

Agents sending in subscriptions with-out remittance must state distinctly how our remittance must state distinctly now iong they are to run. A tents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscrip-tions sent in by them.

VOL. XIII. No. 41.

A TAILOR'S PROTEST

AGAINST KORKOWINSKY'S BALTI-MORE STRIKE CONDUCT.

To the Readers of the People :- As our craft, the tailors, are having all sorts of trouble in Rochester, we of the same craft, and belonging to the same pure and simple trade union, are having our troubles in Baltimore, caused through the treachery of corrupt leaders, and especially one, who sails under the alias Harry White, his original name being Korkowinsky, of New York, National Secretary.

The United Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 7, has about 500 members, composed mostly of good, honest, hardworking men-Hebrews.

The trouble started in this manner: A letter was sent to the District Council of Baltimore city from the New York District Council, stating that they should pay the bill for 10,000 labels which they delivered to Morris & Co. The District Council of Baltimore answered that as they hadn't ordered any labels for Morris & Co., they refused to pay for them.

A committee of five was appointed by the Council to wait on Morris & Co. The committee was Gordon, Miller, Silverman and Kutchinsky.

Morris & Co., overall manufacturers, made a personal agreement with Korkowinsky, alias White, chief labor fakir of the said union, that he would fur-nish the union label (Did we say union label? God forbid1) for all overalls turned out in his factory. Mr. Morris asked Korkowinsky, alias White, "Supposing I do not get enough labels from you, how will I procure them?" Mr. White then gave him the cut of the union label, so that he could get them printed himself, any old place, without asking the consent of the District Council, and then this thing calls himself a labor lead-er and says he represents the only kind of a taken that will hatter the condtions of the working man, when the union would not last twenty-four hours without the assistance of the boss, our

We tailors are getting our eyes open. through reading The Weekly People, and we have come to the conclusion that the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. trades union are the only true friends we have, regardless of all that is said by such fakirs as Korkowinsky, alias White. Well, to return to the subject again,

the District Council appointed a com-mittee of five, composed of Gordon, Mil-ler, Silverman and Kutchinsky, to wait on Mr. Morris, as the said firm had signed an agreement with the local union of overall makers for one year. The committee asked an explanation of how committee asked an explanation of now Morris was getting the labels without coming to the District Council. The mittee was denied admittance at first. Then they informed Morris if they were

Then they informed shorts is fate, were not allowed to inspect the place to see if they were the genuine label, they would at once call a strike. The com-mittee was shown the agreement be-



wages.

Section St. Louis Depicts Working Class Conditions There-Sights That Would Startle Napoleon.

WEEKLY (PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

WORLD'S FAIR CITY

ing class. Members of the capitalist class try, and lo, swindle each other; but as a class they robbed all they got from the working elass. The capitalists can rob the workers because they own the machinery At present this part of the globe is

of production, and because they own and control the political power, which, in this State, is being looked after by the Republican and Democratic parties. The middle class, who expected to reap

the World's Fair, an enterprise which a harvest out of the World's Fair, are already meeting with sore disappointment, and failures among them are of one hundredth anniversary of the Loudaily occurrence. Once upon a time the isiana Purchase, i. e., the purchase of a strip of land which was bought from figure in politics, but this being a Democratic State, the large capitalist class made it their business to get control of the Democratic machine. Spasmodic efforts have been made by the middle class to regain the political power through the People's party, Public Ownership party and Allied Third party. But all these movements were only a flash in the pan, If Napoleon could be resurrected and and they soon died out, which is but natural, as every political movement is but a reflex of an economic class.

Pyramids of Egypt pale into insignifi-cance. And who is it that has made Another class which is an evesore to the class-conscious workingman is the such wonderful things possible? The petit middle class-the men with the small custom tailoring shops, the footpower dressmakers (of which in this city you will find one in every third block), constant fear of losing their jobs by the the two-by-four coal dealers (whose competition of the unemployed, and the whole stock in trade is not over three approaching winter promises to bring with it untold suffering. Already the baskets of coal and 10 cents' worth of kindling woood), and all the other small skinners of the working class. It is amusing to hear these little skin-

ners rant against the trusts. As a rule their hatred against the working class is in many cases worse than that of the

middle and upper capitalist classes. Po litically, they are up a tree, and are easily taken in by any passing movement that promises them a reduction in taxes cheap light and a low-priced license for their old, rickety wagon and their thirdhanded, broken-down, swayback horse, Closely all 1 with this class are they workingmen with middle-class instincts, who have ninety-eight dollars' worth of stock in a wagon shop, or some other industry, and all those workingmen who slave during the day and do extra jobs at night in order to scrape together a

few extra dollars. As a rule, these men entertain the ridiculous notion that if they ever lose their job they will be able to start up some little repair shop and be successful. All of them labor under the mental delusion that some day they will be counted with the large capital ists. Others are renting out their best room, or rooms, as the case may be, and are committing the criminal act of hording their wife and children in a dark kitchen or damp basement. These people don't want anything to do with the Socialists, for, as they say, Social ism would destroy their individuality wreck the home and break up the family (sic). It is to laugh!

Oh, ye defenders of capitalism! Stand up, if you can, and show us one feature Roberts, law partner of Mr. Blair, acof the present system that commends it. cused Mr. Blair of swindling the heirs Here and there one will meet a stray single-taxer, who will ask you he old some other way In us worn-out and silly question: "Can a man live without the land?" All year around they cackle single tax and on election day, if they vote at all, they vote for some middle-class reform. How about that great body of abso mier, pass you off with the old, wornlute propertyless and toolless wage out gag: "Ick kann nicht English lesson." slaves? Have they no political party to Sell him some German literature, of which you can get plenty at our head-quarters, 307 1-2 Pine street. You tell look after their interest? Yes. The Socialist Labor Party, which is making every effort to organize the working class us that you are a Socialist, but we don't so that they may seize the public powers believe it. We are from Missouri, and want to be shown.

charges against him were overruled by St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27 .- It has been | theirs: He plundered it from the work- | can transform capitalist property into the City Central Committee of Sheboyworking-class property, the same way gan his opponents charged that this was done because every Socialist officeholder that feudal property was transformed into capitalist property by the revolu-tions of the last century. With this end in Sheboygan was given a vote on this committee, and it was therefore favorable to the Mayor, from whom many of them in view, it is carrying on the work of agitation by spreading the doctrine of had received their appointments." the Social Revolution (which means the

overthrow of the entire capitalist class), through public meetings on the street corners, in halls, and by spreading party literature wherever possible.

There is a Section of the Socialist Labor Party in this city, which, in the last few months, has been very active. Two speakers were sent through the State middle class in this State cut a big to plow the ground, and this was followed up by a canvasser for the Party's paper, The People, with good results.

At the last six open-air meetings, held at the corner of Thirteenth and Franklin avenue on Saturday nights, we sold 212 books and got 22 subs. for The Weekly People. At a meeting held at Wallhalla Hall on December 12, with Comrade Veal as the principal speaker, we sold 16 books, collected \$7.11 and had \$5 people in the hall, and this on a night when the weather was the worst seen here in

many years. At our open-air meetings we had so long as Robert Saltiel, of this city, is Vaughn and Knight, from Colorado; on the committee, elected thereon by Pierson and Cox, from Illinois; methods which Socialists condemn, Gupp and Bilsbarrow, from the Section shall have nothing to do with it, and as the speakers. They were assisted by most certainly not in star chamber prothe members, who made themselves busy by selling books and soliciting subs. for The People. All'of the members did not attend these meetings. Some spent their time boring from within coffin societies, others were at home making a desperate attempt to puff the Social Revolution out of a corncob pipe.

Comrades, fall in line, roll up your sleeves, and get ready for the fray. There will be plenty of work for us all. The gestion the matter was dropped. capitalist parties have already begun their eampaign. The bogus Socialists, under the leadership (?) of Ex-Deputy Sheriff Hoehn, are having trouble in their camp between the followers of the A. F. of L, and the advocates of the A, L, U, Rumor has it that the labor fakirs are going to float a Union Labor Party. All of which means that there will be something doing, and it is up to you to do your share. We know that in some cases it is im other party where they will lose the

possible to attend every meeting. Baby may get stomach-ache; your wife may get sick, or your mother-in-law may drop in for supper and announce her determination to stay all night, and, in order to avoid trouble, you must stay at home and make a bluff at entertaining her. Your uncle from the country (him with the mortgaged farm) may visit you, and, as he has come in on an excursion ticket,

he has not long to stay, which means that you must grind your teeth and take him around. But these things do not happen every day. You could come around at the least twice a month.

A word to the readers of The People before we close. What are you doing to help the cause? Drop a nickle in the hat at the Commune Celebration ? That isn't enough. You should join the party. Or

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the label opposite your name.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 Cents

office, to secure his signed resignation, to

be handed in at any time that the Cen-

tral Committee of the party should deem

advisable. This step was not taken

when Mayor Born, a Spanish-American

war veteran and once Republican Mayor of the city, was nominated. When the

II.

"SAYS CRANKS RULE

"Sheboygan Mayor Scores Socialists Who

Bring Charges.

"Double Dealing Is Alleged.

"Special Dispatch to The Sentinel.

"Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 29.-Mayor Charles A. Born, when shown the charges

preferred against him by the State Cen

tral Committee of the Socialist Party, as

published in Monday morning's Sentinel.

was inclined to treat the affair as a

"'Under no condition will I appear be-

fore the committee to defend any official

act of mine,' said Mayor Born, 'so long

as that board contains a member wh

would be better situated if he were at

Waupun than at large. Furthermore

"'Mr. Saltiel is responsible for the

imperative mandate not having been

signed by the local Socialist candidates.

He came to me himself at the time he

pretended to be my friend, and said that

in his opinion, the mandate as outlined

was too strong, and would put the offi

cials elected at the mercy of any de-

signing committeeman, and upon his sug

"The leaders of the Socialist party

The

in this State are of the same type as

temperance movement was popular, and

last gaining ground, until a number

of eranks got into control. The Social

ist party is undergoing the same spasms

Whether it will survive I do not pre-

tend to know, but I feel satisfied that

many of the principles contended for by

that party will live on probably in some

stigma that now attaches to them by vir-

tue of the connection with the Socialist

party of persons who do not recognize

the ethics of Socialism, but are members

of the party out of personal spite against

the older parties, or because they see

therein an opportunity to work their political graft."

When I accused Mayor Born of the

very acts he is now charged with by

members of his own party I was de

nounced as a vilifier, slanderer and a De

Leonite. This was only six months ago

and now the stench of corruption has

become so strong that even their own

members cannot bear it any longer. When

the speakers of the Socialist Labor Party

claimed that the motives of the so

those of the Prohibition party.

huge joke.

ceedings.



IN 'FRISCO CONTINUES ON THE INCREASE.

(Special to The People.) San Francisco, Dec. 28 .- The boycott epidemic continues on the increase in San Francisco. The shill cry of the union picket rises clear above the noise of traffic and general excitement of the holiday season. The grotesque representations of Santa Claus have disappeared from the streets, and the sidewalk ven-ders of mechanical toys are a little less strenuous, now that Christmas is past; but the boycotters have not subsided, indeed they have redoubled their efforts. Drawn up six or eight strong before several of the leading cloak houses of the city, they continually lift up their voices in that monotonous refrain. But the new restaurant boycott outdoes all

the rest. Johnson's restaurant, the old enemy of the unions, is under the ban again. The trouble between the "Restaurant Keepers' Association" and the "Cooks' and Waiters' Union" was patched up last week. The compromise resulted in the withdrawal from the Association of several prominent restaurant keepers, among them Johnson, the proprietor of the most popular cheap restaurant in town.

At the close of the late "lockout" Johnson recommenced business as an "open house" and placarded his windows with grandiloquent announcements, defying the unions and conciliating the public. The result of his policy was one of the liveliest boycotts ever known in this city. Men and women pickets actually thronged the sidewalk in front of his house. The sympathetic public turned out to give them moral support, and for several evenings the street, was simply impassable in that vicinity. Johnson could get no help from the Mayor or police, and was obliged to hire special officers to protect his help and his patrons as well. Finally, when his window placards grew somewhat uncomplimentary to the city authorities, a force of police was sent to his relief and at present the evening mob is less

conspicuous in that neighborhood. But the most important event that has lately occurred in labor circles here is the triumph of Michael Casey at the meeting of the San Francisco local of the "International Brotherhood of Teamsters," held at the Alhambra Theatre on the 20th inst. The meeting was called for the purpose of voting upon a constitution lately issued by the International body. The document contained a proviso that all officers of the "Brotherhood" should be working teamsters. This seemed to be aimed directly at Casey, who, though president of the local, is also president of the Board of Public Works in this city and can hardly be

called a working teamster. The teamsters gathered in full force and the fight was a warm one. Three hundred and seventy-right votes out of 562 cast were against adopting the constitution. This is regarded by some as practically a secession from the "Broth-erhood," and there is talk of forming a new local in sympathy with the international organization.

Casey's next move will be worth no-

some time since the readers of The Peo-To the great surpise of the committee ple have heard from St. Louis, but we that was appointed by Local No. 7, of are still doing business at the old stand, Baltimore, a committee from the New York executive board arrived. It was dishing out our only stock in trade, the

is supposed to be a celebration of the

Napoleon Bonaparte by the American capitalist class in 1803. But the work-

ing class has not benefited by the pur-

chase. They were being robbed then;

they are being robbed now, a hundred

brought out to the World's Fair grounds

he would certainly make startled eyes,

for he would behold a sight that would

startle him, a sight before which the

working class. And what have they got

out of it? Low wages, high rents, fam-

ine prices for the necessaries of life,

newspapers have anyounced that there is

a greater demand upon the charity or-

ganizations for food and clothing than

there ever was before, and the winter

With the aid of the reptile press, the

ommission merchants got a chance to get

conditions of the working class in the

We can hear our sentimental friends

setting up the old cry, "You Socialists

are wrong in calling the capitalist class

a robber class." Are we? Let us pro-

Mrs. James Blair, president of the

Board of Lady Managers of the World's

Fair and wife of Mr. James Blair, first

consular of the World's Fair, recently

shocked (?) society by giving a dinner

at which the guests appeared in short

dresses. According to the newspaper re-

ports, it was a swell affair, and the busy-

bodies asked themselves the question:

Where did she get the money from?

They soon found out. Shortly after the

scarcity-of-clothes affair society was

shocked once more by a report that ap-

peared in the newspapers, in which Mr.

has just about begun.

World's Fair City.

duce the evidence.

years later, only on a larger scale.

composed of Bogatzk and Ruben. They class struggle. went and interviewed Mr. Sonnerbone and then called a special meeting of the known as "the World's Fair City," belocals and informed them that everything was O. K.; that they could all go cause of a money-making scheme that the back to work. capitalists have launched here known as

Shortly after they had left, Mr. Miller, who is the superintendent, informed the mployes that they would have to work ten hours per day or accept a reduction, which amounted to from \$1.50 to \$2 a week per man. The employes of Mr. Sonnerbone, at a special meeting, agreed to accept the reduction and work nine hours. Then Mr. Miller informed them that their "brother," Mr. Sonnerbone, demanded they should work ten hours without a reduction. Thereupon the men walked out and notified the District Council to settle the difficulty, if possible. They settled it in the following manner: That the men should work nine and one-half hours a day, although the old agreement has not yet been re-

scinded by the local. Now, workingmen, as a tailor belonging to Local No. 7, I appeal to you to consider the facts which I have laid before you. Is it not possible for us, as a craft, to construct our organization along the lines of the Social Trade and Labor Alliance, where there is no boss and the officers are only the servants and cannot transact any business without the consent of the rank and file of their respective locals?

A Tailor. Baltimore, Md., December 21, 1903.

Way So-ever He May Turn.

One of the editors of the St. Louis tral Trades and Labor Council of that

He declared the rank and file were misled by a few leaders, and he was particularly venomous in the charge that the A. L. U. had indulged in the practice of organizing dual unions. There to make one's meaning clear. In order that we may not be misunderstood, we desire to say that Mr. Hoehn, in making these charges, lied. We believe he lied deliberately and maliciously.

IT IS UP TO HOEHN NOW. Man Who Made False Charges Against employed of other parts of the country are flocking into this city in hope of get-ting a job, only to be disappointed, and the A. L. U. in St. Louis Central Body Given a Chance to Prove you have a faint idea as to the horrible

Them or Acknowledge That He Lied.

Labor, the official organ of the Labor Press Council, appeared before the Cen-

city on the occasion of the visit of Frank Jordan, of the Western Federation of Miners, and denounced the American Labor Union in strongest terms.

is nothing like a plain Anglo-Saxon word

Crediting him with only enough grey matter to find his away about the streets, he must still have known the facts. He knows that, not only has the A. L. U.

Is Pursued by His Own Fate Which rid of their pestiferous rabbits and overripe poultry, which they fed to about (Butte, Mont., American Labor Union Journal.) 30,000 people at the Coliseum on Christmas Day. Add to this that the street car accommodation in the working class district is very bad, and that the un-

THAT EX-DEPUTY MARSHAL.

tween Morris & Co. and White, which none of the locals knew anything about. Mr. Sonnerbone, another firm, also signed an agreement with Local Union No. 7, that all his tailors were to work only nine hours from May, 1, 1903, to May, 1904; also, his contractors' emfrom January 1 to May 1, 1904. were to work only nine hours

In October, or thereabouts, Mr. S. unerbone called a meeting of all his employes at his factory "for the bene-fit of his workingmen," and informed them that they must work ten hours instead of nine hours. His reason was the competition from the other great clothing centres, such as Boston, St Louis and the east side of New York. But the majority of these places are only working nine hours.

only working nine hours. After the meeting the employes re-ported back to their respective locals. The locals, as a body, informed Mr. Sonnerbone that he had to live up to the agreement till it expired. Mr. Sonnerbone, after being informed in regard to the action of the local, cut the employes down to one and two days' work week. His contractors followed suit. his object being to try and starve the workers into submission.

