

# PEOPLE

YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904

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tions sent in by them.

# CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR HANNA.

Poetry and Eulogy Lavished in the Mem ory of the Friend of Perry Heath, the Dodger of Taxes, the Would-be Looter of the Federal Treasury and the Founder of the Fishy Civic Federation.

We learn that the custom among the Egyptians of holding a post-mortem ex amination of the deceased person's life was highly conducive to the morality and the stability of the state. The postmorten examination was severe. The deceased person's every act was scrutinized. and freely was testimony admitted. In that way virtues were extolled, vices were condemned, and the final funeral pration rendered exact justice-to the departed and to society. It was to all present a spur to virtue and a threat against vice. Whatever might happen on the last and heavenly day of judgment, all felt that there was a certain and sure day of judgment on earth, when the bright spots and the dark spots of a man's life would be brought out before interment and judgment passed upon him accordingly. We also learn that the relaxation of the pristine strictness observed at the Egyptian post mortem examination kept even step with the nation's decline; it was a symptom; until the day came when the post mortem examinations wholly ceased to be what they were, and changed into the exact opposite-encouragers of vice, discouragers of virtue. Those were the days when the judgment passed upon the deceased was controlled, not by the facts, but by the power of the position he held and his family continued to hold.

We have had no such post mortem examinations in America, in the strict sense of the word. Nevertheless, by parity of reasoning, ominous conclusion must be drawn from performances that the Senate Chamber was the theatre of on the 7th inst., on the occasion of the memorial addresses delivered on the late Senator Hanna. The homely wisdom of Don Quixote, expressed at a certain ticklish pass in his adventures with Sancho Panja, would have been eminently fit on the occasion-"Better not stir it!" But the Senate did "stir it."

Senator Scott, for instance, praised the virtues of the deceased, pronounced him "immortal," and clinched the point with verse:

"To Live in hearts we leave behind

Is not to die." Query-Is it of no importance whose hearts it is a man lives in? Unquestionably the heart of Perry Heath, the gentleman whom the law of limitations protected against prosecution for complic ty in the postal scandals, and whom Senator Hanna kept, despite all, at the post of Secretary of the Republican Na tional Executive Committee,—undoubt edly his heart keeps green the memory

of the departed! Senator Perkins also seemed to have the Perry Heaths in mind, when he shed tears over "departed friends" saying:

"Friend after friend departs; Who has not lost a friend? There is no union here of hearts

That finds not here an end." Exactly what the Perry Heaths must be thinking—and mourning their loss.

Then there was Senator Elkins. According to him Senator Hanna was a

god-like man of giant stature. This point he condensed in these lines of For tho' the giant ages heave the hill

And break the shore, and evermore Make and break, and work their will; Though world on world in myriad myriads roll

Round us, each with different powers And other forms of life than ours, What know we greater than the soul? On God and god-like men we build our trust."

Query-Was the giant work of dodging taxes to the extent of having property owned by Senator Hanna and worth \$10,000,000, appraised at \$500,000-was that giant work "god-like?" Or was the subsequent work of having the law Craftsman." so changed that the State Government, controlled by him, recrived the power to the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, bust the tax appraisers who got onto 527 Main, near Genessee street

him,-was that "god-like?" Or was the attempt to loot the United States Treasury of millions to subsidize his ship industry, was that attempt on the part of a "Socialist-killer" who talks "inwas that "god-like?"

To take one more instance, there was Senator Daniel; he also winged his thoughts with poetry-they all did over the prosaic Hanna. Said Daniel to illuminate the mightiness of Hanna's intellect:

"Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales.

At sixty wrote the Canterbury Tales; Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last, Completed Faust when eighty years were

past. These are indeed exceptions; but they

How far the gulf stream of our youth

may flow Into the arctic regions of our lives, Where little else but life itself sur-

vives." Query-Is the Civic Federation ounterpart of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Goethe's Faust? Faust and the Canterbury Tales display powerful and noble minds; can the same be said of the Civic Federation-an impossible scheme, if honestly meant, to harmonize the vampire, Capital, and its victim, Labor; or a Jerry Sneak's scheme to debauch the workers?

That eulogies, and such fulsome ones are pronounced in memory of a Hanna portends nothing good to the living;nor is there much consolation in the thought that if the spirit of the ex-Senator's hovered around the Senate hall, it must have writhed in spiritual agony at hearing so much poetry lavished upon it, so much time devoted to idealsm. It must have whispered itself hoarse whispering the request: "Stop your poetry, talk dollars and cents and practiced wire-pulling!"

### MISSOURI S. E. C.

Meeting called to order by Comrade dilsbarrow, All members present. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Communications: From Comrade Blakeore, Lanforth, Mo., and Comrade Howard, acknowledging receipt of tickets, also pertaining to ticket for coming elec-From Tanner, enclosing \$2 for due stamps. All placed on file.

Reports: Comrade Nieckmann reports aving sent tickets to Kansas City; also having visited St. Charles Sunday last, Comrades McHugh and Knight having organized a workingman's club in that town, numbering seven members. Sent eaflets to Mirelen Mines and Topeka.

Auditing Committee requests extension of time on Vaughan-Pierson fund. Granted.

All Sections heard from on delegate nd alternate to National Convention. Kansas City made no nomination.

Unfinished business: Moved that, inasmuch as there are only one delegate and one alternate to the National Convention, namely, Billsbarrow and Dieckmann, these candidates be elected. Car-

Comrade Danne was elected recording

Financial:	
Balance on hand	.\$7.78
Receipts N. C. due stamps	. 1.92
	\$9.70
Expense, March 22, sample Week-	
ly People\$3.00	
Expense, March 22, subs. Weekly	
People 3.05	6.05

Balance .....\$3.65 Geo. Danner, Rec. Sec. P. S.-Owing to an oversight, financial eport was omitted from last report.

COLLINSVILLE'S INCREASED VOTE. Collinsville, Ill., April 6 .- The S. L. P. polled the following vote in the township election yesterday: For Assistant Supervisor, A. P. Sands, 39; last year.

27. Assessor, Mosses Fennell, 47; Town

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.

Clerk, Wm. Cox. 55.

It was discovered (and the fact is eing talked about to-day) that 39 straight ballots were cost for the S. L. P. candidates. Notwithstanding that there was a hot fight on between the five candidates for Collector, not one of them was voted for by the 30 who cast these ballots; hence we can count 39 clear votes

# BUFFALO LECTURE.

Sunday, April 17-Mr. John D. Golden n "William Morris as a Socialist and

# MILWAUKEE S.

dividualism" and "anti-paternality"- Despite Social Democratic Slander, Polls 3,587 Votes.

> Big Increase As Result of a Clear-Cut Campaign-Social Democrats, By Pursuing Radical Bourgeois Municipal Tactics, Elect a Few More Borns Al-

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.-The Socialist Labor Party's vote at yesterday's municipal election, after a campaign of clear-as-a-pike Socialism, rose, from 211 votes in 1902, to 3,587 yesterday.

The Social Democratic campaign was conducted upon the radical bourgeois municipal reform plan. There was not a line printed, or a sentence spoken by them that taught Socialism. In fact, they avoided teaching Socialism as one would avoid the pest: It might interfere with their prospect of catching votes. They expected to carry (!!) the city. Theirs was a regular fly-paper campaign

But they also betrayed their kinship to the betrayers of the working class The S. L. P. was a thorn in their flank They stood rebuked by its clean and ound campaign. They could not ignore it. How did they recognize it? By arguing against its arguments, or meeting its cumentary indictment? No! Simply by slandering! Slandering again! Still nore slander! All the slanderous epithets and charges brought against the S. L. P. by the scabby crew of the Gompers crowd were rehashed, and its papers printed every trashy lie against the S. L. P. that ever was gotten up. The result shows with what effect. The S. L. P. redeemed over 3,000 workingmen and multiplied its vote more than fifteen times, while the Social Democratic vote comes mainly from the middle class. They claim 17,000 votes. erhaps, they got that, and they affect great joy. Fact s ,they are bitterly disappointed. nerease, even if they got 17,000, is trifling. They expected to elect the Mayor; they only elected a few Alder-men—who will furnish them a few more Borns to have to repudiate afterward. Whatever intelligent workingman, who had a chance to hear the S. L. P. side, and still had a doubt, was sent over the line to us by the Social Democratic slan-

THE PEOPLE said sometime ago the Social Democracy: "Git up, horsey!" -so say we all! The horsey is all that is needed to convince the workingmen that the S. L. P. is their party. It helped us here-over 3,000 workingmen are rejoicing over the fact.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.-The following is the detailed S. L. P. vote cast in the municipal election on April 5: FOR MAYOR.

1904.	190
F. R. Wilke.	Hans Hillman
lst Ward 44	
2d Ward154	
3d Ward 17	
4th Ward 61	
5th Ward ,136	
6th Ward129	
7th Ward 31	
8th Ward 95	
9th Ward287	
10th Ward233	
11th Ward357	
12th Ward247	
13th Ward259	
14th Ward233	
15th Ward120	
16th Ward 25	
17th Ward 83	
18th Ward 72	
19th Ward,123	
20th Ward314	
21st Ward518	
22d Ward426	
23d Ward295	
	-
3,615	2
Our candidates were	on the ballot

individual nominations. Voting machines were used for the first time in this elec-

Victor L. Berger, S. D. P. candiate for Mayor, received 15,333 votes, in 1902, 8 453 votes. The S. D. P. elected nine Aldermen and four Supervisors.

The S. L. P. is now an official party in Milwaukee, and will appear as such on the ballots in the next municipal elec-

Three cheers for the fighting S. L. P.1

Hartford, Ct., April 5 .- For Mayor the S. L. P. polls 68. In 1902 the S. L. P.

HARTFORD ELECTION.

Results in the Defeat of "Labor" Mayor Sullivan-The Cause of It.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.-Favored with a beautiful day, our city election has come to a close, and has again verified the old adage that, if fair weather prevails, the Republicans will win. But whether the weather has anything to do with it or not, the fact is that Judge Henney, a corporation lawyer, has been elected Mayor of Hartford, and, conse quently, the Democratic "Labor" Mayor. Sullivan, who was running against him, has been defeated.

The city of Hartford, one of the rich est of its kind, has swung back again into the Republican line. No more is a Democratic "Labor" Mayor at its head, and very likely the elction of such a Mayor will not happen so easily again. That it could happen two years ago is anything but a credit to the labor move ment, and merely shows what sort of overgrown child en the average workingmen are in political affairs. To make this plain, the following few lines may not be amiss. They may, at the same time, refresh the memory of those who

eventually may learn by experience. If both old parties are considered con rupt, with a distinction, then the Demo cratic party had carried off the palm in city affairs, and for this reason there would not be any chance for them to elect a Mayor except the Republicans would have shown openly the same corruntion. Such were the conditions two years ago. Knowing this, some delegates of the Central Labor Union started that "famous" "Economic League," not, how ever, as may be supposed at the expressed will of their constituency, ah, no! their own. For if it had been by the authority of their constituency, these self-styled delegates to that "League" would be under certain control and responsibility, but a genuine labor fakir shuns that as much as the proverbial knows the average pure and simple trades wished.

They, therefore, set to work with vim, and managed affairs in such a way that a certain number of these "Leaguers" could participate in the Democratic caucus. As stated above, the Democrats were in a fix, yet their machine opposed the nomination of Sullivan, but finally he was accepted,

The Republican machine, being cocksure of success, had nominated a man who was not known at all in general, except that he was his father's son. But in doing this it had slighted another Republican faction, that favored the renomination of the then Mayor. This split in the Republican ranks favored Sullivan more than anything else, and

thus he became Mayor. As Mayor Sullivan has done as much Herein lies the eminent lesson for the length and the market price of the cloth City Council. But this was not done, them fit to sell. Thus it will be seen that and, therefore, demonstrates what big the attempt to break our strike is a positical children these workingmen are. costly one for the enemy, and they have If they had voted for "principle," as some | made practically no headway, as far as hat there was no "principle" in it at all, Besides the expense for the few miserable or those claimers have not the least idea strike-breakers, they have spent money what a principle is, otherwise they could like water to offset our plans or to make not have voted for opposing forces at trouble for us. one and the same time. But for this disgusting feature of workingmen's politics, none is to blame more than Sullivan himself, and the other labor fakirs, for they are the ones who maintain the right to vote as every one pleases, for the parties were maintained for the fun and a matter of fact, no political party will or can allow such nonsense. The ma- American Woolen Company since this terial interests a party is organized to strike began. L. A. 392 had been making carried into effect every time, whether the men be "best" or worst. As we predicted two years ago, such

a nonsensical and shameless fraud as polled 118 votes. The vote of the Bogus simply as a Democratic candidate. So land. The result is, we now have to hire socialists was 531 in 1902; now it is large it is shown again that Sullivan such the Town Hall if we want to hold a meet-If you receive a sample copy of this backs of the workingmen, as many othpaper it is an invitation to subscribe, ers have done before him. Argus.

