

intertwine and are almost undistinwish. Like the useless set, the slums and not detain us long. They will play no important part in the coming revolu-

is the second type that interests us, anse it will be the principal actor in are history—the Industrial Proletar-This part of the working class has It is the me an rapidly rising, mentally and moral-and, meet of all, in the dignity of its with, and in the facing of class-con-courses. While it is too true, indeed, sciousness. While it is too true, indeed, that the majority of the working class is still ignorant, degraded and servile, yet, when we reasonher the degree of ig-merance, degradation and servility with which it emerged out of the previous sys-tem, then its advance appears really won-derfully rapid.

ally rapid. ov, it is the inherent weakness of talism that in order for the capitalapitalism that in order for the enputat-ists to wach their highest degree, they had to separate themselves from produc-lion and substitute wage workers for themselves. Many of these, in conse-parates, had to be educated in the high-parates, had to be educated in the hight technical, chemical, mechanical, or ther sciences, in order to fill the posi-The general tendency, therefore a to raise the status of the whole letariat through the modern educational system, however defec-live, from a truly educational point of view, that may be for the working class. Another inherent weakness of capital souther inherent weakness of capital-is that the products are commodities, produced for all. Consequently it is the interest of the owners to dispose as many and as rapidly as possible. t as many and as rapidly as possible. Inner, an extensive advertising system as been developed for the purpose of timulating wants for commodities. Chest ads., of course, are aimed at the restores, as well as anybody else. Thus

on learn how to get it all. short, therefore, as Marx expresses it, "The most useful thing the capitalist committee of the striking weavers, Three members of L. A. 392, S. T. & L. A., system has produced is its own grave were sent to confer with him and the proposition he made was that all the iggers"-the S. L. P. has to dig the grave of capitalism. eavers should apply to the overseer of

fear of the loss of employment. At best,

the working class on an average receives only its food, clothing and shelter, yet it produces all wealth, and by the increased

productive espacity of machinery each

or twenty fold more than the worker with

hand tools. The difference between the

nan's and the wage-slave's labor con

stitutes the profits of the capitalists, or

in plain terms, the wealth stolen from labor. Being stolen wealth, it can be re-

abor. Being stolen weaten, we have the right

to say that the product of labor belongs

to the working class. Yet your remark, "the machines be-

ong to the capitalists." Let us see

How are the machines created? Do they grow out of capitalist idleness and de-

nuchery? Indeed not, they are the pro-

ducts of labor. "Very well, but capital-

(Continued on page 6.)

mt of the product of the journey-

orker can produce at the very least ten

weaving for their old jobs and if he It remains only to sum up from the de velopment of capitalism why the S: L. P. will have to dig the grave of capitalism. Let us for that purpose draw a comhired them they could go to work, but those whom he refused to re-employ would have to seek elsewhere for work parison between our journeyman of revo-lutionary days and the wage slave of to-Jealous apparently thought this was as far as his "generosity" could go, for he refused to give back the "two picks" day. The journeyman received wages enough for food, clothing and shelter, and such little "luxuries" as his status in which had been taken off, declaring he would not do so under any consideration. He also stated that the weavers would society of the time demanded, he was sur have to live up to the set of "rules" of employment and could some day be which have been posted up in the mill and against which the weavers have been come master himself. Our wage worker is born a wage worker's son and dies a wage worker, moreover, even at the most prosperous times there is before the worker to-day the spectre of want and the protesting because of the petty exactions included therein.

Following this, Local Alliance 392 held meeting and voted to continue the strike. It was after hearing of this action on the part of the strikers and noting their determination to fight, that Jealous notified the boarding house keeper to prepare all the rooms, evidently to scare the strikers with the intending prospect of having scabs imported to take their places.

As before stated, this move is not much eared if the strikers can hold out a while longer, and stay in the town. In order to do this, of course, it is neces-sary that they be provided with suffint funds to tide them over that period. Now, comrades and readers of The People, you all should know what this action on the part of the bosses in the woolen and worsted industry means. It is not so long ago that they tried their game at the other end of the

line with the object of forcing upon us the brutal "two-loom" system and de-

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

#### Concert Programme To Be Rendered by Fritzsche's Boston Band.

The following programme will be ren dered by Fritzsche's Boston Band, at the Daily People Festival to be held at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 20, 3 p. m.

## CONCERT PROGRAMME.

Soloists: Mr. Emil Koennicke, cornet; Kr. Franz Hell, flucgelhorn; Mr. Thomas L. Senia, xylophone.
I. The Queen of Sheba, Festival Pro-

cession, Gounod.

2. Overture: Stradella, Flotow. 3. Fantasia: Carmen, Bizet.

4. Cornet solo, Souvenir de Prog., Koch. Mr. Emil Koennicke, America's greatest

cornetist. 5. Jelly Fellows, Valse, Vollstedt. 6. King Gold, March; Samoset, Char-

acteristic Piece; Semper Unitas.

7. Xylophone Solo, Murmuring Waves, Senia, Mr. Thomas B. Senia, Boston's Lavorite.

S. La Palonia, Yudis.

9. Behut Dich Gott: from The Trump eter of Sakkingen, Nessler. Fluegelhorn solo, Mr. Franz Hell, the world's greates segelhorn performer. 10. Overture, William Tell, Rossini.

Fritzsche's Boston Band-is compose the finest musicians of the country. Most of them have performed with Sousa for years, and are under contract to appear with him at the Metropolitan Opera louse in April.

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

exists between its economic of every day life and its political action at the ballot box. It must never be forgotten that the working class is the overwhelming majority of the people. It is the vote of the working class that determines the result of every election It is certainly apparent to all of us that the conditions under which we must live are constantly growing worse in stead of better, in spite of our so-called unprecedented prosperity. The producers of the wealthiest country on earth are stripped of everything that has any semblance to wealth. All that we possess are a few of the most absolute neces-sities of life. All the factories, mines workshops, railroads and land of the country, in fact all the means of production are controlled by the capitalist class. The day of the independent worker who owns his own tools and his own workshop is past. Production on a small scale can not compete with production that is carried on with the highly developed machinery. The only thing we have to depend upon for a living is a job. And whoever controls your job controls your very life. The producing class of to-day, being compelled to sell itself for wages, are the slaves of the non-produc-

ing, idle capitalist class. The constant increase and improve ment of labor saving machinery, the contentration of capital into the hands of an ever fewer number of capitalists, is producing a scarcity of jobs and an over-abundance of wageworkers looking for work. The competition, among the workers, for a chance to work has brought wages down to the point of mere existence. The ever-growing army of unemployed, struggling for a chance to live, enables the employing class to reduce wages to an ever lower standard. ist class. Fellow workingmen, take these things

cratic advance the argument that the coming municipal election is above party politics; "that the sole object should e to work and vote for such men that are honest, and who will represent the interests of ALL the people." All this is but an attempt on their part to have us forget that we are workingmen. For remember, whenever a portion of the working class makes an effort to improve their economic condition, and backs up its demand by a strike, the City Council whether it be Republican or Democratic, is always on the side of the employers

Under the pretext of preserving "law and order," the police are at the service of the capitalists, to club the workers into submission. Never yet have we heard of any administration of the city using the political power to force the capitalist class to pay living wages, but to the contrary, always aided them to keep wages down or to reduce them still low We must never lose sight of the fact that it is the city government that is first called upon, and the first to respond, to keep the workers in subjec-tion whenever the class struggle between the two economic classes makes itself evident in an open conflict. In the face of these facts, any political party or any individual candidate that declare themselves the representative of ALL the people are either woefully ignorant or wilfully treacherous, and in either case deserve nothing but contempt on the part of the working class. And any organ ization, sailing under the name of trades and labor unions that allow their officers to use such organizations to indorse can didates of capitalist parties, are being misled into the shambles of the capitalof our Party are responsible for their actions to the organization; and if he proves himself a traitor, he gets a traitr's reward. We have a system of organization that unearths the crook at all times. No grafter can develop in the Socialist Labor Party without being placed where he belongs, namely, on the outside of our organization, where he can do no harm. Just as a Benedict Arnold was of no further use to England, that bribed him to betray the cause of the revolution, just so will a traitor n the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party be pilloried that even our enemy will have no further use for him, because instead of he having sold out his constituents, his constituents will hold him up for public contempt. But there is a certain element in society for which we are no more responsible than you are -an element of incipient criminals that will scize every opportunity, that will make use of everything that might further their own personal interests. There are crooks that become religious hypocrites to bunco the pious; professional strike breakers to take advantage of the misery of the working class; quack doctors to bleed the suffering, and political vagabonds willing to betray the working class. The Socialist Labor Party is a party that has a future before it. Nothing is holy to the political crook. He thinks he sees a chance. He finds his way into the party but is found out and fired out The Socialist Labor Party has educated the working class to a point where it begins to perceive that Socialism is the issue. The political vaga-bonds that were fired out of the Socialist Labor Party ally themselves with those

(Continued on page 6.)



# By EUGENE SUE-

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH By DANIEL DE LEON

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# PART III.-THE COMMUNE OF LAON.

# CHAPTER L

## THE RISE OF THE COMMUNES.

For centuries Laon had for its temporal seigneur the bishop of the diocese, and figured from the start among the foremost cities of Picardy. Since the Frankish conquest, and down to the date of the events here narrated (1112), Laon constituted a part of the special domains of the kings. Clovis made himself master of the city through the treason of Saint Remy, who baptized that crowned bandit at Rheims. Clovis' wife, Clotilde, founded in the city the collegiate church of Saint Peter, and later Brunhild built a palace there. A bishop of Laon, Adalberon, the paramour of Queen Imma, was her accomplice in the poisoning of Lothair, the father of Louis the Indolent,-a homocidal example that was soon imitated upon himself by his Queen, Blanche, another adulterous poisoner, who, through the murder committed by her, confirmed the usurpation of Hugh Capet, to the injury of the last Carlovingian king. Charles, Duke of Lorraine, the uncle of Louis the Indolent, having become through the latter's death the heritor of the crown of the Frankish kings, took possession of Laon. Hugh Capet beseiged him there, and, after soveral assaults, succeeded in capturing the city, thanks to the connections that Adalberon, the adulterer and poisoning bishop, had preserved in the place. Since then, Laon continued as a sovereign ecclesiastical seigniory, but always under the suzerainty of the French King. In the year 1112, the date of this narrative, the reigning king was named Louis the Lusty. As obese as, but much less indolent than his father, Philip I, the excommunicated lover of the handsome Berthrade who died in 1108, Louis the Lusty did not, like his father, submit to the affronts and verations of the feudal seigneurs; he waged war to the knife against them to the end of extending with their spoils his own domains, that then took in only Paris, Melun, Compiegne, Etampes, Orleans, Montlhery, Puiset and Corbeil. Thus, in addition to the scourge of the private wars among the seigneurs, the people bent under the affliction of the wars of the king against the seigneurs, and of the Normans against the king. The Normans, the descendants of old Rolf the Pirate, had conquered England under their duke William. But, although set-tled down in that ultramerine country, the Kings of England preserved in Gaul the duchy of Normandy and Gisors, and from thence dominated the territory of Vexin, almost to the gates of Paris, waging incessant war upon Louis the Lusty. Thus Gaul continued to be ravaged by bloody strifes, with none other than the people, the serfs and villeins, as the perpetual victims. The wretched agricultural plebs, decimated by the execrable craze of the Crusades, that held out despite the recapture of Jerusalem by the Turks, found itself crushed by a double burden. their decreased numbers being compelled by increased labor to provide for the needs, the prodigalities and the debaucheries of the clergy and the seigneurs.

The bourgeois and other townsmen, better organized, better able to realize their power, above all more enlightened than the serfs of the fields, had revolted in many cities against their lay or ecclesiastical seigneurs, and, by dint of daring, of energy and stubborness, had, at the price of their own blood, regained their freedom and secured the abolition of the degrading and shameful rights that the feudal families had been long enjoying. A. small number of cities, even without resorting to arms, had, by virtue of great pecuniary sacrifices, purchased their enfranchisement from the seigniorial rights, with round sums of money. Delivered from their former secular and creed servitude, the city populations celebrated with enthusiasm all the circumstances connected with their emanajortion. Thus, on April 15, 1112, the bourgeois merchants and artisans of the city of Laon were in gala since early morning. From one side to the other of the streets, male and female neighbors called one another from their windows and exchanged gladsome salutations. "Well, neighbor," said one, "the bright anniversary of the Inauguration of our Commune Hall and belfry has arrived !" "Do not mention it, neighbor; I have not slept all night! With my wife and children we were up till three o'clock in the morning burnishing up my iron casque and cost of mail. Our armed militia will add great luster to the ceremony. May God be praised for this great day !"

turrets with pointed roofs, surmounted with a weather-vane. Not a chink of these dwellings, blackish with age, was open on this morning. They belonged to the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the metropolitan church, or to noble knights, who, not owning estates large enough to live in the country, inhabited the cities, and ever sided against the bourgeois and with the lay or ecclesiastical seigneur. Accordingly, in Laon, these clergymen and knights were designated as the episcopals, while the inhabitants, who, according to the language of the day, "took the oath of the Commune," were called the communiers. The antique turrets of the dwellings of the episcopals were at once a species of fortification and a symbol of the nobility of their origin. On that morning, these dwellings, silent and shut up, seemed to denote the displeasure given to the noble episcopals by the rejoicings of the Laonese laboring classes.

### CHAPTER II.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

#### THE CHARTER OF LAON.

But there were other dwellings, also flanked with turrets, besides those of the nobles. These others were gaily decorated, and the whiteness of their masonry, contrasting with the aspect of the ancient architecture of the nobles, to which they seemed to be annexes, bespoke a more recent date.

One of these establishments, thus fortified only a short time since, lay at the corner of Exchange street, the leading mercantile thoroughfare of the city. The old door, whose threshold and lintels were of stone, and at either side of which rose two white and high turrets recently built, had been thrown open at the very first break of day, and several townsmen were seen going in and out. They came for certain instructions on the ceremonies. In one of the chambers of this dwelling sat Fergan and Joan the Hunchback. It was about twelve years since they had left the Holy Land. The hair and beard of Fergan, now over forty years of age, began to betray streaks of gray. He was no longer the serf of olden days-restless, savage, tattered. His features breathed happiness and serenity. Equipped almost wholly as a soldier, he wore a jacket of iron mail and a corselet of steel. He was seated near a table at which he wrote. Joan, clad in a robe of brown wool, and wearing on her head a sober bonnet, from under which a long white veil fell upon her shoulders, looked no less blissful than her husband. On the sweet face of this brave mother, once so severely tried, the expression of profound felicity was depicted. At the request of Fergan she had just drawn from an old oaken cabinet a little iron casket, which she placed upon the table where Fergan was writing. The casket, an inheritance from Gildas the Tanner, contained several parchment scrolls, yellow with the age of centuries, besides the several relics so dear to the family of the Gallic chief Joel, and among which was the silver cross of Genevieve, together with the pilgrim's shell that Fergan had taken from Neroweg VI in the desert of Syria. Fergan had just finished transcribing on a parchment a copy of the communal charter, under which, for the last three years, the city of Laon was free and led a peaceful and flourishing existence. The quarryman wished to join the copy of that charter to the archives of the family of Joel, as a witness of the awakening spirit of freedom of his own days, and of the inexorable resolution of the people to battle against the kings, the clergymen and the seigneurs, descendants or heritors of the Frankish conquest. For the last fifteen or twenty years back, other cities besides Laon, driven to extremities by the horrors of feudalism, had, some through insurrection, others through great sacrifices of money, obtained similar charters, under shelter of which they governed themselves like republics, similar to the heroic and brilliant days of Gaul's independence, centuries before the invasions of the Romans. The copy of the communal charter of Laon, the original of which, deposited in the Mayor's office, bore the name and signature of Gaudry, bishop of the diocese of Laon, and of Louis the Lusty, King of the French, ran as follows:

#### CHARTER OF THE COMMUNE OF LAON.

All men, domiciled within the walls of the city and in its suburbs, belonging to any seigneur who holds as a fiel the territory which they in-tablt, shall swear allegiance to this Commune.