Local No. 7 then notified the execu-tive board of New York to send a committee to settle the difficulty, but they received no answer. Then Local No. 7 inted a committee to act in conjunc tion with the committee which was apted by the District Council to go to New York on Sunday evening to interview the General Executive Board. Mr. Sachs, then president of Local No. 7, also foreman for Mr. Sonnerbone, got up and demanded that they go at once, before their own local executive board had stantiate your charges or confess that you summon before it Mayor Charles H. Born of Sheboygan, against whom charges and summon before it Mayor Charles H. Born

not only organized dual unions, but that the A. F. of L. has; and so useful has the Gompers gang become to the capitalists because of this, the Citizens' Alliance is now welcoming the A. F. of L. to the West with open arms. He knows that in Western localities, where the A. L. U. is powerful, the isolated A. F. of L. union receives the hand of complete fellowship, while in the East Gompers has sought to crush every A. L. U. local he could reach, and in one instance he succeeded.

Hochn, if at all informed, knows that in California the A. F. of L. bodies have tried to prevent the A. L. U. unions (in no sense dual, for they do not organize any such) from a seat in the central

bodies. If he is disposed to be fair he can learn that Stuart Reed has been running from one Massachusetts union of the A. L. U. to another to induce them to withdraw, and even offered the cut sole workers an international charter to sever connections. That Gompers' mer scabbed it on the California' miners, and later on the U. B. of R. E.; that the striking A. L. U. paper mill employes of Denver were supplanted by organized A. F. of L. scabs; that the A. L. U. is a

referendum organization, and the rank and file, not the leaders, are "boss." On the other hand, we challenge Mr. Hoehn or any of his ilk to name a single nstance where an A. L. U. union has ever scabbed. We challenge him to name a single instance where the A. L. U. has organized a dual union, and, finally, we challenge him to name a single instance where the A. L. U. has not striven to maintain the class interests of all the workers, regardless of their affiliation. It is your turn to "ante," Mr. Hochn. Sub-

of the Blow estate, for which he was the trusteee. out of many thousands of dollars. Blair was sick at the time, and while yet in the hospital he was indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery. Mr. Corwin Spencer, a member of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair, has beeen accused by the members of the Merchants' Exchange of trying to corner the December wheat.

David R. Francis, president of the World's Fair Commission, is a million-aire. Where did he get his money from? To make a long story short, he got his and become masters of the state. Once

where the rest of the capitalists got in control of the political power, they Press Committee, Section St. Louis.



sin. Truly when thieves quarrel the public learns the truth, and we hope that a few more of these "jokes" will be exposed before the next State campaign, so that we may be able to prove that "by their deeds ye shall know them."

> We are firmly convinced that this is the beginning of the end, and if the comrades and friends of the Socialist from their lethargy and assist those who are now straining every muscle to keep the name of our party clean and unsullied, as well as trying to educate and agitate, we will soon have every honest member of the S. D. P. within our ranks, and, when once this henchman of capitalism, i. c., the S. D. P., has been annihilated, we can then devote our energy exclusively to capitalism, and as it is easier to fight one organization than two our efforts will be crowned

with success all the sooner. Comrades, these are stern facts, and it is time we went to work and exposed the rottenness of the S. D. P. While it is true we have done all we thought we could, still the writer is firmly convinced that with revival of the with an increased experience, both in speaking and campaigning, we ought to show a record that every worker can be proud of. With a happy New Year to all the Comrades, as well as The People, I remain, Yours fraternally,

Frank R. Wilke.

ticing. He is by far the most interesting "labor leader" San Francisco has produced, but, having lost his standing in the U. L. P., he is likely to lose his high position in the city soon; and without great effort on the part of himself and his confreres, his mighty name will sink in oblivion. That would be a loss to students of the new system of capitalist-trades unionism.

SECTION LYNN'S OFFICERS.

At a regular meeting of Section Lynn, held on Sunday, December 20, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, Frank B. Jordan; recording secretary, Labor Party in Wisconsin will awake David Josephs; financial secretary, Eliot C. Harding; treasurer, David F. Richardson; literary agent, James J. Dalom; assistant literary agent, John P. Oldham; press committee, Michael Tracey, John W. Ryan and John F. Coyle; grievance committee, John H. Hagan, De Witt C. Dow, David F. Richardson; agitation committee, David Shaw, John W. Ryan, John R. Oldham; auditors, F. B. Jordan, M. Tracey, Michael Crotty.

BRANCH TROY'S OFFICERS.

Branch Troy, S. L. P., at a meeting held at headquarters, 351 River street, Troy, N. Y., December 27, elected the following officers: Organizer, Lawrence A. Boland; financial secretary, T. A. De Vane; recording secretary, Frank E. Passonno; treasurer, Hermann Huttman; old enthusiasm and energy, augmented literary agent, P. A. De Lee; auditing committee, T. A. De Vane, S. P. Shaw, R. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Adam Wildermuth. Organizer.

> Senator Newlands believes the tariff should be the Democratic battle cry next. campaign! The principle underlying this I must be: "Any old thing goes."

"THE FIRST SOCIALIST MAYOR OF WISCONSIN"

taken to the State Board,

(Special to The People.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 29 .- The following items, taken from the Milwaukee Sentinel, explain the true state of affairs as they exist in this city and elsewhere within the Social Democratic party:

(Milwaukee Sentinel, Dec. 28, 1903.)

"SUMMON MAYOR BORN.

"Social Democrats Charge Sheboygan Exexutive With Disloyalty.

Must Appear Before Committee.

"The new State Central Committee of the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin of Sheboygan, against whom charges

at its first session yesterday decided to

have been filed by some of the members | Russow and Joseph Baumgartner. The of the party in that city, who claim that three specific charges follow:

Mayor Born, who was elected as a So "First-That Mayor Born violated the cialist candidate, has been derelict to principles of the Social Democratic party his party and its principles. The hearby action favorable to a trolley line ing has been set for January 16, and franchise after the City Central Commitan interesting session is expected if tee of the party had considered the mat-Mayor Born and his supporters, as well ter and advised against such action. as opponents, come down from Sheboygar "Second-That he reduced the assess to contest the charges. If the charges ment of the Water Works Company, conare proven against him, members of the trary to the advice of the Supervisor of committee declare it will mean his ex Assessments and the District Attorney, pulsion from the party and that the com and contrary to Socialistic principles. mittee will ask him to resign as Mayor of Sheboygan. The same charges have "Third-That he appointed to public office as members of the Public Library een voted down by the City Central Com-Board capitalist politicians, among them mittee of Sheboygan and an appeal was the owner of a newspaper that was an open enemy of organized labor." "The accusations against Mayor Born embody three counts and are signed by

"It is the custom of the Socialist party, John Meyer, Charles Nietman, John | before nominating a man for a public

Answering the Charges of the Social Democrats of That State, Accuses Them of Double Dealing and Grafting-Condemns One to Penitentiary.

THE DRESDEN CONCRESS

upon in these columns, the Social parliamentarizes log-rolls; who log-rolls Democracy of Germany has ceased to ble norm for the parliamentary posture be a pace-setter for the Socialist Move- o fthe Socialist Revolution, once acceptoften analyzed, the Socialist Movement "Treason!" and "Parliamentary Quagof Germany has been compelled to de- mire!". The party since pursued the flect its course, and face and solve the issues left unfaced and unsolved by the nation's bourgeois. This, notwithstanding, aye, for that very reason, the acts of the German Social Democracy are well worth the close attention of the militant Socialism of this country. As the native land of Marx, Engels and Lassalle, and that in which the Socialist Movement first took tangible shape nearly forty years ago, the forced evolution, that that Socialist Movement has undergone in Germany, is of more than historic interest. The late Dresden Congress typifies the leading features of that evolutionary process, which the sooner they are generally understood

BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

the better.

The Dresden Congress met on September 13 and adjourned on September 20. Altogether it was in session eight days. Subtracting from these eight days the first day and a half, spent in general oratory, in which foreign "visiting delegations" took a part, and about a day given to minor matters, such as Bebel's plaints against the "Vorwarts," the Polish question, parliamentary activity, the Amsterdam Congress, etc., there were about five days given to the real issues before the body. These were two, at least they were presented under distinct heads and culminated in the adoption of two distinct resolutions-a resolution on the activty of party members in the bourgeois press, and one on the tactics of the party. In point of fact, the two issues were one, the first only serving as a preinde to the second. The issue underlying both was a practical one of tactics. On this subject the debate consumed all the actual working time of the Congress.

A bird's-eye view of the debate pre sents a paradox! Feeling ran high. Hard words were exchanged. Indeed, it has been said by those who should know that never was a German Social Democratic Congress so heated. And yet not disputant on either side, none of any int at any rate, but declared that at no time was the party so united as it is now." As if this were not enough of a paradox, the resolutions were adopted with virtual unanimity (283 to 24 on the first, 288 to 11 on the second). Were these men children, who quarrelled over nothing? Or were they hysterical school mirls, who scratch one another's eyes and as readily kiss and make up? They were none of that. Then, there was an issue? Indeed, there was, and a serious one. To plete the series of paradoxes in the bird's-eye view of the debate, the serenest of the disputants, the most good-natured, those who, with greatest moderation, and dignity withal, retorted to the vehement onslaughts against them, were that rominally trivial minority. Indeed, whatever brilliancy of satire, of wit or ridicule flashed through the Congress Hall, proceeded from that quarter. And well it might. All the facts, hence all the arnents applicable to the situation, were with that side. They knew themselves victors. Hence, why ill-nature?* Like a traveler, overtaken by a sudden squall on the road, good-naturedly, though perhaps critically, watches the storm's excesses,

taking only simple measures to keep the wet off, and knowing the storm is bound again regain the aastery, and tranquilly resume the even enor of his route, so did the nominally trivial minority at the Dresden Congress deport itself. It revealed the aplomb of habitual, certain and inevitable ascendancy. What with the superficial press reports and interested journalistic commentaries, the impression conveyed of the Congress is exactly the opposite. To the extent that this false impression prevails the instruction conveyed by the Dresden Congress is lost.

For reasons, scores of times enlarged | abandonment of principle. Whosoever | is bound by purchase."-This undisputacourse of parliamentarizing with its opponent

-In 1875, when the then two Socialist wings of Germany-the Marxists and the Lassalleans-were about to unite. Marx issued a circular letter, intended especially for some of the leaders of the Marxist wing. In this letter Marx analyzes and condemns the programme, under which the fusion was to be perfected, as "bourgeois," "objectionable," "demoralizing," a "dickering in principles," a proof that "Socialist ideas were only skin-deep with the party"; and he warned that "everybody knows how pleased workingmen are with the fact of a union, but you are mistaken if you believe that this momentary success is not bought too dearly." And Bebel, then in prison for his revolutionary attitude, breast!" issued from his confinement a letter of

protest declaring "he could not join in the fusion, and when his nine months were out, he would raise the banner against it."-The warning was disregarded : the bourgeois-labeled programme was adopted: the fusion was perfected: the threatened revolt never set in.

-In 1884, energetic protests were raised against the representation of the official functions or power, and intended for the interchange of views on Labor and kindred matters. Participation in of the revolutionary principle," "a discomedy," "a diplomatic flank-move looking to reconciliation," "a fly in the ointment of the late election successes," and the "Proletariat was to awake and winnow the chaff from the wheat." Bebel, reporting the Frankfort meeting that "It is started the protest, wrote of it: not true that the meeting consisted of best and oldest comrades, and was animated by the best of spirits."-"Since then," said Vollmar in Dresden, "we have grown accustomed to the matter; much is not to be gained from these conventions, but they are valuable sources of

information." -At the time of the Cologne Congress a bitter debate took place on the subject of the so-called equitable labor or ment bureaus, which had just started, especially in South Germany, and at the first convention of which bourgeois and Social Democratic representatives took a part. It was again Bebel who led the assault. He declared such acts a "prancing in knee-breeches" and a "lowering of tone"; to appeal to the "general philanthropy of the bourgeois classes" was in "direct opposition to the idea of the class-struggle."-Two years later, Bebel and other Social Democrats joined just such a convention of bourgeois philanthropists in Zurich; and their participation in such conventions has since continued in regular order, as a

matter of course. -The attitude of subserviency to the Government, struck by the Trades Unions, notably by the compositors, was at first hostilized by the party as an attitude that "dulled the edge of the class struggle." It was ridiculed. The Typo-graphical Union was dubbed "His Prussian Majesty's Union."-The party gave up that policy.

octroyed from above; in a country still -The caucuses of the Reichstag deleso politically primitive that, by constitugation of the party are frequently con-vulsed with heated debates on the atti-can outweigh in the balance the combined tude to be taken on the bourgeois reform methods, introduced in the Reichstag, especially with regard to the deceptive, but seemingly favorable, "labor" bills. At such caucuses the argument has been made: "It is guite impossible for us to abandon our position and vote for these bills. Who of us would dare appear after that at the labor meetings? The very into edge of our agitation and the traditional posture of the party would be dulled and sacrificed."-The bills were regularly supported. -The election laws for the Prussian Democracy on the party's tactics. Landtag elections are such that, to par-sketched step by step by the nominal ticipate in them, the Social Democracy would have to enter into deals with bourgeois parties. At the Cologne Congress of 1893 the question of going into the -At an early date, on the motion of Prussian Landtag elections was raised again led. "A compromise with the hos-The proposed step was protag elections .- At the Mainz Congress of "This negative position may not be 1900, Bebel himself ceased to see any "Compromise

tions are open to objections similar to those for the Landtag. The electorate is divided in property classes. In 1884, the Berlin party adopted a resolution ment of the world. For the reasons so ed, was later given up, despite the cry of against participation in the election for municipal officers on the ground that: "Participation in class elections is a

nowise promotes the development of the workingman's party. On the contrary, it promotes the opportunities for selfseeking politicians, and this has a corrupting influence."-The Berlin party shortly after gave up its stand. Closing the argument on this head, and alluding to the anti-Vice-Presidential arguments, which condemned the idea of Social Democrats putting on knee-breeches on Court occasions, as required of the Vice-Presidents, Vollmar remarked: "The municipal officers of Berlin proudly carry a chain of office from

which hangs the image of Frederick William III. Think of it! Kneebreeches will burn one's thighs; but the royal image may be carried on the There still remains an episode, the crowning one of all. But this is not

yet the place to cite it.' This, however, is a place of sufficient elevation where to pause for a moment, look backward and take a preliminary comprehensive view of the lay of the land.

For one thing, sufficient facts have been cited to warrant the summary with which Vollmar introduced his sketch Social Democratic Reichstag delegation 'of the history of the party's tactics, and in the "Senioren Konvent"-a conven-tion of "captains of industry," without izations of the situation. He said:

"The thought has been recently expressed that it was a pity we had not yet a 'History of Tactics.' It might be such bodies was pronounced "a violation, rather called a 'History of the Stagnation of the German Social Democracy." grace to the dignity of the freeman," "a It would be in no small degree interesting to learn from it what all has been condemned among us as 'watering,' as 'repudiation of principles,' as 'violation of traditions, 'as 'abandonment of the principle of the class-struggle,' etc.; how, regularly after each such sentence, the Social Democracy quaffed down the ingredients of the alleged poisoned chalice, furious Anarchists. It conside d of the and liked them; and how, thereupon, the old 'poison' label was speedily trans-

ferred to some new cup." For another thing, the outlines of two conflicting streams are plain in sight. Leaping forward for an instant, to the field of the Dresden Congress, the two groups may be described by their leading exponents-Bebel and Vollmar.

VON VOLLMAR. Whether Vollmar is equipped with the requisite erudition to consciously steer his course by the constellations that preside over the German socio-political waters, and sails "by chart," aware of the currents he navigates and the soundings of the shallows, or whether only instinct guides him, matters not. Vollmar is a Socialist-in the sense that he forethe ultimate breakdown of sees capitalism, and is ready enthusiastically to lend a helping hand towards the raising of a Socialist Republic, as the only ultimate goal yet in sight worthy of man's efforts. But he is not a revolutionary Socialist. Whatever else Vollmar might be elsewhere, he can be none in Germany. Intelligent or sentient, he has adapted his conduct to local exigencies. In a country still so feudal that the organic law of the land can be changed only with the consent of the Kaiser; in a country still so far back politically that institutional improvements

have, as of olden days, to be virtually

-The election laws for municipal elec- | class. On the contrary. Where such reforms are possible, they are so just be cause a true Socialist Movement is not yet possible,---a feudal class, still mighty, though crowded by its upstart rival, the capitalist, and just because of being thus crowded, will lend a helping hand to what instinctively it feels to be its risviolation of the party's platform, and it ing rival's predestined slayer. SO LONG AS SUCH REFORMS ARE TO BE GAINED. THEY SHOULD BE STRIVEN FOR ; but so long as they are to be gained, the struggle is not yet between Socialism and private property in natural and social opportunities, that is, between two foes standing upon ir reconcilable ground: the struggle still is between capitalism and feudalism, that is, foes standing on the common ground of class-rule: the reign of the bourgeois s not yet absolute: the path is still barred by feudalism: the season is not

yet for a Socialist Movement. Per contra, the moment feudalism is swept aside, and capitalism wields the scepter untrammeled, as here in America,-from that moment the ground is ready for Revolution to step on; what is more, from that moment Reform becomes a snare and a delusion. It virtually is no

or it is sops, and these are banana-peels

under foot-in either case destructive of the revolutionary fibre and directness, a bane to its alleged beneficiaries. Where the thought of "Socialism" rises in con-

junction with that of "Reform," or of "Reform" with that of "Socialism," the Socialism can only be, either-as is happening here in America in the instance of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party—a manifestation of puerility doused with peculative puerility doused with peculative schemes; or-as one time in England, and now in Germany,-a latter-day adap tation of the "Christianity" of Clovis that is, an aspiration after an ideal, too ideal, however, to be seriously contentplated, and, consequently, decorously put away in a niche, to be reverenced, while serious, practical thought is turned to the hard, practical reality.

The group in the German Social Democracy of which Vollmar is the leading exponent, sentient or intelligent, strained for the only field of vantage that the backward conditions of the land provided. Seeing the absence of the field for revolutionary Socialism to deploy on, it strained and carried the Movement to take its stand on the field of radical bourgeoisism, that is, of Reform. With the common ground among the contest ants, implied in Reform, the Socialist Vollmar parliamentarizes-with all that that implies. Nor does such conduct at all infer intellectual obliquity. Nothing more natural, aye, unavoidable, than that a belated radical bourgeois movement in our days should be strongly flavored with revolutionary Socialist feeling and terminology,-least of all when, as in this instance, it started Socialist. Accordingly, as sketched above, the early and wise warning of Marx against fusion at Gotha was reverently niched; Liebknecht's masterly apophthegm on the parliamentary attitude of the Socialist Movement was decorously shelved, by himself included; and one after another, despite opposition and condemnation, those tactics were successively taken up and enthusiastically pursued, which denoted the gradual placing of itself by the German Social Deniocracy on that common ground of battle where the contestants may, are expected to and must

BEBEL.

