor will the intelligent citizen be be wildered by the tangle of the political field. The test he must and will put is easy. Does the party soliciting my support resort to the fly-paper tricks of catching votes? If it does, it can only be a seeker after change of official personnel. The party that aims at the overthrow of conditions needs something else something over and above offices : it needs a constituency abreast of the officials, a constituency of revolutionists, an infantry army that will DO,-and for such on army molasses-caught flies are unfit. Such an army is not recruited

by tricks. Education and organization. clean-cut and relentless, are its characteristics. The intelligent citizen, nauseated at the ever-recurring iniquities and corrupt outbreaks of capitalism, will not fail, despite all impediments, to catch sight of the beacon of the Socialist Labor Party, and, catching, take heart. The recent postal scandals are a

double-edged sword. They will throw down flat in hopelessness the wellmean ing but not sufficiently intelligent; on the other hand, they will help to stir the vigorously intelligent, who do not succumb to the fallacy of the alleged inevitableness of corruption, and seek and will find the way out.

The wide-spread effects of the changes in modern industry may be observed in the cable despatch stating that, in consequence of the reduction of wages by the United States Steel Corporation, the Scotch steelmakers are negotiating with a view of fixing selling prices and AMENDING THE WAGE SCALE. Capitalism is no longer local or national, as it was during its early history, but international. It is no respector of patriotism, or the jingoism that regards itself as all-sufficient and all-potent. Gradually, it is compelling the narrow-minded workingmen to see that that which conthe "d--n foreigner" is of vital interest to himself, his nativistic prejudices to the contrary notwithstanding.

Six thousand more New England cotton operatives have had their wages reduced 10 per cent. This brings the total up to 88.000 since November. The cotton shortage which has meant so much to the capitalists of the South, has not been a blessing to the workers of the North.

Out in the Fox River manufacturing

#### THE "FELLOWSHIP."

Thanks to Prof. Walter Thomas Mills a secret of uncommon interes has been uncovered.

That a man must live in order to do work goes without saying. That So cialist work is a trying sort of work donation from workingmen other sources; and the donors may be justiy esteemed for their abnegation,-the same as any other donor. But equally closed to discussion is the principle that a Socialist body can accept no nor tolerate any of its members to be pensionaries of private funds. The members, especially the active members

is equally a fact. That funds are needed to keep workers alive need not be argued about. Finally, it is not a matter open to discussion that if men of wealth are inclined to furnish such, or any part of such funds, the moneys may justly received,-the same as any donations with a string tied to them,

of a Socialist body must be amenable

to the body only. That the power of the purse is a steering means everybody knows .-- Socialists above all. That power none may wield but the body itself, absolutely, and directly. And it stands to reason. If one or more wealthy members of a body establish a fund to enable some other less well-fixed members to give their whole

time to the work of the organization, and the donors retain control of the fund, then these would have a double control over the beneficiary members: first the general control exercised by all the members alike; secondly, the special control, exercised by the power of the purse. This is the fashion in the Republican and Democratic organizations. A Socialist organization repels such practices.

And now comes Prof. Mills, and uncovers the existence of that very practice in the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, and the fact is confirmed by the Rev. George D. Herron in "The Worker" of the 13th instant, in which the gentleman shows he knows all about it, corrects Prof. Mills in a few unimportant details, and is driven to admit the existence of such a privately man-

aged fund, to which the name of the Fellowship" was given. We shall not bother with the Rev. Herron's pulpiteer tergiversation of declaring that "the distinct and first condition of this fund

was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist party." The donors retained possession of purse-string,-that's the point that tells. The purse biddeth, all conditions, whether "distinct," "first" or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding. "Where the master biddeth there will the dog

go;"-and thither, indeed, did the so far revealed beneficiaries of the "Fellowship" (William Mailly and Spargo)

go! Pity it is that the names of all the "donors," if there be more than one, are not yet made known, and all the more pity that all the fellowshipees are not named. Their disclosure would clarify many a swift conversion to the conviction that "the Socialist Labor Party i too boss-ridden, whereas ideal democracy prevails in the so-called Socialist alias Social Democratic party," and also to the conviction that "the Socialist Party is too strait-laced. whereas the Volks-Zeitung Corporation

party-with its pets of squaws-swapping Louis Millers and Habakuk Zametkins its gay and festive Herman Schleuters' of thrilling experiences with irate husbands, and its reverend speculators in

rich wives,-is a broader and more comfortable concern." W. T. Mills deserves the thanks of the Movement for uncovering this tell-

tale ulcer. True, the discovery can not B. J.-No. save his party: for one thing, it comes

U. S .- The capitalist class consists of apitalists? B. J .-- Yes.



IONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Oh, hang your "class struggle." I am sick and ired of that senseless phrase.

U. S .- "Hang ?" "sick ?" "tired ?" 'senseless phrase?" I thought you understood the thing and accepted it. B. J .- Yes; I accepted it when I did

not understand it: now that I understand it, I regret it. I have been reading up on Socialism;-there is nothing in that "class struggle."

U. S .- Tut, tut; you must have been reading dime novels, or the "Police Ga zette.

B. J .-- No dime novels or "Police Gazette" either, but authorized organs of Socialism in Germany, France, England and here. U. S .- And you there learned that the

class struggle is senseless? B. J .- They don't say so in so many

words; but out of them I picked up facts enough to knock the theory of the class struggle" into a cocked hat. U. S .- When you talk that way it

looks to me that your brains have been "knocked into a cocked hat."

B. J.-Let's see. Is Paul Lafarque, the ex-Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S-He is. B. J.-Is he a hornv-handed manual

worker? U. S .-- (a slight twinkle perceptible in

his eyes)-Nay. B. J.-Is August Bebel, of the German Reichstag, a leading Socialist, or

is he not? U. S .- He is. B. J .-- Is he a horny-headed manual

vorker? U. S .- (a brighter twinkle in his eves)

Nav. B. J.-Is Prof. Ferri, the Socialist

Delegate in the Italian Parliament, a leading Socialist, or is he not? U. S .- He is.

B. J .- Is he a horny-headed manua

vorker? U. S .- (the twinkle in his eyes ready

to snap)-Nay. B. J.-I don't need to go further. Here you have it; the leading Socialists f France, Germany, Italy and other places are men of intellect and culture. who do not earn their living by manual work; none is a wage worker or proletariat; they are all members of the uling class; they are all champions of the working class. That knocks the bottom out of the class struggle. Give

U. S .- (the twinkle in his eye all ablaze)-Just you wait and let me get in my innings. An army consists of soldiers?

B. J .- Yes. U. S .- Is one soldier an army?

- B. J.-No.

U. S.-A forest consists of trees? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Is one tree a forest?

JUSTICE BROWN'S PREGNANCY. The argument, just made before the preme Court, in the Northern Securior "Merger" case appeal, has given Justice Brewer an opportunity to revive the memory of a question, hailed at the time by the social owls as "pregnant," that Justice Brown put to the counsel for pany, when the case first came up in St. Louis, and that the social owls

anifestations of swelling affluence indulged in by the capitalist class. One of the regulation snags is now struck in production, and what is the result? Without in the least curtailing their luxuries, the employing class savagely curtails the already but too meager share of Organized Labor! And does Organized Labor submit? This leads directly to the sec and and pivotal question. The question starts a swarm of vagaries and also of

smashed his own throne, the capitalist

Supreme Bench of the land, and kicked

himself off as a guardian of a vicious

All of which will yet be done in regular

THE GRAND RETREAT.

The 5 to 20 per cent, wage reduction

imposed upon no less a number than

168.000 employes of the Steel Trust,

and, pausing overhaul their notions.

sonal observation, as well as reports from

other sources, bears out the fact in the

social scheme.

order.

deceptions, below which the truth lies concealed.

Trades Unionism pure and simple asserts through its officers and journals to their pranks. But the moment you that it raises wages. This is known do not, their "immutability" comes to a dead stop. for a catch-penny falsehood. It does

not need the above instances of reductions to refute it. The ccusus figures, backed by other reports and observa tions, disprove the statement. Here and there, due to exceptional causes, as happened with the Parks Union, wages are raised by the organization. But the incidents are transient. In due process of time these wages too go down and join the general downward level. man.