## Ш. Throughout the full extent of the city each shall render assistance to the other, loyally and to the best of his ability. III.

The men of this Commune shall be free holders of their goods. Neither the King, nor the Bishop, nor any other, shall be entitled to make any levy upon them, except by the judgment of their own town council. IV.

XIV. No stranger, a copy-holder of any Church or seigneur, and established outside of the city and its suburbs, shall be included in the Commune without the consent of his seigneur. XV.

SATURDAT, MARCH 13, 1904

Whosever shall be received in this Commune shall build a house within the space of one year, or shall purchase vineyards, or shall bring into the city moveable property, to the end that justice may be enforced, should a complaint be raised against him. XVI.

If anyone slander the Mayor in the exercise of his functions, the slanderer's house shall be demolished, or he shall pay ransom for the same, or he shall deliver himself to the mercy of the Councilmen. XVII.

No one shall molest or vex the strangers of the Commune. If any dare do so, he shall be deemed a violator of the Commune, and justice shall be enforced upon his person and his property.

XVIII. Whosoever shall have wounded with arms any one who, like himself, Whosever shall have wounded with arms any one who, like himself, shall have taken the oath of the Commune, then, unless he justifies his act under oath or with witnesses, he shall lose his hand, and shall pay nine livres; six for the fortifications of the city and of the Com-mune, three for the ransom of his hand. If he is unable to pay, he shall leave his hand at the mercy of the Commune.

Fergan had just finished transcribing the charter, when the door of his room opened. Colombaik stepped in. A young and comely wife of eighteen years at the most accompanied him. The son of the quarryman, a fine strapping young man of twenty-two, united in the expression of his face the sweetness of his mother and the energy of his father. Like the latter, he also was clad half townsman half soldier. His casque of black steel, ribbed with shining iron, imparted a martial air to his pleasing and open countenance. He carried a heavy cross-bow on his shoulder. From his right side hung a leather hostler that held the bolts needed for his weapon. His wife, Martine, only daughter of the old age of Gildas, the elder brother of Bezenecq the Rich, was of the age and endowed with the charms of Isoline, a victim like her father of the cupidity of Neroweg VI.

"Father!" Colombaik cried out joyfully upon entering the room and alluding to his war-like outfit, "in your quality of constable of our bourgeois and artisan militia, do you find me worthy of figuring in the troop? Does Colombaik, the soldier, make you forget by his martial outfit Colombaik, the townsman a:.e' tanner?"

"Thank heaven, Colombaik the soldier will not, I hope, have occasion to blot out Colombaik the tanner," put in Joan with her sweet smile, "any more than Fergan the constable will have occasion to blot out Fergan the master quarryman. You will both continue to battle, you with your beaters against the hides in the tannery, your father with his pick against the stones of his quarry. Is not that your hope and desire, dear Martine?" Joan added, turning to the wife of her son.

"Certainly, my good mother," responded Martine. "Fortunately they are far behind, those evil days when the bourgeois and artisans of Laon, in order to escape the exactions of the bishop, of the clergymen, and of the knights, often had to barricade themselves in their houses and sustain a regular siege; and when, but too often, despite their resistance, their houses were entered and they were carried to the episcopal palace, where they were tortured for ransom. What a difference, my God, since we have been living under the Commune! We now are so free, so happy !" But Martine added with a sigh: "Oh, I regret that my poor father did not live to witness the change! His last moments would not have been saddened by the uneasiness that our future gave him. Seeing the terrible acts of violence indulged in by Bishop Gaudry, together with the nobles, against the inhabitants of Laon, acts that might any day have reached us as they reached so many others among our neighbors, my father always had before him the frightful fate of my uncle Bezenecq and his poor daughter Isoline!"

"Be at ease, my dear wife," rejoined Colombaik; "those accursed days shall not return! No, no! To-day old Gaul bristles with free Communes, as three hundred years ago it bristled with feudal castles. The Communes are our fortresses! Our belfry tower is our donjon. We no longer have to fear the seigneurs !"

"Ah, Martine, my sweet child," said Joan with deep emotion to the wife of her son, "happier than we, you happy youngsters will not see your children and your husbands enduring the horrors of servitude."

"Yes, we, the bourgeois and artisans of the cities are emancipated," Fergan rejoined pensively; "but serfdom presses as cruelly now as in the past upon the serfs of the fields. I fought, for that reason, with all my power, the clause in our charter that excludes from the Commune the serfs living outside of the village, or those who do not possess money enough to build a house here. Is it not to exclude them, when the consent of their seigneurs, or a sufficient sum with which to build a house in the city is required from them, who own not even their own arms? And yet, that sole wealth of the industrious man is equal to any other." Turning then to Martine: "Oh, the father of your father and of Bezenecq spoke like a whole-souled and wise man when, years ago, while vainly inciting the townsmen to the insurrections that are to-day breaking out in so many cities of Gaul, he aimed, not at the revolt of the bourgeois and artisans merely, but also at that of the serfs. Serfs and bourgeois united would not be long in crushing the seigniories. But reduced to its own forces, the task of the bourgeoisie will be long and ard-"And yet, father," interposed Colombaik; "since the day when, in consideration of a good round sum, the bishop renounced his seigniorial rights and sold us our freedom for cash, has he ever dared to ride the high horse against us,-he, that brutal Norman warrior, who, before the establishment of the Commune. had the eyes of townsmen put out and often killed them for the mere offense of having condemned his acts of shameful debauchery,he, who in his own cathedral, only four years ago, killed with his own hands the unhappy Bernard des Bruveres? No. no; despite his wickedness, Bishop Gaudry knows full well that, if, after pocketing our money as a consideration for giving his consent to our Commune, he were to try to return to his former practices, he would pay dear for his perjury. Three years of freedom have taught us to prize the sacred boon. We would know how to defend it, arms in hand, like the Communes of Cambrai, Amiens, Abbeville, Noyon, Beauvais, Rheims, and so many others." "For all that, Colombaik," remarked Martine, "I cannot help trembling when I see Black John, that African giant, who once was the bishop's hangman, cross the streets of our city. That negro seems ever to be plotting some act of cruelty, like some savage beast, that but waits for some opportune moment to snap his chain.'

vorite of Bishop Gaudry, who familiarly calls him his friend 'Ysengrin,' a name given by children to the companion of the wolf. But, would you believe it, mother, that Thiegaud, a fellow stained with all imaginable crimes, that abominable reprobate: yet adores his daughter."

"Even the wild beasts love their young ones," answered Joan. "Did not Worse than a Wolf, our former seigneur, with whom your father fought when we were in Palestine, weep when he thought of his son?'

"That's true, mother; and so it is with this other wolf Thiegaud. The tenant of the little farm that your father left us, my dear Martine, was telling me yesterday that a short time age Thiegaud's daughter came near dying, and he was almost crazed with grief. Moreover the wretch is as jealous of the chastity of his daughter as if he himself had led a clean life! The scamp tried to rob us, I am sure. When our tenant mentioned Thisgaud's name to me it was because the fellow pretended to want to buy in the name of the bishop, who is a passionate hunter, as you know, a young colt raised on our meadow."

"Take care!" said Fergan warningly. "The bishop is over head and ears in debt. If you sell the horse you will receive no money."

"I know the fine sire! I told our tenant: "If Thiegaud pays cash for the horse, sell it to him; if not, don't.' The days are gone by when the seigneurs had the right to buy on credit, which is to say, the right to buy without ever paying. To try and compel them to pay was tantamount to placing liberty and even life in jeopardy. To-day, however, if the bishop should dare rob a communier, the Commune would enforce justice upon the cpiscopals, whether they willed it or not. That's the text of our charter, signed, not by the bishop only, but also by King Louis the Lusty-a signature, 'tis true, that we paid dearly for."

"We paid for it through the nose," rejoined Fergan. "That gross king chaffered and haggled for two days on a stretch. Our friend Robert the Eater was one of the communiers sent to Paris three years ago to secure our charter. What a gang of outthroats make up that court! To start with, it was necessary to generously oil the palms of the royal councilors in order to dispose them in our favor. Louis the Lusty then wanted to have the proposed sum increased by a fourth, then by a third. Finally, over and above the redemption of his ancient rights of quarters and stabling for himself and his army, whenever he visited the city, he demanded the annual use of three houses, and if he did not avail himself of them, an equivalent of twenty livres a year, and three years in advance. You must admit, my children, that it is selling rather dear those 'rights of crown,' as they call them, monstraus -ights, born of the iniquitous and bloody deeds of the conquest."

"So it is, father," answered Colombaik; "we may well say that, in selling to us for their weight in silver, what they please to call their rights, the king and his seigneurs act like highwaymen, who put the dagger to your throat and say: 'I robbed you yesterday; now give me your purse, and I shall not rob you to-morrow.'

"It is better to yield your money than your blood," said Joan. "By dint of work and privation one may recover his savings, and one is at least freed from those fearful savages, whom I cannot think of without shuddering."

"Moreover, father," put in Martine, "it seems to me we need all the less fear the return of the tyranny of the seigneur, seeing that the king hates them as much as we, and fights them to the knife. We hear every day of his wars against the large vassals, of the battles he fights with them, and of the provinces he plucks them of."

"But, children, who profits by war? Who is it that pays the piper for the ravages it causes? The people. Yes, the King hates the seigneurs because from century to century they seized upon a large number of provinces, that one time belonged to the Frankish crown when it conquered Gaul. Yes, the King fights the seigneurs to the knife, but likewise does the butcher wage relentless war against the wolves who devour the cattle intended for the shambles. 'That's the reason of the hatred of Louis the Lusty and the prelates towards the lay seigneurs. Church and royalty desire to annihilate the seigneurs in order themselves to lead at will the plebs cattle, bequeathed to them by the conquest. Oh, my children, my heart is full of hope. But so long as serfs, artisans and bourgeois shall not stand united against their hereditary enemies, the future looms up before me big with new perils. Happier than our forefathers, we have initiated a holy struggle, our children will have to continue it through centuries to come."

"And yet, father, are we not now living in absolute peace and resperity, free from crushing imposts, governed by magiatrates of our own choice, who have no object other than the public weal? Our city becomes daily more industrious and affluent. The bishop and his episcopals can not be hair-brained enough to seek to restore old conditions and assail our liberty. We have weapons wherewith to defend ourselves !"

And the procession of our artisans' guilds will be no less superb! Would you believe it, neighbor, that I, who during all my life of a carpenter have not, as you may imagine, ever held a needle in my hands, helped my wife to sew together the stripes of our new banner?"

Thank God, the weather will be beautiful for the ceremony. Look how clear and brilliant the dawn is!"

"Couldn't be otherwise! Such a feast could not lack good weather. I expect that when I shall hear for the first time the peals from our communal belfry every clank will make my heart

These dialogues and many others, naive testimony of the joy of the inhabitants of Laon, took place along the length of all the streets from house to house, from the flumblest to the richest. Almost all the windows, opened since the break of day, exposed to view the laughing faces of men, women and children, all actively engaged with preparations for the festivities. The gladsome stir in almost all the quarters of the city, ren-

dered all the more striking the gloomy and sombre and, so to my, sulles espect of a certain number of dwellings of ancient architecture, and whose gates were, as a rule, fisaked by two

, observe fidelity towards those who shall have taken the oath of the Commune, and shall aid them with deed and V.

Within the limits of the Commune, all the men shall mutually help one another, according to their power; and they shall in no wise, whatever it be, suffer the seigneur, Bishop or any other, to distrain any property from them, or compel them to pay imposts. VI.

Thirteen Councilmen shall be elected by the Commune. One of these councilmen shall be elected Mayor by the suffrage of all those who shall have taken the oath of the Commune. VII.

The Mayor and the Councilmen shall make oath to favor no person by reason of friendship, and to reader an equitable decision in all matters, according to their powers; all others shall take the oath of obedience and to sustain with arms the decisions of the Mayor and Councilmen. When the bell of the belfry shall sound to assemble the Commune, anyone who does not attend shall pay a fine of twelve sous.

VIII.

VIII. If anyone injure a man who shall have taken the oath of the Com-mune of Laon, a complaint being lodged with the Mayor and Council-men, they shall, after due trial, enforce justice upon the body and prop-erty of the guilty party. IX.

If the guilty party takes refuge in a fortified castle, the Mayor and Councilmen shall notify the seigneur of the castle, or his lieutenant. If in their opinion satisfaction shall have been rendered against the guilty party, that will suffice; but if the seigneur refuses satisfaction, they shall themselves enforce justice upon the property and upon the men of said seigneur.

If any member of the Commune shall have entrusted his money to some one of the city, and he to whom the money has been so entrusted takes refuge in some strong castle, the seigneur having been notified, shall either return the money, or drive the debtor from his castle. If the seigneur does neither, justice shall be enforced upon his goods and his

XI. Whenever the Mayor and the Councilmen shall desire to fortify the city, they shall be free to do so on whatever seigneur's territory it may

XII.

The men of the Commune shall be free to grind their corn, and bake their bread wherever they please. XIII. If the Mayor and Councilmen of the Commune require, money for the me of the city, and raise a tax, they may levy the same on the in-heritances and property of the townsmen, and on the sales and profits made in the city.

"Be at ease, Martine," Colombaik answered with a smile. "Ti e chain is solid, no less solid than that which holds that other bendit, Thiegand, the serf of the Abbey of St. Vincent, and fa-

"My child, if we wish to preserve our franchises, we must redouble our vigilance and energy, and keep ourselves ever ready for the fray.

"Why pre-occupy ourselves so much about the future, father? Why should we have to redouble our vigilance?"

"Bishop Gaudry and the nobles of the city used to subject us, at their will and without mercy, to crushing imposts and hateful rights. We said to them: 'Renounce forever your rights and your annual taxes; emancipate us; subscribe to our Commune; we shall give you a considerable sum in full future payment." Now, then, these idle people, wasteful and covetous, thought only of the present and accepted our offer. By this time, however, the money has been spent, or there is little of it left. They are regretting that, in the language of the story, they killed the goose that lay the golden eggs. They are seeking to break the contract."

"What!" cried out Colombaik. "They would contemplate breaking the pact that they freely entered into-

"Listen to me," interposed Joan. "I do not wish to exaggerate the apprehensions of your father for the future. Nevertheless, I believe to have noticed-" but breaking off she continued : "After all, I may have been mistaken-"

"What have you in mind, mother?"