The struggler with the Vollmar stream the stream typified by Bebel. Dresden speeches which have thrilled the hearts of the militant Socialists the world over, and will be translated for the readers of The People as a type of the revolutionary lyric-vigorous, unsparing, ele vating, uncompromising, and pure-is the most fervid of the series that has yet proceeded from his side of the house, at the various stages in the above-recorded evolutionary process of his party's tactics "All the world loves a lover," Infinitely more sympathetic than the practical Vollmar, Bebel, it must, nevertheless, be conceded, has failed to subordinate his ideal to the circumstances. His fires proved proof against facts. Though banked. they never have been extinguished. Always heating the mass, that, in the end, ever prevailed against them, and thus ever imparting a glamor to his party, they periodically would break and leap forth in tongues of lambent flame,-soul-stirring, warning. But their language could be none other than that of protest. Periodically, when a new shoot downward was shot in it. course by the current that Bebel was constrained to drift with, a new shock was feit. Ever at such recurring periods, the reminiscences and ideals of his own and his party's youth would re-assert themselves: they would then win the upper hand of their latest enforced silence, a they now did at Dresden, and carry the day: and then-as happened regularly before, and poetically expressed by Vollmar-the ingredients of the alleged poi soned chalice would be quaffed anew and found palatable, and the "poison" label transferred to some fresh cup; the Bebel-swollen flood of the nominal maand even now, in Germany, bona fide jority would again recede; the Vollmar reform could and can be wrung from ebb of the nominal minority would reA THIRD ELEMENT. Paris who, at that time, took upon this

None who ever studied history closely, none who ever watched the actions of rge masses of men, will fail to scent from the preceding sketch the existence of a third, not stream, but body, besides the two leading streams above outlined. To the flux and reflux of such streams of human action, there must be a third -not stream, because it has no life of its own, but-group, or pool; a group, not made up of the shadings of the two main streams, but of distinct physiognomy, a physiognomy sui generis. Inthat case I deed, there is such a group. Devoid of have convictions, devoid of the practical sense could of a Vollmar that tends to solidify ideals, devoid of the moral and mental exaltation of a Bebel that tends to idealize the practical, the group in question consists of theorickers, who riot in theory. Their then

delight is to turn out such merchandise according as occasion and the most contradictory, at that, may demand, in phrases symmetrically rounded. The type of this group is Kautsky; its feature "to run with the hares and bark | Millerand case has not yet arisen among with the hounds." Here is the place to cite that latest and crowning episode, merely referred to above, in the tactical hismore to be had. As shown in the second tory of the German Social Democracy of the "Two Pages from Roman His- as furnished by the Dresden Congress tory," reform then becomes palliatives, and these are but palliations of wrong; the eye will be enabled to embrace a full view of the lay of the land

MILLERANDISM.

The Socialist Movement of France held its breath in amazement when, in 1808. Millerand, a member of one of its organizations, accepted a cabinet portfolio at the hands of the bourgeois government, and took his seat in that executive body, beside General Gallifet, the butcher of the Commune. Whatever hope against hope may have at first lingered in the minds of the serious French Socialists was soon dispelled by Millerand's placid continuance in the cabinet. after the orders issued that provoked the military butcheries of the striking workingmen at Chalon and that upheld the military butcheries of the striking workingmen at Martinique. That which, based upon a long uninterrupted

series of facts, theory had before then established, was but confirmed in the instance of Millerand. It is no longer a matter open to discussion. The Socialist Revolution has no common ground with class-rule. Despite the bugaboos of "Clericalism!" and "The Republic in Danger!" periodically gotten up by the French Bourgeoisie, France, though not advanced to the capitalist height of America, is well out of her feudal swaddling clothes. There, like here, "Reform" is now a snare and a delusion; there, like here, the ground is solid for the Revo lutionary Movement to step on, and proceed from: to tread the path of barter, as Millerand did, is there, as it is here, when not visionary, corrupt. The Millerand barter rent the French Socialist Movement in twain. The earnest Socialists, headed by Guesdes, repudiated Millerand; the Reformers, headed by Juares upheld him. The International Socialist Congress met when the discussion was at its height. The two factions (if the Juares element can, except in scorn be termed a Socialist faction) rushed into the hall, the latter seeking international justification, the former the international condemnation of the theory, to say nothing of the practical betrayers of Socialism. It is enough of a comment ary on the structure of these international Socialist congresses that such an issue could at all rise in their midst. It did. It was the one issue before the body; and it took shape in a resolution,

since known to fame as the "KAUTSKY RESOLUTION." rounded theses and antitheses on the ministerial question, in which "the head cats up the tail." This feature of the resolutions is so marked that-despite the closing sentence distinctly enough gives up the class struggle by conceiving the possibility of "impartiality on the part of a capitalist government in the struggles between Capital and Labor"-they gave rise to a verbose controversy as to whether or not they favored Miller-andism. The Dresden Congress shed, however, such a light upon the matter that further controversy is now more than ever vain, and in the light that it shed, the crowning episode, so far, in the consistent history of the German Social Democracy, is fully illumined. In the course of his speech, Auer, the gifted lieutenant of Vollmar, deliberately let fall a pregnant scrap of information. Said he: "I went along as a delegate to the International Congress at Paris. It devolved upon me to speak in the name of the German delegation. And to what motion did I speak? To the Kautsky resolution on the ministerial question Kautsky and others had framed the resolution. It contains not a syllable of my own. I do not tackle such dangerous experiments, when I know there are comrades who are better hands at such matters. I SPOKE AMID THE PLAUDITS OF ALL OUR DELEGATES, OF KAUTSEY IN-CLUDED, who was the father of the whole affair, and who had fur-nished me with the line of argu-

forced the Social Democracy to come down from the air and place itself upon the only field there was to take a stand on-the field of reform. On that field the contestants have a common ground. On common ground contestants can deal, and barter may there be a handmaid of progress-such as is possible.

watered

Thus the fury of the Dresden debates, the paradox they presented, is exquestion the stand that, for reasons plained. Unconsciously, one set of the which I care not here to enlarge upon, delegates, the Vollmar element, were in shaped itself later. And it has come nervous apprehension lest the party was to the pass that now a fellow is actually looked upon as a very questionable comrhetorized from the ground that all rade who does not consider the ministry agreed it had made stupendous progress of Millerand an act of turpitude, and on; unconsciously, another set, the Bebel does not see in Juares a man, who, as a element, were under a nervous strain result of his revisionist inclinations, lest the party's beloved Socialist halo means to lead the party away from classwas dimmed. THESE WERE THE ISSUES, and quite momentous they were. Upon consciousness and into the bourgeois camp. Gentlemen, THAT SHOULD HAVE them depend the downfall of the German would, probably, not the charge BEEN STATED AT THE TIME, IN PARIS. In empire, that is, the completion of the bourgeois revolution for Germany Under such apprehensions, mutually afcould not now be made. If Kautsky was then of an opinion differfecting the contestants, ultimate unanimity and good will were assured. Inent from that he holds to-day, he surely deed, almost peurile were the measures has no right to blame those who to-day taken toward that end. After a violent are still of the same opinion as he was discussion had convulsed the party's press and public meetings, before the And Kautsky, who spoke after, taken meeting of the Congress, upon the issue off his guard, left these statements of OF ACCEPTING THE OFFICE OF VICE-PRESI-DENT OF THE REICHSTAG, and after the fact uncontradicted, and even suppleoriginal resolution on the subject, truthfully reflecting the sentiment mented them with the information: "Auer said in Paris: 'True enough, a preceding discussion, ex-disproved the acceptance of the us (in Germany): we are not yet so pressly such an office, a far: but I hope we may reach the point resolution was subsequently substituted,

at the earliest day possible." !!! approving the acceptance of the office, Thus, the gory spectre of the traitor but emphatically repudiating its acces-Millerand stalking across the floor of the sories, of which the wearing of knee-International Congress at Paris, and the breeches at court is one-a turn about. very window-panes of the hall still ratthat gave the whole pre-congress viotling to the musketry that butchered the workers of Chalon and Martinique, the "Kautsky Resolution" was introduced, lent discussion the aspect of having been all about gala knee-breeches only! was recommended by such language and Hence the mental placidity of the nominal minority, amidst the intense carnwas carried, the German delegation votestness of all. Hence the virtual unaing solid for it, and-typical of the modnimity at the final vote. ern international status, and to the last-ing glory of the Socialist Labor Party, A candle having been burnt to St. the rank and file of its delegation forced Michael, his dragon could continue to

be worshipped. the wabbly Lucien Sanial to stand straight, and cast the solid vote of the delegation against it.

spoken, and

Was it an accident that Auer was chosen by Kautsky to make the speech of the German delegation at Paris? "Do you imagine," asked Kautsky at Dresden, affecting horror, "that I approved these utterances of Auer's?" If he disap-proved, yet held he his tongue there where, as Auer well observed, disapproval should have been expressed, and either caught in the identical trammels of belated and now necessary radical bourgeois reform, that the German Social Democracy is caught in; or its representatives, as happened with the English Social Democratic Federation, were stage-strutters, seeking notoriety. At the Paris Congress an anti-Millerandist at- in the industrial field a General Ortitude was decidedly unpopular; there ganizer, who shall agitate, organize and Kautsky was "running with the hares." Subsequently, when the reaction set in; when the stand taken by the trivial minority at Paris began to operate; when the baneful effect of the "Kautsky Resolutions" upon the French Socialist movement was realized, then followed a series of excuses, dodgings and hedgings, to the extent that "Iskra," the organ of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, wittily satirized both author and resolutions as the "Kaoutchouc (India the top-heavy and irritating pranks of The People took at an early date and exposed-and of other "free speech" intel-(who was absent from Paris) long dor-

hounds VIRTUAL UNANIMITY DESPITE class lines on both the economic and SEEMING DIFFERENCES. If the Marxian-Morgan law of of the capitalist class and finally abol-The "Kautsky Resolution" is a prod- social evolution holds good; if the atuct typical of its source. It is a panel, testation of their soundness-as recordpainfully put together, of symmetrically ed in the sketch of the history of the German Social Democracy on the party's tactics, culminating with the "Kautsky Resolutions" and Auer's speech hoping for a German Millerand, both enthusiastically supported by the German delegation at Paris, together with the document, published last year in these columns, with which the Social Democratic Reichstag delegation opened the late the proportions which it should and 'campaign-points to any conclusion, then the conclusion is that the Dresden Congress turned no new leaf, and could turn none, but, mutatis mutandis, rehearsed a scene often and periodically rehearsed before in the party's coursethe scene of the revolutionary spirit of Socialism being conjured up by Bebei quickly. Work must now be pushed and at periodically arising new departures, then melting away again, and the resumption of the practical course. Some essentially rotten branches of the brig-York. ade of "free thought" intellectuals may have been cracked in the Dresden storm and be sawed off to be cast away :-- that has happened before. The vanities that prompted in some breasts- the panting after the hollow honor of a vice-presidency, even if it had to be logroiled for, may have been, probably were, cauter ized :- even serious movements have way of occasionally squelching trifles with a great display of strength, in order to pursue their prescribed path with all the freer hand. All this may be. But the principle, now christened "revisionism" and which, as shown in the debates, had previously undergone a series of equally damaging christenings, and survived ment for my speech. Kautsky was then delighted to see 'Old Auer' again pull through so well. There was not pull through so well. There was not so long as the feudal soil lasts. Condi-one among us German delegates in tions, still peculiar to Germany, have Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second stress

help in the upbuilding of the Alliance throughout the country. Comrades and friends, the time is now ripe for the building up of an economic organization that will mean something to the working class. With the

GENERAL ORGANIZER'S FUND.

HEADOUARTERS OF SOCIALIST

TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE OF

THE UNITED STATES AND CAN-

ADA, 2-4-5 NEW READE STREET,

To All District and Local Alliances,

In pursuance of the action of the last

Members at Large and Sympathizers,

National Convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the General

Executive Board hereby issues a call for

voluntary contributions, either in one

large amount or in-weekly installments,

for the purpose of establishing a General

Organizer's Fund, this fund to be kept

intact and to be used to put and keep

NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1904.

Greeting :---

agreement-signing, scab-furnishing and other treacherous attributes rapidly being developed by the old-style, pure and simple trade unions, under the leadership of the coterie of modern labor fakirs who control them, and the many acts of rubber) resolutions." The situation in betrayal and playing into the hands of Germany was, moreover, aggravated by the capitalists continually cropping upand that will continue to crop up as Bernstein-a gentleman whose measure time goes on-the rank and file of the workers are fast coming to realize that they are being duped by those in whom ectuals of his ilk. The fires of Bebel they have heretofore placed confidence. As a result they are becoming more and mant, leaped forth again in tongues of more amenable to the teachings of a flame, until the landmark of Dresden was class-conscious organization which recogreached and passed, with Kautsky again nizes the class struggle and points out to the fore, now "barking with the to them the necessity of understanding their class interests and uniting or political fields to resist the oppression

HISTORY OF TACTICS.

The history of the German Social minority, and left uncontradicted by the nominal majority, has traversed the following leading episodes:

Liebknecht, the small Socialist delegation and thunderingly voted down. Bebel in the Reichstag decided upon the tactics they were to adopt. These were to util- tile parties," he declared, "cannot choose ize every opportunity in that body to but lead to the demoralization of the assert their negative and protesting prin- | party." ciples, and to keep strictly aloof from parliamentary transactions, proper. And the point was emphasized by Liebknecht as a matter of duty, that the party was in a pamphlet in which the rule of con- to abstain from the suffrage at the Landduct was explained thus:

given up, else the party would give up objection to the "cattle-trade" (Kuhhan its principle. Under no circumstances, del); he declared he had changed his and on no field may the Social Democ- views; he regretted the strong expresracy negotiate with the enemy. Negotia- sions used at Cologne; and he antions can be conducted only where there nounced a new principle: is a common ground to stand on. To is an agreement with another for mutual negotiate with forces, that are hostile support, to the end of reaching that on the matters of principle, means to sacrifice principle itself. Principle is in-divisible. It is either wholly kept, or that !"-The Cologne decision was, acwholly sacrificed. The slightest conces-slon on matters of principle infers the principle was pursued.

will of the people and parliament;-in such a country there are still tall and wide mountain ranges to be tunnelled by the drill of bourgeois reform, and of useful reform generally. There the season for the Social Revolution is not yet. With guile, or innocent purpose, the effort is often made to blur "Revolution" "Reform," and "Reform" into "Revolution"; and, with innocent purpose, or with guile, the attempt is not infrequently made to stampede the argument into an acceptance of the blur by holding up "cataclysm" as the only alternative. Dismissing the "argument" of cataclysm as unbecoming, and the "cataclysmic threat" for the mere phrasebogey that it is, the point of contact between "Reform" and "Revolution"meaning by the latter the Socialist Revolution-lies too far back to here merit attention. They are "horses of different color," or, dropping slang, children of different parents. The line that separates them is sharp. "Reform" infers a common ground between contestants; Revolution" the absence of such ground. The two terms are mutually repellant in social science. Socialism is nothing if not Revolution. There is no common ground between the contestants. With Socialism, on the one hand, and the system of private ownership in natural and social opportunities, or class-rule, on the other, each stands on ground that is mutually abhorrent. The two can not deal, barter or log-roll. They can meet only to clash, and for extermination It does not alter the principle here laid down that, at a time, in England. the possessing classes for the working turn and resume control.

ish the wage system altogether.

Knowing that the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance is the only organization established and fitted for this task, it becomes our duty and yours during this year of 1904 to make a determined effort to push the work of agitation, education and organization in order that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. may he spread among the workers of all callings and the Alliance be built up to must attain.

Any organizations in the S. T. & L. A. that may have an idle fund in their treasuries are urged to place it at the disposal of the G. E. B. for this work, and they shall receive in return the immediate benefit of an organizer. Act results accomplished. Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, General Secretary, 2-4-6 New Reade street, New

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. John J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

From Mileage Fund of the Na-L. A. 385, Woonsoeket, R. L..... 5.00

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 York City.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo-

If you receive a sample copy of this



FERGAN THE QUARRYMAN

A Tale From the Feudal Times

-By EUGENE SUE-

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH By DANIEL DE LEON

Copyright 1904, by the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS Co.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

In my introduction to "The Silver Cross; or, The Carpenter of Nazareth," I said:

"Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work-the Mysteries of the People; or, History of a Proletarian Family. It is a 'work of fiction'; yet it is the best universal history extant. Better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class-rule as they succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The "Law,' 'Order,' 'Patriotism,' 'Religion,' etc., etc., that each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically has sought refuge in in order to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers; the mistakes incurred by these in their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the conflict;-all these social dramas are therein reproduced in a majestic series of 'historic novels,' that cover leading and successive episodes in the history of the race."

The present story-The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman-is one of that majestic series, among the most majestic of the set, and, with regard to the social period that it describes-its institutions, its classes, its manners, its virtues and its crimes, and the characters that it builds-the most instructive treatise on feudalism, at the very time when the bourgeois or capitalist class was struggling for a foot-hold, and beginning to break through the thick feudal incrustation above. More fully than Molière's plays, and strangely supplemental of the best passages on the subject in the novels of George Eliot, The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman chisels the struggling bourgeois on the feudal groundwork and background, in lines so sharp and true that both the present fully developed and ruling capitalist, inheritor of the feudal attribute of plundering, is seen in the historic ancestor of his class, and his class' refuse, the modern middle class man, is foreshadowed, now also struggling like his prototype of feudal days, to keep his head above water, but, differently from his prototype, who had his future before him, now with his future behind. This double development, inestimable in the comprehension of the tactical laws that the Labor or Socialist Movement demands, stands out clear with the aid of this work.