"Oh," exclaim at such junctures, another set, the superficial reasoners from partial premises, "to hell with the Unions! You see they lie. They do not raise wages. They cannot even prevent their decline!" The labor fakir lies, no doubt, when he pretends that the pure and simple Union raises wages. But those who, in sight of such reductions

Movement not better furl its hanners and tackle the possible, instead of beating its head against what Mr. Cockran pronounces "immutable"? But the Socialist is a perverse being. He has a perverse way of placing statements' under the lens, sticking the scalpel of analysis into them, and finding out. Applying this irreverent treatment to Mr. Bourke Cockran's statement the following facts are ascertained. Cholera microbes are "immutably"

deadly-provided you allow them into your stomach, or once there, leave them Lightning is "immutably" destructive provided you do not prèsume to control it. But if you know how and do, it can

be led like a lamb under ground. Pestilence, how "immutably" devastating-provided you cower before it! But rise, equip yourself with knowledge, and its "immutability" suffers shipwreck. It can and has been actually banished by

Now, time was, when the human race being in its infancy, actually looked upon these visitations in the same light that Mr. Coekran now does upon "wages" and their "fixings." And people there were, who, partly sharing the superstition of the masses from whom they sprung, partly because they found their account in hopeless foulness. But for all that, the information is valuable for the light it U. S.-Is one capitalist the whole cap italist class? sheds on things theoretic and on things B. J.-No

U. S .- The class of the proletariat conists of proletarians? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .-- Is one proletariat the whole lass of the proletriat?

B. J .-- No.

U.S .- No more can the presence of a few non-proletarians in the movement of the proletariat change the character of At first glance this phrase this movement. You know Artemus Ward?

B. J .- Yes, indeed.

U. S .- You recollect he said: "The African may be our brother, but he isn't our sister and our wife and our uncle; he isn't several of our brothers and all of our first wife's relashuns: he isn't our grandmother, and our greatgrandfather, and our aunt in the country; he isn't everybody and everybody else likewise." Neither are such valuable leaders, Ferri, Lafargue, Bebel, together with all such others you might enumerate, everybody and everybody else likewise: they may be and are a good deal, but they are not the whole Movement and everything else likewise. You can't make out from the presence and prominence of such men in the movement of the proletariat that the movement is not the struggle of a class

against the class that oppresess it. If you do, then a tree is a forest, a soldier an army, and "the African" becomes all our relations, "our aunt in the country" ncluded.

B. J.- (looks blank). U. S .- But I am not yet through with rou, me Boy! The class struggle means the struggle of the econome necessities

(Continued on page 5.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.



CORESERVONDENTS WHO PERFER TO APPEAR IN PERFE UNDER AN ABOUN NAME WELL ATTACH SUCH MANE TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, DESIDE THE OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOMMEND.]

1000 WAGE SLAVES THROWN OUT . OF EMPLOYMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People According to the New York Journal of recent date, 3,500 men were thrown out work by the introduction of a laborsaving machine for unloading coal cars. By the new machinery a carload of coal tunned. The operation of one machine requires the services of only four men and takes only a few minutes, whereas to do the same work now takes twenty men about four hours. The Coal Trust now using this machine on its docks at New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanian ports; thus saving \$1,825,000 per annum in wages. The men have a ion known as the Coal Handlers' Association, but, as one of the men stated. they have nothing to do but to look for

other work. The poor, duped wage slave cannot see his way clear. No wonder he has been led about by the capitalist labor lieutenants until he cannot think nor act for himself. The pure and simple unions are not organized upon right princies, nor do they employ right tactics be successful as a labor organization. The only remedy, or, in fact, the only hope, for the wage slave is to organize r the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada and the Socialist Labor Party.

How many times in the past have the workers been displated by labor-saving devices and defeated when on strike? How long is it going to take for them to realize that their only salvation is in the Socialist Labor Party. Let us stand as a unit to fight our capitalist exploiters, and fight our battles in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party to gain control of the machinery of produc-tion for the people as a whole. Stand unfalteringly for the Socialist Labor Party. Albert L. Wateman. Party. Albert J. Watem Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 14, 1903.

## THE N. G., N. Y. S.

To The Daily and Weekly People: The National Guard of this State is being forced to extreme measures to help develop its organization op its organizations. Last week the writer visited the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn and found that the acting under instructions from Albany, have offered prizes of \$50 to the best drilled company, also a like sum to one that secures the largest number I recruits, and prizes ranging from \$25 b) \$50 for the company displaying the est markmanship during the present drill

All these sops being offered to young men go to prove that these organizations are on the wane. That their dissolution may be soon

witnessed is devoutly wished for by Claudins. Brooklyn, Dec. 9.

#### DOING "PEESINESS" AT THE OLD STAND?

ing reading to my comrades: At one time I was a subscriber of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the German organ of the bogus Socialist party. The paper always came addressed to H. Schraden, in stead of H. Schrader. I stopped reading the sheet, my eyes having been opened to its nefarious work. In time opened to its netarious work. I came to consider my connection with

Recently, however, I began to receive iterature from a New York Hearst Club. And how do you imagine my name was spelled on the address! Just the way the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" way er e that the New York Hearst Club was using the mailing list of the "New York-er Volkszeitung." This showed me that the Volkszeitung and I had not parted company as thoroughly as I thought we had.

6. That Socialism is not a question of the stomach for some people, but is a question of the health and happiness of all people.

That is the true aim of the book, and I would be greatly pleased to see it pointed out by The Daily and Weekly People. D. J. New York, Dec. 11, 1903.

#### MARYLAND AGITATIONAL METH-ODS.

To The Daily and Weekly People. Enclosed find five subscriptions to The Weekly People, two yearlies and three half-yearlies. They are all, with one exception secured from former Monthly People readers. They will help to swell the list in the circular to be sent out on the 15th inst. I guess Baltimore will be out of the losers then, though it will the a very big gainer. There hasn't been an S. L. P. speaker

or organizer sent out in this State since We are in hopes this coming 1899. year of sending one up to the coal regons in the Western part of this State We are going to circulate a subscription list for that purpose at the beginning of next year. We have sent to all the readers of

The Weekly and Monthly People outside of Baltimore city, a letter, and fifteen different leaflets with a request to read them and to send to the und signed the names and addresses of yes, g men in their neighborhood to whom we could send leaflets and The Montily People free for one year. The membras of Section Baltimore will donate the funds needed for this purpose. Hoping for success in all directions,

R. W. Stevens. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14.

SALT LAKE CITY ONLY STARTED. To The Daily and Weekly People .--Enclosed find two yearly subscriptions to

The Weekly People, on prepaid blanks. We are still grinding away sending in a few as we secure them. I have been using the postal cards considerable. I suppose they are reaching you in due course.

We have practically abandoned the night canvassing on account of the weather, but Sundays we shall keep right at it in all kinds of weather. What we have done is only a starter, just merely a breaking in for next s You will find Section Salt Lake doing their share toward "The Homestretch Fund." Long live the revolution until accursed capitalism has followed its

vicious course to an end. Merry Christ-mas, a revolutionary New Year. Yours fraternally, A. G. Allen. Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 10.

#### LOWELL STALWARTS.

meetings every Sunday afternoon, and we have had many speakers from Lynn. On the 6th the speaker could not come. Comrades Kean, Smith and others spoke. and the meeting was declared a great success. On the 13th Comrades Paul Vandome and Jordan spoke. The latter

scored heavily. Although we have only been at it three months, some of our members are already good speakers. Recently we had a debate with the Cotton Weavers' Union. We have challenged Robert Conroy, president of thr Textile Council, to debate the question, "Is the Union Label Any Good to the Working Class?" We have not yet heard from him, and I don't think we shall. He is like all the rest, afraid to face the music of either the

S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. The mills here of the American Woollen Company are almost at a standstill. Their largest mill, in Maynard, containing 1,000 looms, has been doing very little. It is also reported that the Merrimack Cotton Mill has stopped many of its looms, and that the Washington mill in Lawrence is slack. These mills all belong to the combine. Robert W. Smith. Lowell, Mass., Dec. 16, 1903.

"Labor" Mayor Schmitz's Masterly Inactivity-Market Street Boycotts Still in Force-Carmen Who Scored an Arbitration Victory Have New Grievances.

A UNIQUE LOCKOUT

FRISCO RESTAURATEURS CAUSE

IT TO GET UNION RECOGNITION.