# VASSALBORO STRIKE

WEAVERS OF L. A. 392, S. T. & L. A. STILL FIGHTING WITH DETER-MINATION TO WIN

Men Whose Ancestors Fought for Freedom Getting Taste of Capitalist "Liberty"-High Handed Bluster and Sneaking Treachery Alike Used to Defeat Strikers-Men Won't Scare.

(Special to The Daily People.)

North Vassalboro, Me., April 6 .- The ravely-fought strike of the woolen and worsted weavers of L. A. 392, S. T. & . A., against the unbearable conditions sought to be imposed upon them by the brutal officials of the mills of the Amer ican Woolen Company, is furnishing the wage slaves and residents of North Vassalboro with a vivid illustration of the bitterness of the class struggle such as they have never before encountered. The unscrupulous methods which the capitalists and their henchmen will stoop to the relentless cruelty with which they carry out their plans and the bitter hatred of the working class they exhibit when it is a question of grinding more profits from the bones of the class which they affect to so heartify despise, are all being brought home to the workers of this vicinity in a way that is causing the more intelligent of them to fling back contempt for contempt, and display It was a sort of a back-stairs affair, all their manhood and womanhood by defiantly refusing to be crushed or bulldozed

That the weavers of this town are put ting up a brave fight can be seen when one considers what it means to persons who have lived for years, or perhaps all devil shuns holy water. Everybody who their lives, in the place, to find that unless they can compel their exploiters to unionists knows that they would take let up, they will have to seek a living one for the other, or both combined, and in distant towns. However, the weav that was just what these labor fakirs ers are confident of winning, and are determined to fight it out. Many of them declare they will leave the town if necessary rather than give in, so indignant are they over the many mean tricks resorted to by the representatives of the American Woolen Company in their efforts to scare and defeat the weavers-but they don't scare, and are a long way from being

> Despite all the efforts of the bosses get scabs, after all these weeks, out of a total of 105 looms, but 20 are running, and nearly half of those at a dead loss to the concern, at that.

Eight of those looms are being run by learners, who are getting paid to make a show of doing something. What their bluff amounts to is shown by the fact that twelve cuts of cloth have been already totally spoiled by them and had to or as little, as any of his predecessors, be sent to the shoddy mill to be picked perhaps somewhat less, for the simple into wool again and made up into shoddy, reason that the majority of the City no small item when it is considered that working class; for if it is able to elect a from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard. Other "Labor" Mayor, the same number of cuts have been turned off in such a state votes will also elect a majority of the as to need days of "mending" to make boldly proclaim, then it merely shows getting their mill going is concerned.

The names of some of our ancestors can be found on the rolls of honor of those who fought and died in the War of Independence, and freedom from the yoke of King George. As instances of the kind of "freedom" their descendants are enso-called "best" man, just as if political joying up here in the good old State of Maine, under the rule of the robber capipleasure of any man, "best" or bad. As talist class, let me relate a few of the tricks resorted to by the agents of the foster and to maintain must and will be its headquarters in a building owned by one Samuel Williams, of Boston, but standing on land belonging to the American Woolen Company. The agent of the mills, while in Bos-

that "Economic League" was could not ton, notified Williams that if he did not be used a second time. The thing is not stop the striking weavers from meeting even mentioned any more, and "our" ex- in the building he would be compelled to "Labor" Mayor was running this time order him to move it off the company's here it is shown again that Sullivan suc- the Town Hall if we want to hold a meetceeded in climbing into office over the ing. Another high-handed piece of capitalist "freedom" bestowed on us was the attempt to get the railroad company to

refuse transportation to those who secured work out of town, and are in the habit of coming home on Saturday nights. It is said that they even threatened to find other means of bringing in their freight. However, the trains used are mail trains, and cannot very well be taken off the schedule, and the railroad

people as yet will hardly dare to refuse

transportation to citizens of the State.

We are being continually watched and The Citizens' Alliance and the S. F. harassed in the hope of getting an opportunity to arrest some of us on one pre text or another. Four officers are on duty at the mills, and a deputy and six officers in the village. In pursuance of this game, a strike-

breaker was sent out last Wednesday with the deliberate purpose of picking a row with Comrade Conroy. Upon meeting 'onroy, the seab struck him in the face and ran down the road. Of course Conroy, aroused by the insult, gave chase, but just as he caught the rascal and knocked him down, he was set upon by a bunch of scabs in waiting for that purpose, and badly beaten. The next thing e knew he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the very fellows who had assaulted him, and was fined \$10 and costs, a total of \$20.50, this despite the fact that his blackened eyes and battered appearance was proof of the correctness of his story. Of course, the American Woolen Company controls the courts as well as everything else in the town. Another comrade had to pay \$12.50 over getting in a row with a scab who was flinging vile epithets at the comrade's sister. Unlike the Conroy case, this thug had no "gang," and received the sound thrashing he deserved. The comrade has appealed, and will show that he will fight in the courts as well to defend the women of his family from the degenerate pets of the American Woolen Company.

Speaking of degenerate pets, the other day a young girl telephoned to Superintendent Williams of the mills, telling him that she was 19 years old and goodlooking, and would like a job weaving if he would give her a good loom and good work, such as he used to give a certain other girl she named, who was "very close" to him. Of course, he jumped at the proposition, but the girl, after drawing him on, gave him the laugh and told

We know that the agent is getting very nervous over the firm stand taken by the veavers, and has told a certain person that he will either have to close the mill, give into the weavers, or find some way of fooling them into returning without getting their demands. He finds he cannot get along without the old hands, and the depopulation movement now started is scaring him. Some thirty families have already picked up and moved to other centres, and more will do so rather than submit.

As stated in a former letter, enough of natives can't be had to play scab, and the outsiders wouldn't stay up here under normal conditions. This puts Mr. Jealous and his plans in a bad hole. The vigilance and determination of the member of L. A. 392 and their friends is disturbing the poor fellow's slumbers.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that we are putting up the best fight we know how, and bravely teaching our exploiters a lesson as well as learning a thing or two ourselves. Such experiences are valuable educators, and breeders of revolutionary spirit that will not fail to bring forth good fruit when the time for the final demolition of the capitalist system, with its robber tyrants in the woolen and every other industry. arrives.

The publicity given our strike in the columns of The People has been of considerable assistance to us in divers ways and we would again urge upon its read ers to assist and encourage the hardy band of men and women involved in this fight, and back them up in their determination-now so near attainment-to compel the mill officials to give in or get to other towns and compel the mill to shut down.

As an indication of the contempt of the strikers for those against whom they are fighting, we append the following which is being circulated here under the title of

#### "THE SCABS' PRAYER: "Our father who art in the mill office,

Jealous is thy name, may thy scabs continue to come. Thy will be done throughout the village as it is in thy scab mill. Give us this day our daily crust of bread and forgive us for asking so much, as we forgive the insults thou hast heaped upon us. Grant us, O Father, a small bit of in humble submission to thy will, for to (Continued on Page Six.)

# CALIFORNIAN EVENTS

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Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how iong they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with

and held responsible for unpaid subscrip-

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IN THE LABOR WORLD ARE VERY NUMEROUS AND BITTERLY FOUGHT.

Labor Council-Strikes in Eureka, Sacramento and Other Towns-Lithographers Out-S. L. P. Doing Good Work.

San Francisco, March 29 .- The nnusual rainfall with which California has been visited this spring has had a depressing effect upon the State, especially in the northern part, where the floods are doing much damage. This, of course, materially affects the labor market here. The San Francisco Labor Council reports building operations slack in the city, owing, no doubt, to the constant fall of

The event of the month in California has been the rising into local prominence of the Citizens' Alliance. 'The enviable part lately played by that honorable institution in Telluride, Colo., and elsewhere, has evidently aroused its coworkers in this vicinity to emulation.

The Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco is an association of 14,000 persons, organized for "protection against boycott, coercion, persecution of non-union labor and other usurpations and oppressive acts of the unions." This body is now engaged in a lawsuit against the Cooks', the Waiters' and the Cooks' Helpers' Unions, because of their recent boycott of Pundt's restaurant, on Mason street.

The following resolutions, passed by the S. F. Labor Council a week or so ago. speaks for itself:

"Whereas, The history of the labor movement clearly shows that its most inveterate enemies have always been found in the ranks of the commercial and trading class, who, as individuals, have at all times, strenuously opposed any effort on the part of the actual wealth producers to bettr their condition; and, whereas, this tendency has at last developed into an organized body known as the Citizens' Alliance, the avowed purpose of which is to disrupt and destroy all labor organizations, and thereby render the great mass of wage earners absolutely powerless to defend themselves against the forces of organized greed and rapacity; therefore be it

"Besolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft a system of co-operative commercialism that will render organized labor and its sympathizers of said Citizens' Alliance, and that such matter be referred by this body to all affiliated unions."

The whole building industry of Sacraonto has been pr the past week. This strike seems to be due, in a great measure, to a disagreement between the Sacramento Citizens' Alliance and the Building Trades Council.

Eureka and other coast towns have been seriously affected by a strike of the Steam Schooners' Engineers. There is a rumor current that this affair has been settled, but nothing definite has been given to the public. No settlement has as yet been reached in the strike of the Federated Trades at Stockton. ,

The Oakland butchers are still out.

The San Francisco lithographers, lithographic artists, engravers and designers have obeyed the orders of their international union in refusing to sign a certain arbitration agreement presented by their employers, and are now either striking or locked out, as the case may be.

The canmakers' strike is not yet settled, and the Union Theatre is still under boycott.

The vice-president of the International Union of Painters has come to San Franeisen to render his decision in regard to the dispute in the local union here

The members of the Free Speeca League have voted to eschew halls and betake themselves to the street corners, where they will hereafter hold four meetings a week Section San Francisco, S. L. P., held a

rousing Commune celebration this year. The affair was a success in every way, butter each day. May we always bow The Section is making plans for new and more aggressive work, to begin as soon as the rainy season is over.

# A Tragedy in Five Acts

# Translated from the German of Ferdinand Lassalle by

### DANIEL DE LEON

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#### TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

It is not the grandeur of its conception, nor its mechanical perfection, nor yet the sublimity of its diction, in short, it is not its literary merits that have driven me-for driven I was-to undertake the translation of Lassalle's "Franz von Sickingen." In all. these features English literature is abundantly wealthy. Happy he who has the taste and time to drink at that rich fount. Translations into English, even the best, would be a wasteful taking of coal to Newcastle.

Franz von Sickingen was a distinguished German knight-distinguished in wealth, in character, in genius and in arms-on that borderland of the world's events when the scroll of the Middle Ages was being rolled up, and the scroll of Modern History began to unroll. Sickingen's stature is almost legendary. His mind and heart were fired by the rays of the rising sun. The aim he set to himself, and which he devised jointly with Ulrich von Hutten, had he succeeded, would have saved Germany the devastating Thirty Years' War, unified the nation along a direct and less thorny path than it was forced to travel, and materially changed the history of Europe for the better of mankind. He failed. He had a purpose firm, but the rock on which he suffered shipwreck was to fail to make his purpose known. Impossible as it was to conceal his purpose from the detection of the keen instinct of the usurpatory elements to whom his success meant destruction, nothing was easier than its concealment from the masses, to whom his success meant salvation. Assailed by the former, who penetrated his designs, and left in the lurch by the latter, to whom his designs remained a secret, Sickingen went down.