Eugene Sue has been termed a colorist, the Titian of French literature. It does not detract from his merits, it rather adds thereto, that his brush was also photographic. The leading characters in the story-Fergan, the type of the physically and mentally clean workingman; Bezenecq the Rich, the type of the embryonic bourgeois, visionary, craven and grasping; Martin the Prudent, the type of the "conservative workingman"; the Bishop of Laon, the type of usurping power in the mantle of religion; the seigneur of Plouernel, the type of the ingrain stupidity and prejudices that characterize the class grounded on might; a dazzling procession of women-Joan the Hunchback and Azenor the Pale, Perrette the Ribald and the dame of Haut-Pourcin, Yolande and Simonne, etc.-types of the variations in the form of woman's crucifixion under social systems grounded on class rule; Walter the Pennyless, the type of dispositions too indolent to oppose the wrongs they perceive, and crafty enough to dupe both dupers and duped; Garin, the type of the master's human sleuth-are figures, clad in historic garb, that either hurry or stalk imp singly over the boards, followed by mobs of their respective classes, and presenting a picture that thrills the heart from stage to stage, and leaves apon the mind rich deposits of solid information and crystalline thought. As a novel, The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman pleases, entertains and elevates; as an imparter of historic information and knowledge, it incites to thought and intelligent action. Whether as literature of pleasure or of study, the work deserves the broader field of the Socialist or Labor Movements of the English-speaking world, hereby afforded to it; and inversely, the Socialist or Labor Movements of the Englishspeaking world, entitled to the best, and none too good; that the Movements in other languages produce, can not but profit by the work, hereby rendered accessible to them.

PART I.

THE FEUDAL CASTLE.

CHAPTER L.

THE SERFS OF PLOUERNEL.

The day touched its close. The autumn sun cast its last rays upon one of the villages of the seigniory of Plouernel. A large number of partly demolished houses bore testimony to having been recently set on fire during one of the wars, frequent during the eleventh century, between the feudal lords of France. The walls of the huts of the village, built in pisé, or of stones held together with clayish earth, were cracked or blackened by the flames. There were still in sight, half burnt out, the rafters of the roofings, replaced by a few poles wrapped in bundles of furze or reed-grass.

The aspect of the serfs, just returned from the fields, was no less wretched than that of their hovels. Wan, emaciated, barely dressed in rags, they huddled together, trembling and uneasy. The bailiff, justiciary of the seigniory, had just arrived at the village, accompanied with five or six armed men. Presently, to the number of about three hundred, the serfs gathered around him, a fellow so ill disposed towards the poor, that, to his name of Garin, the nick-name "Serf-eater" had been attached. This dreaded man wore a leather casque furnished with ribs of iron, and a coat of goatskin like his shoes. A long sword hung by his side. He was astride a reddish-brown horse, that looked as savage as its master. Men on foot, variously armed, who made up the escort of Garin the Serf-eater, kept watch over several serfs, bound hands and feet, who were brought in prisoners from other localities. Not far from them lay stretched on the ground a wretched fellow, fearfully mutilated. hideous and horrible to behold. His eyes were knocked in, his feet and hands cut off-a common punishment for rebels. This unfortunate being, hardly covered in rags, the stumps of his arms and legs wrapped in dirty bandages, was waiting for some of his companions in misery back from the fields, to find time to transport him upon the litter which he shared with the beasts of burden. Blind, and without hands or feet, he found himself thrown upon the charity of his fellows, who now ten years helped him to eat and drink. Other serfs of Normandy and Brittany, had, at the time of the revolt against their lords, been blinded, mutilated like this wretched fellow, and left upon the spot of their punishment to perish in the tortures of hunger.

When the people of the village were gathered on the place, Garin the Serf-eater pulled a parchment out of his pocket and read as follows:

"Witness the order of the very high and very mighty Neroweg VI, lord of the county of Plouernel, by the grace of God. All his serfs and bondsmen, subject to mortmain and taille at his pleasure and mercy, are taxed by the will of the said lord count to pay into his treasury four copper sous per head before the last day of this month at the latest." The serfs, threatened with this fresh exaction, could not restrain their lamentations. Garin the Serf-eater rolled over the assemblage a wrathful eye and proceeded: "If the said sum of four copper pieces per head is not paid before the expiration of the time fixed, it will please the said high and mighty lord Neroweg VI, Count of Plouernel, to cause certain serfs to be seized, and they will be punished, or hanged by his prevost from his seigniorial gibbets. Neither the annual tax, nor the regular dues, is to be lowered in the least by this extraordinary levy of four sous of copper, which is intended to indemnify our said lord for the losses caused by the recent war which his neighbor, the Sire of Castel-Redon, declared against him."

The bailiff descended from his horse to speak to one of the men in his escort. Several seris muttered to one another: "Where is Fergan? He alone would have the courage to humbly remonstrate with the bailiff that we are wretched, that the taxes, the services, the regular and the extraordinary dues are crushing us, and that it will be impossible for us to pay this tax."

"Fergan must have remained behind in the quarry where he cuts stone," remarked another serf.

Presently, the bailiff continued to read as follows: "Lord Gonthram, eldest son of the very noble, very high and very mighty Neroweg VI, Count of Plouernel, having attained his eighteenth year, and being of knight's age, there shall be paid to him, according to the custom of Plouernel, one denier by each serf and villein of the domain, in honor and to the glory of the knighthood of the said Lord Gonthram. Payment to be made this month."

"Still more !" murmured several of the serfs with bitterness:

hands to the man-at-arms: "Take me prisoner, if it pleases you to, I do not own a single denier. It will be impossible for me to satisfy you."

"That's just what we are about to ascertain," replied the bailiff; and, while one of his men bound the hands of Peter the Lame without his offering the slightest resistance, another took from a pouch suspended from his belt some touch-wood, a tinderbox and a sulphurated wick, which he lighted. Garin the Serfeater, turning to Peter the Lame, who, at the sight of these preparations began to grow pale, said: "They will place this lighted wick between your two thumbs; if you have a hiding place where you bury your deniers, your pain will make you speak. Go ahead.'

The serf answer d not a word. His teeth chattered with fear. He fell upon his knees before the bailiff, stretching out to him his two bound hands in supplication. Suddenly a young girl jumped out of the group of the villagers. Her feet were bare, and for only cover she had a coarse skirt on. She was called Pierrine the Goat because, like her sheep, she was savage and fond of rugged solitudes. Her thick black hair half hid her savage face, burnt by the sun. Approaching the bailiff without lowering her eyes, she said bluntly to him: "I am the daughter of Peter the Lame; if you want to torture someone, leave my father and take me."

"The wick!" impatiently called out Garin the Serf-cater to his men, without either looking at or listening to Pierrine the Goat. "The wick! And hurry up! Night approaches." Peter the Lame, despite his cries, despite the heart-rending entreaties of his daughter, was thrown upon the ground and held down by the men of the bailiff. The torture of the serf was conducted in sight of his companions in misery, who were brutified with terror, and by the habit of serfdom. Peter uttered fearful imprecations; Pierrine the Goat no longer screamed, no longer implored the tormentors of her father. Motionless, pale, sombre, her eyes fixed and drowned with tears, she alternately bit her fists in mute rage, and murmured: "If I only knew where his hiding-place was, I would tell it."

At last, Peter the Lame, vanquished by pain, said to his daughter in a broken voice: "Take the hoe, run to our field; rake up the earth at the foot of the large elm; you will there find nine deniers in a piece of hollow wood." Then, casting upon the bailiff a look of despair, the serf added: "That's my whole treasure, Sire Garin; I'm now ruined !"

"Oh, I was certain that you had a hiding place"; and turning to his men: "Stop the torture; one of you follow this girl and bring back the money. Let her not be lost sight of."

Pierrine the Goat went off quickly, followed by one of the men-at-arms, after having cast upon Garin a furtive and ferocious look. The serfs, terrified, silent, hardly dared to look at one another, while Peter, uttering plaintive moans, despite his punishment having ceased, murmured while he wept hot tears: "Oh, how shall I be able to till the ground with my poor bands wounded and sore !"

Accidentally the bailiff caught sight of the blind serf, mutilated of his four limbs. Pointing at the unhappy being, he cried out in a threatening voice:

"Profit by that example, ye people of the glebe! Behold how they are treated who dare rebel against their lords. Are you, or are you not subject to taille at the pleasure and mercy of your lord?"

"Oh, yes, we are serfs, Master Garin," replied the wretches, "we are serfs at the mercy of our master!"

"Seeing you are serfs, you and your race, why always stingying, cheating and pilfering on the taxes? How often have I not caught you in fraud and at fault. The one sharpens his plowshare without notifying me, that he may purloin the denier due to the seigniory every time he sharpens his sock; the other pretends he is free from the horn-dues under the false claim that he owns no horned cattle; others carry their audacity to the point of marrying in a neighboring seigniory; and so on, any number of enormities! Must you, then, miserable fellows, be reminded that you belong to your lord in life and death, body and goods? Must it be repeated to you that all there is of you belongs to him-the hair on your heads, the nails on your fingers, the skin on your vile carcasses, everything, including the virginity of your daughters?

"Oh, good Master Garin," an old serf, named by reason of his subtlety, Martin the Prudent, ventured without daring to raise his eyes, "oh, we know it; the priests repeat to us incessantly that we belong, soul, body and goods, to the lords whom the will of God sets over us. But there are those who say . . oh, it is not we who dare to say aught . . . things contrary to these declarations."

"And who is it dares contradict our holy priests? Give me

Neroweg VI, and also his helpful bailiff, Garin. May God preserve them long."

3

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the serfs in chorus, "that's the truth, the pure truth !"

"Vile slaves !" roared the bailiff in a rage mixed with disdain, "cowardly knaves ! You basely lick the hand that scourges you. Don't I know that, among yourselves, you call the noble Lord Neroweg VI 'Worse than a Wolf,' and me, his helpful bailiff, "Serf-cater !" These are our nick-names."

"Upon our eternal salvation, Master Garin, it is not we who have given you that nick-name, Master Garin."

"By my beard! We propose to deserve our surnames. Yes, Neroweg VI will be 'worse than a wolf' to you, you pack of idlers, thieves and traitors! And, as for me, I will cat you to the bone, villeins or serfs, if you try to cheat your lord of his rights. As to Fergan, that smooth talker, I'll come across him some other day, and I feel it in my bones that he will yet make acquaintance with the gibbet of the seigniory of Plouernel. He will be hanged high and dry!"

"And we will not pity him, dear and good Master Garin. Let Fergan be accursed, if he has dared to speak ill of you and of our venerated lord !" answered the frightened serfs.

At this moment, Pierrine the Goat returned, accompanied by the man-at-arms, who had been charged by the bailiff to disinter the treasure of Peter the Lame. The young serf had a somberer and wilder look, her tears had dried, but her eyes shot lightning. Twice she threw her thick black hair back from her forchead with her left hand, as she held her right hand behind her. She drew nearer to the bailiff step by step, while the manat-arms, delivering to Garin a round piece of hollow wood, said : "It contains nine copper deniers, but four of them are not of the mintage of our Lord Neroweg VI." "Foreign coin in the seigniory! And yet I have forbidden

you to accept any under penalty of the whip !"

"Oh, Master Garin," explained Peter the Lame, still lying on the ground, and crying at the sight of his lacerated hands, "the foreign merchants who pass, and who occasionally buy a pig, a cali or a sheep, frequently have none but coin minted in other seigniories. What are we to do? If we refuse to sell the little we have, where are we to find the money to pay the taxes with ?"

The bailiff placed the deniers of Peter the Lame in a large feather pouch, and answered the serf: "You owe six deniers; among these nine pieces the ; are four of foreign coinage; I confiscate them. There remain five deniers of this seigniory, I take them on account. You will give me the sixth when you pay the next taxes. If you don't, look out !"

"I propose to pay now !" shrieked Pierrine the Goat, striking the bailiff full in the face with a large stone that she had picked up on the road. Garin lost his balance with the violence of the blow, and the blood ran down his face; but he promptly recovered from the shock, and, rushing furiously upon the young serf, threw her down, trampled her under foot, and, half drawing his sword, was on the point of despatching her, when, recollecting himself, he said to his men: "Bind her fast; take her to the castle; her eyes will be put out to-night; and, at dawn to-morrow, she shall be hanged from the patibulary forks."

"The punishment of Pierrine the Goat will be well merited," exclaimed the seris, hoping to turn away from themselves the wrath of Garin the Serf-cater. "Bad luck to the accursed girl! She has spilled the blood of the good bailiff of our glorious seigneur! Let her be punished as she deserves!'

"You are a set of cowards!" cried Pierrine the Goat, her face and breast bruised and bleeding from the blows that Garin had given her while trampling on her. Then, turning to Peter the Lame, who was sobbing but dared not defend his daughter, or raise his voice to implore merey for her, she said: "Adieu; tomorrow you will see ravens circling on the side of the seigniorial gibbet; they will be the living shroud of your daughter"; and showing her fists to the dismayed serfs, she went on: "Cowards! you are three hundred, and you are afraid of six men-at-arms! There is among you all but one man truly brave ; that's Fergan !"

"Oh !" yelled the bailiff, exasperated by the bold words of Pierrine the Goat, and staunching the blood that flowed from his face, "if I meet that Fergan on my route, he shall be your gibbet mate, the infamous blasphemer!" With that, Garin the Serf-eater remounted, and followed by his men, together with the serfs whom he had arrested, Pierrine the Goat among them, was soon lost to sight, leaving the inhabitants of the village struck with such terror, that on that evening they forgot to carry away the poor blind and mutilated old man, who was left to spend the night in the open.

(To be Continued.)

DANIEL DE LEON.

New York, January 1, 1904.

"it is fortunate that our lord has no daughter, we would some day have to pay taxes in honor of her marriage, as we shall have to pay them in honor of the knighthood of the sons of Neroweg VI. May God have mercy upon us."

"Pay, my God! but wherewith ?" interjected another serf in a low voice. "Oh, it is a great pity that Fergan is not around to speak for us."

The bailiff having finished his reading, beckoned to a serf named Peter the Lame. Peter was not lame; but his father, by reason of that infirmity has received the nick-name which his son preserved. He advanced trembling before Garin the Serf-eater. "This is the third Sunday that you have not brought your bread to be baked at the seigniorial oven," said the bailiff; "nevertheless you have eaten bread these three weeks, seeing you are alive."

"Master Garin . . . my misery is such . .

"You have had the impudence to have your bread baked under the ashes, you scurvy beggar !"

"Oh, good Master Garin, our village was set on fire and sacked by the men of the Sire of Castel-Redon; the little clothing that we had has been burnt or pillaged; our cattle stolen or driven off; our crops devastated during the war. Have mercy upon us!"

"I am talking to you about oven and not about war! You owe three deniers oven-dues; you shall pay three more as a fine."

"Six deniers! Poor me! Six deniers! And where do you expect me to find so much money?"

I know your tricks, knaves that you are! You have hiding places, where you bury your deniers. Will you pay, yes or no, you earth-worm? Answer immediately !"

"We have not one obole . . . the people of the Sire of Castel-Redon have left us only our eyes to weep over our disaster !"

Garin raised his shoulders and made a sign to one of the men in his suite. This one then took from his belt a coil of rope, and approached Peter the Lame. The serf stretched out his the name of the infidel, the rashling. "It is Fergan the Quarryman."

"Where is that knave, that miscreant? Why is he not here among you?"

"He must have remained cutting stone at his quarry," put in a timid voice; "he never quits work until dark."

"And what is it that Fergan the Quarryman says? Let's see how far his audacity goes," replied the bailiff.

"Master Garin," the old serf went on to say, "Fergan recognizes that we are serfs of our lord, that we are compelled to cultivate for his benefit the fields where it has pleased him to settle us forever, us and our children. Fergan says that we are bound to labor, to plant, to gather in the harvests on the lands of the castle, to mount guard at the strongholds of the seigniory and to defend it."

"We know the rights of the seigniory. But what else does Fergan say?"

"Fergan pretends that the taxes imposed upon us increase unceasingly, and that, after having paid our dues in products, the little we can draw from our harvests is insufficient to satisfy the ever new demands of our lord. Oh, dear Master Garin, we drink water, we are clad in rags, for only nourishment we have chestnuts, berries, and, when in luck, a little bread of barley or oats."

"What!" exclaimed the bailiff in a threatening voice, "you have all the good things, and yet you dare complain !"

"No, no, Master Garin," replied the frightened serfs; "no, we do not complain! We are on the road to Paradise!"

"If, occasionally, we suffer a little, it is all the better for our salvation, as the parish priest tells us. We shall enjoy the pleasures of the next world."

"We do not complain. It is only Fergan who spoke that way the other day. We listened to him, but without approving his words."

"And we even found great fault with him for holding such language," added old Martin the Prudent, all in a tremble. "We are satisfied with our lot. We venerate, we love our lord,



WEEKLY PEOPLE

14-beller medda	and 6 Box 157	Read		York	
-	lished	-y 8a			

Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, 1 sent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 34 con sepy; 500 or more, 36 cent a copy:

Intered as second-class matter at the New Tork postoffice, July 13, 1900.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Socialism is not a long way off-a vision in the dim and distant future. It is just as near as we will it to be.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

"Happy New Year!" is the ay now on every tongue and lip. On all sides the boliday greeting is heard, and it is carelessly echoed, seldom with so much as a thought on the chances of its being fulfilled. In the midst of the recklers wellwishing, let the thoughtful pause and consider what the prospects and promise are for this new year, if 1004 is to be, for the proletarians, a really happy one.

Many and several are the tendencies in the economic world that must be taken into account.

First there is the tendency of machinery to become ever more perfect; and in the ratio that it perfects itself, to reduce, first, the number of men required, and later, the skill required of them.

Secondly, the tendency, a direct result of the first, for the ranks of the employed to contain fewer and fewer men and an ever increasing number of women and children, while the ranks of the unemployed are swelled by the now useless fathers and husbands.

There is the tendency toward ignorance among the masses, owing to the depopulation of our schools. Younger and younger children are each year compelled to lay aside the book for the tool: while every year a greater number of the most needy are left without school-room, because of criminally insufficient accommodations

There is the tendency toward physical decline. The long hours, the intensity of labor, the insufficient respite for meals, and the adulterated poisons which the masses are forced to buy as food are having their effect. Uncle Sam is now the greatest consumer of patent medicines in the world. Born of fathers whose days are refreshed by visits to the tonic-bottle, and of mothers whose days, even at critical periods, are passed amid the whirr of steam sewing-machines or cotton looms, if not at still more arduous toil, the future generation bids fair to excel the present in the number of physical culture schemers which it will support.