(Special to The People.) San Francisco, Dec. 14 .-- The latest manifestation of the class struggle in San

Francisco is both amusing and instructive. The tables are completely turned in this affair. The restaurant proprietors are on a strike for the recognition of their association, and the cooks, waiters, dishwashers, vegetable cleaners, etc., rcfuse to recognize it. The trouble seems to have begun last September. A year or more ago the "Restaurant Keepers' Association" and the "Cooks and Waiters'

Union" entered into an agreement to arbitrate their differences. Said board consisted of four members from each organization, with the Mayor as referee in case of a tie. In a few months a disagreement arose, each side accusing the other of violating the treaty, as no doubt they both did. The "Board" disagreed. According to the statement of the chairman of the "Association," published in the daily press, the matter was ,placed in the hands of the Mayor on the 30th of September, and he has not yet rendered a decision. It could hardly be expected of a labor(?) mayor to decide so important a question on the the verge of election, but more than a month has clapsed since that event and the decision still

lingers. In the meantime the restaurant keepers seem to have had it all their own way The employes, therefore, lately decided to ignore, and, if possible, entirely demolish the "Restaurant Keepers' Association." They began to treat with the restaurants singly, presenting a new agreement and calling out the hands of one or two proprietors who refused to sign. "association" called a meeting to The

defend its rights and declared a lockout. On Monday morning, December 7, about forty of the leading restaurants closed their doors. The public was quite undisturbed by the event and the remaining restaurants seemed to enjoy it exceedingly. Moreover the locked-out employes showed no signs of repentance and continued to ignore the existence of the au-

gust "association." The heads of the closed restaurants began to threaten to open with non-union The union replied that in such a case a boycott would be declared and their supplies cut off through the co-operation of union teamsters. Then the employers began to weaken. On the 12th inst., the association sent a communication to the "Cooks and Waiters' Union" asking for a conference. It was ignored. A number of the closed restaurants now opened their doors and it

looks as if the union would win. Arbitration between the "Cloak Manufacturers' Association" and the "Cloak Makers' Union" has failed again. The number of pickets on their two Market street boycotts was doubled last week. These, added to the other signs of Christmas festivity, gave the city quite a

holiday appearance. The street car men are in trouble again. One would think that, after so many months of arbitration both here and in New York, they might be satisfied. The complaint is lack of time for meals, not second to spare at the terminus, old hands discharged without cause, etc. Well, did they not get a slight increase in wages some time ago? and are not old hands supposed to "get a raise ?" Besides it came out in the "Court of Arbitration"

# A Curse Under Capitalism-Would Be a Blessing Under Socialism.

MACHINERY

#### We have seen how "profit," or the production of surplus value, comes about. To recapitulate briefly: Necessary la bor time is the time required by the la borer to reproduce his own cost of liv

ing. In other words, out of a working day of eight or ten hours, perhaps two hours at most is necessary labor time. In those two hours the laborer produces the value of his day's wages; during the rest of that time he is working not for himself but for his master, and producing "profits," or surplus value. This surplus labor time, in present day capitalism, is therefore expended by all la borers, purely for the benefit of the capitalist class. In a properly organize society, it would redound to the benefit of society as a whole; that is, it would mean a reduction of the hours of labor all round.

Let us take a simple example-a sum in the rule of three. If 500 men, working eight hours a day, produce twice as much as is required for their own maintenance and that of their families, or, in other words, produce sufficient for 1,000 men, then the whole 1,000 would only require to work four hours a day to produce the same amount. Therefore, a general working day of, say, five hours would be amply sufficient to do the same and provide also for the repair of machinery, buildings, etc. It follows, therefore, that other things being equal, every reduction of the work ing day at present reduces the master's profits-unless he, in turn, reduces wages, or intensifies the work during the reduced period. But "other things" do not always remain "equal" or unchanged. And the chief factor of change in present day capitalist production is the introduction or improvement of machinery. In the second part of "Capital." dealing with "Capitalist Production," Marx begins his chapter on Machinery commission the safety appliance law has and Modern Industry as follows: "John Stuart Mill says in his "Principles of Political Economy: 'It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being."" (In a footnote, Marx aptly remarks, "Mill should have said, of any human being not fed by other prople's labor, for, without doubt, machinery has greatly increased the number of well-to-do idlers.") "That

is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery Like every other increase in the prouse of hand brakes. ductiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and by shertening that portion of the work ing day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives, without an equivalent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value" "Capital," pp. 365-6).

If, or rather when, the working class realize this, and, becoming class con scious, use their power to put an end to a system which causes this state of affairs, 'the' real benefit of machinery ploves killed and 6.973 passengers and will at last be realized. Every new 39,004 employes injured. These numinvention, instead of being as at present. bers are larger by a considerable pera curse to the working class, throwing centage than the corresponding numbers theusands out of work, would be a blessof the year last preceding. ing, shortening the hours of labor tor all, giving to all an equal opportunity

various items of the record, the list of for leisure in which to realize the besfatal accidents to passengers in train acthat is in them. cidents is no larger than last year.

This power to change their condi The most prominent fact in this year's tions, the working class have, whenever record of train accidents is the appalling they choose to exercise it. In their loss of life and property in collisions. own hands lies their salvation. They The showing cannot be called materially callnot and will not be saved from withworse nor materially better than that out. Heaven-born saviours, middle class made a year ago, and the total number "intellectuals" (middle class, I mean, in of passengers killed and injured does not feeling or in actual standpoint, whatever be their position; for any one, peasant or peer, who takes his stand on a working class basis, with a clear knowledge of the points at issue, and who in the class war ranks himself with us, becomes one of us by so doing), all such may as well follow Mr. Hyndman's example and give up the working class as "hopeless' -from their point of view. By the way, that gentleman seems to have recon sidered his position, for what reasons I know not. Can it be because the triumphant march of the S. L. P. shows that the working class is not hopeless? Or is it because he concludes that the workers, whom in the fullness of his middle class conceit he despises, can still be utilized to glorify his almighty personality and gain for him political standing? The extension of machinery, the concentration of capital, the formation of trusts-all afford the cheering proof that capitalism contains its own contradiction, as the Hegelian dialectic puts it, or, in other words, bears within it the seeds of its own destruction. Not to be forgotten, too, amongst the other benefits of simplification which capital ism has (most unintentionally) conferred upon Socialism is the international net it has woven round the world. To opposany or all of these developments is reactionary, for it is an attempt to "roll back the wheel of history." I shall conclude by another quotation from the "Bible of the Working Class," as it is called on the Continent. "Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery degradation, exploitation; but with this, of Great Britain.

#### FROM LABOR'S BLOOD LETTER-BOX OFF - HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ø [NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.] BIGGER PROFITS, BUT APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILROADS.

X., CLEVELAND, O .- (1) The article was satisfactory, only not timely. Shall use it later. (2) Other matter will be published.

O. M. J., LEE, ILL .- Letter was not received. Send articles whenever possible.

C. A. W., LONDON, CANADA-By order of the N. E. C., financial reports of the party have been excluded from The People. The reason is that these were too numerous. If one was published, all would have to be.

A. G. A., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH Shall look up matter. Impossible this week on account of upset condition through fire.

S. H. U., SKOWHEGAN, ME .- Teddy's policeman's club will be published in the near future.

COMMITTEE SECTION VANCOU-VER, B. C., S. L. P.-The management of "Il Proletario" has fallen into such irresponsible hands that they have no common sense of decency. It were hope-less to remonstrate with them on the impropriety of their continuing to keep honored emblem of the S. L. P. Al that can be done is to keep rats off the Party's emblem and name on the ballot. J. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.; J. M. F.,

DUQUOIN, ILL.; O. V. M., DENVER, COL.; W. E. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; L. ROCHESTER, N. Y.; O. S., CO-LUMBUS, O.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O. -Matter received.

D. J., NEW YORK .-- Guess you will have to start a new party. Your article is not acceptable.

M. S., NEW YORK-When a party's organ speaks editorially, the whole parts It is therefore obviously absurd for a party's organ to express views upon a subject that the party itself does not yet know its views on and is about to ascertain by general vote.

# RUDOLPH CUSSY

Whereas, Nature saw fit to remove been amended in important particulars by an amendment approved March 2. from the mass of the living and the 1903. This requires a fixed minimum of struggling our honored and esteemed com-50 per cent. of cars properly equipped rade, Rudolph Cussy, who, in spite of with air brakes in working condition to long-continued ill health, fought loyally be placed in each train. In cases where, and unflinchingly for the overthrow of because of high speed or steep grades, safety requires more than 50 per cent. the system under which all wage-workspecified in the amendment, the railers suffer, the system which caused his road is responsible in accordance with the terms of the original act, for the and/confusion, brought into the labor use of enough power brakes to insure movement by the enemies of the same, efficient control of the train without the stood, head erect and mind clear, lending With the end of the month of June his aid to clarify the minds of his fellowlast the reports which are made to the wage-earners, who, only a week before Commission by the railroads under the his departure from the land of the liv-Accident law of March 3; 1901, coming, expressed his burning desire to see the mouthpiece of the revolutionary pleted a two years' record, and the totals

working class, The Daily People, beyond of the principal items in these reports are given in the appendix. In the year the reach of the enemy, and contributed ending June 30, 1963, the number of his mite toward the Homestretch Fund; passengers killed in train accidents was whose life, as a whole is a worthy exam-164, and of injured. 4.424; of employes ple for all of us to follow. killed, 895; injured, 6.440. Casualties We have lost in him a true, noble and from other causes, added to these, make honest comrade, dying upon the battletotals of 321 passengers and 3.233 em-

field, a typical proletarian, true to the flag of his class from the cradle to the grave. Resolved. That, as a tribute to his

nemory, we close up our ranks, and take up the work which he left unfinished with renewed zeal, vigor and determination, never to let up until the banner of the victorious proletariat shall triumphantly wave, as a sign of universal peace and happiness, above the head of the great human family. Resolved, That this resolution

in our official organ, The People. Sixteenth Assembly District. S. L. P. Louis M. Wieder, New York.