"Can it be that you have not noticed that for some time back the knights, the city clergy, in short, all the folks of the party of the bishop, whom they call the episcopals, have been deporting themselves with a swaggering air towarls the townsmen and artisans in the streets?"

"You are right, Joan," remarked Fergan pensively. "I have been struck, less, perhaps, by the swagger of the episcopals, than

(Continued on Page 6.)

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904

# The Pilgrim's Shell

# (Continued from Page 2.)

by the insolence of their menials. It is a grave symptom, an indication of their resentment.".

"Good ! A ridiculous rancor, and nothing else !" said Colombaik smiling disdainfully. "Those holy canons and their noble pursuivants do not forgive the bourgeois for being free like themselves, and for having, like themselves, and when they please, turrets to their houses—a pleasure that I have bestowed upon myself, thanks to the finest stones of your quarry, father. Thus, our tannery could now sustain a siege against those illtempered episcopals. Besides, I have contrived for Martine a pretty little alcove in one of the turrets, and her initials, cut by me in copper, glisten in the weather-vane from the top of our turrets, just as the initials of a lady of rank."

"It will, no doubt, be more than ever well to have a strong house." observed Fergan. "It is not the weather-vanes on our turrets, but thick walls that trouble the episcopals."

"They will have to become accustomed to our strong houses. If not, by heaven-"

"No passion, Colombaik," put in the benign Joan, again interrupting the impetuous young man. "Your father has made the same observation that I did; and since the retainers of the knights look provoking, their masters must be near becoming so themselves. This morning's ceremony will surely, for more reasons than one, attract a large number of episcopals along the line of the procession. For heaven's sake, my child, no rash;

ness !" "Do not alarm yourself, Joan," rejoined Fergan, "we are too mune, not to keep cool in sight of mere insolence. But prudence does not exclude firmness."

Hardly had the quarryman pronounced these words when the door flew open, and a young and attractive woman entered with a pert air. She was a brunette, sprightly and handsomely dressed, like the rich bourgeois that she was. An orange-colored silk petticoat was fastened to her exquisite waist with a silver belt; her skirt, made of fine Arras cloth and bordered with marten fur, hardly reached her knees; on her black hair, that shone like jet, she wore a bonnet, red like her stockings, which set off her well-shaped calves; finally, her feet were shod in smart shoes of shining Morocco leather. Simonne, that was her name, was the wife of Ancel Quatre-Mains, a master baker, renowned throughout the city of Laon and even the suburbs, for the excellence of his bread, his cream tarts, his honey cakes, his almond wafers and other dainties that were confectioned in his shop. He also drove the trade of flour merchant, and the Commane had chosen him one of its Councilmen. Ancel Quatre-Mains'-the name was due to his prodigious quickness in knesding the dough-presented a singular contrast to his wife,-as calm and thoughtful as she was pert and giddy-headed, as chary of words as she was loquacious, as corpulent as she was lithesome. His physiognomy betokened imperturbable good-nature, coupled in his instance with a lively sense of justice, a generous heart, and extraordinary skill at his trade.

Wishing to please his pretty wife, whom he loved as much as he was loved by her, the master baker had harnessed himself in war accoutrements. A large number of townsmen, until then deprived of the right to carry arms-a right exclusively reserved to the seigneurs, the knights and their pursuivants-found a pleasure and a triumph in such martial arrays. Ancel Quatre-Mains only slightly shared their taste: but in order to suit Simonne, who was greatly captivated by the military garb, he had put on a gobison, a species of strongly bolstered and thick leather corselet, that, not having been measured for him, pressed in his chest and caused his prominent stomach to protrude still more. On the other hand, his iron casque, much too large for him, kept falling over his eyes, an inconvenience that the worthy baker corrected from time to time by pushing his unlucky headgear to the back of his head. At times his legs also got entangled with the long sword that swung from a buff shoulder-belt, embroidered with red silk and silver thread by Simonne herself, who wished to imitate the tokens of approval bestowed by the noble ladies upon their gallant knights. Ancel had long been the friend of-Fergan, who loved and esteemed him greatly. Simonne, brought up with Martine and slightly her senior, cherished her like a sister. Thanks to their close neighborhood, the two young women visited each other every day after the routine of their household and even trade duties had been attended to, because, if Martine helped Colombaik in several departments of his tan-

nery, Simonne, who was no less industrious than lovable, leaving to Ancel and his two apprentices the care of preparing the bread, would confection with her own pretty hands, as white as the wheat flour that they handled, the delicious cakes that the townsmen and even the noble episcopals were so fond of.

Simonne stepped in the house of her neighbor with her habitnal pertness. But her charming face, no longer smiling and happy as usual, was now expressive of lively indignation, and, entering a few steps ahead of her husband, she cried out : "The insolent wretch! As true as Ancel is called Quatre-Mains, I would have wished, 'pon the word of a Picardian woman, that I had four hands to slap her face, noble dame though she be! The old hag, as ugly as she is wicked and quarrelsome !"

"Oh, oh !" exclaimed Fergan smiling, knowing well the nature of Simonne, "you, ordinarily so gay and full of laughter! You seem highly incensed, neighbor !"

"What has happened, Simonne? Who has excited your anger to such a pitch ?" added Martine.

"Trifles," said the baker, shaking his head and answering the questioning looks of Fergan, Joan and Colombaik; "it is nothing, good neighbors."

"How so? . . Nothing!" cried out Simonne, turning with a start to her husband. "Oh! According to you such insolence must pass unperceived !"

The baker again shook his head, and, profiting by the opportunity to be rid of his casque, that pressed him heavily, he placed it under his arm. "Oh! It is nothing!" proceeded Simonne, now addressing Fergan and Joan. "I take you for judges. You are wise and thoughtful people."

"And what are we two, Martine and I?" queried Colombaik, laughing merrily. "So, then, you discard us?"

"I do not take you for judges, neither you nor Martine, because you would be too much of my opinion," replied Simonne; "Master Fergan and his wife are not, as far as I know, suspected of being hot-heads! Let them decide whether I am angry <sup>1</sup> Four-handed.

at nothing," she said, shooting a fresh look of indignation at you are an industrious housekeeper?" said the baker affectionthe baker, who, greatly incommoded by his long sword, had sat down, placing it across his knees after laving his casque on the floor. "This is what happened," Simonne proceeded: "Agreeable to the promise I yesterday made to Martine of coming for her this morning to assist at the inauguration of our belfry, Ancel and I left the house early. Going up Exchange street we passed before the window of the fortified house of Arnulf, a nobleman of Haut-Pourcin, as he styles himself."

"I know the seigneur of Haut-Pourcin," observed Colombaik; "he is one of the bitterest episcopals in town."

"And his wife is one of the most brazen she-devils that ever joined a caterwauling!" cried out Simonne. "Judge for yourselves, neighbors. She and her maid were standing at one of the lower windows when Ancel and I went by. 'Look at her,' she said in a loud voice to her maid, laughing obstreperously; look at the baker's wife, how she struts in new clothes with her petticoat of Lombard silk, silver belt and skirt bordered with marten fur! May God pardon me! To see such creatures daring to put on silk and rich furs like us noble ladies, instead of humbly keeping to a petticoat of linsey-woolsey and a skirt hemmed with cat's skin, the proper clothing for the base station in life of these villeins! What a pity! Fortunately her yellow dress is of the color of her pastry and her bannocks! It will serve them for ensign !"

"That's only in favor of the excellent baking of Simonne's cakes, no so, neighbors?" put in the baker, "because, when the bannock comes out of the oven, it should be yellow as gold."

"See what a fool I am! I failed to take the words of the noble woman for a compliment!" Simonne resumed, saying: "But I answered her insolence plump and plain: "The word of a Picardian woman, upon it, Dame Haut-Pourcin, if my petticoat is the ensign of my bannocks, your face is the ensign of your fifty years, despite all your cosmetics, and all your affectations of youth, of maidenhood and of freshness!""

"Oh !" Colombaik broke out ladghing. "An excellent answer to the old fairy, who, indeed, is always dressing like a young girl. There you have the nobility! The pretty dresses of our women trouble them as much as the turrets of our houses. Let them split with rage!"

"My answer struck home," proceeded Simonne. "The dame of Haut-Pourcin shook like a fury at the bars of her window, yelling: 'You street-walker! . . . You gallows-bird! . 'To dare to talk that way to me! . . . You vile emancipated serf! . . . But patience! . . . Patience! . . I shall soon have you cow-hided by my servants !""

"'Oh, oh ! As to that,' I answered her, 'do not talk nonsense, Dame Haut-Pourcin,' " put in the baker ; " 'the days are gone by when the noble dames had the woman of the bourgeois beaten !""

"Yes," added Simonne with indignation, "and do you know what that harpy replied, while shaking her fist at Ancel? 'Off with you,' said she, 'you lumbering churl! The vile bourgeoisie will not much longer talk so big! Soon we will no longer see clowns wearing the casques of knights, and jades like your wife, wearing silk petticoats paid for by their paramours," saying which, Simonne, whose anger had until then been shaded with frolicsome animation, became purple with confusion. Two tears rolled down her large black ayes, and she added in a moved voice: "Such an outrage . . . to me . . . And Ancel says that's nothing! Such an outrage exasperates me !"

"Come now, be cool. Are you not as honorable a woman as

ately approaching Simonne, who was wiping off her tears with the back of her hand. "That stupid insult cannot touch you, my dear, and does not even deserve to be remembered."

3

"Ancel is right," said Fergan. "That old woman is gone crazy. Crazy people's words do not count. But, friends, there is this about it. We must recognize that the insolence of the episcopals increases from day to day. Those allusions to former times foreshadow an evil intent on their part. It is well to be forewarned."

"What, father, will those people be so badly advised as to think of attacking our Commune? Is their insolence to be taken notice of? Will it be necessary for us to place ourselves on our guard against their evil designs?"

"Yeast that ferments is always sour, my child," replied the baker, reclining his head pensively. "The remark of your father is just. The provocations of the episcopals have a secret cause. I was just saying to Simonne: 'It is nothing!' I now say: 'It is something!"

"Very well! Let it be so! Let them dare !" cried out Colombaik. "We are ready for those noblemen and clergymen, for all the tonsured fraternity and their bishop to boot!'

"And if the women take a part, as at the insurrection of Beauvais," exclaimed Simonne, clenching her little fists, "I, who have no children, shall accompany my husband to battle, and the dame of Haut-Pourcin will pay dear for her insults. 'Pon the word of a Picardian woman, I shall slap her insolent face as dry as an Easter wafer!"

The good baker was smiling at the heroic enthusiasm of his pretty wife when the peel of a large bell was heard from a distance. Fergan, his family and neighbors, listened to the soner ous and prolonged sound with a tremor of joy.

"Oh, my friends !" said Fergan with emotion, "do you hear it sound for the first time from the belfry of our Commune? Da you hear it? To-day it summons us to a feast; to-morrow it will call us to the meeting of the council where we attend to the business of the city; some day it will give us the signal for battle. A belfry of the people! Your voice of bronze, at last awakening ancient Gaul from her slumber, has given the signal for the insurrection of the Communes!"

While the quarryman was speaking, all the bells of the churches of Laon began to chime in with the peals of the belfry. The deafening clanguor soon dominated and completely drowned the isolated tinkling of the communal bell. This rivalry of belle ringing was no accident, nor yet a token of sympathy. It was an affront, premeditated by the bishop and his partisans. They realized the patriotic importance that the communiers of Laon attached to the inauguration of the symbol of their emancipation, and decided to mar the festivity.

"Oh, those friars! Always spiteful and hypocritic until the day when they deem themselves strong enough to be merciless !" exclaimed Colombaik. "Have your way, ye black-gowns! Ring at your loudest! The canting bells of your churches shall not silence our communal belfry! Your bells rings mankind to servitude, to imbecility, to the renunciation of their dignity; the belfry gathers them to fulfil their civic duties and to defend freedom ! Come, father, come ! The bourgeois militia must by this time be assembled around the pillars of the market-place. You are constable and I a captain-of-ten. Let's start. Do not let us be waited for. Liberty or death !"

(To be Continued.)



a certain degree, by voting for this con-cession? But whenever we come to the conclusion, that a concession was of we voted for the same. When the last amendment to the accident-in-surance law was offered we battled roy-ally, blows came down like hail and finally by a vote of 14 against 13 the delegation resolved to accept the amend-ment. After we had thus voted, Dr. Jastrow, whom Omark described yester-damas one of the social sugar-water-vendors, wrote in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" it was unheard-of, that even the Social-Democracy should have voted for

this paltry amendment." . Such were the fights in the delegation and I tell you openly that in it's new composition these fights will not de-crease, but increase. That, which I desig-nated before, as the "right wing" of the designation, will be able, in the new Reichstag, to easier gain the upper hand than formerly, and, therefore, I consider it neccessary, that the party should get a clear view of the situation, and, so to say, dictate tactics to the delegati (Great applause.) As far as possible. Naturally it is not to be thought that the convention should positively define the saxet position of the delegation on all

The convention can only give direc-The convention can only give direc-tions, point out the route of march. If t doct this, the delegation has to march accordingly, whether it will or net. (Heine; "uite right!") It surely will be a "must" for you comrade Heine, it is self-evident. Still it would be much nicer, if it were different, for then, it would be: Throw him out, who don't blay! (Great applaue) This is a purely objective remark, without any personal plattice. When the convention gives

tumble down, give up their principles and that is the end of them. ("Quite right ?")

In a good many respects we have be-come the heirs of the beargeoic parties but not in the sense of Heine's article in the "Monatsheften," that we had to "replace" the heargeois liberalism, no, but, that we have to improve on it. (Heine exclaims: "I wrote 'to fulfi' what it intended! This means to improve on it!") To replace and to fulfi!, but I do not counterive this in the same asses as it !") To replace and to fulfil, but I do not condeive this in the same sense as you. (Calle) Afterwards you have the right, to say this. The party press-and this is to be regretted—has not conceded to this article the same significance as I. I have already made known my views of this, your expression. It states in the article: "Ever cleater appears the duty of the Social Demonstrate and the duty

af this, your empression. It is duty are in disunited to a intra-article: "Ever clearer appears the duty were we disunited to a intra-of the Social Democracy, not to simply were we disunited to a intra-ther." ("Hear! Hear!") If I replace disgreements greater than at the pre-somebady, whe has been deposed, that is the lime! ("Quiet right!") means I shall fulfill what he has done will now and is not able to do any if I (Borny applause.) The twelve years, aver since the great the first the state of the sta intil now and is not able to do any longer. You (addressing Heine) are a lawyer, a philologist, a man who has studied logics, and we certainly demand of an article, which to a certain degree

of an article, which to a certain segre-represents a programme, that it be clear, that it be unneccessary to dispute as to its import. (Heine exclaims: "Read further !") It states here further: .... "in undertaking, not so discove the ideas of civic and mental liberty, but to fulfill them." Well, howored courade, have we then not done this up to now? Have

we perhaps up to now opposed in the Reichstag the ideas of civic and mental liberty? Have we not exerted ourselves up to now "to fulfill" in your sense and even further? But this di

iter dissection of the state of

miled me in the coarest language and declared he were simple enough and declared he were simple enough net sceneding to the letter, but merording to the same not to have con-estved the proper import of the article of the "News Kert," etc.