To cap the climax, and intensify all the miseries caused by the preceding tenapply it in unision-at the ballot box, ances, the Chicago hecatomb points its acked by resolute hearts to enforce the gory fingers to an economic feature that is essentially capitalistic.

No same man will deny that "accidents The men of the S. L. P. and her sister will happen in the best regulated famiorganization, the S. T. & L. A., are everywhere girding up their loins for the lies;" no intelligent man will gainsay struggle. From ocean to ocean are flythe human proclivity to negligence. The ing words of cheer, hope, and encouragechapter of "accidents" is inexhaustible. ment. Comrades, grown old in the ser-Making amplest allowance for all that, vice, are clearing the way for their is that the sum total of the Iroquois younger brethren. Preparations are be-Theatre lesson? No; of itself, that ing made for a more active and unremitwould be triffing. Below all that lies something else,-the real cause of the disaster, an economic feature special to capitalism that helps strew its path with disasters.

No industrial system, of the several that preceded the present, reached so deeply, as does capitalism, in revolutionizing and improving the methods of production, nor proceeded so swiftly, nor

widely. And yet, parallel with that fact Elsewhere in this issue, the review of is this other; in the instance of no other the Dresden Congress-long delayed by industrial system have antiquated methreason of the delay of the official report ods and tools been clung to so tenaciousof the Congress in arriving-will be ly. To give an amusing illustration: In found at last, yet not too late. As times this city of New York, the metropolis of grow hotter, a correct and either way the nation, and in these days, one would dispassionate estimate of things is as essay, of universal electricity, there are still seen dingy, slow-poking horse-tram-None but the visionary-that dangerways! The illustration suggests a numous element at all critical times, the ber of others; all of them, in turn, point present above all, and upon whom the to this economic fact: Under capitalism warning, drawn by Marx and Eagels from the tool of production is there to knock the disaster of the Paris Commune, is off profits with; and seeing itself is a lost-will feel disheartened at the picdeposit of capital, it is stuck to as long

ture that the review unveils. The thinkas a conner can be wrung out of it As ing element whose thought and activity a consequence, the human race is kept, the Socialist Labor Pary is enlisting. not abreast of its inventive powers, but who are training themselves for the behind: valuable improvements and inventions are kept locked in the private vaults of individual capitalists, so as to afford them time to recover the full outlay made in the now antiquated machinery that they operate, and that would

> the improved tool were set in operation: as a final consequence, we have the continued, and now avoidable danger to life and limb that accompanies most industries, and that periodically shock the mind in reports of "cave-ins," "explosions," etc., etc., fand in such disasters as this one at Chicago.

for any but a determined suicide to be burned up in a theatre fire. Inventions galore there are whereby walls can be made fireproof and the insides of theatres absolutely incombustible. Chemical discoveries exist whereby necessary materials, such as wood, ropes, costumes, drapery and even paper-otherwise combustible-can be made as impervious to flame as sheet iron. And, as if to make assurance doubly sure, there is not, today, in these days of dynamos, any occasion whatever for the presence of fire in any shape within the precincts of public or crowded buildings. The Iroquois Theatre neglected all these precautions, or, to put it more in accord with the economic motive, the Iroquois Theatre, a private venture for profit. was bent upon knocking off all the profits it could on its now antiquated outfitjust as coal mine owners and other private concerns do with their antiquated methods; and, just as these, and for order to steer it into port. Not of humanity have always hoped it would be. so with the Republican and Demo-But the Nordaus, especially those of

cratic chieftains. While fatuous and vainglorious individuals in the camp this country, will not part with capitalof each are seeking to "get there," ism; they will not remove the necesthe two organizations and those that run sity. They will persist in adhering to them are "playing shy." The astute capitalism, to keep that necessity alive, Democratic leaders prefer to be defeated believing that the logical outgrowths of at the next presidential election, because capitalist development can be other than the putrid things they are. Let them of the hard times that they foresee are then stand the consequences of their folly then due, and they do not wish the Democracy to get the blame for, as it without complaint. To the Socialist alone is it wisely and truty given to would were it in power; and, in their turn, the astute leaders of the Republicombat imperialism by removing its necessity through the substitution of Socan party are getting ready to "ride for cialism for capitalism. Through the re a fall" wishing to escape being in power placement of the robber capitalist sysduring the crisis they likewise foresce

tem by the Socialist co-operative sysand, if in power, would be held respontem, in which the producer will receive sible for. The only enthusiasm noticeto the full value of his product and be able among the two sets of managers is in a position to purchase it back; in in behalf of some candidate of the opposwhich, consequently, surplus products ing camp. Each wishes to see the other stuck. and foreign domination will be un There is no difference between these

capitalists, on the one hand, and the ignorant superstitious sachems of barbarians, on the other, who stood impotently

known.

zation.

imperialist.

by during pestilential outbreaks or astronomical convulsions. As the latter looked upon these visitations as "natural" and as "punishments" inflicted by God, so do the former, regard these periodical devastations of men and their homes as "inevitable," and have nothing better to think of than to so manoeuvre as to "stick" each other's competitor. duck and let the storm blow over.

Not from the capitalist camp has the the Working Class anything to hope for. Its hope must be in itself. Not till it overthrows the mischievous system of union. capitalist society can it be rid of the enidemics of crises, alternated by chronic poverty and degradation. Our present masters are political quacks.

NORDAU AND IMPERIALISM.

Max Nordau, the well-known social philosopher, in an interview just published, expresses great distress over the growth of imperialism in the United States. He declares imperialism is causing this country to degenerate, instead of becoming a great moral force, and regards the outcome with some misgivings.

Nordau, no doubt, is right. His antimperialistic feelings and views are shared by many in this country, He Mitchell and arbitration. has the sympathy of a large part of these. He has also the defects of their reasoning. Like them, Nordau views American imperialism from a political instead of an economic standpoint. This

leads to all sorts of fallacies. of \$21,200,000 over those of 1902. The The United States.does not rush into most remarkable feature of this increase world affairs merely in order to acis the fact that it is more than made quire the political domination of forup by the increase in the importation of diamonds, gems, and other luxuries, eign lands. The United States rushes which show a gain of \$27,500,000, or \$6. into world affairs primarily to secure 300,000 more than the total gain for the economic domination of foreign mar-1903. In other words imports at the kets. It needs these in order to maintain port of New York for 1903, if diamonds. its commercial position, without which gems and other luxuries are excluded, actually show a decrease of \$6.300,000. its existence as a nation would be endan-The phenomenal increase in the importagered. The United States, impelled by tion of diamonds, gems and other luxthe necessity of getting rid of the sururies, is held to be an indication of prosplus products, which, owing to the robperity. In the light of the decrease to bery of the working class by means of general imports, it may be said to truly be an indication of prosperity, but for surplus value, cannot be consumed in the capitalist class only. The working its own markets, must expand or burst : class, in its struggles with low wages and, in order to protect its home market and high prices, was in no position to from destruction, an event which would indulge in this stupendous expenditure for articles not absolutely necessary to be equal to piling up its surplus prodLO. AN INVENTION!

Great is Mr. H. T. Newcomb, the vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At a meeting of his Association, held on December 28 at St. Louis the gentleman delivered a speech in the course of which he launched an invention on the field of the Labor Question with a deal less modesty than Roentgen launched his discovery of the X rays on the field of physical science. Inventor Newcomb sketched the troubled waters of modern society. Analyzing several of the proposed remedies -"compulsory arbitration" and "volun tary arbitration"-he justly discarded both, the former as offensive, the latter as self-contradictory, and then he trotted forth his remedy or invention. It is this: "Men must learn to bargain together reasonably."

and the necessity for foreign markets This is simplicity itself. Columbus and his egg are not in it. Why and how did not this dull generation hit before upon so simple a plan? The Socialist is the only true anti-

Here is a pork chop in a butcher's stall; and there comes a would-be purchaser on a certain day. Let them "bar According to a despatch from Wilkesgain together reasonably." The conceit barre, Pa., the leaders of the United of the chop makes it crave for as high, Mine Workers this week began a vigorthe greed of the would-be purchaser makes it strain for as low a price as ous stirring up of the mine workers who possible. This, obviously, is not "bar are losing interest in the union, and the gaining reasonably." The would-be purfact that this augurs defeat for 1906 is chaser and the chop, unable to agree at being forced home in speeches before the first, are inspired by the breath of Inventor Newcomb. They agree to con various locals. Mass meetings have been sult statistics and the economic law of arranged all through the region, and the the market. These reveal to them that men are to be told that the very noticethe supply of chops is largely in exable lack of interest, non-payment of people capable of being would cess of dues and non-attendance at meetings he purchasers, and that a large supply of an article implies a correspondingly threaten to defeat all the projects of the low rate of exchange value. The con-The men are told that when the presceit of our pork chop shrinks. It reaent three years' agreement ends, in 1906. sons thus: "If I sell not, I rot." A "reathe companies intend to force a reducsonable bargain" is then struck. The tion in wages and that unless the organichop is sold the would-be purchaser

zation is kept up there will be no chance carries it home, and turns it to use. of gaining the additional advance for A month later, another pork chop which the miners hope. Some of the sparkles in all the glory of porkine fat speakers have already declared in favor and meat in the butcher's stall, and the of demanding a 20 per cent. advance and identical would-be purchaser turns up promise the miners they will get it if again. Again the chop's conceit inflates they continue to strengthen the organiits expectations and the would-be purchaser's greed renders him skinflinty. It is noticeable that in this agitation The mood that the two come together in no stress is laid on the gains alleged to is not that of "bargaining reasonably." have been won in the last strike. Threats But again unable to agree, and again of reductions and demands for advances inspired by a breath of Inventor New are the appeals used, and not the work comb, the two agree to again consult accomplished. This, together with the statistics and the economic law of the necessity for such an agitation, is cermarket. The still larger supply of tainly a damaging commentary on the chops in the pork chop market-due to "victory" claimed to have beech won by perfected means of butchering, transportation, etc.,-coupled with the eco nomic law that an increased supply im plies a decreased exchange value, brings The import figures for the port of New our pork chop to a reasonable frame of York, covering the year 1903, about to mind, again greatly aided thereto by be forwarded to the Treasury Departthe thought that, if it sell not, it rots ment at Washington, show an increase

The reasonable bargain is again struck, and paying a still smaller price than the month before, the would-be purchaser goes home and utilizes the use value of the pork chop.

As with one article of merchandise, so with all-including, of course, labor power, the only merchandise that the workingman has to dispose of, a merchandise. moreover, which being insep arable from his own body, means him self.

There, then, is our merchandise Labor -spread like any pork chop on the butcher's counter, hung like any quarter of beef from the butcher's hookinviting a seller in the Labor Market It is an "unreasonable" merchandise: it craves the earth and the fullness there of; and from the other side there ap proaches the would-be purchasor, the capitalist, who, like all purchasers strains for low prices. A "reasonable



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Just as soon

as I have a chance I am going to make a list of all the good men in office and al' the good men who are being nominated for office.

UNCLE SAM-To what end? B. J .-- To the end of voting for them, regardless of party.

U. S .- Whither driftest thee?

B. J .- Toward good common sense. Do on think I don't learn from experience? do. I was until last election a firm Republican, or Democrat, I don't remem ber which. But I shall not continue to be the slave of any party, not I! I shall henceforth vote an eclectic ticket. I shall only vote for the best man put up U. S .- Then you won't vote with me the straight Socialist ticket?

B. J .-- Straight ticket? No. sir. There are good men among the Socialists, but they are not all angels. There are pretty had men among the Republicans and Democrats, I'll admit; but they are not all devils.

U. S .- If you want free trade do you look to the candidates or to the platform when you vote?

B. J .- What do I care for the candidates in such a case? I vote for the platform.

U. S .- If you want high tariff legislation do you look to the candidates whether they are "good" men, or to the platform they stand on?

B. J .- Why, of course not; I vote for the high tariff platform.

U. S .- If you get a notion that what you need is the silver cure, do you stop to inquire of the excellence of the silver bug candidates?

B. J .-- No, of course not!

U. S .- Now then, what you have admitted amounts to this: That if you are after a principle, it is the principle you vote for, not the men. Consequently, so long as you look to the candidates you are not after a principle.

B. J.-By Jericho, caught before I thought of it!

U. S .- If, then, you want Socialism, ou should vote for the Socialist platform straight

B. J .- That's all right. I'm caught. If I want Socialism I should not consider the candidates, but the platform upon which they stand. But (approaching Uncle Sum confidently and in a whisper) now tell me, what guarantee have we that the Socialists, if elected, won't

sell out? U. S .- Did the Abolitionists, or the Republicans when elected, sell out i

B. J .-- No! U. S.-Go further back; did the delegates to the Continental Congress, when elected, seli out to King George? B. J .-- No!

U. S .- Go still further back; did the Roundheads, who made the revolution against Charles L. sell out after they vere elected to Parliament?

B. J. (visibly weakening)-No!

U. S .- Come again forward a little: did the bourgeois or the capitalists of

man's work . hat is at hand, and to whom the materialist conception of historic evolution is no hollow phrase, but a living, guiding Truth, will only gather The German Social Democracy is do become just so much junk the moment ing brilliantly, the best it can,-but that best is not Socialism. As outlined in the review, the path of "Reform" that it treads is imperative. No fault may be found with it for having abandoned that

of "Revolution." least of all for clinging, as it does, to its Socialist reminiscences and thus to an appearance not warranted by the facts. If fault is at all to be There is, to-day, no excuse whatever found, it is on the score of its leaders failing to post themselves upon America, to recognize that leadership has passed from Germany, and thus to aid rather than retard the Movement in America. But men, facing the arduous task set to the German Social Democracy, and staggering under the alp of their feudal

monarchy, may not be criticised too On the other hand the review will serve to cover with shame the motleys, who, parading in America under the stolen feathers of Socialism, as the "Socialist." alias Social Democratic party, are deporting themselves like Indians who have found a watch, and, in the instinctive consciousness of their own weakness, seek for support abroad, though by doing so their conduct could ONLY TEND TO HOLD BACK THE MOVEMENT EVERYWHERE ELSE through the lowering of its tone here, where ,differently from all other nations, identical reasons, the Iroquois Theatre put human life in jeopardy and sacri-

ment has been paved smooth by the utter. overthrow of the last vestiges of feudalficed it, rather than forego the hope of ism ,and where no geographic complicauping itself by stepping for tions exist to retard our march, or lame abreast of the genius of the age. our blows.

the path for the Revolutionary Move-

ting propaganda; and all over the land, vows are ascending on this New Year's day, that the present system of slavery shall die. So again, this time soberly and with a depth of meaning, the Socialist Labor

decree of their suffrage.

Party cries out :---"A Happy New Year, ye Proletarians

of America!" HERE AND THERE.

sential for safety as for progress.

strength from its contemplation.

rigidly.

extended its progressive influence, so

dencies, there is the cost of living advancing with seven league boots, so that it is now estimated at 38 per cent. higher than it was eight years ago.

These are only tendencies, or the chronic disease. The country is now on, if not already over, the verge of an acute attack the like of which it has never experienced. An industrial crisis ias been slowly gathering, and is now about to break out with terrific malignance, affecting every part and organ of our body social. Every day brings in fresh reports of failures, bankruptcies, lock-outs, wage-reductions and-as the most natural, though most terrible results-suicides. Looking at these facts, the anticipations for the new year would seem anything but cheering.

But it always is darkest before dawn If there were no remedy for this crushing evil, if there were none skillful enough to apply it, the outlook would indeed be black. But, fortunately, there is a remedy; though no one person can apply it in unionism-at the ballot box, patiently instructing all men how to. That teacher is the Socialist Labor Party; the remedy is Socialism! When the Party's work shall have been done. when all the laborers of this broad land shall be gathered beneath that standard, in this instance. And yet the Socialist -then rotting wealth and pinching want, charge is correct, in this instance as well. "prosperity" floods and industrial crises Yes, the calamity of the Iroquois Thewill be at an end forever: the workers atre is a capitalist crime. Breaking

Coolly, intelligently scanned, the hor-Accordingly, the review-where every rors of the Iroquois Theatre are but a fact of importance is furnished by the microscopic illustration of the chronic, official report itself of the Dresden Concontinuous and mammoth horrors that gress-will serve to quicken the pulse of capitalist economics afflict the human the militant Socialist Labor Party, that, race with. alive to the mission placed by economic

Stamp out the plague!

and political evolution in the hands of the people of America, never has trailed TRYING TO "STICK" EACH OTHER. the banner of the Socialist Revolution, and The present attitude of the Democratic never will; and that, placed by social and and the Republican wings of capitalism, political evolution at the post of danger. at the very threshold of a presidential at the vanguard of the Revolution, will election, should not escape notice. It be true to itself and its trust, and, howtells plainly of the economic and political ever the shots may rain, fight the battle quackery of both, and what the workupon which depends, not only our own, ingmen have to expect from either. but the emancipation of our less favored A crisis, financial and industrial, is at and favorably situated fellow-men of hand. Every man who is posted and has other lands and other climes no personal purposes to subserve knows

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

it, and says so. The facts graphically leaped from Mr. Hanna's lips at the "There you have it !" we imagine some private banquet, reported in these colone or other say when he hears the Soumns, when he declared soup-houses cialists point to the recent disastrous fire of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago would soon be seen in all the industrial as another count in the indictment of centers; and these views, almost litercapitalism. "There you have it! The ally, are reappearing in the press in all Socialists can see nothing but Socialmanner of connections. What, under such circumstances, would be the attiism. Whatever accident happens, straight they charge it to capitalism!" If ever tude of real statesmen, men of skill and appearances justified the criticism, it is feeling? They would, to the extent of their lights, seek to cope with the threatened storm, and each holding his own diagnosis correct and his methods best. would in all sincerity be trying to secure will know the remedy and the means to through the crust of external appear- the helm of the ship of state in

ucts, the United States must secure

control of countries like Cuba, some of whose industries threaten, by their competition, to work such destruction. The United States, as a matter of capitalist safety, cannot give free trade. to Cuba, nor can it relinquish its hold on the Philippines, the gateway to the vast new and undeveloped markets of China, with their 500,000,000 beings who can be converted into purchasers. The protection of domestic markets and the greater development of production over consumption makes it imperative that the capitalist class of the United

States maintain imperialism at the present excessive cost. Such cost will not be as heavy to the capitalist class as that which would have to be paid were the commercial outlets of the United States closed; for such a condiion of affairs would provoke industrial stagnation, disorder and discontent, all of which would, most likely, bring bout the downfall of the American capitalist class and American capitalism. Nordau, and those who believe as he does, fail to strike at the cause of this necessity. They are battling with effects, not causes. With the necessity

for foreign markets removed, with the the capitalist robbery of surplus value gone, the United States would be truly

incapable of degeneracy, for then it would be moral to the core. Then would it really be the great moral force

its existence.