In these our own days of transition, when individuality-before taking the imminent leap that will enable it to bloom as never before in the history of man-is reduced to a minimum; when the modern machine-compelled interdependence of man upon man-that is the earnest of civilized manhood—has for its present effect the nipping of self-reliance; when the present vastness of wealth producible—that is the pledge of a social system where, untrammeled by the brute's requirement of arduous toil for physical existence, the intellect can freely spread its wings-now bears the ashen fruit of tongue-tying the intellectual lest the physical part of man pay the penalty; -in such days as these no tactical maxim of conduct has the value of that which this tragedy of Lassalle's preaches, whose observance it enjoins, and whose neglect it superbly warns against. With a majestic his- Balth. toric setting, draped in poetic elegance, and planted upon a pedestal of golden maxims that converge upwards, and illumine the principle itself, "Franz von Sickingen" raises in thrilling yet statuesque solemnity the principle—not merely to have a purpose firm, but also to dare

So demoralizing on the will are the economic conditions that this generation is traversing, and so vital is the lesson in the tragedy of "Franz von Sickingen" to expedite the transition from the present to the better era that is beckoning our race, that I undertook the arduous task of rendering this work into English, undeterred even by the additional difficulty of preserving, as needs had to be preserved, the metrical garb-blank verse, or unrhymed meter, of standard lines of iambic pentameter-in which the original is decked. On this score my apprehensions were silenced by the thought that the best part of poetry is ever translatable, and will shine even through an imperfect rendition, while the substance remains in unimpaired lustre.

To "Franz von Sickingen" pre-eminently applies what, on the occasion of other translations I have said before regarding other works -this work deserves the broader field of the Socialist or Labor Movements of the English-speaking world, hereby afforded to it; and inversely, the Socialist or Labor Movements of the English-speaking world, entitled to the best, and none too good, that the Movement produces in other languages, can not but profit by the work, hereby rendered accessible to them.

New York, April 9, 1904.

DANIEL DE LEON.

# DRAMATIS PERSONAE

ELECTOR LUDWIG, of the Palatinate, Palsgrave and Duke.
RICHARD VON GREIFENKLAU, Archdishop and Elector of Treves. PHILIP, LANDGRAVE of Hesse.
The Papal Cardinal-Legate.
HANS RENNER, Imperial Minister and Councilor.
FRANZ VON SICKINGEN. ULRICH VON HUTTEN. COUNT WILLIAM VON FURSTENBERG. COUNT EITHLEFITZ VON ZOLLEBN.
FROWIN VON HUTTEN, Grandmaster and Chamberlain of Elector-Archbishop Albrecht of Mayence.
KNIGHT PHILIP VON RUDESHEIM.

KNIGHT HERBICH VON SCHWARZENREBG. KNIGHT WILLIAM VON WALDECK. KNIGHT HENRY VON DHAN. KNIGHT PHILIP VON DALBERG KNIGHT WOLF VON TURCKHEIM. KNIGHT VON BENNINGEN. KNIGHT VON FALKENSTEIN. KNIGHT HARMUTH VON KRONNERG.

Friends and followers of Sickingen.

KNIGHT FRITZ VON SOMBREFF. KNIGHT HILCHEN LOBCH. OEROLAMPADIUS, Lutheron Chaplain in Sickingen's household.
BALTHASAR SLOER, Sickingen's private secretary and confidential man,
CAPTAIN JOERG VON AUGSBURG, Sickingen's master of ordnance.
JOS FRITZ, a peasant egitator.
MARIE, Sickingen's daughter.

MARIE, Sickingen's daughter.
COUNT SOLMS.
KURT, an attendant of Sickingen.
The Private Secretary of the Palsgrave Ludwig.
A Knight of Treves.
A Captain of the Treves Lancers.
An Imperial Herald.
A Herald in the service of Sickingen.

An Inn-keeper.
An Armor-bearer.
A Physician.
Two Messengers.

hts, lancers, monks, attendants, peasants, townsmen and wo-

(The scene takes place during the years 1520 and 1523.)

ACT I.

SCENE I .- A room a the castle of Ebernburg.

MARIE, folding away some Acedle-work, at which she was engaged. BALTHASAB a man about sixty years of age, completely grey, but still in ful vigor, and of clear, strong voice.

Moric. I know not, Balthasar, my father is, For some time since, not cheerful as before. He, oft'ner than his wont, secludes himself. And then, when letters come, I find Most oft his brow with brooding clouds bedimmed.

The consequence it is-you'll pardon me, My habit ever was to speak straight out-The consequence it is of his-own folly. Marie. How, Balthasar! Folly and my father?

And is it right to say so to his daughter?

Balth. My gracious maid, a full-fledged lass,
You may well stand a word plain said. Besides, you know full well, though you his daughter be, You love not Franz more warmly than myself.

Marie. (Reaching out her hand to him with tenderness.) And that is true! You are a faithful servitor.

Balth. A faithful servitor!, What wonder!

I could not to myself be true Were I aught else to him. When I was persecuted; When, lustful after power, the magistrate of Worms High-handed drove me out; 'gainst law and right Dispoiled me of all my goods, and into a beggar turned me;-Who was it that my quarrel then took up? In vain I cried to Emp'ror and to realm! The mighty city balked me everywhere: The Emp'ror needed it, and none dared venture To break with it on my account. Your father, then, I turned to in distress. My faith! That was a counselor at law! Another such the land does not contain! He took me up, cross-questioned my behavior, And when he saw that violence had been done me, He simply said these words: "Well, Balthasar, Sith not the pen may stead, be it then the sword!" And as Worms laughed at his petition, Refusing justice to my suit, And arrogantly threatened him With bans from Emp'ror and from realm, He took about ten thousand first-class reasons-Pikes, I mean, my gracious maid—and drew

With them before the town of Worms, where he Began to "demonstrate" and to "distinguish." He knoweth how! So well did he "distinguish" that the walls receded. Nor Kaiser's anger, nor the danger himself ran Could frighten him to drop my cause. A scamp were he who such a favor could forget.

Marie. You are a trusty, faithful soul!

Balth. I thank you, gentle maid!-And yet, for all These reasons and so very many more, That to the knight bind fast my steady love, My love does not my old eyes blind To what I still must call—his folly.

Marie. [Continuing her assumed rôle of grandeur.]

Marie. [Sportively.] Oh, now, I see you come back to th' assault; There's something, master, sits upon your heart.

My father must, again, have had his way. [With comic pathos.] Well, then, before our throne set forth your plea. We ready are to hear you, faithful subject! Right will be done to you!-On that Take our imperial word.

You badger, Wanton girl! Yet all the same, Old Balthasar is quite in earnest.—You know, my noble maid, That Francis, France's king, has on your father Bestowed the marshal's staff?

We know as much. And do you know the manner how? Marie [As above but somewhat embarrassed.] No-Yes-partly!

The cares of State have made us Almost forget the incident. Balth. [Aside.] The charming monkey! Truly, My grey hairs notwithstanding, I could kiss her. [To Marie.] Now, hearken unto me: It was, then, when your father Lorraine's duke -The same who since became our ally-O'ercome by arms ;-when, thereupon, For reasons highly just he warred 'gainst Metz, And others there, like I myself in Worms, Having been wronged, and having turned to him, And he with twenty thousand men On foot and twenty thousand horse, Sat down before the place, and pressed it close, So close that the besieged patricians were Constrained to apolegize and make redress-'Twas then that series of prowesses drew King Francis' eyes upon the knight, who, single-handed, Without ado, could muster up such armies As not himself the Emp'ror could bring up Without a mighty effort, and oft failed To fetch a-field. He sought To win him o'er; invited to Sedan The knight; sent thither Count La Mark, also The Duke of Bouillon and the Marquis of Fleuranges To lead him through half France With honors great, in princely style.

At last they took him to Amboise, Where then King Francis held his court. And, then, indeed, the wild carouse began! The King behaved as tho', without the knight, He could not live: and at full court, Himself a golden chain around his neck he placed, And to the knight the marshal's staff delivered With his own hands! The grandees were constrained To act as if, for very love, they would devour him. Nor was their wonder slight At sight of Franz's cavalcade-Behind him rode for retinue, The choicest noblemen of Germany,

The realm's most mighty Counts Far more illustrious than himself, Of houses far more ancient-him they follow'd, And built his noble guard. Marie. Us seems Sir plaintiff, that as yet There is no cause for a complaint,

Balth. 'Tis but the introduction! Please drop the introduction. And to the subject! The process lasts too long. Else from the court I must dismiss you!

[Laughing.] And I have yet to see to dinner. Balth. To that our Bridget will attend. Young lady, You would not hold such language, had you seen The brilliant ladies at the French King's court. Maric. [Quickly.] Indeed? They're handsome, do you think?

Balth. What houris, by my soul!

And talk they did that our mouths Ran water. They all Were wonderfully drilled, and constituted The heavy ordnance wherewith King Francis The steel-cased knight bombarded;— For, sweet maid, our neighbors fashion 'tis That women stand, no less than men. At service of their King! But all that was As with me now, so also with King Francis,

The introduction only. Kaiser Max was old, His tribute soon to Nature would be due, That was the point objective. King Francis speculated Upon our crown imperial. Aye, already The Palatine and him of Treves he had. But well he knew that Franz, your father, Tho' not the peer of any of the sev'n, who, At Frankfort, hold the privilege, Yet when it comes t'elect, would cast a vote As strong as all the seven put together. Accordingly, when Kaiser Max his eyes did close, King Francis sent a special envoy here To Franz, the knight .- You surely could not That ornate Frenchman from your mind have lost Who then arrived at our Ebernburg?

Marie. [Laughing.] Oh! whether I recall him! Velvety And silken, gold-brocaded was his jacket. I would have feared the man to touch For fear I spoiled his gear. Indeed, He was, of men, the hand-omest I ever saw, If he but held his tongue! When that he wagged-Then all was o'er! Such compliments he paid me More pointed far than were his pointed shoes, So sugar-sweet, it was no easy thing For me to keep from laughing outright in his face. Poor man, to bring his whole supply Of monkey-tricks from Paris And waste them here! I gladly would Have packed up for him all his costly sweets,

And kept him free from loss with us! 'alth. Although the man displeased you, miss,-He was of mighty lineage and distinguished house. What mattered what he spoke—
To please you he'd have held his tongue.

You two a stately couple would have made.

Warie. Oh, Balthasar! On that you're inexpert. With us, the women, so the saying goes, The soul sits in the eye. May be. I do not know And yet I know,-It sits upon the tongue of man.

Have you your studies made in that?

Perchance experience gathered on the head? Marie. [Blushing.] Oh, Balthasar, how you run on! I know you understand me well enough, But force yourself to misinterpret me. The man, I mean, whom noble thoughts possess, Makes himself, by his own words known to us. The how, as well and more than what he says, Reveals to us the inner soul of man. Balth.

I see!-At Albrecht's, the Elector's Mayence court, Where you a while sojourned, Where arts and sciences bloom luxuriantly. Oh, there, I see, the thoughts of these new times Have made their lodgment in your head. But yesterday, A German knight knew but about stout blows: They now must also have stout minds .- Well, well, I blame, you not, young lady. Myself, Am heart'ly pleased to see the change! And fitting 'tis that you, The daughter of Franz Sickingen-The but too ready shield of the new stream-Should think like that. Nor is it strange Your father's standard should inspirit you-For thought and speech are equal great with him... The Marquis of Fleuranges, acquainted with The leading men of Germany as well as France Where elegance of speech is sedulously nursed, Said once to me, that never, all his life, So powerful an orator he met. Indeed, the heat of inspiration on, There flows a stream of lava from his tongue And carries all along with mighty rush. But, otherwise, he's rather taciturn, Keeps house, let's others do the talking.

Marie. So, Balthasar, I far prefer to see you When you my father praise, than when You scold at him.

Quite so, and thereby I am reminded to resume the thread of my Complaint. Well, then, the Frenchman, who Such sweet civilities bestowed on vou-To Franz himself brought others still more sweet, From France's King, and much more solid ones withal Full thirty thousand kronen-thalers cash, Besides, for life as yearly revenue, Eight thousand thalers more, Well patented on land and men, he proffered, If Franz but promised faithful to support Him at the Imperial vote then pending;-And should he still want more, he sent him word, He would not haggle on the diff'rence. But Franz, misguided by his foolish Adherence to King Charles, as Max's kin, Rejected flatly ev'ry offer-And wrote upon the spot

To Charles, the proffered trade to apprize him of! ric [Impetuously.] Fie!—Shame upon you, my Oh, never from you, had I thought to hear My father blamed for his declining To sell the crown abroad, and then, at that,

For dirty gold!