Let us not deceive ourselves. It will be said again, that this one has not ex-present himself clearly, that it was not interplied to say that which the logical reading of the letter conveys. And, at last, if might happen, as in Hanever and later on, that, although, after days of disputing a resolution is accepted, still the disagreement remains just the same as before. (Assant.) Let no one talk of unity or the unison in the Furity! Did not Brown sing al-ready yesterday to this tune of unison in the party? It is not frue. I deny it most positively; never and at no time Let us not deceive ourselves. It will

For twelve years, ever since the great debate with Voller at Erfurt, I have had to swallow so much, have been excited to anger so frequently, and over and over have been led into lending the and over have been led into leading the hand towards the overbridging of the contrapositions, that I finally said to myself: "I cannot go any further in this way. We have now positively to come to a clear understanding, make a clean sweep and debate the matter as thor-oughly as possible." (Commotion.) As is well known, the basis of this en-ting marking for the set. As is were known, the basis of this en-tire new "revisionist" movement is the book of Bernstein, whe at that time, had the good luck to be is London; for since he had occasion to some te Ger-many, of which I am right glad and the had actually received a slap on the check of the most effective kindi (Long,

On that account they have us has arrived. Have the words uttered criticized him so harshly, and even said: been forgotten: "At command you have "If this continues he will have to leave to shoot at father and mother!" He who the Party!" None of us, so far thus cannot look into this, does not underspoken, but this cry has been flung at stand this, had better cease to play! Comrade Bernstein by those who, until lately, have been regarded as his ad-herents. Bernstein has become, so to politics! (Stormy, long continued applause.)

say, "the enfant terrible" of his friends. (Laughter.) But, as his standing had" already been discredited to a large extent, therefore, to the first demand of Bernstein, to elect a vice-president who even would have to comply with the duty of attendance at court as regulated by precedence in the Reichstag, no great importence was attached.

It was by me-my letters to Auer can portion of the party press-also by the testify to that. It aggravated me, that contingent, which generally does not opthe subject should have been broached at pose me in regard to questions of tactics all, because I reflected ! Could Bernstein -still on the other side-and I can prove it black or white-as long as I have been even from his own standpoint-do active in the party, and you know, for anything more foolish, more mischevious, at a moment, when the greatest joy over years there have been hard fights withthe success of election sways the party, in the party-never have I received from and when, with the exception of a very the ranks of the Comrades as many exsmall minority, the whole party had become convinced that now is the time pressions of aproval as at the present time. Our Comrades rejoice when the right word comes at the right time. (Hito gather the fruits of this victory, to advance, to proceed to the attack, to larity and applause.)

grasp firmer, to surpass all former ef-Never have I received from the deleforts by the strength of greater numbers gation, from the party-and up to this hour letter after letter has arrived-as -than to come at this great moment with the vice-president question (Laughter and Applause.) and to de-clare: "It should not bother us, even if many expressions of assent as just now from the mass of the Comrades, also from Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, we have to attend court functions." England. From German Comrades, not And that at a moment, when the from the other ones. These are all glad speeches of Breslan and Essen (here Bebel refers to the bitter arraignment of that now at last a collar has been put around the dog's neck-so to say. (Great the Social Democratic Party by Emperor applause.) This is the frame of mind, of which in Berlin, and especially at the office of our main organ, nothing at all has been seen and heard. (Great applause.) Cries of regret.) (To be continued next week.)



Bernstein had, in my estimation, al-

ready lost a good deal of prestige, and as

far as I could observe from my tower on.

Kussnacht (Great laughter) a large por-tion of the Party press has not found it

worth while to seriously oppose him.

But it maddened me, that the great mo-

ment should be disturbed by this clumsy

touch. Still one thing I will tell you:

Even if I have been blamed by a larger

UNDER SOCIALISM

From the German by DANIEL DE LEON With Translator's Preface and Footnotes

PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL COVER DESIGN

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1988
In 1896
In 1900
In 1903

The method of production and distribution of the products of labor is and always has been the basis upon which everything else rests-the jurifical; the tical, the religious, the social life of n neople no matter in, what, are or what country .-- Marz.

# THE NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Consumers of the commodity "news," siled by the private factories known as "newspapers," will have to be wideawake, or they stand a good chance of one of these days being greatly surprised at the tidings they will read from Rus-

When the war first broke out, these pers ran over with despatches telling the wave of patriotism that was risuniounded manifestations of confidence for the Czar,"-these despatches were false. Presently, and that is the stage of "shoddy" news the public now is in, in favor of capitalism.

ing on in Russis forced itself upon the despatches to the extent that the existence of opposition to the government is somewhat admitted. These reformed despatches now announce that the Russign government "has forbidden demonstrations of patriotism because they were and to lead to counter demonstrations." Both premises and conclusion are naive. No same man will deny that there are a wisp of hair was drawn into the shaft elements, and not slight ones, in Russis by air suction. In an instant her hair who either out of selfah or other motives, was winding and minding around, her are fired with a sincere desire to see their head was drawn to the guard outside the country mop the soil of Manchuris and shaft, and when her head could go no Cores with the Japs; nor will anyone be Turther her scalp was torn off from an silly enough to claim that the Russian ment is above the methods regularly adopted by the British govern whenever it considers desirable to have that demonstrations of enthusiasm' in liftand for the British crown. That there are in Russia demonstrations truly meant as "patriotic," or that such can be had goes without saying. The question is, however, whether many of the demonstrations that are announcing selves as patriotic in Russis, are not setting up the claim as a foil, as a maak; which their real purpose is not just the severes of what the Russian government

ald consider patriotic; and whether

the government sees through the mask

and so seeing is stopping them? That is ment to praise capitalism with. Thanks the rub. ALL MELTE A PROPERTY bout often have most hypocritic ways an illustration than our own South Ameran sister republics, the revolution that hrew off the yoke of Spain was inaugual under a most patriotic disguise Napoleon had entered Spain, overthrown prisoned the King, Ferdinand VII, this own brother Joseph Bona te on the throne of Ferdinand and Isa-The revolutionary movement i South America, which had been agitating. sting and organizing against Spain on straight-out lines for twenty years was ripe enough to break out at any moment, and that, simply awaited a "pretext," now new its opportunity. sutraged!" Could any more patriotic "Ferdinand at be con WITT Down with Joseph Bonaparte!"thus ran the rallying cry from the months of the Orinoto to the snow d peaks of the Andes. Could any more patriotic device he framed !. But usurpers and their satraps have keen ernors, captains The Smanish and al and other officiale did not like "patriotic demonstrations," and did all they could to stop them. The Spanish were denounced by the "patriots" partians," and to the orchestra capitalist class. It both furnishes the of "Ferdinand VIII Down with Joopportunity and the means to utilize it: arts!" the real Spanish poit rips the scalps and breeds the suratives of Spanish rule

who saw through the pretext, and were "the path, the handmaid, and the crownwitless enough to say so and to act ac-cordingly, were strung up to the nearest What a matchless chance What a matchless chance for Mr. Carroll D. Wright, almost as matchless as amarind trees by the "patriotic demonstrators." Soon after, the mask was that Turnished to the surgeons in the dropped, and when Ferdinand VII was case of Miss Wilston! The only danger is that if Mr. Carroll D. Wright does restored to his throne, the soldiers he not hasten to utilize the chance, it is sent down to South America were no longer preeted with cries of "Ferdinand so magnificent that the Hon. Bourke VII!" but with the cry of "Down with | Cockran may pre-empt it! Spain!" and were rolled into the sea A BACK NUMBER, AND PROUD OF IT

style,-that circumstance confirms the

Revolutions, bona fide ones, agitate,

and are straight forward-up to the mo

ment of breaking out. At that moment,

and for a moment, they frequently be-

come paragons of hypocrisy. It is a curi-

HIS, THEIR CHANCE!

pation than that of doctoring statistics

prise in store for them.

ous fact, and yet true.

on woman's head."

the gentleman with a mighty trombone

and clarionet combination with which to

blow the praises of capitalism. Has not

Mr. Wright's moral-intellectual twin,

Herbert Spencer, sought to praise war on

the ground that it was and is war that

drove and drives men to inventions that

are turned to the uses of peace? So

now, Mr. Wright has in hand an argu-

a wing the ball of a state and protocol and the second state of th

May not the "patriotic demonstrations" The "American Federationist," truly that are now annoying the Russian govthe organ of the British or pure and erument be of similar kind? More than simple style of Unionism, is not merely one fact accessible to this office points stupid, but proud of its stupidity. Its to the conclusion; the circumstance, issue for this month has an article by moreover, that the Russian government-A. S. Leitch on "Hard Times" that is und, the knout government of Russiasimply idiotic, but not satisfied with naively said to be stopping demonthat, the paper has gone to the trouble trations favorable to itself because of of printing the article as an extra, sendhe unfavorable ones that the former ing it out as a special, and thereby mote, instead of its mercly stamping flaunt the low down grade of the pure

out the latter in its habitual and drastic and simple intellect. It is interesting to examine the thing. theory that the Russian "patriotic dem-Mr. Leitch admits that there are onstrations" are probably of the same "hard times," that is the name the genfeather as the South American ones in tleman gives to crises. And he realizes favor of Ferdinand VII. In which case that one is on. How does he account the credulous consumers of the private for the phenomenon. These are his own capitalist out-put of "news" have a surwords:

"Take, for instance, a corporation emoloying 5,000 or more men. There is a ducate and organize upon clean-cut lines desire to squeeze out greater dividends -or, perhaps, the boss stockholder wishes to buy a red automobile (or a Mexican monkey to preside at a drunken banquet at Newport). So up goes a notice in the workshops that on account of the (anticipated) depressed financial conditions, wages will be de creased 25 per cent.' On pay-day some \$5,000 less goes to the local butchers, bakers, and other business men. These

The surgical feat accomplished on Miss Wilston comes opportunely for Mr. Car tradesmen hasten to rescind or retrench roll D. Wright now that he is about to on orders, and factories and mills a thougive up his statistical office, and seeing, sand miles away feel the cut. They in turn lay off hands and cut wages.' moreover, that he has taken to the lecture platform as a more lucrative occu-

One can hardly imagine possible such imbecility!

According to this theory, an indus trial phenomenon such as the crisis, that to-day takes in the whole capitalist old girl whose shocking accident some two weeks ago. She was an employe of the world, is brought on because one, or say, all capitalists decide to invest in red au-International Manufacturing Company, tomobiles, or Mexican monkeys, or in 137th street and Willow avenue. On the personal extravagance. And the sapient morning of February 17, just after the theorizer does not perceive the assininity mill machinery started, she took down of his closing paragraph. If the perher long hair to re-braid it, something necessary at the mill; Owing to the sonal extravagance of a capitalist is the defective safety appliances at the mill, cause that \$5,000 are withheld from the local, "butchers, bakers and, other, busimest mon," are not these \$5900, simultaneously steered into the tillers of the "butchers, bakers and other business men" of the locality where the "red automobile or Mexican monkey" are inch above the eyebrows to the back of bought? If extrayagance in things that can not be bought in the locality and the neck. To-day Miss Wilston enjøys her scalp and luxurious hair growth back therefore withdraws money from that locality is the cause of hard times in again. A matchless feat of surgery has that locality, must it not inevitably folbestowed back to her the comfort of a low that the same extravagance that scalp and the adornment of "the crown pours money into another locality must bring about flush times there? How This is Mr. Carroll D. Wright's chance. then comes it that "mills a thousand The young woman's experience furnishes

miles away feel the cut, and "in turn lay off hands and cut wages"? How comes it that industrial crises are no longer "local" but international?

The above analysis and question dispose of Mr. Leitch's theory that the perional extravagances of the capitalist are the cause of hard times. The above analysis sufficiently points to the fact that, so far from being the cause, the and "freedom" in one breath in any such personal extravagances of the capitalists definition. The very idea of "governather retard the arrival of hard time These extravagances set free moneys that otherwise would remain locked in the coffers of the individual capitalists, and thereby tend to keep up trade-a phenomenon that has caused another set of owls to imagine that capitalist luxury was the safety valve of trade, and the free indulgence in such luxury the solution of the Labor Problem. Hard times are not produced by per-sonal extravagance, nor can personal extravagance solve the Social Problem. Hard times, or crises, are the joint product of two twin facts that dove tail into each other-first the private ownership of the land on and the plant or capital with which wealth is produced; and secondly, the resulting competitive and anarchic system pursued by these The first of these causes sentences Labor to the status of merchandise. and consequently keeps it with its nose to the grindstone-only a few days from The second, causes production to be carried on by, concerns who cannot separately be correctly informed on the facts needed to decide upon the output. As moreover, these concerns are in the mutual throat-cutting business, politely called competition, they produce infinitely-more than they can sell in the end When the stoppage of sales comes, proips and breeds the sur- duction stops. And as the workingman several centuries back; -- in short, the time th time th therefore, is at once only got barsly enough to live, stoppage material fact of capitalism prevents the friends.

It follows that, so far from being a force that makes against hard times, the pure and simple trades union is a force that decidedly promotes hard imes. The pure and simple trades union aims at preserving capitalism and it aims at helping the capitalists on the theory that their interests are reciprocal. Accordingly, the pure and simple glories in flush times, those being the

times when it recruits its membership. But as shown above, flush times are the inevitable precursors of hard times. It is an axiom that the more the working class produces the sooner it throws itself out of work. Having "reciprocal interests with the capitalists," and the capitalist being anxious to produce plentifully, in sails and pure and simple anion to help the capitalists. Moreover, as these unions do not utilize the sunshine of prosperity to make the hay of getting themselves in possession of the government, when the crisis comes they are out in the cold, with the wind blow ing upon them from all sides.

Mr. Leitch's article, of which the "Federationist" seems to be radiantly proud, illustrates that while production has become international, and civilization has the globe for its basis, the pure and

simple union is still a "local" affair, has its horizon bounded by conditions that no longer exist. And Mr. Leitch is a luminary in that

camp, and the other luminaries are proud of him! SENATOR BAILEY'S DEFINITION.

Senator Bailey from Texas delivered in the Senate a speech that, as most of the speeches delivered at this session of Congress, was intended for campaign uses. The Senator, being a Democrat, sought to furnish his own party with campaign arguments; being a man of acknowledged talent and probity, the maxims he laid down may be considared basic with the Democracy. It is well to look at these maxims, at least at one of them.

In endeavoring to define the scope of government the Senator said:

"We (the Democracy) teach that the Government ought to leave the people free to make themselves both prosous and happy."