The big fights that are taking place in the Republican and Democratic parties, have not been cited yet by the adherents of those parties to show them inthat the pork chop experienced. Statiscapable of conducting the capitalist systics prove to it, like they did to its pork tem. Still whenever the Socialists have chop fellow merchandise, and to a dot. a difference of opinion, and factional that its supply is greatly in excess of strife grows bitter, these same adherthe demand, due to perfected and prients joyfully refer to them as proof of vately owned labor-displacing machinthe Socialist impossibility to run a peaery; and the economic law of the marnut stand, much less a social system. ket demonstrates to the merchandise There is such a thing as seeing the Labor, like it did to its fellow merchanbeam in our neighbor's eye, and failing dise pork chop, that a large supply im to remove the mote from our own, that plies a correspondingly low rate of exleads to all sorts of inconsistencies. change value. Down goes the merchan-

The fist of wage reductions and shutdowns grow longer, but the lavish expenditure of wealth by the capitalist class shows no abatement. Georgian Court, and all the other palatial establishments of the capitalists, continue their expensive retinue of servants, and entertain on the same sumptuous scale that they did during prosperity. The workers may cry for bread, but the capitalists never lack their cake. Not they.

The export figures for 11 months of 1903 have just been made public by the Department of Commerce and Labor. They show an increase over those of 1902 for the same months. They give the lie to the assertion that the high wages demanded by labor has made export prohibitive

Financiers report the outlook for 1904 There are those who may be frivo good. The working class has yet to lous enough to declare that Inventor be heard from, but judging from the Newcomb's invention is as stale as capiwhich the philosophers and the friends | wage decreases, etc., its outlook is bad. talism. Perish the thought!

bargaining together" is out of question while the two continue in that frame of mind. But they do not. They "rea-sonably bargain together." In the course of the process, the merchandise Labor undergoes the same illumination

newer and more perfect and more con-

the merchandise ever higher in the La-

merchandise to seek to escape the con-

sequences of its status. Labor, made by

the capitalist class and their labor-lieu-

tenants to vote itself into the status of

merchandise, and to keep itself there,

has all along "reasonably bargained to-

gether" with the capitalist purchaser---

witness the wealth the latter is gorged

with, witness the lowering earnings and

bor market.

France, when they captured the third estate, sell out to the Royalists ?

B. J.-N-n-0! U. S .- Now, I'll admit that the simple fact that none of these sold out would not be sufficient ground from which to conclude that the Socialists will not sell out.

B. J .- (Brightening up)-You think

so, too, don't you? U. S.-Yes. I say the simple fact that one man or set of men did not sell out is no guarantee that another won't----B. J .- That's just what I think!

U. S .- The thing to look into is this: The reason why none of those sets of people sold out. If we find that the same reason does NOT exist with the dise Labor's great hopes and aspira-Socialists that they won't sell out; but, tions, urged downward by the identical if we find that the some reason DOES consideration that urged thither the exexist with the Socialists, then there pectations of the merchandise pork chor-WOULD be a guarantee that they won't -"If I sell not I rot!" And thus the sell out. process proceeds from year to year, ever

B. J .-- Well, is there such a reason? U. S.-Yes. The reason why the Northern Abolitionist-Republicans in ofcentrated privately owned means of production displacing ever larger swarms of fice did not sell out was that they were capitalists; and it was to their interest Labor, and thereby raising the supply of to abolish slavery, and thereby make labor "free" to compete with itself and It is unreasonable for an article of

have its members mutually cut one another's throats.

B. J .- Was that the milk in that cooanut?

U. S .- None other. The reason why the Revolutionary Fathers of the Continental Congress did not sell out was that it was to their interest to keep their property, and not let iking George, tax it away from them.

ever more pinching poverty of Labor. B. J .-- So!

U. S .- Exactly. Likewise with the Roundheads and the French Revolution-

(Continued on rage 6)

CORRESPONDENCE

ICORRESPONDENTS WHO PRIFER TO AFFRAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED FAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESIDE THEIR WWW SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NOWE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNISED.)

A CARD FROM THE BRAUER ZEIT- | 24th inst. says:

UNG. Weekly People, New York City:-The statement in last week's People relative to the brewery workers' delegation as having cast their vote for the reelection of Gompers is wrong. The asertion of your correspondent, to wit: ""When Delegate Ward, of the Brewery Workers' Union, cast the vote of that or ganization for Gompers there was an outburst of applause, owing to the fact that the union had been beaten in its

contest yesterday." This not substantiated by the official proceedings (see page 7 in twelfth day's proceedings, where you will find that the brewery workers' delegation-Kemper, Gaestel, Zepp-cast their vote for Kreft, while Ward did not vote at all, being absent).

Your "Letter Box" note, answering a reader in Cincinnati, is, therefore, also incorrect, and I hope you will do justice in correcting the error, and not allow the enemies to denounce things of that sort "another Daily People lie."-Brauer Zeitung, Dec. 26, 1903.

THE RESULT OF THE POLICE PER-

SECUTION OF PIERSON. To The Daily and Weekly People: For the week's work just ended I will say that, with the assistance of the local comrades, I succeeded in getting 28 subscriptions to The Weekly and 2 to The Monthly People.

Our agitation meetings were a success from every point of view. We held the first meeting last Tuesday night on the main plaza. Comrades Leitner, Pollard and myself addressed the crowd, which numbered about 300. We sold 24 books and got one subscription to The Weekly People.

The next meeting was held last (Saturday) night. The crowd that attended was the largest that ever assembled on a street corner in this city. I opened the meeting and Comrade Leitner followed, and made what was considered on all sides the cleverest and most logical talk ever made on Socialism in this

After announcing the literature on hand, we waded into the crowd and succeeded in selling 30 books and distributing a good quantity of leaflets and copies of The Monthly People.

Will leave to-day for El Paso, and upe for continued success. Yours for the S. L. P., Charles Pierson.

an Antonio, Texas, Dec. 27, 1903.

OPEN LETTER TO PROF. TEDESCHI. To The Daily and Weekly People:-I am obliged to appeal to that fearless champion of the working class, The Daily and Weekly People, for space for the following open letter to Prof. Tedeschi, editor of "Il Proletario," official organ of the Italian Socialist Federation. W. Hoboken, Dec. 29, 1903. E. J. G.

W. Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 29, 1903. Prof. Tedeschi, editor of "Il Prole-tario": Dear Sir-In the issue of 'Il Proletario" of December 13 you made a statement to the effect that you had a perfect right to express your views in reference to the Socialist Movement in America ,and those views ,as every one knows, are in favor of the S. D. P.

You justified your action by stating that the columns of "Il Proletario" were Also open to those whose views were contrary to yours. I therefore made up my mind to reply to an article published the "Proletario," and signed by G. M. Parassio (alias G. M. Serratti), in which he boomed the S. D. P. as a bona fide

"One of the earliest remedies of kings and czars and popes for the mitigation of supposed evil was the burning of all the books and manuscripts that might throw the light of intelligence upon current problems." Then the Citizen goes on asking these

questions:

"Has Uncle Sam burned the books? Is the Constitution, if not utterly destroyed, as precious as it was some years ago? Are the Declaration of Independence and the first tidings of freedom which it gave to the human race pre-served in their original forms or reduced to ashes? Are we as formerly a nation of freemen destined to give liberty to all who share our bounty, or are we becoming a nation of tyrants, receiving our inspiration from a system of colo nialism that makes military slaves abroad and industrial slaves at home? "There will be many Yule logs ourned in this country this Christmas tidenot in the old sense of a limb rent from a monarch of the forest, but in a sense of modern illuminations. Are we not burning the books while we burn the logs? Are we not facetiously or gravely gathering around a fire which con-

sumes our national traditions and interests while it celebrates the repudiated doctrine of "Peace on earth, good will toward Men?"" Knowing the Citizen's inclination to-

ward the expiring middle class, we can forgive its reference to "the burning of the Constitution," by simply telling him that this precious thing of years gone by has naturally worn off under the progress of modern industry. No longer is there any need of a Constitution. Since the class of large capitalists has abso-lute control of States and nation, the interest of this class becomes paramount; while the Constitution is relegated to the lumber room and brought out only in so far as it promotes the interest of that class.

Long may you weep for this precious thing of years gone by; for, like our grandmother's spinning wheel, it beongs to a past age and has gone, never to return.

Let us pass on. The Citizen asks, "Are we as formerly a nation of free men ?"

No; we have no longer free access to land and natural resources--access which our ancetors possessed, and from a nation of freemen in the sense quoted me, and are now, a na tion of wage slaves, ruled by tyrants who receive their inspiration from a system, not of colonialism, but from a system of capitalism that implies colo nialism; that makes wage slaves abroad and wage slaves at home.

'As for the burning of the books, Charles Pierson's arrest in Galveston Texas, followed by the publication in the capitalist press throughout the United States (the Citizen included) of false accusation, started by a set of idiotic officers; the miners' strike in Colorado: the constant harassing by

its enemies of The Daily People-the only paper in America that fearlessly throws the light of intelligence upon current problems-are modern instances of "the burning of the books." Right you are, Citizens, when you say There will be many Yule logs burned

at this Christmas tide," but not only at this Christmas tide, but every day fol lowing for some time to come, for without Yule logs to burn, Citizen, your torch would be useless in the hands of the capitalist class.

Now, then, for "the Declaration of ditions. nendence and the first tidings o

of-town speaker did not show up. He says "we did not allow a little thing like that to bother us." This is very encouraging indeed. I had the pleasure to be present at the meeting on the above Unfortunately the day was wet. date. Nevertheless, there was a fair-sized audi ence and it was well rewarded for coming. Dana, who was chairman, is a recent addition to Section Lowell. He spoke on classes, showing the economic differences between them.

Mr. Smith was next. He showed how the Alliance fought the American Woollen Co., on the two-loom system. It was well worth hearing. Mr. Smith is a new addition to the movement. Other speakers followed. One of them was Comrade John Farrell, party press agent of Section Lowell. If any of the audience went away without being impressed by Comrade Farrell on the conditions of the working class, he must be prejudiced against the movement or too stupid to

learn anything for his own good. As a member of Section Lowell for the past three and a half years, but not in position to take a very active part, I thought by January 1, 1904, I might withdraw, and have the burden fall on the shoulders of other comrades that could devote more of their time to it. That was my secret wish for some time and through the good work that State Organizer Carroll did here last fall, I

can see the goal of my ambition. But can any man withdraw from ac tive participation in the work after read-

ing Mr. Smith's letter? I say no. If any member of Section Lowell or any Section in Massachusetts fails to do his duty during the coming Industrial Crisis, which can't be avoided, he as a traitor to his class. If you can't aid the movement financially, speak encouragingly of it. . Try and procure subscribers for its press and bring the working people to its agitation meetings and let them learn

for themselves. Fraternal greeting from Thomas A. Rudy. Lowell, Mass., Dec. 25.

THE S. L. P. IN HAMILTON, ONT.

To The Daily and Weekly People :- As the comrades throughout the country have not heard from Section Hamilton for some time, we thought we would let them know we are still on the firing line. We held a rousing lecture on December 22 with Comrade Fred Haslegrove, of

London, Ont., as principal speaker. I. Shapiro, as Chairman, gave a short address on pure and simple trade unions and the Workingmen's Municipal League, run by the fakirs of the Trades and Labor Council and a few sky pilots, whose congregations are dwindling down

and who have to look for new fields of graft. The Chairman then called upon Comrade William Barrett, organizer of Sec-

tion Hamilton, who outlined the S. L. P. movement as compared with the "Socialists" or party of many names, showing very conclusively the difference between them, and wound up by a very eloquent appeal for subscriptions to The Weekly People.

The Chairman then introduced Comrade Haslegrove, whose remarks were along the following lines:

In commencing, the speaker compared the state of affairs as they exist to-day with the time of Rome in her greatness, and showed that our system of government was very similar to what they had then, but science and invention had advanced for the benefit of the capitalist and not the worker, who thought it out and produced it. He referred to the recent famines in India and showed how such calamities could be averted by making use of the improved means of trans-

portation and bringing food into the afilicted territory. Regarding the unemployed, about whom so much has been said, the speaker was willing to wager that there was not one man in a hundred who would not work if he could get it under proper con-

working class and the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. All this time the lawyer was waiting to get the floor again. He was disap-pointed, however, for Richard Murphy, of Lynn, Mass., next got the floor and exposed the fallacies of the lawyer's speech n a way that made it look like 30 cents.

When Manning finally got the floor to reply to Carroll and Murphy he said he thought Murphy was an Englishman and objected to my wearing a red necktie. He then went on to tell about the in ventor.

When he sat down I arose to answer his "argument," especially to say something about his objections to my red necktie; but when I looked around to where he had been he was gone. I called to him, but all that I could see of him was his coat tails going out of the door. amid hisses and cries of "Coward!" from the audience. I think he ran away, because he was afraid he was going to get another lambasting like that Carroll and Murphy had given him.

R. W. Smith. Lowell, Mass., Dec. 27, 1903.

S. T. & L. A. AND S. L. P. ACTIVITY IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

To the Daily and Weckly People. L. A. 373, Worsted and Woolen Weavers of Lawrence, Mass., held a successful concert and sale Friday evening, which will net something over \$20. Revolutionary songs were rendered and were much appreciated by those present. Comrade Murphy, of, Lynn, and myself addressed the gathering in English, and Comrade Paul Vandome spoke in French.

Five persons came forward and signed their names to become members of the local.

To-morrow evening Section Law-rence will hold an agitation meeting in their headquarters.

The comrades here in Lawrence are determined to carry on the fight. Comrade Kenny, who was elected organizer of the section at its meeting yesterday. das delegated to attend the party con ference in Boston Saturday evening. It is to be hoped that all other sec tions of the State will do likewise Fraternally, W. H. Carroll.

Lawrence, Mass., December 29, 1903. THE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

I.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-Find enclosed \$30 for the Homestretch Fund, from the following: C. Lambert, \$2; Fred Meier, \$3; Dr. S. J. Stewart. \$1; Ernest Hinkelmann, \$3; W. Blank, \$3; W. Beavis, \$10; Adolph Anderson. \$3; J. Hodges, \$2.50; Frank Crossman, \$2.50; total, \$30. This makes \$62 to date. We have \$44 more pledged, and a chance to get more yet.

Several of us have been hit hard by the undertow of the receding prosperity wave, but we all know that the revolution from Capitalism to Socialism is the only remedy that will improve the condition of our class. We also know that we must have a fearless, independent press to vanguard our progress in that direction. We know, further, that in order to have such a press we must own it absolutely. And, finally, we know that when it is necessary to own any. thing it is now necessary to pay for it. Every dollar given to The Daily People is a dollar's worth of work done by the donor upon the foundation of the Socialist Republic that will redound to eternal benefit of the working class forever. The past is gone. Through its tribulations The Daily People has forged her way to a position where the Socialist Labor Party can save her, let the membership be ever so small. If The Daily People is not saved now it will be to

Hoping that the debt will be wiped LETTER-BOX OFF - HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS \$ ING QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-NOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

Haven Debate." Take also the Harri-

copy of all the papers in the Davies case from the County Clerk's office in

if he had to repeat the same thing more

than three dozen times. The Seidenberg

of mind is difficult to reason with. Did

you ever hold in your hands some astro-nomic work, issued by unquestioned sci-entists in that branch of knowledge? It

you have not, get one. You will there see the term "sun rise" in constant use.

that "the sun does not rise?" As well do that, as denounce the use by the So-

cialist Labor party of the term "supply and demand." Astronomers use the term

and demand." Astronomers use the term "sun rise" as a technical term, generally

scientific paraphrase. So with the Social-

ist Labor Party, "Supply and demand"

B. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I .- The let-

that the breed of the "Reformer" will

them, are ephemeral. For that reason

they must be backed up by the Party's

living literature-its painphlets, etc. They will help to steady thought. Would

you mind having your letter published? It would help to warn correspondents and contributors to The People.

T. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Look out,

lest you be roped in. There positively

work is to manufacture "interviews"

squirting in the idea that he is an anti-

with "leading Wall street men." teading to be sgainst Roosevelt,

"Roosevelt Literary Bureau." Its

not scize and blur. Articles, the

living

is a

lengthy

best of

of seeking

understood; they do not use th

"WATCHMAN 'ON GUARD," OMA-HA, NEB.-We are not informed whether Charley Martin or "Weeping Charley," did the wise thing. They secured full the present assistant of the cx-fellowshipee William Mailly, is himself now, this city; and with that silenced the nouths of their local slanderers. Do like now, or many have been before. He is wise. A man would be worn to a bone just of the material for fellowshipees.