spread upon our minutes, and published

Committee on Resolutions.

the class of the proletariat cannot tol-B. J .-- I guess that's so. U. S .- That being so, the class struggle between the two exists-the one strug-

compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down. B. J .- (pensive) -- Yes, there is a class

U. S .- What now? B. J .- But it is not absolutely neces-

upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. I have shown you how some non-proletarians are championing the cause of the proletariat; can't you conceive of the reverse, of proletarians up-

U. S .- Most assuredly I can; the "pure others-are doing so right along.

B. J .- Now then, what I did mean to say from the start was that it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S .- Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic inter-

ly upon the class struggle against cap-

italism; vice versa, if a member of the

proletariat upholds the economic inter-

ests of the capitalist class, he stands

upon the principle of capitalism. The

test in each case is: what principles does

er law is an act of Congress passed last year. In the House a bill, called the year. In the House a bar, the Hepburn hill was passed ordering the Hepburn hill was passed ordering. When Nicaragua route for the Canal. When the bill got to the Senate, a compromise was made. Senator Spooner, from whom the law is called, offered an additional clause, by which the Panama route was to be given one more chance. The clause authorized the President to purchase the Panama canal, provided an agreement could be reached within a reasonable time, subsequently fixed by treaty as Sep. 23, between this country and Colombia. The Spooner law, is the Hepburn Nicaragua bill plus that clause. That law is now in force, and that is the law

that the President violated. J. D., CAMBRIDGE, MASS .- If you read John Stuart Mill's monograph on Auguste Compte you will discover what a plagiarist Herbert Spencer was of the great Frenchman, whom Spencer never thanked for what he took from him. Even the great word "sociology", that Spencer is credited with having coincd, he bodily

T. R. LOUISVILLE, KY .- The Spoon-

Ð

pirated from Compte. Harriet Martineau alludes to the same matter. T. M., NEW YORK-Only a person who can see no further than his nose will care a rap what these "Socialist" correspondents of European Socialist papers, stuff the European papers with. And only people who are stage strutters seek place themselves under a false lime

light that is bound to go out and leave them in the dark. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

-Wait till next week, or as soon there-after as this office is again in good working order. The fire has very thrown books, papers, etc., into disorder, O., NEW YORK-Call at office.

C. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Is not that good reason to communicate with those gentlemen, and give them some information that they badly need? Could you call here?

# UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny, that the capitalist class is enjoying privilege which the economic necessities of

crate?

carly death; who, in spite of all the dust gling to preserve its privileges, the other

struggle, no mistake about that, but-

sary that the cause of the proletariat be

holding the cause of the capitalists? and simple" labor misleaders-the pers, the O'Connels, the Mahons and such

sts of the proletariat, he stands square-

3,233 Employes Killed and 39,004 Injured, While Earnings Were \$34,000,000 More Than Last Year-5,219 Collisions Occur in Twelve Months. Washington, Dec. 18 .- The seventeenth

annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitted to Congress today, shows that the preliminary income account for the year ending June 30. 1903, gives railway returns for 201,457 miles of line, which is approximately 98 per cent. of the entire mileage in the United States. Gross earnings for that year amounted to \$1,890,150,679, or \$9,382 per mile of line. Operating expenses aggregated \$1,248,520,483, or \$6,-197 per mile, leaving net earnings of \$641,630,196, or \$3;185 per mile. Fiftythree million dollars in taxes are not included in this statement of operating expenses. Compared with the previous year, the net earnings are greater by some thirty-four millions and stock divi-

dends are greater by nearly ten millions. In 1897 the gross carnings averaged only \$6,122 and operating expenses \$4,106 per mile of line. One of the most significant things in

railway operations for the past three years has been the marked and general advance in rates. These advances in transportation charges have accrued principally through increase of the published rate itself. Such increase applies in almost all sections of the country and to many of the most important kinds of traffic. Many advances have been worked by changes in classifications. The class rates have generally remained the same. but numerous commodities have been advanced from a lower to a higher class. These advances have been usually, if not always, the result of concerted action by the carriers. Since the last annual report of the

The above causes me to ask, Is the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in the pay of Hearst? Is it, or some of its em ployes, in the employ of the Democratic Presidential aspirant? Is it trying to ease its financial burdens by peddling out its mailing lists to capitalist politicians, just as it has peddled out its space to advertisements of capitalist politicians? H. Schrader.

Albany, N. Y., December 14.

THE "IDEAL CITY." To The Daily and Weekly People:-People wherein the novel of Dr. Noto, "The Ideal City," was reviewed. On reading the book, I find that the true aim of the book, and a very good aim It is, is as follows:

1. That medicine, as practiced now adays, is immoral, and that doctors, gensrally speaking, are but impostors, and

2. That the road wherein now marches cal science in order to fight out dis-

mases, is wrong. 3. That Socialism alone can permit medical science to destroy all kind of

4. That man, living according to the laws of nature and of hygiene, things that under Socialism everybody could do, may reach an age twice as great as sidered exceptional.

5. That old ago as we know it is not normal evolution of the body, but the rult of diseases more or less apparent. Kangs lost 50 per cent

ITALIANS REPUDIATE "IL PROLE

TARIO." TARIO." To The Daily and Weekly People:---We, a committee elected by Section Van-couver S. L. P., are instructed to write you in reference to the recent attitude of "Il Proletario" toward the S. P.'s, and at the same time their using of the Socialist Labor Party emblem. We wish to find out if it is not in the power of the N. E. C. to restrain them?

All the Italian comrades in Sectio Vancouver have decided to drop their subscriptions, together with many sym pathizers, until such time as the Part; ces its way clear to publishing a Party owned official organ in the Italian lan guage. Fraternally, John Galetti,

Thomas Barker, Bert Surges, Committee. Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 10.

COUNTED OUT BY LYNN. Lynn, Mass., Dec. 19 .- On a recourt f votes in the Fifth ward it has come to light that the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, John R. Oldham, has been counted out many times. The organizer will visit the city clerk to ascertain the exact

Last year Oldham polled 95, this year

oper

here that they are extravagant, some even being discovered to have families. Nobody has any patience with the carmen's complaints now.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.

A series of public lectures is now being

held every Sunday at 3.15 p. m., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. They are delivered mostly by non-Socialists-noted reformers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and politicians of the city-but the Lyceum is organized and entirely controlled by our Buffalo section, and during the discussion the comrades criticise the ideas of non-Socialists from the standpoint of the revolutionary, working class Socialism. Every man and woman should attend and learn to criticise the various ideas

and notions of the non-Socialists. Admission is free to all. The next lectures on the programme are as follows: December 27-By ex-Assemblyman At-

torney Edw. R. O'Malley, on "Modern Methods of Legislation."

January 3-By Prof. J. E. Stagg, on "Evils of Socialism."

COMPLETE BOSTON RETURNS. Boston, Mass., Dec. 19 .- Complete re turns of the recent municipal election gives George V. Galvin, "Socialist," can-didate for Mayor, 5,210; Chase, "Socialist," candidate forGovernor, received 5.104 at the State election; William H. Carroll, Socialist Labor Party, candidate

for Mayor, received 1,054; Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 652 at the State election. In the Mayor-alty contest of 1001 J. W. Sherman, "Socialist," received 957; H. W. A. Raasch, S. L. P., 426 differ from the record of the preceding year to any great extent, but the mere continuance of the record, though it be but little worse than in former years, is an evidence of the ruthless manner in which the capitalist owners of the railroads in their mad scramble for profits, despite safety appliance laws and other

Notwithstanding the great increase in

supposed restrictions. C. Hess, 87 Lamartine street. Jamaica Many railroads have equipped some of their lines with block signals, a meas-Plain; Mrs. Dyer Enger, 1196 Tremont ure which greatly reduces the chances street, Boston; Mrs. J. W. Johnson, 27 Codman Park, Roxbury; Mrs. A. Vickof collision. Some important railroads strom, 1 Sumner Court, Dorchester; Mrs. do not use the block system. Most companies adopt it on parts of their lines, Geo. Nelson, 9 Wave avenue, Savin Hill; S. Swanson, 34 Woodward street, South but not on other parts. Some use it part of the time or for some of the Boston; Mrs. J. A. Jacobson, 52 Storey street, So. Boston; Christopher Hogan, 34 train.s Some adopt the principle, but have insufficient regulations. There oc-Orleans street, E. Boston; M. G. Powers, curred in the United States in the year 30 Chapman street, Charlestown; Miss under review an enormous number of col-Sophie Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, lisions, 5.219, and (included in these) North Cambridge; John Sweeney, 75 Prospect street, Cambridge; Mrs. A. Mor-10 collisions in each of which 7 or more persons were killed (104 persons tensen, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville; Peter Neilsen, 74 Broad street, Woburn; in the 10 cases). Chas H Chabot, Broadway, Everett;

Mrs. Frederick Hansen, 6 Elm street, too, grows the revolt of the working Everett; Thos. P. Gallagher, 426 Boston class, a class always increasing in numstreet, Lynn.

by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with, and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This

integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."-J C. T., in "The Socialist," Edinburgh. Scotland, official organ of the S. L. P.