For one thing, the principle is one that no Democratic legislator observes. To "leave the people free," means hands off by the Government. Would Senator Bailey favor the abolition of the law that deprives people of the right to enforce a debt contracted by a magistrate upon his salary? He would not. Magistrates' exemption on that score s considered essential to public policy. Would he abolish the law that protects women, sailors and children in a number of cases, holding them free from certain obligations that they may have contracted ? He would not. The theory of the law exempting them is that, due to their condition, they are subject to imposition. No need of multiplying examples. Those quoted are enough to prove that the theory of government, as nunciated by Senator Bailey is defectively enunciated. In fact, it is a contradiction in terms to use "government"

to him means stoppage all along the line. pursuit of happiness. Rational government must consider the fact, and considering, and ever keeping in mind its mission, the safeguarding of the people against being enslaved, it must-upon the same principle that it provides against footpads, etc., etc., restricting the freedom of these marauders-provide such methods and establish such forms as shall block the capitalist class in its tyrannous course against the working class. The government that does not can not be said to be one that "leaves the people to make themselves prosperous and happy." And that is a feature of the Demo-

cratic party, in which strawberry mark its twinship with the Republican party is recognizable; and wherefore every one with eyes to see and brains to understand what he sees will turn his back upon both and upon all the parties that fuse with either, and rank himself under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

HANNA, ALL AROUND ILLUSTRA-TIVE.

It is timely, now that funeral eulogies are being printed over the late Senator Hanna, to turn over the leaves of history, and find out and republish certain interesting facts. They will throw light upon the gentleman, above all they will throw light upon the social system that Mr. Hanna and his praise-singers uphold. The pages of history that we would turn to are not ancient; they are freshly modern.

In the city of Cleveland, O., Mr. Hanna's home, the rolls of the tax assessment showed that the homes owned or nominally owned by 3,000 small middleclass folks were worth in the aggregate robbed of his chemical discoveries in col-\$10,000,000 and were taxed at an average oring dye-stuffs, on the ground that "it of 66 PER CENT., or \$6,000,000. The same rolls showed that the street railwanted to quit, who robbed him of the road, then in large part owned by Mr. fruit of his genius), to be made depend-Hanna, and also worth \$10,000,000, was ent upon his employe, who could then taxed at \$600,000, or at 6 PER CENT .! tyrannize over him.' Stick a pin there!

by the United States Circuit Court of The discovery created a commotion in Appeals for the First Circuit. This was Cleveland, and the then Democratic adanother case in which "in consideration ministration, partly anxious to seem to of employment" an employe had agreed be made up of better material than its that the employer was to have the bene fit of all the inventions made by the Republican competitor, and partly out employe, and that he was "to keep the of the innate dullness and visionariness same for ever secret" if required by the characteristic of the Democratic party. employer. The courts were resorted to proceeded with a great clatter "to remedy by the employer in order to keep the the outrage." Thereupon that took place, padlock on the inventor's mouth. pleaded that the keeping of such a that, if anything is even more instruccret, thereby depriving society of its tive than the capitalist's cheating of the advantages, as the dog-in-the-manger em government. Mr. Hanna hurried to Columployer exacted, was "unconscionable and bus, where the Ohio legislature was then against public policy." in session, and forthwith a law was Court held against the employe, declar ing such a demand on the part of the passed that cut off the heads of the employer to be neither unconscionable Cleveland officials in question. The new nor against, but positively, in favor of law created a State Board of Appraisepublic policy! ment, upon whom was conferred the pow-And still more recently, the case of er to appoint for the city of Cleveland Henry K. Goodwin now in a Massachusetts prison. Senator Callender and Lawofficials to take the place of those who yer Rawley, who wished to get the man had un-Americanly, un-patriotically, unpardoned declared that "the electrical Christianly uncovered the Hanna cheat! companies in Massachusetts opposed Stick there a pin too. Goodwin's release on the ground that

The next page is obviously foreshadowed by the one just preceding. Almost the first act of the newly created board was to change the new assessment levied against the Hanna street-railroad property and reducing it to \$1,000,000! The pins may now be pulled off.

of hunger-for what Elias Howe would Without the protecting power of govsell his power of invention as "good ernment the capitalist class could not measure" to his ordinary labor power for stand a day. Shielded by the governthe starvation wages of employment, exment, the capitalist class flourishes, and cept he is driven by such lash?-meekwhat some of its methods are the above. Iy allow their capitalist employer to

SHOT NO. 1.

The Louisville, Ky., "Journal of Labor," well known as an organ of the capitalist class has gathered a long string of questions which it heads "Pertinent Questions for Socialists to Answer." It is not our habit to answer the dog that barks from behind a fence For the canine we keep the toes of our shoes, should he get too near. But even if he remains at a distance, if he is too insolent, we see to-what? To him? No! To his master. And so now, especially seeing that his master-the pie-bald combination that feeds and eggs him or -has been stupid enough to expose himself through these questions as a target that it will be fun to riddle with shot So now and at it, shot after shot-at

the master. One of the questions is:

BROTHER JONATHAN-Ive got you "If a man like Elins Howe invents Socialists at last! sewing machine, which is of incalculable UNCLE SAM-You might have got un benefit to society, why should he be robbed of the real net value of his inat first, perhaps-perhaps-if you had

vention?" tried it sooner. He should not be robbed; and it is B. J .- No joking, I have got ye. just because, among the iniquities of U. S.-How? capitalism, is the daily robbery of the inventor and the robber capitalist then B. J .--- I'll tell ve. And I'll also tell ve does what all robbers do, uses his stolen how at one fell swoop I'm going to ge property as a scourge to others, that even with you. You have been calling Socialism is in the field. me all manner of names-"noodle.

Here are a few instances: The Bonsac case. An inventor was obbed of his invention on the ground that the inventor had made a contract

wages and himself disbursed all his ex-

The Dempsey case. The inventor was

would be intolerable to the employer (it

was the employer, whom the inventor

Still more recently is the case decided

The capitalist

B. J .-- Yes, "donkey," too; and heave. to give all his inventions to the company only knows what else. Now I'm going in consideration of employment. He had to soak all that back to ye. been in the employ of the company but, U. S .--- I'm ready. If you are right I'll when he made the invention and all the cry "Hold!" time he was perfecting it, he had no

"lunkhead"-----

U. S .- "Donkey"-

B. J .- Didn't you say the other day at a meeting that in the Indian communities property was held in common? U. S .- I did.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER TONA

THAN.

B. J .-... And didn't you say that Socialism aimed at the same thing?. U. S.--1 did, in so far as the land and

the tools of production are concerned. B. J .-- Even so. Common property in tools of production and land

U. S. (with a wink)-Yep!

B. J.-And there's where I got you. You want to bring us back to the condition of the Indian. Your Socialism is nothing but reaction, barbarism, Savagery, death to civilization, and you are

"noodle," a----U. S.--Was that your grind?

B. J .- Yes: Get out of it if you can! U. S .- According to your reasoning, a change that adopts anything that once was and ceased to be is reaction and contrary to civilization ; is that it?

He B. J .- Yes; and ,seeing that the Indian

U. S .- Never mind the Indian just now; stick to my line of argument. To-day, under capitalism, we have the individual system of ownership of the tool; haven't

B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- And is Your Novodleship aware of the fact that that was exactly the system of ownership that prevailed under SAVAGERY, that is to say, a stage of human progress that PRECEDED that of the Indian?

B. J .-- Wh--what!

U. S .- Yes, sir. It would follow, from your way of reasoning, that Capitalism, being with its system of private ownership akin to savagery, is not "civilization," and that, even if it were true. which is not, that Socialism walked back to the status of the Indian, Socialism would be progress compared with Capitalism, which stands on the savage plane, the pre-Indian plane, of private ownership. Eh? (Poking B. J. in the ribs.) B. J. takes out a square yard of handkerchief, takes off his hat, mops the per-

spiration off his head and face, and

wrings out the water, which runs off in a

stream.

to capitalism the science of surgery has promoted and perfected. How could the matchless feat of readjusting ripped up scalp ever be accomplished if capitalism did not rip them up? How could the surgical genius of man ever have an opportunity to develop to the point of such skill, as is required to restore ripped up scalps to their native skulls, if capitalism did not furnish the opportunity by first ripping them up? What if capitalism, as the visionary Socialists claim, implies recklessness of employes' life and limb and breaches of aw in not providing the proper safety appliances that would prevent scalps rom being ripped? What of it? No absence of such safety appliances, the existence of such safety appliances, would mean no capitalism, and that, m turn, would mean no opportunities at least greatly, very greatly, reduced op. 'private owners. portunities for the development of the surgical skill. True enough, Indians also scalp, and in so far illustrate how intuitive is the genius of capital that it manifests itself even among uncivilized the soup house. races, and none so low but indufge in some such practice. But the Indian, while he produces the opporunity, deprives it from being turned to advantage. He does not keep surgeons ready at hand to develop their genius on the scalpes. Not so with the more civilized

Capitalia

ent" presupposes and starts from th principle that absolute individual freedom means collective misery, due to the inevitable result of the tyranny of the mightiest. Government restricts freedom, and justly so.

So understanding the question, the principle of Government is not "to leave the people free," but to prevent, or to safeguard the people against, being enslaved. The science of government is, accordingly, pivoted on a principle wholly different from that enunciated by Senator Bailey. The principle upon which it is pivoted is one that can not be determined by abstract ideas, but where the abstract idea, the pursuit of happiness, is conditioned upon material facts so must government shape itself. No rhetoric has any place in the premises

What, then, are the material facts surrounding the people to-day? The overwhelming majority of the people are to all intents and purposes as much in need of protection as sailors, women and children. The lack of the necessary

capital with which to hold their own in the competitive struggle for existence compels rafts of people to enter into disastrous contracts with the employer class "in consideration of employment;" t compels them to submit to imposition; it compels them to lead the lives of

drudges, as completely secluded from the glories of the century as if they lived

three pages tell. To attack the capitalist anywhere and leave him in control of the government is a child's thought. The badger must be smoked out of his base of strength-the NATIONAL GOV-ERNMENT, and all his minor fastnesses of State and local administration.

The Darlington disaster is a repetition of the Iroquois fire in another form. The cause-the desire to avoid the necessary outlay for improved material-is essen tially the same in both cases. Those responsible for the Chicago disaster have not, as yet, been tried and convicted, and it is not likely that those responsible for the Darlington collapse will be. Innocent employes will be made the scapegoats in both instances/

The social revolution must first begin in the minds of the working class. Its members must realize their condition and historic mission. There are no means better suited to this end than The Daily and Weekly People. Advance the cir-culation of these revolutionizers of working class thought and you advance the revolution in society.

Secretary Cortelyou is going to speak in the leading cities on the value of his department to capitalist interests. This is as it should be. Though Cortelyou's department is called "The Department of Commerce and Labor," the only part labor plays in it, is in the title.

Cleveland is a friend of the negroes but he does not care to have it said that he dined with one of them. It's about time the negroes were saved from their

rob them of their invention. Equally obvious is the fact, known moreover. from common observation that the robbed inventor is too poor to bring and keep his case long enough in court so as to reach a decision, and be regularly entered on the records as a robbed inventor. The United States courts on patent decisions run over with proofs of the fact that under capitalism inventors are robbed of their inventions by the capitalists, and that the capitalist courts are there to obscure the show of evil with a decision, and the capitalist parsons, of all creeds, are there to bless and approve the robbery with a text, by blessing and approving capitalism, and

Goodwin had invented a switchboard

which is substantially the one now in

use by the Bell Telephone and New Eng-

It is obvious from two of the above

officially recorded instances that numer-

ous must be the other instances of em-

ployes, who, driven by the capitalist lash

land Telephone Companies." ! !

by slandering Socialism. When capitalists declare that Socialism would rob the inventor, and thereby imply that capitalism protects him, it is a case of the detected thief setting up the cry of "Stop thief!" The robbery of most inventors is inevitable under capitalist society, because under such a social system the bulk of useful labor is and must be robbed by the capitalist class. Hence Socialism, where the working class would enjoy their full social share of their labor, is the sole guaran-

tee, not only against the robbery now perpetrated on the inventor, but the robbery perpetrated on the whole working clas

And there goes one shot through the poodles' master.

Workingmen must have a press of their own, in order to be heard. All those workingmen who desire emancipation should support the press of the So cialist Labor Party, which is maintained in the interest of the working class; first, last and all the time.

According to a Boston dispatch, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association held on the second inst., a resolution was adopted saying that as the shoe and leather business has for several years been hampered in its operations by the duty on hides imposed by the Dingley bill, and as the present policy of the lead-ers in Congress forbid any change in the tariff, it is, therefore, the opinion of the association that the duty should be repealed at once and that the so-called 'stand pat" position is unwise and detrimental to the best interests of the country. This is typical of the capitalists.

They always present their private interests as those of the entire population. When the entire population, however, shows an inclination to make these in terests actually its own, the capitalists assert the "rights of private property," and illustrate what they really mean by "the best interests of the country."

The case of Monk Eastman is now causing much discussion. A ruffian of the worst type, the imposing array of counsel acting in his defense has pro-voked the wonder of all. They can't understand how he does it. There is no mystery about it. Eastman is a type now common in all the leading American cities. A gouger, he is employed by wealthy men to do their dirty work. A bruiser, East Side politicians find him necessary to their success. Of value to both, both stand ready to be of value to him. As long as the capitalists find it necessary to employ the Eastmans in both private and public capacities they, will continue to exist. Decent people have no use for them.

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904



IN FIGT DESCE AN A WILL AN INCOME

A "SOCIALIST KILLER'S" IGNOBLE DESCRIPTION

To The Daily and Weekly People ction Louisville h to "nail" a local labor fakir. This week we are in the enviable position to "ahow ap" a "local would be Socialist killer," in the would be Socialist killer," in of a capitalist editor, one R. W. Knott, of "The Evening Post."

About a week ago there appeared in the Post" an editorial, whose silly and false stationents were promptly answered by our Comrade Schmutz, in the following er, viz.:

"Editor, 'Evening Post' :-- It was with feelings of regret and amusament that I read your editorial in yesterday's 'Even-ing Post,' entitled 'Paternaliam and So-cialism.'

"Regret, because an otherwise fairly od editor, should show such a lack of owledge on such an important subject, d amusement, because you seem to think all your readers are as uninformed

as yourself. "Taking for granted therefore that your statements are simply due to a lack of information, I will proceed to give you a lesson on Socialism by criticising your utterances

"Your first false statement is "that aternalism and Socialism have a faint iding line.' The truth being that pa m and Socialism have nothing common whatsoever, paternalism being 'atate capitalism,' whereas Socialism demands the democratic organization of industry, art, and science, under workingntrol and supervision.

"Next, you say the aim and end of government is to secure every man, wom-an, and child, life and liberty. Yes; property in the means of production and property,' of a personal nature, yes; bu exchange, no: for the latter is just the thing that destroys both the life and liberty of the wage-working class to-day. "Your next statement is 'Socialism i a bad substitute for personal liberty.' How do you know? Since Socialism is future state of society, how can we judge of the merits or demerits of such re society ?

"Your next remarks about 'State So-gialism,' 'college Socialism,' and 'church Socialism,' I will pass by, as no such things exist, except possibly in the dis-torted imaginations of capitalist editors. "As to being forced to ask permission of the Democratic officials you quote, before 'going into business,' or 'making in-vestments,' permit me to inform you that in a Socialist Republic there will be no such thing as 'going in business' or 'mak-ing investments.' Now wouldn't this jar

"Your pext statement that Congress, relegislature, the Fiscal Court, the City il, stc., are all working for Social sm, is further answer, for every child knows too ridiculous to de that these institutions are all working for State capitalism, or private graft, from the Panama Congressional graft down to our numerous City Council gfafts.