Do not bite me, noble girl-Balth. How Franz's blood wells up in this young child— It was not that that I would blame him for. Considered well, though of Max a grandson, The young King Charles himself is none of ours. Per contra, did King Francis at the time Through learned men prove everywhere He was a German, tracing his descent From th' Emp'ror Charles the Great .- "Tis odd! No sooner is th' Imperial crown at stake, When "Germans" all proclaim themselves. But when The German realm is in distress-then The kinship none recalls! Now, then, admit yourself the diff'rence null There is between King Francis and King Charles-They're aliens both. The only diff'rence lies In ancestors a brace. That difference, mescems, the many thalers Could amply have planed down. Still-'tis not that I'm driving at. So slight a foolish act your father Soon I'd pardon for. Broad enough are his estates; Needs not King Francis' coin. And, in the end, Twould be the same to him whether the German throne Was filled with Francis or with Charles. All one! No, young lady, no; a far more foolish act Is that I blame him for.— To slip by he allowed a juncture, that Perhaps, may never more return again If he alert had been to his advantage, He would quite otherwise have done Morie. What was it then?

Young lady, this it was: Balth. Perchance I yet may see the hour for Amends—perchance it may not strike Until old Balthasar is dead! If so, I bind it now upon your soul To stir him up. Some day, perhaps, your lead He'll follow readier than Balthasar's to-day. 

Athwart the wrappage of your mirthful mind The heroine's soul I long have spied, That swift is seized by great designs, And steadily pursues them—will develop further!

Marie. [With comic pathos.] Upon that heroine's soul, as yet to me Unknown, detected by yourself, 1 swear-

What you demand, fulfilled shall be! With all the easier conscience, Seeing-that I grasp not your intent. Balth. Now, listen!-When, at last, the time had come For balloting at Frankfort, and

The choice for Emp'ror trembled in the scales, Your father gathered-in the interest of Charles, And pressure on the pious realm's Electors-An army of more than twenty thousand men; Marched with it upon Frankfort; and He comfortably sat him down before The walls. It was a pleasure to behold How Franz the whip-hand seized and held. E'en our Elector Palatine-the only Prince, Besides th' Elector of Mayence, who loves the knight-Protested, but in vain. Now, see! Your father held the dice in hand. All to his fiddle then were forced to dance. They lay there at his will and mercy! Both nation and nobility were with him-Indeed, it had been for their best-and at His own disposal stood an army ready To be torn to pieces for his sake! Oh, How I vainly argued then! Th' Electors,

[Making the motion.] Flap-Franz. [Behind the scenes.] Feed well the nag; He earned his fodder, well to-day! Maric. [Jumping up.] Keep still, my father!

Aye, all the seven, had he in a bunch-

SCENE II

The former: FRANZ VON SICKINGEN

Franz. [Stepping in briskly.] Good morning, child! Marie. [Running to him and falling on his neck.] Beloved father! Franz. [Contemplating ker.] You charmer! Lovely child! Give me A kiss, you sprightly thing!

Maric. [Kissing him.] And gladl, too! You seem To-day in happy mood. How glad that makes me! Franz. I had a brisk and early canter o er the fields;-The wind blew fresh upon me. Good morning, Balthasar!

I thank your honor! Franz. I heard you stiffly perorating. No doubt you did yourself full justice, and

As usual, laid it hard upon me.

Marie. [Roguishly.] On that head, father, not this once Could you with justice chide him. We Were playing court, Sir. Balthasar Accused you, and I-I was the Kaiser!

Franz. [Laughing.] My old man, Sloer, of that tribunal, Before which you as my accuser stand, Twere hard that evil came to me.

Balth. You err, Sir! Oh! if the tribunal I but knew That you to alter had the pow'r-full soon You'd see me your accuser! I was just engaged In strongest strokes to tax you With all the seven mortal sins, that I So oft, have vainly combated in you-Misplaced magnanimity; excessive And idle abnegation, where, hand in hand, Your own advantage and the common weal Keep step; confiding, as though others, like you were;-Besides, what all the sins may be, that, yet Some time may be avenged upon you.

Franz. Do I interpret right? Why, Balthasar, It looks to me, with yonder maid you have Been chopping politics. Art not ashamed, You grey-head?

th. / Not at all! There's Margaret of Parma She is a regent, truly as wise, Sir, As any Prince in Europe, now alive. Whence had she learned as much, Had it not timely in her been drilled? Franz. Yes, Balthasar, I see it clearly-with you No man will ever be found right I know, a councilor imperial Was lost in you.

Balth. [With emphasis.] Yours, Sir, the fault th. [With emposition]
If none as yet I am.
Oho! I see

You still are aiming high.

[Sits down.] To something else! The learned, worthy Reuchlin, Of science the restorer, Has written me a second letter. The parsons of Cologne, that pack in black, Those tonsured panters after burning pyres, They still are bent upon molesting They annoy and tantalize the man; refuse To indemnify him for the process' costs; Prefer to appeal to Rome; and contemplate To see him yet condemned a heretic!— Now, write to the provincial of Cologne: Franciscus humbly sends his greetings, Is at his patience's end-insists on peace. I also wish you write them clearly-Tell them I hope at last they hear, If Lot, I'll have to use my speaking trumpets, You know-

Balth. I understand you, Sir; I understand you fully! I know your speaking trumpets! Quite unique! That man were deaf who could not hear them! Could name them all to you. First, the Nightingale; The Rooster next, and then whatever names the rest may have-The matchless culverins, the mortars and the falconets, The carronades, that master Stephan Has elegantly east for you in Frankfort. Heard You speak with them in front of Worms and Darmstadt-Philip of Hesse still feels at ev'ry limb The language that so plain you held to him That day!

Franz. Now, write that I demand, within a month, To see the matter settled, once for all; And if not promptly done to date, Before Cologne acquaintance will they make

With Franz of Sickingen. For you to give me a pleasanter commission-I only wish the tonsured pates gave it No heed. How soon would they Not to their patron Saint, The holy Dominicus, occasion have to pray! Yet—that's a pleasure that I must forego,

They know you but too well. And now, I must A word speak with this lassie. [While he turns to Marie a servant enters.] Serv. A knight is at the gate, and asks admission;

Ulrich von Hutten his name he gives.

(Continued on Page 3)

# Franz von Sickingen.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Frans. [With joy.]
Marie. [Blushing.] Ulrich von Hutten! What! Ulrich? A happy day! Ne'er rode A better guest into the Ebernburg!

[To Marie.] The best man of all Germany You're now about to see! [To the servant who has remained standing.]

What, fellow, stand you there still?

Make haste, take wings,
And lead him quickly hither! [Exit servant.]

[Again turning to Marie.] My child,
When this our German land in deepest sleep still lay,
When still no breast to breathe did dare.

Twas he who first the mighty impulse gave.

Ere Luther did, did he the word pronounce,

And bravely flung his gauntlet at the face

Of mighty Rome, and in the impulse of his heart

Declared war on usurpation. He

Alone!—And with his proud device, "I've dared it!" Himself a freeman spoke. "Wake up, wake up
Thou noble freedom!" was the fervid cry
That bold he sounded through the land's confines
With might, throughout the fettered nation,

With might, throughout the fettered nation,
The hearts of men within their breasts inflaming,
Like none a wak'ner of the people!
Now well the man, my child, that you
May learn to know how great men look.
ric. [Embarrassed.] Oh, Sir,
I know him—Met him at the court of Albrecht—
For four months there I dwelt.
The four months there I dwelt. [Hesitating.]. When, at the tourney that th' Elector gave,

The knight my colors were. And did, perchance, he look you in the face?

Marie. I know not that. It almost seemed to me

Twas rather, father, in honor of yourself—you see, Nowise like th' other gentlemen was he, Forever at the heels of us the girls; And, on the whole, he spent but little time With us.

I dare say! Quite other thoughts engage his mind! Marie. [Quickly.] But when he was with us, He ever markedly distinguished me.

Franc. Indeed? You're an important personage! I fancy he has made you proud.

SCENE III.

The former; ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

Ulrich. [Stepping in briskly and with outstretched arms towards
Franz.] Franz von Sickingen!
Franz. [Likewise hastening towards him.] Ulrich von Hutten!
They embrace warmly.
Ulrich. [Noticing Marie, takes a step towards her and bows.]

Accept, young lady, my respectful greeting,
How happy it makes me once again to see you!
Marie. Sir knight, my thanks; in truth, I'm also glad.
Franz. I hear you know each other from Mayence.

The tourney I were the lady's colors,
Although with less of luck than pleasure.
My own was holding well; already had my lance
Unhorsed some three or four tall knights,
When all along there came a cyclop—
From Brandenburg, sent by th' Elector's brother—
Square-built and like a bull in strength.
He woughly beaught me down

The roughly brought me down.

The Sir knight, believe me, it pained me to the heart

To see you drop, and all on my account.

I feared the heavy fall had done you hurt,

Myself I could have pardoned nevermore! Ulrich. [Smiles and bows.] Not that it was that pained me, noble maid,
The trifling fall was quickly shaken off;
But that your colors, as they would deserve,
To victory I failed to carry;—that
Perchance, myself in poorer light might stand
In your esteem, than I would wish—
That poined we would

That pained me much. Marie. [With scarmth though bashfully.]

How can you hold such language!

Who's he who ne'er in arms has found his master?

Who's he who ne'er in arms has found his master? And is the rough-rude sword the only weapon. That us with wonder fills us for man? You wield still other far more mighty weapons, And fame proclaims it that your pen of fire. In Christendom's broad field finds not its equal? That brilliant falchion of the mind—You wield it in humanity's great service, For freedom and for light, for all that's noble; For virtuous aims you wield it like a hero. With a triumphant power.

With a triumphant power.

[Deeply blushing, as if having allowed herself to be carried too far, steps back.]
Frans. [Smiling to Balthasar, 1 Now, list, Balthasar, to that,

What all the minx can say!

[Stepping towards Marie and Ulrich.]

A great word have you uttered, child of mine. [Laying his hand on Ulrich.]
Upon this pen the nation's hope does rest;
None better, stronger, in all Christendom!
And yet is that not yet the best about him. Mayhap some day as mighty pens may flourish, Mayhap still mightier-but never A more undaunted valor, or a nobler mind. Balth. [Stepping towards Ulrich.]

Accept, Sir knight, my homage too. From one it comes whose aged heart You oft have set aglow. Ulrich. [Shaking his hand.] Your name is Sloer? Who should not know you! Abroad your reputation reaches far, The praises of your diplomatic skill. 'Tis said of Sickingen's arm'd forces

You are at least one half. Frans. And rightly too. If but he did not ever So high persist in soaring, an abler head

It were quite hard to find.—But, Sir knight, You come, if I am right, from Brussels, From the Emp'ror's brilliant court?

Ulrich. [Sighing.] I do! Franz. Enlighten us! How did you find our Charles! Ulrich. [Turning his head away.] I trust no prince hereafter. There's your Charles!

As I foresaw-Franz. [Interrupting him.] Oh, silence, Balthasar! Pray, triumph not .- If so it be-Tis all the worse for me, as well as him.

Balth. [To Franz.]

[To Ulrich.] Report whate'er it be. I should be posted well. Ulrich. Sir, short is my report. I moved to Brussels.
Intending with the newly chosen Emp'ror
For the new doctrine and the cause endear'd

Of German freedom diligent to labor. In that young stripling's soul I hoped to kindle Enthusiasm, that purest heritage of youth, Into a mighty thirst for noble deeds, Whose lusty breath and travail should give birth To a rejuvenated, brighter world.— You know what great hopes all of us, All Germany, and most of all yourself, Did pin upon that young man's head-

[He stops short. Sickingen motions him to proceed.] Now watch! [With half concealed disgust.]

Not e'en an audience could I gain With the Emp'ror, or his brother, The Archduke Ferdinand!

The Archauke Fernman!

A sinister beginning!