PRESENTS FOR FAIR.

Presents for Masachusetts Fair will be eccived and forwarded by the following comrades: James F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9

CLEVELAND S. L. P. CONVENTION.

356 Ontario street (German-American

Bank Building), top floor, and will be

called to order at 3 p. m. (suntime) sharp.

The principal business of this conven-

tion is to nominate candidates for the

various public offices to be voted for at

race to attend. Sympathizers and adler-ents of the S. L. P. are cordially in-

the municipal election in April.

vited.

it is the duty of each and every

a mau maintain? Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. H.

U. S .- Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the expansion question, the China question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no thought to the wage question. Its mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny, that?

B. J.-Guess I can't.

B. J .- That's so.

U. S .- That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements are a ways worker's movement. The non-wage worker who talks capitalist economies and is busied about capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and the others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully The city convention of the S. L. P. of on the side of the proletariat.

Cleveland is called for Sunday, January B. J .--- Y .e.s. 10, 1904, to meet at the Section's Hall,

U. S .- The facts, then, are these: 1. The presence of two or three of

more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character. 2. The character of a class movement

depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is projetarian movement

The Socialist Movement is strictly proletarian.

bers, and disciplined, united, organized

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1903.

## OFFICIAL

HALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-Tokto LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 34 Tokto LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 34 Banks Street, See Tast Gill, (The See Section 2019) Street Street Section 2010 In that are not in the Section 20 In that are not in the Section 20 In that are not in the

WATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, on December 18. J. Hamner in the chair. Absent, Gillhaus and Clein. Owing to the disorder in the fice, caused by fire of the 16th inst., ill business not pressing, including finan-tial report, was laid over until next

mications: From Santa Monica. Cal., a letter stating that one Charles Wilson, who claimed to have some from Seattle, had left behind un-paid debts. The writer suggests that this person may be identical with the his person may be identical with the Charles Becker, inquired about by Sec-tion Vancouver. The description given kes this unlikely. From Los Angeles, Cal, on a variety of matters, agitation, tretch fund, etc. From Lynn reporting election of new organizer. From Toronto, Out., resolution directed against method of conducting by Buffalo (N. Y.) Labor Section Buffalo, having been Lyceum. nicated with and asked to preent their side of the case, sent an ex letter setting forth the reay lectures are conducted in the complained of. Resolved, that this N. E. C. can see nothing wrong in the method pursued at Buffalo. From on Boston, Mass., a letter accommied with two musical instruments, a te and piccolo, which the Section places at the disposal of the party to be id for the benefit of The Daily People. From Cleveland, O., reporting the elec-tion of James Rugg as Secretary of Ohio S. E. C. in place of James Matthews, ed. From Section Cleveland in natter of the homestretch fund, explaining that the Section will raise its full share, though it will not be possito do so by Jan. 1, owing to the fact that they are engaged in raising funds for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. From Louisville, Ky., on homestretch fund and reporting that the organization is in good shape. From Tuppenish, Wash, relative to publication of recent Colorado article on passes in leaflet form, From Butte, Mont., asking whether speaker can be secured. Secretary in structed to reply that effort will be made. From Ohio S. E. C., reporting loss of due stamps by Section Colum-bus and asking that these be replaced. Granted

The Connecticut S. E. C. requested that the N. E. C. print a pamphlet in the Italian language containing a clear ex-position of the tactical position of the S. L. P. Referred to Labor News Com-pany. The Massachusetts S. E. C. asked for reopening of the case against the Labor News Companys on the plea that ticut S. E. C. requested they desire to introduce further testithey desire to introduce further testi-many; also on the ground that the Labor News had had opportunity to present verbal testimony. The Secretary was instructed to reply that no verbal tes-timony of any sort had been heard by the N.E. C., and that the committee of the N. E. C., in arriving at the decision old the Massachusetts S. E. C. liable to hold the Massachusetts S. E. C. liable 'for the bill had before it only the letters received and nothing else. Neverthe-less, if the S. E. C. desire to be further heard in this matter this N. E. C. can see no objections, and will duly consider the matter. The Texas S. E. C. re-perted that the resignation of Word H. Mills, a member-at-large at Dallas, Tex., had been accepted unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to issue

cu'l for non nations of the city in which the national convention of 1904 b to be held, together with a notice to the State Executive Committees to take such action as is provided for in article 7, section 3, of the party constitution.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held at The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Saturday, December 12, 1963, Comrade A. Moren in the chair. Correspondence from the various Sections received and acted upon. Other routine business disposed of, and com-rade Emil F. Wegener notified to at-tend, as a compilation of the bullots of the vote to fill the vacancy caused by

N. Y. S. E. C.

the resignation of Comrade George Abelson showed that he had been elected to the committee. Further considera-tion was given to the campaign of 1904. Adjournment followed.

D. Ferguson, Secy.

#### NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the S. E. C. of New Jersey was held at Hoboken on Dec. 13. Present-Herrschaft, Schroeder Thuemmel, Berdan, Brown, Fallato and Duggan. Absent-Fricke. Excused-Dietrich

Berdan was elected chairman. Com nunications were read from the N. E. C. from Comrade Walsh of New York, and from D. A. 4.

Report from Law Committee in Klawanski case that the case was not yet before the Supreme Court, owing to the failure of the Bayonne authorities to bring proper records of the case, was

Reports of the several sections showed good progress.

Charges preferred by Comrade Burgolz of Essex against Comrade Duggan of the same section were ordered returned, as the same were not sufficiently clear and the comrade had failed to show that he had exhausted his privileges before his own section.

The next State Convention will be held at Elizabeth on Sunday, February 7. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$43.41. George P. Herrschaft, Secretary.

# Massachusetts S. E. C.

Regular meeting Massachusetts S. E. C. held at Boston, Mass., December 13; called to order by John R. Oldham. Roll call showed Oldham, Coyle, Berry, Enger, Greenman, Hilberg, Chester and Young, present. Neilsen absent, Hagan excused. Records

of November 22 read and approved. Communications: From National Sec

retary Henry Kuhn, on ruling of N. E. C. on exception raised by Section Everett; also on ruling of N. E. C. on matter of Massachusetts N. E. C. vs. Labor News Co. From Lowell on change of addresses of organizers. From financial secretary, bill for stationery and postage of 90c. ordered paid.

Berry reports that Fair Committee elected by S. E. C. has met the delegates from the Scandinavian Socialist Club and organized the Joint Fair Committee, and have held two meetings and made such arrangements as were possible. Comrade Young reported that Fair Committee had added Berry to the committee. Report accepted and action endorsed.

Agitation Commttee reported that State organizer is still working in Boston and will be sent to Woburn, Lawrence and Lowell for the rest of the year. Section Boston turned over \$15.75 and fifteen sub-lists to the financial secretary. Coyle reports that he has sent out bill

for leaflets to sections. Had not heard from any of them as yet. On ruling of N. E. C. in the matter of Massachusetts S. E. C. vs. Labor News Co., secretary was ordered to write Na-tional Executive Committee asking that case be re-opened and further testimony heard from S. E. C. in explanation of

the letters cited. Secretary ordered to call a general meeting of party members, for Saturday, January 2, at 8 p. m., at 1165 Tremont given to all. street, Boston, for the purpose of organiz-ing the State Committee in pursuance of action of conference and referendum

husiness Unfinished business: Weekly People Prize Committee re ort was approved and ordered forward d to Sections and members at large.

It is as follows: "In order to engage individual en-deavors to raise the circulation of the Party Press to the highest possible point, Connecticut S. E. C. will award a the gold watch, gent's or lady's, to any member or sympathizer who sends in the highest number of subscriptions under

the following conditions: "1. Subscriptions for The Weekly will only be counted in this contest.