"Regarding the free school book ques-tion, the distribution of such books have ne necessary under capitalism, because a large number of parents are too poor to purchase such books. As to the principle involved, I will say that Socialits cannot agree with you there, as the whole thing smacks too much of charity, as at present conducted. Charity always overs and degrades true manhood and od and som in a Socialist Commonwealth whose stone is justice.

Your final statement that 'Socialism Democracy are not reconcilable,' is most glaring and contradictory state

rage by the quiet answers and quee ions of the comrade that he jumped from he chair and moved forward in a threat ening manner. The comrade, not desir ing to get into a fisticuff argument (prob ably the only kind of argument Knott is capable of), here quietly withdrew, say-ing as he went, "This article will be ublished just the same, Mr. Knott, and I am glad I have made your personal acquaintance, for now I will be no longer surprised at any editorial emanating rom your pen." The fellow has a clean-shaven sky-pilot

face, but his actions and manners re semble more those of a Democratic ward beeler than those of an intelligent editor. However, capitalist newspapers can use lmost any kind of editors, for when they are badly worsted in argument they claim that they are abused, and refuse publication to articles that would serve to expose their misrepresentations and bare-faced lies. Our daily papers, how wer, being but capitalist strumpets, mus do the bidding of their masters, all of which should teach the S. L. P. members the necessity of aiding and upholding our own Daily People. Press Committee,

# Section Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.

THE STRIKE IN PARRY'S PLANT. To The Daily and Weekly People :-Having seen only the briefest of notice of the strike in D. M. Parry's plant, in the Eastern newspapers, I thought the following detailed account from the "Indianapolis News," of Friday, Feb. 26, would prove worth sending on, with some comments, to The People:

"D. M. Parry, president of the Citizens Industrial Association of America, awoke this morning to the realization that nonunion men sometimes adopt the strike as their method of protesting against the actions of employers. The craters and hangers in the Parry plant went out on strike. The strike, however, lasted only a few seconds-the strikers being sum marily dismissed and the affair shifted to the basis of a lockout.

"There is considerable difference be ween the statements of the men who went out and the company regarding the number of men involved, the former placing the number at seventy-five, D. M Parry placing it at fourteen. According to the statements made by the men the company, beginning last August, has been cutting wages. The work in the department is done on the pieceworl Ian. A cut of 10 cents on 'ironing off was made last August the men iobs' say. Another one of 5 cents followed, and then several other cuts until, they say, that with the cut to-day, the price has been reduced from 71 cents before August to 52 cents now on each job. "The last cut was 2 cents on each job

taken off the craters and hangers by the company and added to the wages of their helpers. Previously the company had cut cents a job off their wages, and had dded it to the wages of the helpers. The men said they had no knowledge of a

repetition of such a plan at this time until they received their pay to-day and saw that the reduction had been made. They said they held a hurried confernce and decided to stop unless the matter was straightened out and the reduction restored. They say the superin tendent said: 'If any of you want to talk with me individually come to me; otherwise all get out.' They say that al-most all of the men 'got out.'

fore the first 'cuts' were made last Au

been able to make only about \$1.90 a

day during the last few months, and that they could not stand the cut. Ac-

ording to the statement of the company

ing much higher wages than they state. "D. M. Parry said the places of the

men who quit were being filled up, and

that the company would not be incon-venienced in operating its plant."

the craters and hangers have been mak

"D. M. Parry said: 'The company was That affair occurred on January 28 and not attempting to reduce wages. There was a great inequality between the wages of the craters and hangers, and ..... their helpers and we simply sought to equalize the pay. We took 2 cents off of the craters and hangers in the spring wagon department and added it to the elpers' wages, because we thought it "The craters and hangers say that he

of labor in selfish antagonism to another, to the profit of the employer, but it offers no explanation of the reason for the series of cuts from 71 cents to 52 cents a day on the craters and hangers' wages. Parry's "equality," then, is a compound of division and falsification. The whole strike is important in that t defines Parry's idea of "free" labor 'Free" labor, according to this strike is labor that the employer is free to exploit as his profits demand. "Free' abor is labor without any restrictions on the employer, and all of them on the

employe. That Parry filled up the places of the strikers without any difficulty, shows that there is plenty of other free labor. . c., labor free from employment, in the and waiting to embrace the freedom of Parryism, which, of course, is the antithesis of the horrible slavery of Socialism that Parry so disinterestedly condemns

J. B. D.

# Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.

WHAT THEY ARE ORGANIZER FOR To The Daily and Weekly People :-

No better illustration of the bad effec of ignoring the class struggle on the part pure and simpledom could be given than the following horrible example: Scene-Street corner in San Jose, Cal. crowd listening to an S. L. P. speaker S. L. P. Speaker-Turning to a memer of Bix 6, International Typographical Union of New York: Are you or

ganized to fight the capitalist class? Member Big 6-No! S. L. P. Speaker-Are you organized

to obtain concessions from the capitalist class? Member Big 6-No!

S L. P. Speaker-In the name of comnon sense what are you organized for? Member Big 6-We are organized to fight Col. Otis of Los Angeles, Cal. Crowd-Oh! Ha! Ha! Ha!

As the fight against Otis is backed by W. R. Hearst, who is running an opposition newspaper in Los Angeles the "Oh! Ha! Ha! Ha!" of the crowd was not without significance.

E. B. Mercadier. San Jose, Cal., Feb. 24. UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS OF

PROVIDENCE S. L. P.'S WOM-ANS BRANCH .. To The Daily and Weekly People:

Since the consolidation of the various S. L. P. branches here, the woman's branch has been the ways and means committee of the Section. As such it has been doing considerable within the last few months to raise money to pay the debts of State Committee, contracted

during the last campaign. Our first effort was a bachelor's auc-tion. "Thornton's Advertiser" said of it: "The auction sale of bachelors Thursday evening, Jan. 28, given by Women's Branch, S. L. P., was a financial success and a social triumph, as all entertainments by Women's Branch always are, and is still the leading topic of conversation, among young and old of all parts of the city.

"A pleasanter and apparently happier gathering has not been seen in Olneyville for some time."

The "Journal" also commented favorably, as follows:

"Among the local organizations gradually coming to the front as entertainers is the Women's Branch of the Socialist Labor Party, and the 'bachelors sale' held in Textile Hall Thursday evening of last week was one effort o a character not soon to be forgotten. The affair was cleverly arranged and some of the bachelors are said to have

brought more than they are worth." The bachelors' auction was a huge success, and reaped a tidy sum. The men were loyal in their support, having charge of coat room, ticket taking and selling, refreshments, etc.

immediately we bent our energies to the planning of another before Lent came in. On February 16, a Valentine party was ment. The night was one of the coldest in our section of the country. but many praved the weather, and all had a delightful time. It would have been a crowning triumph for the committee had

The effort being made by the members of this branch to win favor as entertainers has already gained notice. The recent bachelor sale was a decidedly unique one and the affair of last evening was no ordinary event. The details of the arrangements were carefully planned and the affair proved to be a social success. The hall- was tastefully arranged with Japanese lanterns and bright colors "In the grand march, which opened the season of dancing, each participant was given a valentine containing the dance order and many pretty verses With his order was a number and a cor

responding number was secured by one of the opposite sex, and the committee members probably feel that they have done something toward answering the question sent out on the invitation cards, Why don't somebody ask somebody to be somebody's valentine ?'

"In the success of the undertaking the members did not forget the cry of the Socialists, and in a prominent place on the dance order was printed: 'Workingmen of all nations unite. You have nothing to lose, but your chains and the world to gain.""

Some time ago I saw a Woman's Branch representing some Western State mentioned in the Homestretch fund, and I thought perhaps that since our entertainments were so successful, a repor of them might be worth printing, as it might be a source of inspiration to our sister organizations. We are expected, I understand, to give

the people of Olneyville something originel after Easter. Our thinking cap must therefore be donned. Perhaps the readers of The People could or would suggest something unique.

Very sincerely, Mrs. B. J. Murray. 72 Appleton St., Prov., R. I., March 2

# A SUGGESTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-As the time is approaching for a na tional convention of the Socialist Labor Party, I would like to have the comrades consider the advisability of hold ing a national convention annually. It a means of parrying blows aimed at the party's welfare either from within or

# MEMBERSHIP.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-Three years ago, realizing the impotency of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the inability to confer lasting bene fits upon the telegraphers, I severed my connection with that organization. was also made to feel, at that time, how completely under the thumb of one man the order is, and that man, "Hank" Perham. He is the individual who tries to instil into the youths who comprise the major portion of his order, how es sential the capitalist is, because he gives the laborer work, and how identical their interests are while organizing in opposition to his capitalist partner to get less than 15 per cent. of the dividends of the firm.

"Hank" considers himself and fellow fakirs above and beyond criticism, and was particularly indignant at my temerity in attempting to dim the lustre of the second-hand halo which he imagines sheds its' religious glow upon the ala baster brow of Soapy Sammy Gompers.

"Hank" always has space in his fakir's own journal for every kind of argument except straight S. L. P. doctrine, and that is too "intolerant" for his dictatorship. Nothing must go into the "Telegrapher" that will deter the dues paying dupes from lining up, and nothing printed that will detract from the adora tion which the unsophisticated have for those illustrious men who are leading labor to the slaughter house. To further his designs upon non-men bers (and more salary later ) he has the standing threat of "no card, no favors" (whatever that amounts to), printed each month next to one of his sompolent editorials. Some of "Hank's" dupes are taking his advice seriously, as I learned last summer when the station at Rio Grande where I had been employed for two years, was closed by the railroad company to curtail expenses in May. I asked for and obtained leave of ab-



W. W., NEW YORK-The statement was made point-blank in these columns that the standing candidate of the So cial Democratic party in 4th Assembly District, Dr. Halpern, is not a citizen When a man, who claims to be a citizen, is declared not to be one, he and his can not shrug their shoulders, and let it go at that. It is in such a man's power, and it is his duty, to rectify the statement, if it is incorrect. And in such a case he can do so easily. All he has to do is to produce his citizen papers. But, of ourse, the person to whom he shows them must be a man who can tell the difference between a charter of naturalization and a promissory note at 45 per cent.

J. C., CAMDEN, N. J .- We have no recollection of any question along those lines. Repeat it, and be definite.

H. H. S., HOPEWELL, N. B .- The S. L. P. constitution, adopted at the convention of 1900, and its eyes wide open by the conduct of the privately owned Volkszeitung, provides that no organization of the Party can issue an S. L. P. paper without the consent of the N. E. C., and consequently no individual member can be allowed to play private owner with a Socialist paper. There is, consequently, no Socialist Labor Party paper owned by any private individual. A. L., KALAMAZOO, MICH .-- Inquiry

shall be made; you will be notified when the answer is known.

N. S. R., CLEVELAND, O .-- Confiscate! What a chestnut! Read this week's editorial "Hanna, All Around Illustrative." You will see that the concern there spoken of dodged almost its whole tax. Doesn't it owe the amount to the government? There is not one capitalist concern that is not in the same box. Wring the water out of the capitalist plants; deduct from what is left the taxes that they cheated the government out of, and the interest due on the amount: deduct from what is then left the fines that they should pay for such and other violations of the law, without which violations they would have gone down long before;-make all these subtractions and there may remain a nickel due to the capitalist. Socialism would disdain to bother about confiscating the nickel. But to be perfectly frank with you, the capitalist would not get it. He would-not get it because he belongs in jail for his infraction of the law. While he is locked up the nickel would have to remain in a receiver's hands. It would be perfectly safe there.

A. M. C., WILKINSBURG, PA.-1. We know of no power in the so-called Socialist parters national quorum to call for a referendum to expel a state organization. nor in the whole party to do such expelling. You and all those whom these people approach with such or any other claims, which, if true, are capable of documentary demonstration, have a great responsibility when such statements are made to you. Simply demand the document, if the ranter keeps on ranting refuse to listen. It is the only way to stem the flood of slander or of lies that these people live on. Any other course towards them encourages their recklessness of statement. 2. The A. L. U. has adopted quite a radical or revolutionary platform, but it does not live up to it. Only the other day a batch of its members went to Washington to do honor to Roosevelt and they were not expelled.

E. H., BUFFALO, N. Y .- De Leon's speech on the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" will be given all in one issue of The People. For that reason, and also because he is booked to after another in The People and then in deliver it in some more places, it can book form, taking each story by itself now be published when so much

against these inroads. Oddest of all, it was from the ranks of these very invaders that the leading feudalities arose. Every lordship was expected to be in the nature of a fort against invasion. 3. We know of no special work on the subject. The facts have to be gleaned from works on the Middle Ages and Buckle's and Guizot's histories of civilization.

"READER," BUTTE, MONT .-- Surrised you did not place a squelcher on Thomas A. Hickey out of his own mouth. You could have done so by simply ask-ing him: "If, indeed, the S. L. P. owed you any moneys at the time that you kept the moneys for which The People called you an embezzler, why did you not sue the paper and its Editor for libel?"-That settles it.

E. C., PERKINSVILLE, VT .--- Yes, the matter is fully treated there, that is, the theory. As to the figures they are not up to those given in the census of 1900 But do not imagine that even so wouldbe refuters are silenced. One of the questions, for instance, in the string of questions that we give "Shot No. 1" to s an attempt at denial of the miserable pittance that labor receives. Of course these "refuters" know better; but they are paid to "refute." The figures will be brought up to date at the earliest opportunity.

D. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- Why, you miss the point. The Kangaroos have o choice but to take asylum behind the claim that "De Leon is the only one left in the S. L. P." They were driven behind that ditch because they were laughed out of their first ditch that "De Leon bosses the S. L. P." This ditch was wholly untennable, seeing that nobody in the S. L. P. depends for his living upon De Leon. As the "boss" theory could not be swallowed by any but the most asinine, it had to be abandoned and refuge taken behind the present. It does not follow from this that any intelli gent man can be deceived by second ditch. It only goes to show that when people get rattled with their own lies they cut wondrous capers. These gentlemen are the obverse of Jehovah. hovah made something out of nothing;

they make nothing out of something.

J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND-Last week's answer to an inquirer from Southampton, Eng., answers the bulk of your inquiries.' The title "The Pilgrim's Shell or Fergan the Quarryman" is the exact translation of the title given by Sue to the story. And the story itself is one of a long series that Sue wrote and that make up two ponderous tomes larger than Webster's unabridged die tionary-entitled by him "Les Mysteres Du Peuple." The stories cover the most interesting part of the history of Europe from the invasion of Gaul by Julius Caesar down to and inclusive of the revolution that threw down Louis Philippe in 1848. The ponderousness of the manner in which Sue executed the great work went far to defeat its purposes. The general title conceals the fact that heavy tomes contain a score of stories. That no doubt kept many from starting to read them. Then also, be tween story and story, there is a dry chronology that fills up the period between the social epoch covered by the previous story and that covered by the next. All these circumstances played into the hands of the usurpatory institútions upon which Sue meant to turn the light, and it has been comparatively easy for them to choke off the work The S. L. P. will break the spell under which this great work has hitherto lain. The S. L. P. will publish the stories one

Born, whom his Party called to account and who refused to abide by its decision on the ground that his election was a "local affair." Carey refused to abide by the orders of the S. L. P. when it demanded his resignation for betraying the Party, and he gave, just as Born now, for his reason that he owed only local allegiance, and "the people not the S. L. P. had elected him." There are other and subsequent features in Mr. Carey's conduct that go to aggravate his crime, he voted subsequently for an armory appropriation, and then almost broke his back trying to lie out of the wrong." But that need not at this moment be considered. The parallel between Carey and Born is exact on their breach of trust to the parties on whose tickets they were elected. Now, then, the Social Democratic party accepted Carey altho' his record was thus tainted with the crime of breach of trust. The S. L. P. would

ion on principles; and either party may on these grounds make and accept converts from the other; but there can be no difference of opinion on breach of trust. To receive in either party a fugitive from the other who comes with such a kettle tied to his legs is to consecrate dishonesty. That the S. L. P. will not do.

never accept Born, seeing his record.