S. L. L., SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- Observe the case closely. This will be seen: There are people, otherwise very es-timable, who, due to lack of sound infor-T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.-That frame The enclosed \$6 are contributed by R. mation and backed by a certain tempera-H. Lockhart and Stephen Bailey to the ment, imagine the Socialist Common-Homestretch Fund. May they help put wealth will descend upon mankind like a pentecostal fire. All they deem necesthe finishing touches on the sword-The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People-of the Revolution, which, being of no un-certain temper, has a keen edge that is leaving its marks on the flanks of pure and simpledom, as was witnessed Daily, Weekly and Monthly People-of See the term "sun rise in constant use. Would you say those astronomers are "unscientific," "misleading," etc., and would you think it sensible to stand up and announce that you could, with the works of Keppler and Galileo, prove that "the sun does not rise." As well it is not ours!" Now to your question, Why is it that these folks, otherwise so gentle, become like livenas and seek reason that Truth has a chemically permeating power. These folks do not be-lieve the S. L. P. is right, but what they believe does not change facts. The Truth uttered by the S. L. P. chemically permeates the political and social atmos-phere. That Truth makes have of illusions. Know you not that none is so violent as the superstitions, whose illuions are shaken? There, then, you have the folks that you refer to, and the secret of their malignity towards the

er has been found. The questions will be duly answered. Be on the look-out R. O'C., CLEVELAND, O.-In addr-tion to the above. The "weak-kneed," as you term thein, can not choose but be sore on The People, for the good and sufficient reason that it forces them to for them. The Letter Box file is just now ver-crowded. E. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Such reminders are useful. The definition of the terms "Government Ownership," "Na-tionalization," "Municipalization," etc., Their motto is "Go ahead, and it easy," This they cannot while etc., need frequent definition. The treu-ble is that there is no term imaginable

"OESTERREICHER SOCIALIST," NEW YORK.--Your letter has been re-ferred to the Cleveland "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the German organ of

the S. L. P. You will there find your answer. F. B. J., LYNN, MASS .- 1. One of the notices arrived too late for publica-

tion

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C .- Impossi ble to trace the freak or fraud "Helios" in this city. If he ever was here he must

E. O., CLEVELAND, O .-- Quite nat ural! Sharp and oddly enough instructive is the distinction between physical force conspirators, who risk their hides, and conspirators of the tongue, who run no danger. With the former, those who lag behind, watching to see how their more daring fellows fare, soon as the latter meet with a reverse, undergo a change of heart: they lie low and are even apt to become "loyal," thinking that, after all, there was no occasion for the conspiracy. Otherwise with con-spirators of the tongue. A reverse by their more venturesome fellows netties them all the more, and their hides not being in danger, they leap from cover. In all such instances, the "new fellows who join" are not new at all; they were not converted; they were in from the start.

J. G. C., RENSSELAER, N. Y .- The question, whether the Bible stands for the emancipation of the working class. proceeds from too vaporous a notion of things for direct answer. The question means different things in different mouths

The Bible advises the submission of the slave to the master, and has been used by the Southern slave-holders injustification of chattel slavery .- In far there is no room for the idea of "the Again, the Bible was a product of times when general emancipation was im-possible, seeing that the wealth then producible was not, as now, ample enough to afford well being to all, nor could it be, as now, produced without ardnous toik-In so far, a working class proper,

work, hunting for a job. the product of the perfected and co-operatively used but privately owned ma-has not Carey acknowledged the wrong operatively used but privately owned has chine, could not and did not exist in Bible days or Bible commiss, and con-sequently their emancipation from wage slavery could not then be a thought in slavery could not then be a moust existence. On this head read the answer this corrupt armory act. Only the other given on the subject in the address "So-day, an amused Paterson correspondent forwarded to this office for the amusement of The People readers a letter (we may yet publish it one of these days) sent to him by Algernon Lee, the Volkszeitung Corporation's lackey, who attends to the kennel of the corporation's Eng-lish poodle, "The Worker," in which this lish poodle, "The Worker. worthy defended Carey by lyingly re-porting an alleged speech by Comrade Da Leon. The allegation that Carey does not adtelegram was received, and none was answered. The only correspondence in relation to the Y. M. C. A. meeting was scene word) S. L. P., is of a piece with his character and previous dodgings: it name of the Socialist Labor Party; it is is only a fresh condemnation: it con-not in the name of any individual, or victs him of moral cowardice (nothing individuals as "trustees," "managers" or new!): the man who would cling to a wrong, lest he give satisfaction to eircunstance that all the suits-insti-tuted within the last year and a half, tray the Movement again as he did before. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- No to be smashed—have been brought acknowledgment of matter received will against the TREASURER OF THE SO. be inserted at the bottom of this col-CIALIST LABOR PARTY, and not unum if the matter has appeared, or in any way been used, in the DAILY. From against any other individual, or officer. that moment, record is lost of all such matters, even if they do not go into the WEEKLY. Robin is 36, Richard 45. This makes 9 years between them, so that when Robin reaches 45 (his brother's age) the brother will be 54. Now, then, 45 plus 54 equals 99. Further, when Richard was Robin's age, Robin was 9 years younger than he now is: therefore he was 27. Accordingly, when their ages equal 99, Richard's age, being 54. will equal twice Robin's earlier age of 27. J. A. B., BROOKLINE, MASS.-AII the facts in the case appear in the "New

J. Jurgis, losely? VII.

J. Holmes, a Sympathizer.

THE CAPITALIST.

(Written for The Daily People by J. K G., Brooklyn, N. Y.) From the toilers' sweat the idler came

fame. From producers' hands his wealth he

stole. In Labor's tears he bathed his soul. Eyes that were shining with bravery He darkened with cruel slavery,

sighs. He turned the beauty of work to shame, And set up greed as the highest aim. The fetters of need he tore apart,

and I hope I will be able to subscribe some more money later on-during 1004. Forward and ever forward, that should be our motto. Yes, forward and ever forward, in spite of the Fiebigers, and all others of his calibre, who will break their horns against the solid walls of

the S. L. P. every time they "butt in." I finish these few lines with kind re gards and a Merry Christmas and Happy

New Year to all the comrades. Scafarer, with headquarters in Frisco. Eureka, Cal., December 22, 1903. To the Daily and Weekly People In response to the appeal of the Peekskill comrade (who sent in his barrel of flour money) for help from sympathizers with, and readers of, The People to lift the debt off the printing plant,

I asked the fellows in my shop for a trifle. We are only eight in number, ind, other than myself, none are avowed Socialists. Six of us usually read only French: therefore, under the circumstances, I am pleased with the result. They gave \$2.25 because The People is straight for the interest of the working class. Herewith please find money order for the amount. Wishing you a happy and successful New Year, I remain,

New York City, December 29, 1903.

From the workers' brow he robbed, his

Stifled true freedom that sought to rise.

And turned the laugh of the babe to

pure and simpledom, as was witnessed at the A. F. of L. Convention. May the arm (the S. L. P.) that wields it grow stronger until the labor to rend the Party? For the very simple prostitutes (those serpents of moral and intellectual credulity that are now hissing from the flowery nooks and ivyed crannies of this beauteous but appalling poch of destruction) are hurled into ob livion, never more to scourge the earth with their degenerate presence, is the

is a popular term, that the Party has lengthily explained and continuously explains. It is a handy term, and it re-flects well the scientific definition of "exchange value." S. L. P. R. O'C., CLEVELAND, O .- In addi-

fight. take it easy." This they cannot while The People is thundering away. The People interferes with their case.

2. Editorial referred to shall be hunted up. Could you not locate the date more

have gone under some other name.

onopolist. It is a 'cute way to convey a false and favorable opinion about a man that the interviewer pretends to want to hurt. This interview is of that nature. D. O. J., BUTTE, MONT .- Be not oo severe on the simian "A. M. Simons, Editor." He is right-in his way. Can there be aught more "scoundrellish" or "perfidious" than for a man to impale his slanderers, nail their lies, expose their incompetence, and bring their card-houses crashing down over their carsabroad as well as at home? D. A., SPRINGFIELD, MASS .-- Are you not aware that the Kangaroo Social

Democratic party took for their emblem the emblem of the A. F. of L. the "Arm with the Torch?" The "Volkszeitung" with the Torch?" The "Volkszeitung" meds the money of the A. F. of L. Unions, it made its vest-pocket party take the A. F. of L. emblem, and as it owns its S. D. P., boots, shoes and breeches, it has to lie low about, and even boom the scabbings of the Gompers body against the American Labor Union -just as it did and does against the S. T. & L. A.

T. S., NEW YORK .- Do you know the story of the man who received from the story of the man was received from a public dispensary a bottle of medicine labeled "A tablespoonful after each meal?" Said the man to the dispenser, "Where shall I get the meal?" What sense is there in furnishing free libraries to the workingman if he is not afforded the leisure to read? It is a case of "A tablespoonful after every leisure hour,' where is he to get the leisure :--unless you consider it "leisure" to be out of

wish of a private in the ranks, with no rees to get behind. S. B. Delta, Colo., December 20. VI. To the Daily and Weekly People .-Enclosed find money order for \$5 as a donation to the Daily People Homestretch Fund. I highly appreciate the enthusiasm and willing work of the comrades of New York and elsewhere,

out, I am, fraternally.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.

\$45 paid by Section Belleville.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 28, 1903.

Aug. F. Fielder,

Walter Goss.

Organizer Section Chicago, S. L. P.

IV.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-

which amount credit Section Belleville,

to the Homestretch Fund. This makes

V.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-

inclosed find money order for \$25, for

Socialist party, because they were in favor of the municipalization of public utilities, and their views on taxation, trade unions and co-operative enterprises were the same as the views held by the various European Socialist parties.

The communication I sent you was mailed on the 14th inst., but I have, as yet, to see it published. I have, therefore, concluded that you do not intend to publish the same. Now, Prof. Tedeschi, may I ask you a few direct questions?

First, I would like to know if you did not publish it on account of some grammatical mistake?

If so, you must realize that I am not a professor, but merely a workingman, and therefore excusable on that score. nd, were you afraid that the truth Second, were you arrand that it would was too plainly stated, and that it would grate upon the nerves of the intellectual? If so, why not say so? Third, I have been informed by an

Italian comrade that my communication was received by you, and the reason you reve for not publishing the same was that my premises were not correct. No doubt, from the standpoint of intellectualism, otherwise known as Kangarootom, your reply must have been correct. Now, then, Professor, let me tell you that, although I am only a workingman, revertheless. I possess sufficient knowl-sdge to distinguish a lie from the truth, and by means of your own statements, above referred to, I do not hesitate to brand you as you deserve, as a professor of lying statements. Edw. J. Gallo.

"THE YULE LOG OF UNCLE SAM." To The Daily and Weekly People.— Under the head of "The Yule Log of Sunday, Dec. 28, he regrets that an out-

reedom": They are neither reduced to ashes nor preserved in their original forms; they are preserved and some-what added to by the working class, the rightful heir of that noble document. Organized under the banner of the So cialist Labor Party, that class will continue to preserve and cherish it until the torsin for ultimate freedom has ounded. O. M. Held. Columbus, Ohio, December 24. sounded.

THE ALLIANCE IN LOWELL.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-A letter from Robert Smith, a member of Local Alliance 407, S. T. & L. A., Lowell, Mass., tells of the industrial conditions in Lowell and the agitation carried on by the Alliance there. The above Local was organized three months ago and it is gratifying to hear of such good work eing carired on in a city like Lowell, a city of low wages and poverty. Mr. Smith in his letter says "business has been so dull that it is a hard rub to us. I suppose it is all for the best, as it will show what kind of mettle our men are made of."

From the foregoing, I infer Mr. Smith means that some of the men in the Alliance must be half-hearted about the movement and the present conditions are going to show if they are sincere. Perhaps he means that something like the conditions that are showing themselves just now, will point out to the people that are indifferent that it is only through the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance that they can help to emanci-

Capitalism was a failure, a system whose keystone is private property, and the majority of the people under it are divorced from the keystone.

The remedy was the collective ownership of the means of production to be accomplished by a revolution, not by force, but by the ballot, in a peaceful manner.

"Trade unions," said the lecturer, "are organized according to crafts. It is necessary for the workers to organize in

the interests of their class." He referred to White of the Garment Workers as an evidence of the wrong

principles of trade unions as they are now conducted. In closing, the speaker urged the workers to become class conscious and stand by the party that stood for the working class-the Socialist Labor Party. Several questions were asked and an-

swered to the complete satisfaction of the audience. Press Committee.

LAWYER FLEES FROM S. L. P. ARGU-MENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-Local Alliance, 407, S. T. & L. A., Sunday, the 27th inst., voted not to hold an agitation meeting on that date, so William H. Carroll, State Organizer of the S. L. P., who was to speak, and some of the members went to a meeting in Jackson Hall ward committee room.

Comrade Farrell opened the meeting with a few remarks. Lawyer Manning, the principal speaker, gave a speech on taxation and other questions of no benefit to the working class. Carroll followed,

16.6

the everlasting disgrace of the present membership of the S. L. P. Whoever does not do something now has no right to lay claim to manhood. So let every

member do all he can (less than that is not enough) now, and The Daily People will be sure of a life long enough to bring the Revolution.

William McCormack. Scattle, Wash., Dec. 24, 1903.

Π.

To The Daily and Weekly People :--Enclosed find money order for \$37, contributed to the Homestretch Fund by the following members of Section Mesa County, S. L. P., Colorado: S. B. Hutchinson, \$5; S. L. P., \$5; J. N. Billings, \$5; Nelson Pritchard, \$5; N. S. John son, \$3; M. H. Jones, \$2; J. A. Connell, \$1.50; Mrs. S. B. Hutchinson, \$1; J. B. Gesburg, \$1; J. C. Kucera, \$1; W. H.

Burkhardt, 50 cents; J. M. Sellars, 50 cents; Edwin Coulton, 50 cents; total, \$37.

We would like to have done more, and hope that all the revolutionists will do as much to clear The Daily and Weekly People debt forever. J. W. Billings, Committee on Homestretch Fund. Grand Junction, Mesa Co., Col.

III.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find National Express money order for the sum of \$8, received for the Homestretch Fund, as follows: Wm. Reisenburg, \$3; J. Hannerle, \$3; F. Krachenbuchl, \$2.

At our next meeting we have an elec tion of officers, and will send in, with the semi-annual report, the full amount wound them about the toiler' heart.

On the honor of women he set a price, And filled the mind of the youth with vice;

Shattered the crown of equality And raised high the whip of tyranny. He broke the string of Cupid's bow, And caused the seed of hate to grow. The eyes of truth he pierced with greed; The heart of love he filled with need. O'er comforts of home he cast a pall, And let the curtain of sorrow fall. O'er the sun of peace he spread a cloud, And true joy wrapped in scorn's black shroud.

Now as proud master he rules o'er all. And bends them, slave-like, to his call. 'Neath the lash of want and the spurs of pain

The toilers drag his oppressing chain That keeps them, bound an idler's slave. Nor leaves them till the open grave. All this is done-all this, and more, By the capitalist that LABOR bore. But all are not bending with humble mien-A hand of workers may now be seen

Standing erect, with an aspect brave, Teaching the Truth to each fellow-slave; Calling to all, "Would you Freedom choose You've a world to gain and but chains to Join with the workers who fight to be

Free, And be one in the ranks of the S. L. P."

SECTION PAWTUCKET'S OFFICERS. Section Pawtucket, Pawtucket, R. 1. has elected the following officers: Organizer, Robert Webster; secretary, F. Amborn ; financial secretary, A. La Voie ; treasurer, John Farrell.

cialism versus Anarchism." But again, the purely moral passages

in the Bible, breathing as they do the high aspirations of the human race, are replete with sentiments and commandments, every one of which is simed against by so-called Christian capital-ism.—In so far the Bible is a force that makes for the emancipation of the working class, because it preaches benevolence.

T. F. H., PROVIDENCE, R. L-1, No. with you, and it was by letter, both ways 2. The Daily People plant is in the individuals as "trustees," "managers" or otherwise. The fact is evidenced by the

and the objective point of all which is the Daily People plant, the thing sought

S. W., BROOKLA'N, N. Y.-The solu-tion of that "age problem" is this: Robin is 36, Richard 45. This makes 9

C. Nichol, London, Canada

F. J. Darch, London, Canada

Mrs. G. Bryce, London, Canada. .

T. H. Humphrey, St. Thomas,

M. Overby, Minneapolis, Minn ...

G. Nickerson, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. Foy, Minneapolis, Minn.....

D. Lyons, Minneapolis, Minn..

M. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn..

H. Edwards, Minneapolis, Minn ..

B. Frankford, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup, Conn.

N. Fulks, Paducah, Ky

Comrade Pickerman, Paducah,

Section Rockville, Conn

A. Lobmeyer, Hartford, Conn...

J. Kumpitsch, Hartford, Conn ...

L. W. Bulmahn, Hartford, Conn.

C. MacMagee, Hartford, Conn ...

J. Raddle, Hartford, Conn.....

A. Fruse, Hartford, Conn.....

O. Hallbauer, Hartford, Conn ...

O. Gernreich, Hartford, Conn ...

J. Didl, Hartford, Conn.....

W. Endleman, Hartford, Conn ..

E. Koenig, Hartford, Conn.....

A. Wolfrom, Hartford, Conn

C. Zundel, Hartford, Conn.....

A. Graf, Hartford, Conn

L. Fischer, Hartford, Conn.....

R. H., Hartford, Conn

S. Parson, Hartford, Conn

W. Gajewiski, New York, N. Y.

R., New York, N. Y

H. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.....

J. Hain, Brooklyn, N. Y

A. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y

E. Dittrich, Brooklyn, N. Y

M. Gollin, Brooklyn, N. Y

H. Neufeld, Brooklyn, N. Y

M. Feldman, Brooklyn, N. Y

J. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y....

G. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y

M. Meisel, Brooklyn, N. Y.....

D. Kaplan, Brooklyn, N. Y

R. Katz, Trenton, N. J.....

A. M. Nesbit, Bellaire, O.....

S. B., New York, N. Y

H. Crumb, Closter, N. J.....

J. Mattick, Section Essex Coun-

J. Gaddit, Section Essex Coun-

H. Bateman, Section Essex Coun-

ty, New Jersey F. Liern, Section Essex County,

New Jersey

F. Rapp, Section Essex County,

New Jersey F. Bergbor, Section Essex Coun-

ty, New Jersey M. Hoffman, Section Essex Coun-

ty, New Jersey

Section Newport News, Va.,

from entertainment, Dec. 26..

R. Humel, Newport News, Va...

F. A. Loehr, Brooklyn, N. Y

T. Swanson, New York, N. Y ...

C. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas. .

O. Biesel, San Antonio, Texas ...

K. Spahr, San Antonio, Texas...

F. Leitner, San Antonio, Texas.

J. Schwarz, Brooklyn, N. Y

O. Rucker, Cranford, N. J.....

L. Hanson, Boston, Mass.....

M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass. .

F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. ...

A Friend, San Francisco, Cal...