"2. All subscriptions have to be sent to Secretary of S. E. C., A. Gierginsky, 136 Governor street, Hartford.

"3. Time: From January 1, 1904, to March 31, 1904. Any subscriptions sent in or arriving after this date will not

be counted. "4. If the highest number of subscrip tions sent in by any individual remains below thirty yearly subscriptions, two half yearly's count for one yearly-no

reward will be granted." New business: Motion approved to forward Comrade antone's proposition to the N. E. C. Motion carried to have Charles Fan

tone attend to the building up of Italian Sections in the State. Treasurer reports: On hand October 1..... \$16.78

Income for Oct. and Nov..... 121.20 

> On hand Dec. 1.....\$115.81 E. Sherman, Rec. Secy.

TO MASSACHUSETTS SECTIONS. 75 Prospect street.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17, 1903. To the sections of S. L. P. in Massachu setts:

Comrades-At the meeting of the Fair ommittee, S. L. P. and Scandinavian Socialist Club, held last night, December 16, the following motion was adopted: That each section be invited to have a table at the Fair, to be held on February

25, 26, 27, 1904, at Minot Hall, corner West Springfield and Washington streets. Secretary ordered to write sections on this matter. An answer is urgently requested.

Address your reply to John Sweeny, secretary Fair Committee, 75 Prospect street. Cambridge.

Comrades-This Fair is held in the interest of The People and The Arbetaren Three-quarters of the proceeds go to The People. Out of our part of the receipts the S. E. C. will get the funds to take The Daily People loan certificates, which you have ordered us to take, that is, twenty of them. So take hold and help make this Fair the success that it can be if you do your part. Bend in your presents. Sell the tickets which will be

sent you. In short, do all that you can to make it a "winner," and reply to Comrade Sweny's letter at once.

For the State Exeuctive Committee S. L. P. Michael T. Berry, Secretary,

991/2 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO. The annual Christmas ball of the Buf falo Section, S. L. P., will be held this Saturday, December 20, at 8 p. m., in German-American Hall, corner Main and

High streets. Good music has been se cured and a general good time is anticipated. The Ladies' Daily People Club has se

cured many valuable articles for the usual feature of this ball-the bazaarand a chance to try their luck in secur ing them for a nominal price will be

The proceeds of the ball will be applied to support the Party Press and for local agitation, and every true Social-ist in Buffalo is expected to come and

#### unions, its tactics, etc; laid over for new THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-STRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUB. LISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR

UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NO-VERBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS IN-TEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged ...... \$1,008.02 C. Wills, New Haven, Conn.... 1.00

. P. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.... C. Sunberg, New Haven, Conn. M. Stodd, New Haven, Conn ... E. Oatley, New Haven, Conn ... Schmidt, New Haven, Conn. Keinzy, New Haven, Conn ... .25 Daly, New Haven, Conn .... .25 K., New Haven, Conn..... .25 Alberg, New Haven, Conn ... .25 3.00 1.50 J. Meighan, Coytersville, N. J..... 1.00 D. Budwick, city. ..... 3.00 E. A. Reardon, city..... S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash-... 1.00 3.00 P. Kazie, Seattle, Wash ..... 5.00 Driscoll, Seattle, Wash ..... 3.00 G. Schaible, Scattle, Wash ... 3.00 E. Schwartz, Seattle, Wash .... 1.00 Johnson, Arcata, Cal...... 3.0 F. Perkins, Fieldbrook, Cal.. 3.00 Pershon, Vancis, Cal..... Enos, Scotin, Cal..... 3.00 3.00 F. Frankel, city..... 1.00 V., city..... 1.0 J. J. Samuels, city..... D. C. Wismer, N. Wales, Pa.... W. M. Bapp, Brooklyn, N. Y.... 5.00 1.00 1.00 A. Olson, city..... 3.00 Manny, city ..... 1.00 H., city..... .25 Muller, city..... 1.25 M. Wakengrin, city..... .50 A. Meinecke, city ..... ohn Ngberg, city.....

E. E. Nulin, city..... B. Knuttson, city..... V. Funke, city..... B. Anderson, city..... G. Grant, city..... Grunberg, Brooklyn, N. Y ...

E. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.... H. Woffke, Holyoke, Mass.... M. H. Tiedeman, Holyoke, Mass..... O. Baumann, Holyoke, Mass.... Sec. Tacoma, Wash..... . Turoff, Washington, D. C ... M. Bowler, Washington, D. C., M. Dutline, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind...... B. Dillon, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind. Pfefferli, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind.... M. T. Cassidy, Haweak, Cal.... G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa ..

S. S. Peterson, Worcester, Mass. Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La. H. Stassms, Rensellaer, N. Y .... Sec. Watervliet, N. Y ..... J. M. Long, Watervliet, N. Y ... Sec. Allentown, Pa..... J. Simon, city..... J. Zimmel, city..... H. R. Englert, city.....

Sympathizers, Butte, Mont..... A member, E. St. Louis, Ill....! S. Armer, San Francisco, Cal.. A. Rachiess, city. ..... W. Hencke, Indianapolis, Ind ... P. Joake, Indianapolis, Ind ... Sec. Newport News, Va ..... Sympathizer, Newport News,

Va.... H. Somsen, Detroit, Mich..... H. Richter, Detroit, Mich ..... George Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. F. I. Barstow, Detroit, Mich ...

S. M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich ..... 5.00 O. Justh, Detroit, Mich ...... 1.00 Bran, L S. Levi, Detroit, Mich..... S. Leidertafil, Milwaukee, Wis... 1.00 5.00 Newman, city. P. Johnson, New Haven, 2.00 Conn.... E. Oatley, New Haven, Conn... 1.00 .25 L. Keinzy, New Haven, Conn., .25 George Zeitil, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00 D. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y ... J. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y..... O. M. Bernstorf, San Francisco, 1.00 Cal. O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y... 1.00 1.00 Safford, Philadelphia, Pa ..... 1.00 Reber, Philadelphia, Pa...... Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa..... 1.00 .50 Ervin, Philadelphia, Pa..... .50 Clun, Philadelphia, Pa..... .50 E. J. D., Duluth, Minn...... 5.00 M. Jones, city. James McGarry, Newburgh, .75 N. Y.... John Royle, Newburg, N. Y.... 1.00 A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup, Conn. A. Kumpitsch, Hartford, Conn. 1.00 1.00 . F. Roberts, Hartford, Conn .. 5.00 . Fantone, Hartford, Conn .... 1.00 B. Williams, Hartford, Conn. 2.00 Strauss, Wallingford, Conn. 2.00 Brewer, Hartford, Conn ..... 3.00 . Augustin, Hartford, Conn. 2.00 A. A. Rein, Hartford, Conn ..... 3.00 H. Huchstedt, Hartford, Conn. 2.00 Muden, Hartford, Conn ..... 2.00 Rosmeisl, Hartford, Conn... member, Hartford, Conn.... 3.00 4:00 Isler, New York City ..... .50 amondon, New York City .... 2.00 Popper, New York City....... Sec. Vancouver, B. C., Canada. C. Nelson, Vancouver, B. C.... 1.00 5.00 3.00 B. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill ... 2.00 O. E. Jones, Du Quoin, Ill..... T. Barndt, Souderton, Pa..... 3.00 10.00 I. Hammer, city...... 3.00