There may be honest differences of opin-

L. S. G., NEW YORK .--- A good book to read on the subject that Trades Unions should not go into politics? There is no such, book, good, bad, or indifferent. Hold! Mr. Herbert N. Casson, now a Hearst boomer, wrote not Tong ago a book against political action. We forget its name. We riddled it at the time. You may try that book as a coacher for your debate. If you get the book and use it, let's know when and where the debate is to come off. We should like to see your adversary make mince meat and potato pealings out of you.

P. O. O., SALEM, MASS .- Aye, aye! This pretence of capitalism to the "purity of the family" is surpassing humorous. Queer truths are suppressed regarding the cause of deaths in that camp. If the facts were published remarkable revelations would be made on the real cause of the death of pillars of capitalism reported to have died of "appendicitis," or of "typhoid fever," or through the bullet of an "insane" man. The translator's preface in the English translation of Bebel's "Woman," just out, covers the query on monogamy, and on Morgan's theory of consanguinity.

N. E., DENVER, COLO .- Did you even come across the lines that tell of: A bat of the Indian brakes,

Whose pinions fan the wounds she makes, And soothing thus the dreamer's pains, She drinks the life-blood from his veins. That's the press and spokesman of capitalist society-the bat that lulls the people to sleep while sapping them at their vitals. Spread The People, and all other S. L. P. literature.

"SOCIALIST," ROCKLAND LAKE, N. .--You have no redress. If the landlady wants to dispossess you she can. The defence of usury will not stand in cases of rent. She may actually demand a rent that brings her in 100 per cent, on her investment, that is not usury-under the law.

C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN .-- The cartoon in the "Daily News" of your city very carefully, suppressed one-half the point made by The People. Uncle Sam, by remaining strictly neutral, can ,and will sell, not only foodstuffs to both the Russian and Japanese belligerents, but also guns, powder; and all the requirements of war. A good stout war abroad, with the United States as a neutral will send our capitalists into the seventh heaven of clover. For all we know they egged on both Russia and Japan. Thanks for the cartoon, all the same. It is correct as far as it goes. It would have been perfect if "Unki Samyu," the Jap superintendent, and "Samovitch," the Russian ditto, on the other side of the partition, also had kegs of gunpowder, boxes of cartridges, guns, etc., labeled "U. S.' Capitalism slaughters as fast as it feeds. The cartoon suppressed that. A. W. S., RED BLUFF, CAL-Your letter is passed to the N. E. C., where it properly belongs, and where proper attention will be given the matter.

seems to me that a national convention held annually would be of benefit to the party." A grand entertainment of some sort could be held in connection with each convention, the proceeds of which would be held to defray the expense. An annual convention would be the means of engendering greater and deeper enthusiasm and interest and keep the party organized up to date. It would also be

from without. Granville F. Lombard. Rutland, Mass., March 1.

HOW THE O. R. T. "PERSUADES'

ment of all; as just the reverse is the truth, namely, 'Socialism is the crowning fruit and completion of genuine Demo-proor,' for without industrial or economic Democrater pulling. Destourant is will scy, political Democracy is well-

homesy, pointest Democracy is well-h-meaningless and barren. In "conclusion, and to complete this on, Mr. Editor, there can only be one salism; namely the supremacy of the e-working or producing class, politi-y, economically, and socially, all else moonshine. Besides your numerous moonshine. Besides your numerous instatements all the allusions you make ther to one and the same thing, viz : fate capitalism, the very opposite of

Trusting that you will make these cofrections and guard your utterances on this subject in the future, I remain, yours for the truth.

itz, Secretary, "Albert Schn "Kentucky State Committee, "Socialist Labor Party."

"Bocialist Labor Party." So much for the letter. Comrade muta personally left if at the office the "Post" stating, at the same time, it he would call two days later to get article if not used for the "Post," with the city editor promised to do. ed him up stairs to the sanctum be big mogul, the aforesaid Knott. comrade asked for the article (as the e had not been published), but the er informed him that he had torn it as, it was entirely too abusive and

alting for publication. The contrasts asked him to point out a of the abuse, and the editor fairly at at him, that the article said he by nothing about Socialism. The com-a answered Knett that this was true, the editorial was the best proof is truth or this associat.

the weather permitted. The newspapers again took notice of this affair, both before and after it. The gust, a good man was able to make about 2.25 a day. They say that they have "Advertiser" said in advance:.

"THE VALENTINE PARTY. "Of the Socialist Women's Branch on the 16th promises to be a very splendid affair. These ladies are noted for originality in entertainment and this valentine party will no doubt be equal to their best efforts. Those who attend will be sure of satisfaction that they had a good time."

While the "Journal" came out as follows:

This account should leave no doubt in the minds of those who believe unionism "WHY DON'T SOMEBODY '" to be the cause of industrial troubles "'Why don't somebody ask somebody that they are mistaken. Nor should it permit those who boo-hoo combined ac-tion on the part of the working class to be somebody's valentine ?' This question is an old one, and the Women's Branch of the Socialist Labor Party ntinue in their course. Both should has taken advantage of 'leap year' to learn that union or no union the antag-onistic interests of capital and labor learn why 'somebody don't ask somebody' else. It has sent forth invita create industrial troubles, and force com-bined action on the part of the working tions for a party to be held in Textile Hall Tuesday night, and in red ink is class. The latter is an inherent result the confession: 'You can add and multiof capitalism and it can only be ended by ply, but you cannot divide my love. It ming capitalism. This account further gives a clear is all yours.' Special inducements are to be offered to Cupid to work overtime."

ides of Parry's idea of "quality," ad-mitting the truth of his statement that he made the last reduction in craters After the affair, the "Journal" referred to it as follows: "PRE-LENTEN EVENTS.

he made the last requests and hangers' wages in order to pay more department helpers "Last evening, the eve of Lent, was a busy one socially. Dancing parties occupied the majority of the local halls. The Women's Branch of the Socialist Labor Party held a 'Valentine Party' to the spring wagon department helpers' wages. His equalization is made at the expense of one branch of labor as against other branch, but never at the exne of capital. Of course, this is a venient method of setting one branch in Textile Hall, and the affair was one of the best attended of the events held.

sence for ninety days, dating from June I was particular to get a ruling upon the matter from the proper official as to whether my leave of absence began from date I received official leave from his

office in June, or from date station was closed, May 9. He stated that the June date would govern.

A few days before the time expired, S. A. Thompson, of Longfellow, Tex., local chairman of the O. R. T., called upon the my subscription to The Daily People, superintendent to try and induce him to strike my name off the seniority list, in so that I may not miss an issue of it, and so that the money may also be used other words, requested my discharge (beby the management. I will say that cause I would not join the O. R. T.). if all the comrades would make a spe-He failed, but the incident affords an instructive lesson in the bull-dozing tac-tics pursued by the officers of labor cialty of renewing their subs., and send ing along others, before expiration, the management n.ight count on gaining "unions." Thompson is an apt pupil and Perham ground.

To The Daily and Weekly Pcople :---Can the readers of The People let me know if any mail carrier gets twelve is a stupid teacher, but neither will even I regret I haven't been able to contribute something to the Homestretch Fand as yet. This is not due to laziness be able to drive thinking men and women hundred dollars a year, and when the into an order with as scabby a record as made by the O. R. T. in 1893 and 1894. and mismanagement, coupled with lack of thrift, as my capitalist boss would say, but to my bad health and little work. Kalamazoo, Mich., March 2. postage stamps were reduced from three There is but one labor organization worthy an honest man's time and best



back.

Marion, Ind., Feb. 17.

WHO CAN TELL?

J. L. G., OKANAGAN FALLS, B. C .-Theology is a thing the S. L. P. does not meddle with. Your argument is wholly theologic. Despite its sweetness it must be excluded.

L. P., LYNN, MASS .- The editorial "Senator Bailey's Definitions"; (Daily People, March 4: Weekly People, March 12), answers all your questions. For fuller answer we refer you to Bebel's "Woman," which is just out. You can get it at the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, price \$1. While you read that editorial and study that book, chew upon this general proposition': There is no such thing in reality as "sex radicals," although so-called sex radicals may think there is. What there is in reality is the Social Question. That is strictly an economic political question. Free access to the essentials for production being guaranteed to all by society, that which-entering our mind's eve refracted through the disturbing prism of capitalist society, which not only does not guaradmittance. As they are worth some thing like \$500 in per capita taxes per year to the A. F. of L. they were taken antee such free access, but bars it-looks like a sex question, producing sex radicals, vanishes.

E. B. M., SAN JOSE, CAL.; S. E., TO-RONTO, CAN.; H. S. I., NEW YORK; N. A., DETROIT, MICH.; V. S., PITTS-BURG, PA.; L A. C., MANCHESTER, ENG.; I. D. A., ROCKLAND, ME.; R. E., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.; L. A., NEW OR-LEANS, LA.; T. W., UTICA, N. Y .-Matter received. T 1

Broke in a state of a start

E. J. Dillon.

A. L.

# OFFICIAL

Kuhn, Secretary, 3-6 New Reads stant, TALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA Dusdas street, London, Ost. SW TORK LABOR NEWS OUMPANT, 34 Bew Reads street, New Jock City. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons as Party ac-concensents can go in that are not in the des by Turedays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held on March 4, at 2-6 New Reade street, J. Hammer in the chair. Absent without excuse, A. Gill-

The financial report showed receipts, \$104.06; expenditures, \$50.43. Communications: From St. Paul, Minn.

on the matter of a controversy with the organizer of the Section. The communi-cation was received and the incident is considered closed. From the Massachusetts S. E. C., remitting funds for Daily People loan certificates from the proceed of a fair. From Chicago, Ill., urging trial of a comrade of that city as a can-wasser for the Party Press. From Wiscousin S. E. C., upon the necessity of active work in that State. From the Massachusetts S. E. C., in reply to the decision of the N. E. C. on the contro-versy with the Labor News Co., and asking that the N. E. C. review its decision. Upon motion, the matter was turned over to the same committee that had handled the matter before. From the California S. E. C., reporting the expulsion of Ohano Pierson, tipon charges brought by Sec-tion "Simil" Brancisco for conduct unbecoming a member. From Nome, Alaska, former member at Butte, Mont., and Senttle, Wash., inquiring about Party affairs and depicting conditions prevail-ing in Alaska. From Butte, Mont., asking for information about the expulsion of T. A. Hickey, and for copies of docu-ments bearing upon that case. These documents being in possession of Section New York, the request was referred to that body. From the R. I. S. E. C., reporting the suspension of Section Paw-tucket; the reorganization of which is to. be taken in hand at once.

The National Agitation Fund Committer reported the completion of the first stages of its work, and that matter conwel-with the work of the committee had bech"sent throughout the country. Section Westchester County, N. Y.; and Section Marion, Ind., reported election of new officers. Section New Maven, Conn., reported to have elected a newtorganizer The circulation department reported, that the response to the circular of Reb-ruary 15 has been meagre. The depart-ment was instructed to issue at once another urgent call for action along the lines indicated. Edward C. Schmidt,

Recording Secretary. MASSACHUSETTS FAIR COMMITTEE. Meetings held February 23 and March in Section Boston's Headquarters. Comrade D. Enger, chairman; all dele gates present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopteed as read. Correspondence from Comrade Deliny, of Seattle, Wash., donating 25 copies of the communistic manifesto, in Danish-Norwegian, accepted and turaed sources

Literature Committee. (\* Haves Moved to elect an auditing committee of three. On vote, Comrades Chabot, Berry and Gallagher were elected. "Ordered, that 500 circulars be printed and sent to Sections and members at

targe, giving result to those who handled Moved, That Comrades Chabot and

Carroll assist Comrade Young in count-ing the contest books the closing night of the fair.

Ordered, That the Executive Committee give complimentary tickets for the suction and dance to those who assisted at the fair. Voted, To adjourn until March 2.

Correspondence relative to another 25 wopies being sent of the Norwegian edition of the communistic manifesto, also taking to advertise them at the fair,

# FREE LECTURES HELD BY SECTIONS OF THE SOCIAL

IST LABOR PARTY. Boston, Mass. Sunday, March 13-"Organization.' Speaker, Jas. A. Breanahan. At Party Headquarters, at 1165 Tre mont street, Sundays, at 8 p. m.

Buffalo, N. Y. Friday, March 11-Orcus A. Curtis, on "The Obsolete and Modern Trades-Union-

ISID. Friday, March 18-Willard C. Vincent, on "Effect of Labor Saving Machinery on the Working Class."

At 8,15 p. m. sharp, at Louis Kries' Hall, 232 William street, near Walnut

street (two flights up). Sunday, March 13-Attorney Charles B. Wheeler, on "Civil Service."

At 3.15 p. m., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street.

Columbus, Ohio. Meetings at Odd Fellows' Temple, 198 1-2 South High street, every Sunday, at 2.30, standard time. M. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y ....

#### Page 1 Detroit, Mich.

Sunday; March 13-"The Capitalist Class." Herman Richter. At Minnebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot ave ue, on Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Sunday, March 13-"The Social Effects of Machinery." Will Cox.

At 2,30 p. m., at Launtz Hall, Fifth and Missouri avenue. No iscture will be held on March 20. The members of Section East St. Louis will join Section St. Louis, Mo., in cele brating the Paris Commune on that date.

St. Louis! Mo.

Lectures at Russell Hall, southwest Broadway and Russell avenue, corner every fourth Sunday in the month, at 2.30 p. m. Lectures at Benton Hall, southeast corner of Fourteenth and Benton streets, every first Sunday in the month, at 2.30

ausp

20, 2.30 p. m.

These lectures are free to the public and open for discussion. Members of the working class are especially invited to attend them. All are welcome.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION. Celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of the Paris Commune, under the auspices of Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, at Dewey Hall, Broadway and Shenandoah strest, Sunday, March

Programme S. L. P. Tactics. Wnr. Cox. Lessons of the Paris Commune. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson. Necessity of Working-Class Organiza-tion. Philip Veal. Internationality of the Working Class. Musical Selections. Max Biell. All workingmen invited to attend. Ad-

DETROIT COMMUNE CELEBRATION. Section Detroit, Mich., will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune

by a concert to be held at Mannebach's (upper) Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, on Sunday, March 20, at 2,30 p. m. Programme." 1. Selection. Wiedoeft's Family Orchestra. 2. Recitations.