Ulrick. By Romanists and courtesans,

The creatures of the Pope, found I

The Emp'ror's ears besieged. Uncanny

And as if moved with glee malicious, born Of secret joy at my discomfiture,

Sir, scoffingly on me the en'my's eye
Regaled itself. But soon it all came out!
Our friends flocked anxiously to warn me
Pope Leo, thus it ran, had ordered I be seized
And, bound, delivered up to him in Rome.

And, bound, delivered up to him in Robbet.

The emp'ror's and the Princes' temp'ral arm
He all had summoned to fulfill his will.

Franz. [Mechanically grasping his sword.]

Is't possible! They mean to go so far!

And do they think we would submit? And you, Sir knight, who bravely 'gainst oppression rose, 'And, for the sake of your own people's cause, 'A spokesman of the nation, you shall now Yourself be subjugated to such dire Such ignominious treatment!-Never!

Upon my pure cause firmly resting,
'At first I laughed at all the warnings. But The signs came thick; our friends' anxiety Increased, their importunity apace.

The Emp'ror, I was told, was being pressed!

Till, finally, from certain sources, I

Was told I had not e'en a day to lose! Nor was that all, Sir knight, I learned, aye, learned That if the Emp'ror seemed to waver Twas all the surer sign of death to me. The hatred of the Romanists had fixed With poison or with sword I should be slain. Regardless of the means, I was to be

Wiped off the earth in shortest order! I had to flee in haste! Not one more hour My life was thought to be in safety. Maria. [Who, like Balthasar, had followed Ulrich's narrative in

wrapt attention.] Good Course. Such was the source of all these tidings, So well confirmed from many sides. I dared no longer nurse my doubts. I fied! As then, through Germany I rode along The Rhine, I came across some trav'lers, Proceeding fresh from Rome. Their tidings was At Rome the people locked to have me soon: The Pope beside himself was in hot rage. Aye, ev'rywhere, in ev'ry town I heard Of my destruction open converse held— Some said I was imprisoned; others, dead. When, finally, in safety I rode into Mayence and Frankfort, there came To meet me, weeping, many friends, Who long for lost myself had given up,

Saluted me like one who dead was thought,

Marie. [Significantly.] Now are you, Ulrich, truly knighted! [Proceeding with a painful expression.]

But many a friend I also met, who now, Quite fearfully and timid drew himself 'Away, affrighted by the papal ban. Some openly, less frank some others, Yet plain enough their meaning was to me That I a burden now was deemed by them. And yet, some others, who, in threatening days, My voice had given aid and comfort, And whom an anchor I had been In many a storm—their language to me now Was that they secretly remained my friends, But that, as I would have to admit, could not In public by me take their stand.

They could not wholly break with Rome, they thought! [After a moment's pause.] Sir knight, to meet such treatment from one's friends, From men on whom, with ever ready heart, One freely poured his warm, unstinted love,

Oh, that pains sore!

Sir Ulrich, be a man! Be not east down by th' ev'ry day occurrence-How can it sadden your experienced mind That you yourself must undergo a trial At once so natural and obvious! Them all does Rome hold fettered in her hands Through terror-and their interests bove all! Know this: Of them each one is after this or that; Still oft'ner, anxious not to lose whate'er He has! E'en he, who seeks naught for himself. Has brothers, sisters, mayhap children, Whose interests restrain him to break off Too sharply with the powers that be. Thus e'en The holy bonds of family— That noble teacher of morality, Us here below by Nature given To tutor us upon the duty of man, To learn to rise above his petty self-Become a spur and lure to meanness, With th' aid of sentimental sophistry Our better selves into the mire dragging. Well did the Vatican its bus'ness know When, at the goal of universal power aiming, And the creation of a fighting army, That, free from all entangling hindrances, On one great aim its complete efforts hends, Upon the clergy imposed the sinful duty Of celibacy!—Yet you, Sir Ulrich, You may not by the painful lessons of Experience bitter let your strength be lamed. Whoe'er your mighty mission taketh up, Such vipers he should, undeterred, let free Around his breast coil and uncoil themselves, But buckle all the firmer on his mail Himself against their pois'nous sting to shield. Still firmer buckle on the matchless mail, On you bestowed by Nature as her gift!

The brilliant inspiration, you 'twill no'er Deny!—The truth of that that you proclaim That wavers ne'er, however, men may waver. Ulrich. [With animation.] Oh, well I see before me standing The last of German heroes! Sickingen, With right does fame pronounce you great alike

In word and deed. Oh, German virtue lives With renewed, mighty force in you! Franz. May God forefend I be the last of all! Yourself have said that faithful many friends

You met, who did not turn away. Ulrich. Indeed I met them, yet themselves they urged Me with insistance from the towns away, Afraid the blows 'gainst me of secret or Of open foes they could not parry. Pope Leo, ev'rywhere 'tis said, has sworn To look upon and as a foe to treat Whoever shelters or befriendeth me. You know, the towns—where arts and science A mighty increment have won, And hence beget a noble love of freedom-Are friendly to the doctrine new proclaimed.
And yet, you know the usual run of things:
The larger number of the burghers grave,
Who rule in all the councils of the towns, Are rather circumspect and wary, avoid Entangled to become by overt acts, And fear with this or that Prince, who, perchance, Obedient to the Pope might requisition me,

To come in open conflict .-[After a pause.] Perhaps they still A silent shelter might have granted; but— You know that I myself can not lie low! I can not silent be; with silence can

Not purchase sanctuary.—

[With increasing fire and animation.]

The spirit moves me! I must its testimony give! [Pressing his heart.]

I can not still what clamors here so loud. The direr, wider spreads the gen'ral stress, That in despair, as frightened by a pest, Sends all to hide within their houses, In silence sliding past the one the other—. Then all the more the spirit's inpulse moves Me 'gainst the devastation stand to take; The more it threatens, all the more to fight! Oh, had I thousand tongues—just now With all the thousand I would wish to speak! I much prefer in poverty pursued

To flee from place to place a hunted beast Than Truth renounce by silence! Mayhap That brute force may succeed to crush me down; The spirit's voice it nevermore can hush.

Franz. There speaks your heroism, Ulrich! It seems as if the whole strength of the Age Compressed has been in but two men alone. Yourself and Luther hold the torches up! What are the rest to these two giant forms! Give me your hand. What now you just have said My mind with supreme wonder would have filled If I not long as much of you had known. Ulrich. Not therefor praise me, Franz! Not few are those

Who on that very score have blamed me hard; And yet, the matter well considered, Nor blame nor praise do I deserve. By Nature so constructed that the ills Of others hard upon my spirit weigh, That more than others' heart the public stress My own does wring-I can not change it, Sir, It is an inborn impulse! [After a pause.] All my friends

Knew that; 'tis why in fear and dread they drove me From town to town, advice to take with you,

Aye, no wiser counsel, truly, Your friends in trouble could have hit upon. Upon a strong wall you have leaned yourself, Sir Ulrich; might may cause it to break down, But there's no storm can make it quaver. Balth. They doubly wise advised you, Sir. Indeed.

For them as wise as for yourself. Ulrich. A proscribed man you thus before you see,

[Stepping towards Franz and taking his hand.]

Oh, what weighs upon my soul Is not the risk of life and limb I run; Quite other thoughts, Sir knight, oppress me sore. Why should such dangers dog my ev'ry step? Why should exposure threaten warm desire Devoted to the common weal? These ills Pursue my love and homage unto Truth And Fatherland. For these to shame must I Be brought? For all one man has taken stand-And should not all rejoice that one to shield? Oh, where is honor, where is virtue gone! Oh, where that German strength and valor The theme of song and legendary prose? Would they impassive him in bonds see thrust Who strives the bonds of all to snap? Such course the masses brands with dullness. z. Be not deterred.—The masses are a child That must be first drilled, educated Before their better sense can have free play, What else can we expect as the result Of priestly oppression and besotment? Indeed, if that were possible, you must Admit, the reasons for complaint against
The system would not be so strong and grave—
So far as you're concerned, I only wish The public stress as eas'ly as your own Could be dispelled.—[Wall:s up and down meditatively.]

Yet what concerns Th' affairs of Fatherland and Emperor, We shall not yet lose hope and courage quite. I'll write to him; shall see him personally; An audience I shall have .--

The talk is general Of the great favor that with the Emp'ror you Enjoy. 'Tis stated how, at Aachen, at The coronation, he pronouncedly Distinguished you 'bove th' assembled Princes. And well, indeed, he may no less.— Throughout the land it is by all believed To you th' imperial crown he owes.

"". But, now, to you. I place my burgs, them all,
At your disposal. In them rule at will, Like I myself. My word upon it, Sir-'Gainst realm and Emp'ror I will hold you free, As far as need may be.—Tho', it seems to me,
From Sickingen there'll none be to demand you.
Your refuge choose yourself; yet, would you please
Me, stay you here with me; let this my home,
The Ebernburg your shelter be.

[During the last three lines, all three group them-

selves in a semicircie around Ulrich.]

lrich. [With exaltation.] Oh, Justice's Shelter I shall name it, For here alone the right of freedom dwells! In song remote posterity shall know it, And immortality reward its name.

Pranz. Nor shall you idle lie, nor silent.
Your batt'ries I will furnish unto you-The batt'ries that so deftly and opportune, Our words into a bullet can transmute That far and wide the furthest bull's eye hits, And Gutenberg, not yet a hundred years Ago, contrived. A press I'll have set up. Bombard the country; do it bold and brave; Forewarn, instruct, incite and propagate; Enlighten, stir, inflame the nation! Show what the mind of man can do. Dispel The pitchy night like sun-rays do the mist! With willing heart I'll give a helping hand, And also, if you will, to Luther write, If his pen too the powers seek to bend, That here at the Ebernburg he'll find Asylum ready and of the press full freedom: No longer need he with Electors bother: And, at the worst, against these robust walls, Th' unconquerable ones of Ebernburg, Full many an army its head would have to run Before a hair upon his head was touched.

Balth. Then, also, at these burgs of ours, you Will find not few the heralders inspired Of the new doctrine, who, like you, have hither Fled. Oh, they will with warmth press you to heart!

Marie. And also I would offer what I may, However slight! Of music you are fond-When cares press you hard, I will their pall Dispel and chase away with sweetest song.

Franz. Now, come; inspect the new asylum That you are now to occupy-Besides, 1 wish to see you privately. Ulrich. How in this circle of the loved

My heart grows soft, and yet with strength is filled! How in my breast's deep depth the pure Impatience of the mind is soothed and stilled! As 'neath the warm and loving sun-rays The seed matures and ripens into fruit, So in this moment's tender pleasures Maturer strength pervades my structure. New springs of life course wildly through my veins-What once was dark to light is ripened now. Here first I felt the glow of human speech, And what I am-'tis here will unfold!

(The curtain closes.)

(To be Continued)

N. Y. S. E. C. meeting of the New York State utive Committee was held in The Daily People Building on April 9. Adam was elected chairman. Santee and Ferguson were absent without excuse. Minutes of the previous meeting

were adopted as read. unications: From N. A. F. comfittee, announcing plan and forwarding matter; secretary reported having received and distributed latter; action ndorsed and letter filed. From Watervliet, N. Y., returning N. A. F. matter, owing to press of other financial necessities. From Section Eric County request-ing additional N. A. F. matter, and O.

attended to requests. Letters filed. From of the Utica New York State convention; the 23d A. D., Manhattan, requesting to and further that all sections except Onknow how limit on Down State delegates to national convention was reached. Secretary instructed to answer that that the names of Down State delegates were put on the list of nominations as they were eceived from the sections. There was no limit placed on the number they sent. the expenses of State delegates to na-From Section Onondago County asking delegates to national convention was sent out, and under what constitutional and make it generally known that the mileparty provisions, intimating that there had been a violation of democracy. Secretary was instructed to answer that the call for nomination of State delegates to penses of delegates cannot be provided party convention was published in The People, according to the requirements of the party constitutions and the decisions Eric County announcing the withdrawal

ondago County had responded to same, thus proving the intimation of a violation of democracy unfounded. From Chas. Zolot, organizer Branch Peckskill, Section Westchester County, asking why the milage fund should not be used to defray tional conventions. As there seems to when the call for nominations of State be considerable misunderstanding on this head the secretary was instructed to age fund, as its name indicates, is for the purpose of defraying railroad fares only. Consequently the wages and hotel ex-

of O. A. Curtis as nominee for State dele- Mass., with a view to securing his ser-

The financial secretary reported for June March as follows: Receipts, dues stamps, \$59.04; mileage fund, \$14.76; total, \$73.80. Expenditures, printing, N. Y. Labor News | the meeting adjourned. Co., \$8.00; postage, .77; total, \$8.77. Balnnce, \$65.03.