K. Georgevitch, E. Pittsburg, Pa. 1.03 NEW YEAR'S EVE ENTERTAINMENT Jas. Kuley, Springfield, Vt. .... 3.00 AND DANCE C. Wippermann, St. Louis, Mo. 3.00 Graber, St. Louis, Mo..... 3.00 OF THE H. Graber, St. Louis, Mo ..... 3.00 Johnson, St. Louis, Mo ..... 3.00 Socialist Labor Party Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo ..... 3.00 3.00 3.00 Thursday, December 31, 1903, 12.00 SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL, - - - PEORIA, ILLINOIS. 3.00 3.00 2.00 Sclict Pregram. Grand Raffle. Thebe's Orchestra. 1.00 1.00 ADMISSION, 25 CENTS PER COUPLE; EXTRA LADIES 15 CENTS 1.00 .50 AUTHORIZED AGENTS OF THE 3.00 SALEM, MASS .-- John White, 1 Barton .23 PEOPLE. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH-A. G. Allen 3.00 SALIT LAKE CITY, UTAH-A. G. Allen, 525 Second street.
SAGINAW, W. S., MICH.—Henry Ulbricht, 1015 Mackinaw street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. Warlett, 266 Broadway, Bellview.
SBATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 22 Wyati street. 2.00 AKRON. O .-- W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. ALBANY, N. Y .- James J. Corcoran. BALTIMORE, MD.-R. W. Sterens, 632 2.00 Columbia arenue. BELLEVILLE, ILL,-Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Piain. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.-J. C. Custer, \$19 Broad street. BUFFALO, N. Y .--- B. Reinstein, 521 Broad-Wyatt street SOUTH NORWALK, CONN .- Emil Singe Wald, General Delivery.
 SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND-Alfred Har-but, care L. Warden, Green Grocer and Florist, Jondon road. BUTTE, MONT .--- P. J. Dwyer, 482 East Broadwe . CANTON, O .- John H. G. Jurgens, 1106 SPRINGFIELD, MASS .- F. A. Nagler, 141 Hight street. CHICAGO, ILL.-Frank Hruby, 2639 Mon-Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.-Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block. ticello avenue; Jeremiah Nagle, 337 Indi-ana stret, flat 6. CINCINNATI, O.-C. Evans, 413 Pike SUT TACOMA, WASH .- C. M. Carlson, 3600 LAYPOOL, IND .- Oliver P. Stoner. South J street. TORONTO, ONT.(CANADA)-Percy Kemp, Bracondale P. O. TROY, N. Y.-G. F. Bussey, 83 Strift OLUMBUS, O .--- Otto Steinhoff, 493 South evening, Dec. 4, by Comrade Sweeney Third street; Oscar Freer, 222% North Third street; CLEVELAND, 0.--P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street; Fred Brown, 225 Iaaavenue, North Troy. TUCSON, ARIZ.-M. E. Coggins. TUCJLWMSF, CAL.-J. B. Ferguson. TWO HARBORS, MINN.-V. C. Koneczny bella sireet. CLINTON, IOWA-E. C. Matson, 102 CLINTON, IOWA-E. C. BRISON, AN Howes treet. COLLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.-L. GUN-ther, 3 South El Physo street. CORNING, N. Y.--Clement Wolff, P. O. UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, 23 Magar avenue avenue. VANCOUVER, B. C. (CANADA)—Thomas Barker, 1369 Bornby street; Bert Surges, 235½ Princess street. WINNIPEG, MAN. (CANADA)—Andrew Wolther avenue. DENVER, COLO .-- Aug. Schroeder, 15 Good Walther, 299 Austin street. WOBURN, MASS .- James L. McDermott, DETROIT MICH .-- P. Friesma Jr., 334 11 Grov DUBLIN IRELAND-J. V. O'Brien, 43 Beiridere piece. DULUTH, MINN .---- Edward Kriz, 614 Garfield arenue. EAST S". LOUIS, ILL.-G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway. 1525 Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhlman, 656 West Nineteenth street. EVANSVILLE, IND,-C. Schand, 17 East Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS .--- Charles H. Chabot, 181 Broadway. FALL RIVER, MASS .- Robert Bateson, 371 coupon tickets. Motion adopted that chairman and Creasont street. GARDNER, MASS.-Thomas Smith; 18 Greenwood street. GLASCOW, SCOTLAND.-Paul A. Stewart. GT Adelphi street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wilcox, 47 cording to promise of loan. East Fine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.-J. F. Sloan. HAMILTON, O.-Ben Hilbert Jr., 811 Cen-Motion adopted that secretary call the roll at 8.45 p. m., and notify State tral avenue. IIAMILTON, ONT. (CANADA) - Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue South. IIARTEORD, CONN.-Fred Fellerman, 2 Secretary of members absent twice with-Second meeting need Dec. 9. Meeting called to order by chairman, State street. HOBOKEN, N. J.-Julius Eck, 310 Garden D. Enger. Record of previous meeting their days are numbered. HOLYOKE, MASS .--- M. Ruther, 17 Glen read and approved. Adoption of report of coupon ticket committee, with a list street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 of twenty prizes. Amily street. HOUSTON, TEXAS-John J. Loverde, So-clailst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-J. Burkhardt, 204 Adoption of report of hall committee. hiring Minot Hall, corner West Spring-

field and Washington streets, Boston, North Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.-J. de Castro, 714 West Railroad street. KALAMAZOO, MICH.-A. Louwet, 604 for the 25th, 26th, and 27th of Febru Motion carried that Comrades Hess and

Swenson serve as printing committee. Village street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.-Joseph Trautwein, Motion carried that there be 2,000 1113 Stewart avenue. KANSAS CITT, MO .-- O. M. Howard, 1215

Independence avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lávin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Glibert S. Smith, Motion adopted that Comrade Berry Motion adopted that Jacobson, Berry

and Sweeny, form the press committee.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—OHDERT S. SMILL, 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Ale7, P. O. box 1015. LONDON, ONT. (CANADA)—Géotgè L. Bryce, 317 Grèy street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—George Anderson, Motion adopted that Anderson, Gallagher and Peterson act on the enter-Motion adopted that a sewing machine,

20515 South Main street. OUISVILLE, KY .- Thomas Sweeney, 1460 valued at \$30, be put up for the voting Righ street. LOWELL, MASS .-- John Farrel, 24 Wilder contest: also a suit of clothes valued at

\$20, with second prize of chair and a ANN. MASS .--- Jacob Overs, Highland

2

1.00 Motion adopted that three books be MALDEN, MASS .--- Henry Lyndell, 27 allowed each contestant. Stanton street. MARLBORO, MASS .- Henry Tebeau, MARION, IND .- Joseph B. Dillon, he Roll call showed present Young, Engelhardt, Bohmbach, Hess, Gallagher, King National Military Home. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham, Vilham, Sweeny, Enger, Mrs. Enger, An-derson, Gronoros, Swenson and Peterson. lage street. MILFORD, CONN .--- Gust. Langer, P. O. Third meeting held December 16, called to order by Chairman Dyer Enger. MILWAUKEE, WIS .- John Vierthaler, 340 Roll call showed the following members Fifth street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Charles A. John-Licenter, 26 Washington present: Representing S. L. P.-F. J. Calarenue South. MONTREAL, CANADA-J. M. Couture, 752 lan, F. Bohmbach, W. H. Young, H. C. Hess, M. T. Berry, T. P. Gallagher, E. Rengham, L. H. Engelhardt and J. Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J .-- A. P. Wittel, 78 Spring-Sweeney; Scandinavian Socialist Clubfield avenue NEW BEDFORD, MASS .- Dennis MeGor, D. Enger, Mrs. Enger, W. K. Anderson, Sawyer street.
 Sawyer street.
 NEW BRITAIN, CONN.--Roger W. Egan.
 206 East Main street.
 NEW HAVEN, CON.--Christian Schmidt, Mrs. Anderson, S. Swenson, J. A. Jacobson, A. Peterson, K. Gronoros and G. Nel-Minutes of previous meeting approved. Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA .- Leon Lecoste, 2402 Printing Committee reported having got tickets and fiyers with addresses of Iberville street, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS,-Jer. Devine. NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.-Jer. Devine. NOVINGER, MO.-D. A. Retd. PATERSON, N. J.-John C. Butterworth, those appointed to look after and receive presents for the Fair. Adopted. 110 Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I .-- Charles H. Dana, 109 Motion carried that there be one hour' dancing each evening of the fair. Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y .-- Charles Zolot, 151115 Motion carried that Comrade J. A Jacobson take charge of coupon books Main street. PEORIA, H.L.-Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo and send them to sections and Scandinavian Socialist Club. PHILADELPHIA, PA .--- Edmund Seidel, Motion adopted that each section in the 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.-I. A. Knight, 105 North State be invited to have a table at the Fair, also to take care of the same. Theory areau
 RICHMOND, VA.-J. E. Madison, corner Lewis and Hollings streets.
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Charles R. Ruby, 861 Clinica areaue South,
 ROCKVILLE, CONN.-Fred Suessman, 13 Secretary instructed to ask for an an wer to their intention. Adoption of report that contestants for the prizes in the voting contest shall be stree SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS-Frank Leitner. awarded next, in order, if collected enough to cover first prize. 207 Maingorda street. SAN FILANCISCO, CAL.-J. A. Stromquist. Adopted that Comrade Paucher be in-SAN FILANCISCO, CAL.—J. A. Stromquist. New Washington Hotel, 384 Fourth street: J. A. Boulaton, 305 Larkin street. SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg. SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Elvited to have his glass blowing exhibition at the Fair. Adopted that Comrade J. W. Johnson SAN JONE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 El-dorado street.
 STI LOUIS, MO.—C. E. Hager. 2218 Cass avenue: John W. Nenmann, 1616 South Twelfth street. J. R. Strupel, 30719 Pine street.
 STI PAUL, MI, NN—Samuel Johnson, 394. Jackson street. be invited to have his tables with games Committee consisting of Young and Bohmbach to see about them. Moved that we adjourn and meet Wednesday evening, December 23 ST, CHARLES MO.-R. H. McHugh John Sweeney, Secretary. present.