3. Song. 4. Address-Comrade F. A. Bohn, Ann

Arbor, Mich. 5. Recitations. 6. Marsellaise-Wiedoeft's Family Or chestra. Admission free. Everybody invited. CLEVELAND COMMUNE CELEBRA TION. C. Surder March 20, 3 p. m., Section R. Hossack, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. R. Hossack, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. Schwartz, 4th and 10th Cleveland, Ohio, will hold its annual A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y..... A. Ruhnke, 4th and 10th A. D., Committee celebration at Germania Hall on Erie street. The committee on pro-Brooklyn, N. Y..... gramme, consisting of Comrades Koeppel and Hauser, are confident that arrangements so far consummated promise an enjoyable as well as interesting and in-structive programme, to be followed by grand ball. ' All readers of The People are cordially

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM. THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-

#### STRETCH FUND. (Continued from page 1)

ist money bought them." Let us see that? Where did you get that money? We assume him to be an honest capital-ist according to capitalist ethics, not of UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUB-LISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOa bank or has repeated fires and comes VEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS IN-TEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW out millionaires; but a real honest capi-talist. He would, however, never in the THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT. wide world save a million by working for wages at from \$1 to \$5 a day; but only

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by "working the workers," consequently that original accumulation in itself in Previously acknowledged......\$3,614.56 J. B. Dilon, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind. 1.50 stolen goods. Moreover, it is estimated that the average duration of machinery Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J ... 2.00 and workshops is seven years. During every period of seven years, therefore, the workers reproduce the machines and D., Jersey City, N. J..... 2.00 C. Forbes, Phila., Pa..... 10.00 Geo. Bippert, Blossom, Erie Co. "Julius," Buffalo, N. Y...... Silas Hinkel, Reading, Pa..... 1.00 factories, besides paying dividends to and 50 feeding all manner of useless parasites. Consequently the means of production, being the products of labor, belong to the T. M. Riedy, Lowell, Mass..... J. Trautwein, Kansas City, Mo. 5.00 Again, how about the inventions? First, it is a notable fact that most of Soz. Liedertafel, Cleveand O ... 23.20 Prof. Hamm, Cleveland, O ..... 2.00 R. McDonough, Pittsburg, Pa .. 1.00 America's great inventors, as Whitney, Howe and others have died in abject pov-F. Stuffler, Hartford, Conn..... 8.00 L. Newhouse, Hartford, Conn... Sec. North Hudson, N. J..... 2.00 erty, while some capitalist or other 5.00 reaped millions, out of their inventions.

25 Total ......\$3,673.70 Note.-Through a typographical error in list of February 28, E. Rauner, San Jose, Cal., was credited with \$1, which should have been \$2. ' The total, however, was correct.

# SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged......\$8,148.09 O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J..... N. Trauchman, City ..... A. Scheftel, City...... Mrs. Brauckmann, City..... F. Brauckman, City ..... Tuomey, City ..... J. Rudnick, City.
I. Aiazzone, West Hoboken, N. J.
J. Ebert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. C. Kihn, Brooklyn, N. Y. A. Francis, City..... H. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y.... M. Shaynin, City..... Marciana, City ..... D. Baer, City ..... A. Orme, City ..... E. Moonelis, City. f..... P. Grubb, City..... H. Darzynski, City ..... Darzynski, City Pauli, City Keenan, City Donahue, City Donahue, City Kobel, City Gilhaus, City Eck, Hoboken, N. J. L. Howard, City ..... H. D. Deutch, City...... A. Olson, City ..... Wm. Heyman, City..... V. Funke, City..... Meyeowitz, City ..... O. Sherrane, City..... I. Baldelli, Brooklyn, N. Y.... J. Troy, City ..... A. Chambers, City...... H. Nitzleder, City..... J. Wolff, City..... D. H. Graney, City..... Jos. Riepp, City..... Chas. Gamsu, City..... L. Pilont, City..... Sixteenth A. D., City..... A. Moren, City ..... L. M. Weider, City ..... A. Rang. City..... S. Moskowitz, City..... J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y....

C. S. Carr, City .....

John Kely, City..... Balance above rent of hall, col-lected at meeting, Feb. 28... John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J. J. T. V., City...... H. Kuhn, Brooklyn, N. Y.....

Minden Mines, Mo., one voting yes on

tion No. 1, on matter of sending delegate

ing for vote on sending delegate to Na-

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENI

the second s

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1904

Who are the inventors to-day? Surely

contact with these machines, who under

appropriates it, and, if the invento

Not only do the products and in-

To the useful producer belongs the

entire world, and through the Socialist

Labor Party he shall know how to get

it in the coming revolution! The next

inevitable step in progress is the collec-tive ownership of the now collectively

THE END. Mrs. Johnson's next paper will treat of "The Development of Socialism."

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

All money will be acknowledged in The Daily and Weekly People. Send contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen.

Sec., S. T. & L. A., 2-6 New Roade street,

New York, or Sam J. French, care of Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New

The above appeal having been heartily endorsed by the General Executive Board,

John J. Kinneally, New York City.

Amos E. Handy, Rec. Sec. L. A. 392, S. T. L. A.,

North Vassalboro, Maine.

J. J. Kinneally Gen. Sec.

operated means of production.

the working class.

NOTES The week ending Saturday, March 5. shows a gain over the previous week in the number of subscriptions received for The Weekly People. Two hundred and forty-seven is the total number. While this is good compared to the preceding week, this number is still too small. If a little more effort is put forth, this number can be increased every week from now on.

Our press is worthy of it. None of the alleged Socialist papers of this coun-try can compare with The Daily and Weekly People in the excellence of their articles. None of these alleged Socialist papers have reviewed the Dresden Con greas so comprehensively, nor have they given any translations of Russian and German opinion on the same, together with Bebel's exhaustive speech, as have The Daily and Weekly People. Further-more, these alleged Socialist papers were only mentioned to be derided at the A. F. of L. convention in Boston, while The Daily and Weekly People were designated as consistent and able exponents of Socialist principles and tactics has Our press should be in advance in the matter of quantity as well as quality. and it will be if all the truly revolunot the useless set who sit upon soft tionary Socialists turn to and secure cushions in luxurious palaces and never see or hear machines: Surely, not the political tricksters and financial vagasubscribers for it. Now is the time to do it. Don't delay!

onds who buy legislatures and corrupt labor fakirs. Most of the inventions to-Five or more subscriptions were sent day are not of machines, but parts of in by the following: California S. E. C., machines, little innocent looking applica-19; R. Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal., 17; Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, 15; John tions, and these are made in the workshop by workers who are continually in Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 14; Jacob Brewer, Hartford, Conn., 10; G. A. Jenning, East stand their movements and realize their St. Louis, Ill., 9; Reinstein & Cline, Buflittle needs. But, again, as these appli-cations are of no use outside of the falo, N. Y., 7; J. F. Jennings, Endicott, Mass., 5; Robert Webster, Pawtucket, machine itself, the workman has no al-R. I., 5; Ben Hilbert, Hamilton, Ohio, 5. ternative but to show it to the boss, who

either buys it for little or nothing, as LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT it is no good to the workman, or simply Over 300 copies of DeLeon's transla-tion of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialkicks, he receives an incentive to genius in his "walking papers." The workers made the inventions, so they belong to ism" have been sent out and about 200 more will be mailed the early part of this week. Only five hundred copies were received last, but another 500 will be ready in a day or so. At the rate struments of labor NOT belong to the capitalists, but all progress is the ac-cumulated experience of past ages, conat which they are going at present the first edition of 2,500 will be soon exhausted. Everyone should have this sequently it is preposterous to suppose that one little, silly, idle, debauched class can have any right, moral, legal, human book. Its brilliant array of facts and convincing arguments will thoroughly equip the militant socialist on the quesor otherwise, to draw the sole benefit of the accumulated experience of all tions of marriage, the home, the family and the social evil. Running foot-notes ages-in other words, to expropriate huand a translator's preface add to the value of the book. Price \$1.00. manity of the inheritence of the human

We have De Leon's "What Means This Strike" in German, and comrades living in localities where there is a large German element should have a supply of these books for sale and for distribution. It is an eye-opener. The translation is by Richard Koeppel, editor of our German party organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung. A copy of the Arbeiter Zeitung and "What Means this Strike" (in German) should be put in the hands of the German sympathizers.

Sections in towns where local spring elections are held should not fail to utilize the opportunity to spread our leaflets and literature. Every election should enable the Socialist to get at the workers.

### FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following list of presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace 'on Sunday, March 20, for the benefit of The Daily People:

all members and sympathizers are urged to contribute as liberally as possible. M. Kleinberger, fine zither; Socialist, Previously acknowledged ..... \$10.00 bottle of imported anisette; Excelsior Literary Society, five pieces of bric-abrac, beautiful flower jar, three table napkins, turkish towel, fine pin cushion, 25 P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y..... 1.00 Section Cleveland, S. L. P., Clevethree tooth brushes, imported gentleman's leather belt, glove box, fine tea land, Ohio..... 4.00 table cover, two cups and saucers, ladies' handkerchief, box of toilet articles and Total to date ......\$18.50 inkstand; Mmes. Auben-Haggins and A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich, handsome



is the German official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. . . Readers of The People, in touch with German workingmen, should endeavor to interest these in the paper and gain them for subscribers ... Subscription price . . . Per year, \$1.00; Six months, 50c; Three months, 25c . . . SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY 193 CHAMPLAIN STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

SOLICITORS WANTED We want solicitors in every city and town who are willing to de-

the kind that makes a failure and starts

Club Would take charge of the remainder, Bulls received and ordered paid. Ordered, That a list of the domors of

ents to the fair be sent to The Peo le and The Arbetaren.

Moved, that a vote of thanks be sent to the talent for making the entertain-

ment a success. On the election of officers and commit-teess to have charge of the suction and dance, the following were appointed: Floor manager, Comrade Callan; suc-tioneer, Comrade Krouthin at the door, es A. Petersen, Nelson, Burnham Illiamson; check rooms, Swanson, on, Mrs. Ballhaus and Mrs. Vickand Willia strom; refreshment, Gronoros, Hultberg, Mrs. Sasche and Mrs. Hess; aids, Hanson, Berry, E. Anderson, Hojstrom and Hoje-und. Comrades will take notice and be on time early Saturady Svining, March 12, at Minot Hall.

Voted, that treasurer of Fair Committee he instructed to turn over one hun-dred and sixty dollars to the secretary of the General Committee," Massachusetta S. L. P.

Moved to adjourn until Wednesday evening 8 p. m., March 16. John Sweeney, Secretary.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo-at Society meets every first and third winesday at 501 East Eighty-second

n Old and Well-Tried Remo A CONTRACT OF A The purpose of this meeting is to make nominations of ward candidates for the torrs soothing SYRUP, member of the Section should be pres-

invited to attend, together with their friends, this annual affair, which is grow-Labor News Co., quoting prices on liter-ature; laid over to next meeting. From ing in popularity every year. Tickets can be procured in advance from Party members at twenty-five cents each, adquestion No. 2, one voting yes on queshitting couple. At the gate the price is fifty cents. The Organizer. to National Convention. From Kansas City, dealing on Party matters; received and filed. From Section St. Louis, ask-HARTFORD COMMUNE CELEBRA

TION. Section Hartford S. L. P. will celebrate

tional Convention; secretary instructed the Paris Commune at its hall, 802 Main street, Saturday, March 12. Com-rade Daniel De Leon will be present, as to send out vote. The plan of the National Campaign Fund Committee received and referred to Sections. Voting blanks on conven-tion received. Agitation Committee re-ports no plan of sgitation fit decided he is to give a lecture at Germania Hall, Sunday, March 13, 3 p. m. Let all com-rades and sympathizers try their best to make this meeting a success.

Organizer. SECTION MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Financial report: Previously on hand, \$4.03; receipts, \$1.20; expenses, \$3 cents; balance, \$4.90. J. Feltman, All members of Section Milwaukee are Rec. Sec'y Pro Tem. requested to attend the special meeting to be held on Saturday, March 12, at F. Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman street, corner STURZ PIANO. Fourth street. Meeting called at 8 p. m.

> Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS. AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. reath St., Block Eset of Third Avenue.

No. Vassalboro, Me., March 8 .- The 10.00 2.00 induce the weavers to return. The strik-25 ers are remaining firm and out of 105 looms only eight were started by the fol-25 lowing named weavers who went to work: Albert Priest, Charles Priest, Mat-hew Hodges, James T. Staples, Albert Scott, Elton Ayer, Sadie Seaney and Eva Getchell. There were four officers MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE. Minutes of the Missouri State Committee meeting, held March 1: Billsbarrow in chair. Absent, with excuse, Poelling. Communications: From Illinois State Committee; received and filed. From

at the mill entrance and a crowd of 200, led by curiosity to see what success the agent who had been all over town seeking scabs, had met with, gath-ered, but there was no disturbance. They are not likely to get any more strike-breakers. Remaining weavers are defignt.

TO THE READERS OF "THE PEOPLE" IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Section San Antonio, S. L. P., holds open-air agitation meetings every Satur-day night, 8 o'clock, on Main Plass. All live topics of the day are discussed there by a competent speaker from the work-ing class standpoint. Don't fail to at-tend, and bring some friends or shop-mates along. Abundant literature on hand for sale or free distribution; all ound; no pipe dreams. Educate! Agi-ate! Organize! You have no time to atel

# SANTEE IN PATERSON.

A free public lecture will be held under the auspices of Passaic County Section S. L. P., at Helvetia Hall, on Sunday, March 13, at 2.30 p. m. Subject: "Social Parasitism," by Harvey A. Santee, of New York. Readers of The People and sympath izers of the S. L. P., are invited to attend

American Woolen Company tried to start head rest and fine ladies' apron; Mrs. the mills here yesterday but failed to Touroff, five pair of elegant crocheted slippers; D. C. Wismer, No. Wales, Pa., col-lection of books.

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

#### COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Commune celebration and tenth anni-ersary of Section Louisville, Ky., Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Beck's Hall, Jefferson and First streets, Sunday, March' 20, at 8 p. m. An excellent pro-gramme has been arranged by the amusement committee, consisting of recitations, songs, several musical numbers and an English and German address.

Every friend and sympathizer should make it his or her business to be present, as the proceeds of the entertainment will be used for the campaign fund of Kentucky State Committee and Section Louisville. Admission. 15 cents. The Committee.

# PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

special meeting of Section Providence will be held on next Sunday, March 13. at 1.30 p. m., in Arnold Post Hall, 84 Westminster street, for the purpose of taking action on the circular in regard to the national campaign fund. All members should be present. Come, comrades, the winter is over now, so let us get a move on ourselves. James McGuigan, Organizer.

#### NOTICE!

Party organizations and sub-divis ns; as well as all others having ions; as tors, as well as all others having any communications intended for Section Lynn, S. L. P., kindly send the same to me Edward J. Tebo, Organizer. 7 High street, Lynn, Mass.

vote a part or all of their time to extending the circulation of The Weekly People. A special commission will be paid to persons who mean business and can show results. Write for particulars and give references.

The Weekly People 2 to 6 New Reade St., NEW YORK