Financial secretary announced that the half-yearly report had been audited by State auditing committee of Section New York. He was instructed to have it printed and sent to sections.

The secretary reported having issued per capita tax call and call for general vote on nominations for State delegates to national convention.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The secretary was instructed to com-

gate to national convention. Sections vices as organizer and canvasser for the State of New York, beginning May or After an informal discussion on the

calling of a State convention of the party J. EBERT, Secretary,

2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. On Saturday, April 2, 1904, 8.30 p. m., a regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New Pork, S. L. P., was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, A. Gillhaus; vice-chairman, letters. municate with Wm. H. Carroll, Boston, Max Heyman.

Two new delegates were seated. Five new members were admitted.

The organizer reported the result of the general vote on the question of sending delegates to the International Socialist Congress as follows: Question 1, for, 85; against, 11; question 2, for, 117; against, 7.

The circular letters to enrolled Socialist Labor Party voters were reported ready for distribution to Assembly Districts. They may be procured by applying at the headquarters of the County Committee. Districts were urged to stamp date and meeting places of their respective Assembly Districts on these

It was decided to issue subscription

lists to cover expenses of delegates to the National Convention. Adjournment followed

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. Tel. 129 Franklin, P. O. Box 1576.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In	1888.		 	. 2,058
				.21,157
In	1896.		 	.36,564
				.34,191
En	1902			-53,763

Socialists do not want public ownership with the capitalists in control of the government. That would be merely putting more power in the hands of the ex-

#### "HOT-AIR."

After a particularly hard day's work on the third of this month by the em ployes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at the Harlem River yard, the following telegram was sent by the General Superintendent, O. M. Shepard, to the trainmaster:

T. H. Fennell, N. Y.

Kindly post following on Harlem River yard bulletin boards:

We congratulate you upon the excellent work at Harlem River yesterday. O. M. Shepard.

The following answer was telegraphed back:

O. M. Shepard.

I thank you very sincerely for kind congratulations in behalf of all yard employes at Harlem River, to whom all redit is due, and of which they have T. H. Fennell. been advised.

The two despatches were jointly type written on telegram blanks of the Railroad Company and posted on the bulletin boards.

Not many years ago, wage slaves, jollied in that manner, "rewarded" with congratulations for intense work per formed, would have felt highly elated; they would have boastfully pointed to their exploiter's "gratitude"; they never would have stopped to consider that the wages they received for ordinary work, already insufficient to restore the tissue expended at work, would fall much furthershort of the needed recuperation; they never would have stopped to consider that telegraphic congratulations butter no parsnips; aye, it never would have occurred to them, when the doctor had to he fetched in, or the horses, hitched to a hearse, stamped their feet before the door of one of their fellow congratulatees, to connect these apparitions with the "congratulations," that is, with the hollow pay they had received for expended life tissue, while their exploiters kept to dismissed Burt's complaint. clover. That is the way it would have been vears ago.

It is not so now. The congratulated employes looked at the bulletin boards and read the telegraphic interchange of compliments to them and thanks in their name. Many, no doubt, felt as all used to feel before; but not a few had gradnated beyond then, and one of them. whose collective hand expressed the collective thought of the graduates into sense, wrote in pencil at the foot of the telegrams:

"HOT-AIR."

One of these telegrams is in this office. It will enrich the archives of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The day may come when, as the humble leathern apron of the original Turk who set the tidal wave of the Turkish march in motion, the telegram, with its "Hot-Air" commentntory foot-note, will be festooned on the cloth that shall lead the march of the proletariat to their emancipation from the congratulations-padded yoke of capitalism.

The action o fthe House Committee in killing the 8-hour bill by referring it to the department of commerce and labor. is a national demonstration of the effectiveness of Gompers' plan of obtaining favorable legislation through "the nce of organized labor."

THE BREWERS' COLORADO.

A glance at the "Brauer-Zeitung," the organ of a sort of United States, with a State that is called "Union No. 1," and which is located in the city of New York, suggests a serious question. The "Brauer Zeitung" is running over with items about the brutality just now being perpetrated upon the workingmen in Colorado. The question that these items suggest is, What about the Colorado, or Union No. 1, of the Brewers? The facts are out with regard to the Brewers' Colorado; what is the difference between the two?

Has the capitalist government of Colorado abolished the writ of habeas corpus towards the striking miners? So virtually did the officers of Union No. I do towards the rank and file that struck against the infamous contracts with the brewer bosses!

Has the capitalist government of Colbrado railroaded striking miners into jail? So did the officers of Union No. 1 do to Valentine Wegner, by trying him in his absence and fining him out of his eveballs for striking against their iniquitous proceedings!

Has the capitalist government of Colorado driven striking miners out of the State? So did the officers of Union No. 1 drive Valentine Wegner, for one, out of work and outraged him high-handedly,

Has the press of the capitalist government of Colorado, bribed by the said government, suppressed the side of the striking miners? So did the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker," the press of the officers of Union No. 1, bribed by these officers and the brewery bosses with advertisements, suppress the side of the rank and file that struck against the

And so all along the line the parallel holds good between the two Coloradoesto the greater joy of the capitalist class! Does not the "Brauer-Zeitung" know

this? And knowing it, are its anti-Colorado articles meant as a covert attack upon its own Colorado here in New York? When the "Volkzeitung" and "Worker" indulge in anti-Colorado articles every sensible man knows it is the "stop-thief" cry, seeing they side with the capitalist rulers (fakirs and brewer bosses) of Union No. 1, and are paid for such dirty work. But what about the "Brauer Zeitung," and why does it not turn its guns on the scamps of its own Colorado?

# "LEVY" AND "SMOKING-OUT."

The Stocks Coal Company of Georgia brought an action against a dentist named Burt, and got judgment; execution was levied upon Burt for the collection of the judgment, and the only thing of value found was his "dentist's chair," which was seized and sold. Bur then brought an action against the coal company for the recovery of his "dentist's chair" on the ground that the same was "a common tool of trade." as such was needed by him to earn his living, and, consequently, was exempt from levy. The court decided that a "common tool of trade" was exempt from levy; but did not consider a dentist's chair to be such a tool, and it

as to whether a dentist's chair is "a common tool" under the purview of the law, the principle recognized and bowed to by the court is the point of mportance, to-wit, that the tool needed by a man to work with, technically called his "common tool of trade," is sacred, and may not be taken away.

The whole brigade of professional ranters against Socialism as a "despoiler" and wrong-doer goes to smash against that principle of the Common

Already the tool of production had assumed a significance which it did not have before the Common Law principle was established. The principle, in fact, reveals an economic development or stage, in which without the tool man "fell from grace," so to speak. The law, ever the product of the class that is "in grace," so to speak, told accordingly quite clearly what was the conception of that class on the matter. It laid down the principle, and a just one it is, seeing it is a sound one,

Now, then, by what process of reasoning can that power be denied to the law which is tolerated otherwise. If the law may not order the sheriff to deprive a man of the tools, without which he can no longer hold his own, do for the workers!

by what right can individuals deprive a man of those same tools? What is If the former is wrong, how can the latter be right? Finally, is not the spirit of that Common Law outraged by capitalism?

As we have more than once shown, the constitutional provision vesting Congress with the power to "regulate commerce" is ample power to expropriate the capitalist class and set up the Cooperative Commonwealth; so now may be added: The principle that underlies all the homestead and exemption laws in the land is an ample morality to act like molten lead down the throats of all the "moralists" of capitalism and anti-Socialism preachers of honesty.

#### THE BEAUTIES OF "IMPROVE-MENTS."

The rent riots on the East Side will soon be followed by similar outbreaks north and west of the city, and who knows what manifestations these riots will assume when the subway shall have been in full blast six months.

It was under the pretext of "easing" the crowded parts of the city, incidentally also the crowded city cars, that the elevated railroad received its franchise. The effect was just the reverse of the one promised. What the elevated roads did was to draw a large population from outside the city into the new sections that were made accessible by the railroad. The crowded parts of town remained as crowded, if not more so, travel became more unbearable. The real ones to profit were the landlords of the districts that the road had made accessible. Wealth flowed in torrents into their pockets, and, of course, the elevated got its full share of the shower.

Now comes the subway, besides the unnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminus in New York-and immediately the effect is felt. The influx into the city is large, the crowds that the proposed subway was to dispel are so much more swollen that many more subways would be needed to do the job; the street and elevated roads are doing a kiting business and the landlords are rais-

Such are the beauties of the "improvements" that the people are periodically gulled into shouting and voting for, and that is what lies at the bottom of them all-schemes to throw more nickels into the pockets of the property holders and place heavier burdens of toil and discomfort upon the masses.

It is hard to tell what new scheme will be proposed to "ease" the crowded city and travel. Theoretically there is no end to these schemes of false pretence, nor any end to the gullibility of the masses so long as they fail to perceive that the only scheme that will work is the scheme that will remove the cause of crowding. Leave in the hands of private persons the land on and the tools with which man must work to earn his living and crowds. ever larger, denser crowds will aggregate in mammoth cities, and will be superinduced by designing schemes, such as those of landlord and capitalists to "ease" the crowd. The census tells of the flow of the rural population into our towns. The phenomenon is not new. It is well understood-and while it lasts landlords and capitalists propose to exploit it.

Nor are they seriously incommoded by the riots of the unthinking, who, like mice caught in a trap, squirm wildly about. Have not these capitalists and landlords the police and militia in their hands, placed in their hands by the identical "common sense" that supported the schemes to "ease"?

The news from New England gives evidence of considerable discontent in th textile industry. Strikes, mainly against wage reductions, or changes in output reducing earnings, are recorded from there. Apparently, the employers regard the present bad labor conditions as favorable for the imposition of any change likely to maintain or add to the present rate of profits. Under capitalism, in the textile, as well as every other industry, the distress of the employe is the opportunity of the employer.

"Bradstreet's" announces that prices have taken a downward turn. They are now 1.2 per cent, lower than on March 1st; but still fully 39 per cent. higher than they were on July 1, 1896. In view of the recent wage reductions, ranging all the way from 5 to 50 per cent., this slight reduction in prices of 1.2 per cent. actually means little. It is in no wise a great proportion of either the great advance in prices over July 1, 1896, or the recent general decrease in wages. But, then, this is the best that capitalism can

### REFRESHING.

It has become so monotonous to see the difference between a "levy" by law, and hear every whippersnapper would-be and a "smoking-out" by more powerful | reformer whom the Socialist Labor Party capital and the pressure of competition? convicts of impudence, ignorance or in eptness, stand on his hindlegs, and de clare that "the S. L. P. does not know it all," that "the S. L. P. is not infallable," that "the S. L. P. finds fault with everything," and more of such puerile utterances, that it is positively refreshing to see the capitalist enemy's camp split in two, and hear the identical charges flung at each other. A strong illustration in point is furnished by the Seattle (Wash.) "Post-Intelligencer," a rawboned Roosevelt "imperialist," "expansionist," and man-eaterist in general.

> A school superintendent of Georgetown refreshing spectacle. Mr. Kingsbury is of the opinion that "the teacher who sends the child out into life deeply imbued with a type of patriotism bolstered up by the view that the present government of the United States is an expres sion of the same principle that were voiced in the Declaration of Independence, whether the teacher knows it or not, he has been teaching a lie;" and Mr. Kingsbury has boldly given utterance to his views.

Of course the Declaration of Inde pendence is sufficient of an annoyance to people who realize that expansion and imperialism is a direct violation of the principle that governments are to be with the consent of the governed." But the annovance becomes a positive thorn in their flesh when stirred in the manner that Mr. Kingsbury does. Can he not keep quiet and let our rulers serve the after snarling at him the "Post-Intelligencer" turns its face eastward, reaches | Wales: its long arm clean across the continent, and grabbing by the neck the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" and the New papers that are of the opinion that it is unwise to accentuate by "expansion" the violation of the Declaration of Independence as practiced upon the working class at home-the "Post Intelligencer" reads them a lecture. Its mildest term applied to these papers is that their sole "purpose in life is to spread abroad the idea that everything which this country does is necessarily wrong."