"As those gentlemen of your C. L. U., who I am told denounced the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the Socialist Labor Party and myself, have not turned up, I request the delegates of the C. L. U. present to carry to their body this message from me: To our denouncers, say I am not angry-on the contrary, happy. I owe them a debt of gratitude: we are deeply thankful to them for helping us to make the fact clear to the masses that a deep, unbridgeable chasm separates the New Trade Unionists and Socialists from the rascal crew that is hired by capital to do its dirty work; to the others say that with the time they will realize that we are their truest friends and that the flaming sword we wield is wielded only against their combined exploiters-the capitalist and the labor fakir." Twenty-five men put their names down to form an American section, and the pledge was taken to set up a Presidential (electoral) Socialist ticket this year in Kentucky, Thus stood things in 1896. PHILADELPHIA LECTURES. Lectures are held in Dahlgren Hall 2434 Kensington avenue, every Sunday at 3 p. m. The lecture for Sunday December 27, is entitled "A. Critician of Carroll D. Wright's Report on Capi tal and Labor," and will be delivered by E. Seidel. As these lectures are held for the purpose of providing Socialist edu cation, it is the duty of every Comrade and sympathizer to see that they are well attended by strangers.

tion and closing the meeting, I said:

WEBSTER, MASS .--- C. W. Doyle, 25 School street. WATERVLIET, N. Y.-George McCune, 1234 Fourth avenue. WILKINSBURG, PA .-- J. A. McConnell.

NOW 'TIS MCGILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

responsible for the ills the working class of America is suffering from; that they -and not the 'monopolists,' 'gold bugs' or 'capitalist politicians,' against whom these fakirs love to declaim-are, in this country, the essential hindrance to the improvement of the condition of the American workingman; that they have lived upon the backs of the rank and file and brought it into disrepute by their imbecility, ignorance, viciousness and corruption; and that the sole reason of

the rage of these gentry and their minor candle-holders is that they know that the workers are at last 'onto them,' and

"If my denouncers in the C. L. L. are honest in their opinions they will not fail to accept this challenge; if they decline they convict themselves. At any rate, I shall be there, include the spectfully, emergency. Respectfully, "D. De Leon." rate, I shall be there, prepared for either

All the other papers produced exten-sive extracts from this letter the next and following days with excellent headlines, such as "Hot Shot for the Fakirs," etc.; and thus kept the pot boiling down till to-day. The quintet felt itself un-covered. Each swore that he had said nothing, and threw the blame on the

'other fellows," and so on. Thus the meeting got the very fullest advertising and drew upon itself a strong interest. The quintet did not appear, but some of the other delegates to the C. L. U. did, and two of them, after my address, and in the interval allowed for questions, rose to assure that "it was all mistake." In answering the last ques-

Alletrecht, St. Louis, Mo .... P. Herzel, St. Louis, Mo..... U., St. Louis, Mo..... leumann, St. Louis, Mo. ..... M. Biell, St. Louis, Mo..... W., St. Louis, Mo..... H. Benjamin, St. Louis, Mo.... H. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo. .... Mrs. F. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo. E. Reimann, St. Louis, Mo.... Member, Minden Mines, Mo ... L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La ... 1.00 1.50

J. Milinkin, city..... .50 Wm. Heyman, city ..... Graney ..... .25 .50

Total paid .....\$1,417.95 Total pledged will be announced next reek. There is an encouraging increase MASSACHUSETTS FAIR COMMITTEE

Meeting of committees chosen by Masschusetts S. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party and the Scandinavian Socialist Chub of Boston, in response to motion carried at Massachusetts State Convention of the S. L. P., held Sept. 27, 1903, and adopted by referendum vote, to take up twenty Daily People loan certificates. amounting to \$400, called to order in Section Boston headquarters. Friday

of Cambridge. The following members were present: Eugelhardt, of Everett; Young, Hess and Bohinbach, of Boston: Gallagher, of

Lynn; D. Enger and Mrs. Enger, K. W. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Swenson, Gronoros and Petersen.

Comrade Enger was elected chairman; Comrade Sweeney, secretary, and Comrade Engelhardt treasurer.

Motion was adopted that a fair be held three-fourths of the proceeds to go to The Daily People, and one-fourth to

1.00 'The Arbetaren." Motion adopted that a hall committee .50

consisting of Anderson, Bohmbach and 1.00 Gronoros, be elected to engage a hall 1.00

for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. .25

Motion adopted that the fair be held .25 under the name of Boston Scandinavian

.23 Socialist Club and the Socialist Labor 1.00

Party of Massachusetts. 5.00

10.00

1.00

1.00

.50

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60.00

out excuse.

ary, 1904.

gent's hat.

fivers printed.

tainment committee.

he a member of this committee.

Motion adopted that Comrade Young 1.00

A. L. Zimmerman, city..... F. M. Hadseil, Brooklyn, N. Y.. Mrs. Enger and Mrs. Anderson draft 1.00 1.00

secretary sign an order for \$50 on treas-1.00 urer of Scandinavian Socialist Club ac-1.00

#### Edward C. Schmidt, Recording Secretary.

## ILLINOIS S. E. C.

ILLINOIS S. E. C. Meeting at Collinsville, Doc. 13, with eanell in the chair. Suber and Yocum beent; excused. Minutes of previous ceting approved as read. Communications: From Missouri S. C. asking that the question of a thit meeting be held over until their as committee is elected in January. d. From Duquoin, on plan of se-funds for party press and paying supplies. From Peoris, on plans dopted to raise funds for party press at State fund. From G. Renner, of onville, on the movements of that Kasgaroo, Collins, and pledging \$25 to Homestretch Fund. From circulation ispartment of People, asking for names and addresses of members-at-large. Granted.

aeral discussion on plans for the ting year was entered into. (To be

inancial report: ieneral fund-Balance November 2 Section Duquoin, 38 cents. Total, Postage stamps, \$1.38. Balance,

te fund-Deficit, November 22 I received Section Madison County, Deficit, 99 cents.

G. A. Jenning, Rec. Secy.

OVER DIATY YEARS SYRUP, HELDWS

lanar ... from Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Somer-ville, Woburn and Lynn, to meet at same place and time and organize auditing and agitation committees to make report on

that date. Recording Secretary was ordered to get out circular letter in sections on the work one and general situation.

Comrades Oldham and Berry elected as committee of two to revise the constitution in accordance with amendments passed at conference and reaffirmed by referendum vote.

The matter of attempting to secure Comrade De Leon to tour this State later in the season was referred to the next General Committee, and the secretary rdered to write Comrade De Leon, and the sections, securing all information pos-sible for the use of the committee of 1904. Michael T. Berry, riends.

Secretary, Massachusetts S. E. C.

CONNECTICUT N. E. C.

Connecticut State Executive Committee met at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., December 13, with Fred Felleroan in the chair. Roll call showed all present, with the

exception of delegate from Kensington. Minutes of previous meeting approved is read.

Correspondence: From Rockville reporting local work,

From New Haven sending in \$4.80 for dues stamps. From The Daily People requesting ad-dresses of members at large; request

From Charles Fantone, requesting aid of the S. E. C. is urging the N. E. C. to print a leafier the position of L. P. toward trades a

bring family and friends along. Tick-ets, admitting a gentleman and lady, are twenty-five cents, and can be had at the door.

SECTION BOSTON, ATTENTION!

The series of agitation meetings to be carried on during the winter months will begin next Sunday evening, December 27th, at 8 p. m., in S. L. P. head-quarters, 1165 Tremont street.

Comrade James Connolly (formerly of Dublin, Ireland), will be the opening

speaker. Subject, "Our Debt to Soci

It is to be hoped that members of the party will help to make these meetings success by attending and bringing their

For the Committee, W. H. Carroll,

DETROIT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Annual Christmas festival and ball ar anged by Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gitshlag's Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, on Saturday evening, December 26. Music furnished Wiedneft's famous family orchestra. Ticlets, fifteen cents; at door, twenty-five cents.

COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

Section Columbus, S. L. P., will give its second dance and social of the winter season at Buckeye Hall, 71 1-2 East State street, on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1903. Tickets-ladies, 15 centà; gen tiemen, 25 cents. Refreshments served. All interested in the Party's success are urged to give support to this enter-tainment. The Party needs money to support a headquarters, and for general nses of carrying on the Party work. Entertainment Committee.

#### SECTION RENSSELAER.

Special meeting of Section Rensselaes County, Sunday, Dec. 27. 3 p. m., for election of officer and other business of importance. All members should be Organizer.