George Woker, San Francisco,

J. Sweeney, Yonkers, N. Y

W. Crossland, St. Paul, Minn.,

H. A. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake,

F. Shull, Roanoke, Va.

J. Quiorn, Columbus, O.....

A. J. Smith, Columbus, O.....

J. Jiskra, Columbus, O.....

V. Maticka, Columbus, O.....

F. Florian, Columbus, O.....

O. M. Held, Columbus, O.....

Minn:

Cal.

tv. New Jersey.....

ty, New Jersey

O. McRae, New York, N. Y.

5.00

25

3.00

3.00

5.00

5.00

5.00

5.00

3.00

2.00

1.50

1 00

1.00

1.00

.50

.50

.50

1.00

3.00

1.00

5.00

2.00

1.00

2.55

3.00

3.00

2.00

1.00

3.00

5.00

5.00

1.00

3.00

3.00

1.00

3.00

3.00

1.00

2.00

1.00

1.00

3.00

.25

1.00

3.00

5.00

2.00

3.00

1.00

3.00

3.00

10.00

Ky,

Courtenay, London, Canada..

OFFICIAL

6

Entral EXECUTIVE COMMUTER Start, Ber National Secretary, C. A. Weitsel, 2564 National Secretary, C. A. Weitsel, 236% Dundas Street, London, Ont. NEW YORK LAHOIT NEWS COMPANY, 24 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no Party an-sonnecements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party-Greeting:

In accordance with Article VII., Sec tion 3, of the Party constitution, you are herewith called upon to make nominations for the place where the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party for 1904 is to be held. The nominations made must be reported to the under figned not later than February 10, 1904, and will then be submitted to a general

vote of the Party membership. Organizers of Sections will please see to it that this call is read at the next regular meeting of their respective Sec-tions, and that the nominations made are promptly reported to headquarters.

The Section being the unit of organiration, each Section can nominate but one city. There is no need of reporting vote cast; the simple statement that the Section places in nomination a cer-tain city is sufficient.

For the National Executive Committee, 8. L. P. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

New York, Jan. 2, 1904.

New York, Jan. 2, 1904. cretaries of State Executive Committees, take notice!

Your attention is herewith called to Article VII., Sections 2 and 3, of the Party constitution, which read as fol-. فليطلب والدين Article VII., Section 2:

"The State shall be the basis of representation, each State to be entitled to one delegate for every one thousand S. L. P. votes cast at the State election preceding the National Convention, and to one additional delegate for a major fraction thereof. Any State having one or more Sections and polling less than one thousand votes, or polling no votes at all, shall be entitled to one delegate;

a territory to be treated as a State." VII., Section 3: Article

"The National Executive Committee shall call for aominations for the place of the convention in January of the convention year, and the State Executive Committee, in transmitting the call to the Sections, shall call for nominations for delegates, the nominations to be submitted to a general vote of the Sections each State), with instructions as to number of candidates each member has a right to vote for."

The call for nominations of the convention city having been issued by the N. E. C., the State Executive Committees ust be prepared to act in accordance with the foregoing provisions and prop-erly prepare for the election of delegates to the National Convention. For the National Executive Committee,

S. L. P. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS FAIR COMMITTEE. Fourth meeting held December 23, Comrade D. Enger chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Roll call showed present Comrades Callan, Engelheart, Young, Bohmbach, Sweeney, Hess, Gallagher and Berry, of the Socialist Labor Party, and Comrades Enger, Mrs. Enger, Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Swanson, Peterson, Nelson and Gronoros, f the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

Correspondence from Massachusetts S. L. P. State Executive Committee secretary endorsed. mmittee to see Comrade Johnson re-

ports that he will donate a chess table for the fair. Report of Gallagher that Comrades of

Lynn will give ten articles of the twenty D. A. 49. The co

The city convention of the S. L. P. of Cleveland is called for Sunday, January 10, 1904, to meet at the Section's Hall 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 convention is to nominate candidates for the various public offices to be voted for at the principal election in April.

It is the duty of each and every com rade to attend. Sympathizers and adher-ents of the S. L. P. are cordially invited.

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 Genesec street. Admission free to all. Public Debate.

January 10.-Between Mr. Boris Rein-stein and Attorney E. N. Heath. Subject:

"Resolved: That no reform in our pres. ent Industrial System, but only the establishment of the Socialist Republic, can solve the Labor Problem." January 17 .- Mr. Orcus A. Curtis, on

'Class-Consciousness." January 24.-Attorney Thomas E. Boyd, on "Utopia-Yesterday and To-

Morrow." January 31 .-- Rev. L. M. Powers, on

"Are We Civilized?" DETROIT, MICH., AGITATION MEET-INGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold agitation meetings at Minnebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, on the following Sunday afternoons, at 2:30 p. m., and extends an invitation to all to attend. Free discus-

sion, open to all. The subjects and lectures are: January 10.—"The Socialist Labor Party: Its Aim and Object." Speaker, Fred Uhlman.

January 17 .- "The Class Struggle." Speaker, Herman Richter. January 24 .- "Can Pure and Simple

Trade Unions Solve the Labor Problem ?" Speaker, M. Meyer. January 31 .- "Socialism vs. Capital-

ism." Speaker, George Hassler, EAST ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION.

Section East St. Louis will give a seres of lectures at Launtz Hall, Fifth and Missouri avenues, every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

On January 10, Comrade Philip Veal will speak on "The Strike at Cripple Creek."

LYNN DISCUSSION MEETING.

The next regular discussion meeting of Section Lynn will be held in the new dquarters, 54 Central avenue, Friday evening, January 8, 1904. Subject: "Should the Socialist Labor Party Dominate the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?' All members should take notice and

attend these meetings, and take part in the discussion. Frank B. Jordan, Organizer.

L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A.

The last meeting of Local Alliance 252 was held on December 29 at 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn, with Comrade Louis T. Kunz in the chair and Comrade J. Martin acting as vice chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

A communication from D. A. 49 was laid over for new business. It was regularly moved and seconded to hold meetings hereafter on the second Monday of each month. The organizer was authorized to call special meetings

if necessary: The secretary was instructed to forward the proceedings of each meeting to The People for publication. The reports of organizer and delegates to D. A. 49 were accepted ; also 10 tickets of Egg Candlers' Union, L. A. 349, and 25 tickets to the grand ball and fair of

CLEVELAND S. L. P. CONVENTION. | 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 THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING ON PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NO-VEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS IN-TEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW Canada F. Bergstrom, Minneapolis, Minn. THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT. Previously acknowledged. \$1,898.05 Excelsior Literary Society, City. 5.00

C. Merquelin, Bayonne, N. J..... 3.00 F. Metzger, Paducah, Ky 3.00 J. Williams, Paducah, Ky 3.00 C. Grimm, Paducah, Ky 2.00 E. Romary, Paterson, N. J. 3.00 J. C. Halliday, East St. Louis,Ill. 3.00 George Anderson, Salinas, Cal... H. Ulbrich, Saginaw, Mich...... Louis Kuntz, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 3.00 3.00 1.00 W. T. Welch, Roanoke, Va 3.00 H. D. McTier, Roanoke, Va..... 3.00 B. D. Downey, Roanoke, Va..... 3.00 J. McTier, Roanoke, Va..... 3.00 M. Sassinowsky, Philadelphia, Pa. A. Lundberg, Providence, R. I... 1.00 .50 0. Bartel, City 3.00 W. Moore, City 2.00 L. Newman, City 3.00 N. Zolinsky, City W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, 1.00 Utah J. J. Holm, Burnett, Minn.... 5.00 3.00 E. Moonelis, City 3.00

F. Werdenberg, City "O. K.," Reading, Pa S. H., Reading, Pa..... A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.... Janke, Indianapolis, Ind P. Retterer, Indianapolis, Ind .. W. S. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Col. S. L. P., Grand Junction, Col. U. Billings, Grand Jct., Col. Pritchard, Grand Jet., Col... N. S. Johnson, Grand Jct., Col.. M. H. Jones, Grand Jct., Col.... J. Connell, Grand Jet., Col..... Mrs. S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Jet., Col..... J. B. Gisburg, Grand Jet., Col... J. C. Kucera, Grand Jct., Col.... W. H. Burkhardt, Grand Jet., Col. J. M. Sellars, Grand Jct., Col., E. Coulton, Grand Jet., Col. J. Anderegg, South Bound Brook, N. J. C. Schmidt, Lohn, Tex..... A. Orange, City E. Kuelman, St. Paul, Minn.... L. Gluckman, New York, N.Y.. Trochman, New York, N. Y., N 20.00 W. Selikovith, New York, N. Y.. Holmes and friends, New York, N. Y..... William Riesenberg, Chicago, Ill.

J. Hamerli, Chicago, Ill..... T. Krackenbuckl, Chicago, Ill... J. A. Jones, Norfolk, Va..... C. L. Johnson, Ymir, B. C..... J. Jurgis, Eureka, Cal.....

Section Richmond, Va. D. R. Munro, Oneonta, N. Y.... E. T., New York, N. Y P. T., New York, N. Y..... Plomondon, New York, N. Y. W. Herman, Lincoln, Neb..... Herman, Lincoln, Neb..... Santee, New York, N. Y T. Edgington, New York, N. Y. F. B. Sullivan, New York, N. Y. J. Slavin, New York, N. Y..... C. Brenner, Mobile, Ala. Lacoste, New Orleans, La.... Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y Gerain, Sarnia, Ont. Brown & Foster, North Adams, Mass.

Lambert, Seattle, Wash ... Meier, Seattle, Wash Dr. S. J. Stewart, Seattle, Wash. E. Hinckelmann, Seattle, Wash: W. Blank, Seattle, Wash W. Beavis, Seattle, Wash ...

J. Pearce London Canada25 D. Ross. London. Canada..... 3.00 A. Wehr, London, Canada..... .25 25 J. Craig, London, Canada..... .25 A. Maddison, London, Canada...

Two hundred and thirty-one subscrip-.25 tions to The Weekly People were se-1.00 cured during the week ending Saturday, 1.00 January 2. That closes the business of .50

the old year. Let us start out better 0.5 in the new year. Let every Section or-3.00 der prepaid blanks and postal cards and 3.00 set their members to work. 3.00

It is not only important to get new 5.00 subscriptions, but just as important to 3.00 get the old readers to renew. If you 3.00 have not got a list of subscribers in your 3.00 city, write for one and it will be sent to 3.00 you. Then you can visit the old read-1.00 ers, ask them to renew, and get acquaint-2.00 ed with them and bring some of them into our organization. 3 00

51.00 Comrade Howland, of Grand Junction, .50 Col., sends in twelve subscriptions to 3.00 The Weekly People, for which he re-1.00 .50 ceives a copy of Lissagaray's "History .50 of the Commune." .50

F. H. Humphrey, a Canadian comrade .50 of St. Thomas, Ont., sends in four year-.50 ly subscriptions for The Weekly. He .50 writes that he is going to look after re-.25 newals, and that we may expect to hear .25 from him soon again. 25

Comrade Goldman, of Hackensack, N. .20 J., an old-timer, is again hustling for .25 subscribers. This week he secured two .25 for The Weekly and ten for The Month-.25 1y. .50

J. Grieb, of Plainfield, N. J., pays for 3.00 another year's subscription to The 1.00 Daily. This is his fourth year, accord-3.00 ing to our books, and he always pays 1.00 up promptly for a year in advance. 3.00 Comrade Peterson, of Eureka, Cal., and 2.00 the Thirty-fourth A. D., of New York, 2.00 5.00 each take a block of prepaid blanks." 5.00

Five or more subscriptions were sent 3.50 5.00 in as follows: For The Weekly: Chas. 5.00 Pierson, San Antonio, Tex., 28; Dr. H. 2.00 S. Aley, Denver, Col., 8; A. Louet, Kala-.50 mazo, Mich., 8; Walter Goss, Belleville, 3.00 Ill., 8; E. Juul. Chicago, 7; F. Leitner, .75 San Antonio, Tex., 6; E. Singewald, 2.00 South Norwalk, Conn., 6; Word H, Mills. 1.00 Dallas, Tex., 5; N. T. Fuglestad, North Cambridge, Mass., 5; H. Weiss, Brook-3.00

lyn, N. Y., 5; J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., 5; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 2.00 5; John Donohue, New York, 5. For The Monthly-John Behr, Akron, O., 12;

1.00 C. Jorgensen, Benson, Neb., 5. Total, 43. 3.00

Comrades who can send us names of trade unionists should do so and state 3.00 what their occupation is. Write only the names of those working at a partic-3.00 ular trade on one sheet.

3.00 Through a typographical error it was stated in last week's issue that the in-25.00 crease in circulation of The Weekly 1.00 People from June 8, 1903, to December 1.00 21, 1903, was 8,272. It should have 1.00 read 3.272. 10.00

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

1.00

1.00 With this issue begins a thrilling 'tale 3.00 from the feudal times, by Eugene Sue. 3.00 It will be published in book form after 1.10 running in The People as a serial. 1.00 The order for De Leon's translation 1.00 of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" 1.00 are coming in slowly as yet. We have 3.00 received several flattering offers from publishing houses for the work, but pre 1.00

fer to bring it out ourselves. The work-3.00 ing capital of the Labor News Com-1.00 pany is small and that fact has hampered it to a large degree. But if ad-

1.00 vanced orders are given, this difficulty will be obviated. Let everyone who in-3.00 1.00 tends buying a copy send in the order .50 and money in advance and the book will 1.00 be forthcoming.

.50 The holiday trade having ceased, we 1.00 are preparing to offer seasonable literature. The next Socialist celebration will 1.00

talist class give the working class to-day, . e., go to work or starve.

always unreliable, middle class must be

tory with the men of our own class edu-

cated to fill every position, State and Na-

tional. It is a fair and logical conclu-

sion that, as the capitalist class, by the

study and use of scientific economics

have enslaved and socialized labor;

labor as a class, should use the same

weapon to socialize capital, and all the

natural resources, into one great com-

We take the position that the laboring

'masses," as a class, produce all wealth

"by brain and brawn," and, a class that

accomplishes all that alone has the in-

telligence to legislate and execute laws

for a just and equitable distribution of

that wealth that shall redound to the

The Socialist Labor Party is the only

political organization in ⁴the United

States to-day that holds out to the work-

ing class the materialization of their

hopes, which lie in the breast of every

honest, conscientious young man, that he

will some day have a happy and beauti-

ful home of his own. It is the sole po-litical party to-day that intrepidly and

unequivocally faces the wily foe of the

working class, and is alone entitled to

the support of a serious, honorable and

intelligent people. It submits to no fu-sion with old party "traitors" and tol-

erates no trading or selling out of party

principles, but holds in its possesion the

resignation of every one of its candi-

dates, from pathmaster to President, and

if elected, subjects such to recall should

they be found derelict in duty or vio-

The platform of the Socialist Labor

Party is the best combination of eco-

nomic principles and justice that was

ever issued by a political party, of which

one of its strongest principles is "equal

rights to all, special privileges to none."

Now that the laboring class may secure

their inclienable rights to life, liberty

and pursuit of happiness, let us put our

shoulders to the wheel and accomplish

the triumphant ushering in of the scien-

tific Socialist Republic-the Co-operative

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER

IONATHAN.

(Continued from Page 4.)

ists. You will never find that an eco-

E. R. S.

lating party principles.

Commonwealth.

greatest good to the greatest number.

monwealth

The banner of the scientific Socialist political revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Socialism and the forces A Virginia Socialist's View of It-The of capitalism are lining up, and when the final test of strength is made, the laboring "masses," as a class, must be fully educated, organized, and disciplined, and not forgetting that the abominable, and

The coming campaign is one of education, necessarily; and we shall drop a smashed, and ignored, and then, with our few propositions for your consideration, manhood asserted, march to political victo aid us in our conception of the irrepressible class struggle.

The poor, or proletarian class, is a expect only what it will bring in a capiriches of the capitalist class on the other. If the capitalist system of production must depend upon a docile dependent one-fifth to maintain ourselves as we are educating our own flesh and blood to become slaves to the capitalist class more ask for a better distribution of the wealth, that we alone produce, by a

the fact that the purchasing power of the one-fifth we receive is reduced fully the amount of the wage increase by increased prices; hence, as it has been said time and again, demanding an increase of wages does not avail anything, even if e demand is granfed. Now the question arises, to whom shall

we go for justice? The capitalist pirates of the present age have appropriated all natural resources and all capital, and have compelled all legislatures-State and National-to fall into line in the interest of "the money power." To whom, then, is labor to look for its emancipation from this precarious situation? I have said before, in a former production: the American laboring 'masses" must educate themselves in scientific, political economics to that point that they will go to the ballot-box as an independent, intelligent class, and there, by their ballot, as a class, declare their independence of the capitalist class, and by wholesome legislation annihilate the capitalist system of production and proclaim the Socialist Republic, in which those who wish to live by getting the full benefit of their labor shall have the opportunity to do so, while those who wish to live by the labor of others, as capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capi-

nomic class, when it once acquires a conseriousness of its own class interests, never sells out. Now, then, the people who become Socialists are either proletarians, workingmen who have reached a clear understanding of the fact that they and their families are dead unless Socialism is established, or they are men who, without yet being proletarians, are intelligent enough to realize that their turn will certainly come when they will be wage slaves, and who are decent enough to help, instead of retarding, human progress. The interests of such people will hold them straight, as all other revolutionary classes have been held straight. No man will sell himself out. The Socialist gives, by the very fact of his being one, the strongest guarantee that he will be true to his platform. B. J .- Well, that's reasonable enough

U. S .-- Will you, then, vote the ticket straight? B. J .- (emphatically)-You bet!] now see the cat.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN

Irrepressible Class Struggle.

product of rich, or capitalist class, exploitation, via the profits extracted from the labor of its members, which they sell to the capitalist class as they sell any other commodity, and, consequently, can talist market. Hence the worker is kept poor by the capitalist system of production in order that he may be more tractable and docile as a wage slave and his labor power more easily exploited. Conecquently, the capitalist class and their political allies, the present-day ruling political parties, would not change the situation if they could, and could not if they would. Therefore, we take the position first that poverty is not an unescapable divine curse upon the man who labors for his bread, but a social disease, due to the blindness and ignorance of the wage slave on one hand, and the selfish, cold-blooded greed and necessity for class of proletarians for its animal force to produce wealth, then we are not to look for any betterment of the condition of the working class from that source. We are, therefore, face to face with the problem, how to meet the exigencies of life, sickness, misfortune, death, with an "octopus" holding us, as politically free men, in its vise-like grip, while it extracts from our labor four-fifths of the value thereof and essays to give us only performing labor for its enrichment, also despicable than ourselves. And when we

small increase of wages, we are met with

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