Has not that sentence a familiar ring Every convicted labor fakir and his helper declares that "the S. L. P. claims that everything the unions do is wrong," every convicted crook in the movement declares that "the S. L. P. calls everybody a crook." And so forth. It is refreshing, indeed, to see our foes giving each other a dose of their own medicine.

# SOME MORE STRAWS AND BEAMS.

Could such a dispatch as the following be imagined to have appeared a hundred years ago in the press of America:

"Paris, April 6 .- Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Her condition has greatly alarmed the Spaniards, who entertain a warm devotion for the ex-Queen. She was born in 1830."

Impossible! A hundred years ago such a directly false and insinuatively false color would not have been given to a dispatch of that nature.

Here we have a being who as woman,

as wife as mother and as Oueen set such an example of immorality that her name alone became a stench in the nostrils of civilization, and her people rose en masse and drove her and her smut out of the country in 1866. So disreputable a being was the ex-Queen, and such was the "devotion" of her people for her, that more than seven years later, when they found that no royal house of Europe cared to allow any of its members to occupy the throne made vacant by the revolution which threw her out, and when they found that they would have to return to Isabella's dynasty, they invited her son to reign, and expressly provided that she was to stay away! Such is the being referred to in the dispatch. which slurs over her despicable antecedents, and even seeks to dignify her!

Impossible, a hundred years ago for such a dispatch to have appeared in the American press-but a hundred years ago the "delusion of popular sovereignty" was still bowed to here; whereas, now our ruling class seeks to mesmerize the people with respect for royalty.

These be something stronger than straws-they are beams.

Bryan's declaration that Parker is not available might have some force if Bryan was the capitalist class. As it is, Bryan is a little wrong in the matter of availability.

Senator Patterson has expressed the conviction that "unless additional legislation is had before Congress adjourns. every barrier against Chinese immigra-

tion that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next, and the ports of the country thrown open to the unrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes, whose invasion of the United States was

arrested twenty-two years age," Senator Patterson traced the prospec tive trouble to the failure of Congress in its vote of 1902 to duplicate the act of 1892, continuing in force for ten years the exclusion act of 1882. It is quite likely that the failure of

Congress in 1902 was deliberately committed. The argument against the exclusion of the Chinese is not the same to-day as it was twenty-two years ago. named Kingsbury is the occasion for the Then certain Western railroad interests, wanting cheap coolie labor in the construction of their lines, were the only ones to oppose exclusion. Now all the capitalist factors interested in Chinese export trade, from Southern cotton manufacturers the Northwestern flour miller and the Pacific coast shipper and ship-builder, are favorable to Chinese immigration. They regard it as a reciprocal measure necessary to the expansion of the industries and commerce dependent on trade with China: that is, they favor the removal of restriction from Chinese immigration because such a step is advantageous to their interests. In the light of these facts, it is highly probable that the present exclusion act will be allowed to expire in the manner and with the results expressed by Senator Patterson. Capitalist interests require it; and, under modern conditions, they always prevail

The workingmen who believe Austradevil in God's livery? He does not lia an ideal place would do well to read choose to keep quiet. And thereupon the following report of Orlando II. Parker, U. S. Consul at Sydney, New South

"The arbitration law of New South Wales has been in operation over a year. and it has been found that so long as York "Evening Post"-two capitalist its decisions are in accordance with the wishes of the employees there has been no resistance, but whenever a decision has been adverse to them they have shown a spirit of resistance. In April last the Colliery Employees' Federation brought action against the company for which they were working, asking more favorable terms from the court than were given them by the company. The case was tried by the court and a decision rendered, under which the men made less money by the scale fixed by the court than they had formerly made they resolved not to work any longer and 400 miners ceased, refusing to abide by the order of the court. This was, it was claimed by the employers, clearly a rebellion against the law and The conduct of the strikers was brought before the court and a decision rendered that the employers had their remedy in a prosecution, for damages, of the men who refused to work. In a gen eral way the employers hold that it is incumbent upon a union whose officials profess to be loyal to the court to expel all its members who are not.'

How is that for "ideal conditions? Ten to one the Australian coal operators took a hint for their American counter parts in the anthracite field, and delib erately provoked the above case. Ten to one that the vellow journal advocates of "ideal Australia" will not use this incident to substantiate their arguments.

Addressing the graduates of the New York Trade School at the twenty-third annual commencement, R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Board of Trustees deplored what he called "The economic fallacy that teaches a man not to do as much work as he is able on the ground that work is thereby provided for more

"That," he said, "is an immoral heresy. It gives the man who is superior no chance to show his superiority.

This is a typical capitalist retort. It dodges the point at issue. There is no doubt that, other conditions remaining unchanged, workmen who do not work to their full capacity supply work for others. That is too self-evident to need substantiation. This doctrine is, nevertheless, an "immoral heresy" to the capi talist, for in so far as he must emplo more workmen because of its practical adoption, in so far does he lose profits; while contrariwise, if he succeeds in inducing his employes to show their "superiority," that is, reduce the number of workmen needed to do the work on hand by their greater output, he saves wages and thereby increases his profits. Then, what is now no longer an "immoral heresy" to him, becomes an "immoral heresey" to the workingmen who suffer the loss of wages. They condemn. as fish whom the bunco men say are born every minute, the workmen who do the work of two of their class. Capitalism, through its system of ar

lagoniste interests between employer and employe, forces this shirking of work and this conflict of interests. The development of individual superiority will not overcome this condition. Only with the substitution of Socialism for capitalism will men do all they can do without harming the interests of others. In fact, only then can man so work as to promote the interests of all.

# GIVING THE CASE AWAY.

The Evening Post of Saturday, April 2nd, publishes, under the heading:

"Savings of the Rich .- Who Use the Savings Banks and Who Have a Right to Use Thein-A System Which May Be Misused."

a letter in which the following appears: To the Editor of The Evening Posts

"Sir: On the principle that what is worth the having is worth the seeking, many, in fact, most of the banking institutions of the metropolis have each its trained adept in the persuasive art, whose duty it is to represent that the 21/2 per cent, which his institution is will ing to pay is a better quality of 21/2 per cent, than is offered by any other institution. When it is further assured that only paper money of virgin newness is passed through the teller's window the argument is complete, and the gentleman who controls the \$100 or \$100,000 is convinced forthwith and opens an ac "The man that looks with disdain upon

a 21/2 per cent. drawing account, or a 3 per cent, certificate or deposit, is your dealer in things sumptuary. Your butcher, grocer baker, tailor or haberdasher will tell you, when I have too much money in my business bank, I put the excess in the savings bank.' Is not this on the par of a wealthy patient seeking treatment at a free dispensary? Those in charge of benefactions guard more against the unworthy rich than against the unworthy poor. Is it not eating of the 'children's bread.' this putting of profits of a prosperous retail business into a savings institution ordained primarily to promote habits of The result would be arrounding if, in New York State alone, it could be ascertained what the percentage of business funds in the savings banks bears to the whole. The writer feels safe in averring that here in New York city it is in excess of 40 per cent.

"The savings banks in this city. founded for the savings of the artisan, clerk, domestic and sailor, now stand as the open depositary of the funds of the well-to-do. It is anomalous that the funds of the affinent should mingle with those of the self-denying and of those of meagre income and that a certain unctity should attach to the whole. Public sentiment has prompted legislation of a benign and most extraordinary kind in favor of the savings bank depositor, but in the, savings bank to-day there is no gulf fixed between Lazarus and Dives.

"New York, March 29. D."
On all occasions, in season and out savings bank deposits have been attributed solely to the wage workers, and as such have been made to do duty in support of existing conditions. If a working man arose to advocate the cause of his class, "the enormous increase in savings banks deposits by the wage earners" was straightway hurled at him. When depression threatened, "the afflu ence of the workmen, as reflected in savings bank deposits" was conjured up to stave it off. Wage reductions were justified on the ground that "the increase in savings bank deposits show the wage earners to have reaped enough during the fat years of prosperity to tide over the lean years of adversity;" while this "increase" was used to resist demands for more pay and less hours. And now it is made plain that those self-same "increased savings bank deposits by wage carners" are mainly the deposits of business men and capitalists. The correspondent of the Evening Post, who is, evidently, a banker losing a lucrative trade through the practice, shows that business funds bear a very large percentage of the deposits in savings

"The savings banks in this city, founded for the savings of the artisan, clerk, domestic and sailor, now stand as THE OPEN DEPOSITARY OF THE FUNDS OF THE WELL-TO-DO."

It would be interesting to know how much IN EXCESS of 40 per cent. busiuess funds in savings banks are. The Post's correspondent's cautious figure and the emphatic manner of his protest indicate that the excess is great, so great as to warrant action. Be that as it may, D," in showing that savings banks stand as the open depositary of the funds of the well-to-do," has given the case of capitalism in the matter of "the increased savings of the wage earners" away. He has shown that it is based on falsehood and should be thrown out of

The spirit of the present opposition to labor unions on the part of the cunplovers' associations is plainly one of detruction. The employers, realizing that times are favorable, owing to the depression, are moving in this matter with great unanimity. In all branches of industry, the slogan of the day is, "We must destroy unionism." Of course, it is folly to suppose that this ideal is at-tainable. The interests of employer and employe are antagonistic; and since they are such, it is inevitable that employes will organize in opposition to employers at every opportunity. This opportunity will come when conditions improve, and the demand for labor will increase. Then employers will change their plan of destruction to one of diplomacy, through which it will once more dominate tradesunionism as it did through the Civic Federation, during the days of "pros-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER IONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking as it he skies had closed over his head)-Ii understand things right, your partythe Socialist Labor Party-will establish Socialism. UNCLE SAM-Bet your bottom dollar

it will! B. J.-But that would be very had!

U. S .- Inasmuch as to which?

B. J .- Don't you see? Under Socialsin no one would have a chance to set up a little shop, say a little grocery-U. S .- One of those cockroach stores?

B. J.-Well, call them "cockroach stores." They are cockroach stores, I'll admit. Nevertheless, the man who has one of them can on a summer day tip back his chair against his front door, take it easy, and boss things in his own shanty. And that surely is something. Under Socialism there could be no small stores. Big stores only would do the retailing. No one could have thrift and frugality among wage earners? his own store. We all would have to be workingmen.

> U.S.-Von understand, don't you, that 'workingman" under Socialism is not what "workingman" means to-day, under Capitalism?

> B. J .-- Yes, I understand that. The workingman under Socialism is a free

> U. S .- Who enjoys the full fruit of his labor; he is part owner in the Co-Operative Commonwealth: he works under conditions that he himself has a voice in deciding-B. J.-Yes; whereas now he has noth-

> ing to say upon that; the shop rules are determined by the employer, and the worker is treated as a galley-slave. I recognize all that. And yet-U. S .- One moment! And you un-

derstand, also, don't you, that the small shopkeeper to-day is everything but a free

B. J .- I know there are many thorns to that rose.

U. S .- The small shopkeeper has to wear himself to a bone in order to make two ends meet-

B. J.-I know that.

U. S .- He is subject to a thousand and one vexations, inflicted upon him by the politicians-

B. J .- That's so, I know it! The' I am not a shopkeeper myself, my shopkeeper friends have told me some very galling experiences.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper travels on the ragged edge of ruin, carrying on a losing, hopeless competitive struggle against the large department stores-

B J -I know all that: and vet-I' S-The existence of the small shop-

keeper is bound up in petty things, and he is bound to find his mind and his family's mind warped by his pursuit, and become petty-

B. J.-I grant all that. U. S .- And yet you would like that

petty, crawling "independence" that you see in the small shopkeeper? B. J.-Yes, I do. U. S.-When our forefathers kieled

out King George, the political system that leaves room for these petty lackey-

lords was overthrown. B. J. (very proudly)-Totally overthrown!

U. S.-A new political system was set up, where, politically, all were alike?

B. J. (still more proudly)-Yes, indeed! No more political lords for us, whether big ones or little cockroach

U. S .- "Cockroach lords" is a very good expression. Now, Jonathan, suppose that at the time when our Revolutionary Fathers were battling, engaged in the work of setting up this new and better political system, some fellow had come to them and said: "Your republican system of politics will leave no room for a man to raise himself into a Cockroach Lordship; all would have to be alike. That's very bad"; what treatment do vou imagine our Revolutionary Fathers would have given to such a fellow? Answer!

B. J .- I don't bink they would have taken any notice of him.

U. S .-- They WOULD have taken some notice of him. They would not have trimmed their course one bit; but they would have said to him: "Good man, if a Cockroach Lordship is your aspiration, by all means join King George's redjackets! You can't get Cockroach Lordship in the American Republic."

(Continued on Page Six.)

Q.

CONTRIBUTION OF ADDRESS. NOW CLEEK MIT HE L'ACCOMMENS. THE LEGALET MIT THE LACOMMENS AND THE LOCAL MAIN OCCUMENTATIONS. THE LEGALET MIT THE LACOMMENS AND TH

#### SELF-EXPLANATORY.

(Copy.)

City Clerk's Office, St. Paul, Minn., March 29, 1904. Mr. A. W. M. Anderson, 533 Marion Street, St. Paul, Minn .:

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of March 28, 1904, I beg leave to quote in full the opinion of Mr. Michael, Corporation Attorney, expressed in a communica tion addressed to me as City Clerk, with reference to your rights, or rather the rights of the Socialist Labor Party to representation on the official ballot, to be ed at the General City Election, May 3, 1904. His communication follows in

"In answer to your communication of the 17th inst., concerning the respective rights of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party to representation upon the official ballot at the ensuing city election, under these respective party designations, I have to say that the ver-bal opinion expressed you a few days ago presence of a representative of one of these parties, was based upon a mis representation and suppression of the true facts relating to the history of the previous contentions between these par-ties as to the right to use a g word "Socialist" as a party designation.

"Upon investigation I find that the Soeialist Labor Party has continuously been represented upon the State and city ballots since, and including the year 1896, that its candidate for Governor in 1902 was represented on the State ballot under this designation, and its candidate for Mayor in the city election in 1902 was on the ballot under the same party designa-

"I also found that in the case of Brown vs. Jenson, 86, Minnesota, 138, the Supreme Court denied the right of the So-cialist Party to use the word "Socialist" as a party designation in our city election of 1902, on the ground that the Socialist Labor Party had a previous right to the use of this designation.

"In the case of Davidson vs. Hanson. 87 Minnesota, 211, the Supreme Court likewise denied the right of the Socialist Party to use that designation of their candidate for Governor, for the reason that the Socialist Labor Party had the prior right to use such designation, the result being that in both cases, the socalled Socialist candidates were placed upon the ballot without any party designation whatever.

"In view of these decisions of the Su preme Court, I am of the opinion that if the Socialist Labor Party have filed proper petitions of nomination that their candidates so nominated are entitled to go on the ballot under the designation of ocialist Labor," and that the so-called Socialist Party are not entitled to use the word "Socialist" as a party designation, but if their nominating petitions are otherwise regular and sufficient, that you are authorized to place the candidates so nominated upon the ballot without any party designation after their names."

With this opinion before me, I desire to state that the names of the candidates by you, will be placed on the official ballot, under the party designation "Socialist Labor Party," and any effort made by others to use the word "Socialist" in connection with a party designation, will be denied a place on the ticket, except as individuals without party designation. Yours very truly, G. T. REDINGTON,

(Certified Copy.)

AS TO WAGES, MARRIAGE AND THE CHURCH.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-I was greatly pleased with the promise of Connolly's discussion for last Sunday's People, but when I read his article and the Editor's reply, I felt disappointed, because it appeared to me that all the wind was knocked out of that discussion. I expected a fight and saw only a knock-out blow.

J. HOLMES.

Guttenburg, N. J., April 6.

[The comrade takes a wrong view of the incident. There should not here be any thought of "knock-out blows." ism, concerning vital matters of Socialist policy and even principle, has been made against the posture of THE PEOPLE. The criticism was published simultaneous with the Editor's answer. The Editor of THE PEOPLE, elected by a general vote of the Socialist Labor Party, is chosen by the members in the belief that he represents the Party's col-lective views, and he, in turn, accepts the office in the belief that the collective views of the membership are his. In the course of time there may be shiftings of views. The criticism and the answer, the latter of which presumably embodies the Party's views, having been published, it is now for the membership to express them-selves to one another. All should know where each stands.-Editor THE PEO-

#### PRINTERS ARE ASKED QUESTIONS IN MINNEAPOLIS

To The Daily and Weekly People.-Answering "C. C. W." in "Correspondence" Weekly People of April 2:

Yes; at least, some of Minneapolis' mployers in the printing trade have reonly required from their employes anthe S. T. and L. A." What is needed is

AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.

ers to the questions: "Name? Ad- a new body of up-to-date leaflets that 134th St., Block East of Third Avenue.

dress? Age? Nationality? How long employed? Last employer? Why did you leave him?" etc.

It was impossible to get any satisfactory reply to the question, "Why do you want this information?" and I won't inflict my guesses, but, no doubt, the reason will be made plain later.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 2.

#### SOME MORE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FUSINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-In spite of all their efforts to catch votes in the spring election, which took place yesterday, and in spite of their capture of all the offices of the "Central Labor Council," and other pure and simple organizations, the local Social Democrats, alias Socialists, lost a considerable number of votes. They also claim a victory. The following facts and figures will show their loss, and explain their so-called

Last fall the Social Democratic, alias Socialist party, polled 419 votes. At yesterday's election the head of their ticket polled 376 votes. But even with this decrease, the whole vote is not a Social Democratic, alias Socialist vote. Further facts and figures will show this. At yesterday's election, the Republicans had a full ticket, except for the office of Game Constable. The Democrats, on the other hand, had only two candidates in the field, one in the Socialist Aldermanic Ward, and the other for Overseer of the For the office of Overseer of the Poor, the Social Democrats, alias Socialists, polled only 269 votes. This shows that their candidate for Mayor, in polling 376 votes, had a good many Democratic votes, for be it recollected, THE DEMOCRATS HAD NO MAYORALTY CANDIDATE.

Now, as to "the victory"-they were bound to get it, no matter how many votes they cast. The Social Democratic, alias Socialist party, as already shown, was the only party to put up a candidate got it. He couldn't have helped it, if he wanted to! His party got something which even the capitalists don't care for: or, perhaps, there is some deal behind it. This is likely, for, though the office don't amount to anything, the Social Democrats, alias Socialists, are liable to go into any deal, just to have a chance to boast that they have elected a candidate in Jamestown.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 5.

#### FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO CONSIDER.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Many of the comrades have written about questions that should be discussed and acted on by our coming national convention. They have brought forward mainly the necessity of altering the N. E. C. and advancing the interests of the party press. While these are important matters they are not the only ones. "There are others." One of these is our attitude toward trades unionism.

There can be no doubt that trades unionism is now the uppermost question especially in the mind of the working class. The newspapers are devoting many columns to it, strikes, more defensive than offensive, abound, and the subject meets one from many sides in many ways, as was shown at the Harlem Paris Commune lecture, delivered by Comrade De Leon. All this leaves no room for any conclusion but that the question of trades unionism is a question of the hour.

S. L. P. attitude on this question is the true one. Experience has demonstrated that the S. L. P. claims regarding the character of the Civic Federation and its alliance with the trades unions, the Roosevelt-Mitchell coal strike arbitration, and the fraudulent "prosperity" wage increases of the pure and simple trades unions, together with their inability to prevent present reductions in the face of to the pay master's window, I usually ever-increasing prices and rents, were true, and made in the interest of the working class. Our trade union attitude is also impressing itself most strongly upon the honest rank and file of the ogus Socialist party, who now perceive to a greater extent than ever before, that our criticism of the Gompers' Unions as bulwarks of capitalism, is to the point, and in accord with the facts, as the recent A. F. of L. convention brought home

In brief, S. L. P. trades unionism is shown to be the right trades unionism, in and out of the Socialist ranks; but the rank and file of the working class are not aware of this truth. This arises from a lack of appropriate propaganda literature, that it should be the aim of the national convention to supply.

At present our trade union attitude is maintained by a running record and commentary in our press, or it is ex-pounded in pamphiets, like "Two Pages of Roman History," such as cannot be easily and freely distributed, owing to their cost and scholarly character. Our leaflet, "The Trade Union Attitude of the S. L. P.," while theoretically correct, is historically and practically out of date, because it is not abreast of recent events. And so to with "The Manifesto of the S. T. and L. A." What is needed is

can be printed and spread broadcast by

It is the belief of the writer that in the present campaign more than in past ones, will the trade union attitude of the S L. P. be the pivot of attack upon it. The | Some Conditions There That the Yellow S. L. P. should, therefore, prepare to drive home to the workers what time and experience has demonstrated to be a fact; viz., that the S. L. P. trade union attitude is the only trade union attitude in the interest of the working class. The national convention should map out a comprehensive and effective plan of action with this end in view. Let other questions be considered, but, comrades lon't overlook this important one o trades unionism. In so far as we meet it and act upon it, in so far will we be GUS EB. successful.

New York, April 6. GOOD WORK IN E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

To The Daily and Weekly People:

With the Paris Commune celebratio last Sunday the three months' series of lectures, given under the auspices of Section East St Louis, was closed. This series, as has been reported from time to time in The People, has been very successful. Perhaps not from the point of view of great numbers in attendance. but from the attention given. This has been much the greater, and from an educational point of view there is no doubt

but this series has been of great value. At the Commune celebration, musical selections were rendered by Miss Florence Bloemsma and speeches on the Paris Commune and Its Lessons were made by Wm. Billsbarrow and Mrs. Olive M. Johnson. From the interest shown by the workers, on this occassion it is safe to say that they learned something of value about this great proletarian attempt at self-government, and the lessons its failures teaches to the workers of to-day.

With Sunday, April the 3rd, the open air meetings will commence. The com rades will then have a chance to reach out to the crowds that cannot be gather ed into a hall. In other words, some new ground will be plowed. To start with, one meeting a week will be held every Sunday at 3 p. m., at the corner of Collinsville and St. Louis avenues Later on, as the campaign approaches more meetings may be held.

Considerable literature has been dis tributed and sold during the winter months. This work will be pushed even more vigorously during the summer months and the campaign. Nor have the comrades here forgotten the, perhaps most important work, that for the Party Press. They have not, as some appear to do, kept themselves busy making up olans and schemes for other sections and individuals to follow and there end; but they have gone out and hustled, no matter where or when they can find a work ingman to appreach in their homes, in the shops, on the street cars, at the meetings, etc. 1! the workers spring the excuse that they have no money with them, they are told that the agent will collect at their home soon after the first copy has been received. Our comrade: here lose no opportunity of impressing upon their fellow-workers the absolute necessity of reading the only workingman's paper in the English language in the United States-The Weekly People.

Press Committee, Section E. St. Louis. East St. Louis, Ill., March 31.

# AS TO "REFLECTOR'S" LETTER.

To The Daily and Weekly People-Enclosed find money order for \$5.00, for which you wil! send subscription cards per enclosed order blanks.

The letter signed "Reflector," in last week's Weekly People, was very much to the point, and I. like he, cannot under stand why the party membership does not put more efforts into building up the Party Press.

A method that I put in practice while working in San Francisco a few years back was between pay days to solicit all the promises to subscribe for The Weekly People that I could. Of course, many would say they had no money. They were told that it would be all right to give it to me pay day. As some of them always break their promise if they were not cornered when they had money, and as it was always a go as you please race managed to get well to the front of the line. Then, on getting my pay. I got out on the street and waited for my promised subs. Frequently, some of then would get away, but I usually managed to get about six each pay day. Aside from the good that was done, in aiding to build up the party press, I rather enjoved the fun of rounding up the men and after holding up a fellow who was trying to get away on me, and he would put up his 50 cents, we would have a good laugh together. J. E. F. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 30.

# A CARD FROM H. KRUSE.

To the comrades of the S. L. P. of the State of New York: I have been nominated a delegate to the

National Convention, but as I will not be able to attend the same, owing to removal, I take this means of informing you to strike me off the list. Fraternally, H. KRUSE.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 5.

# STURZ PIANO.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS.

Journal Does Not Depict.

In yesterday's People mail the following letter was found:

"Syracuse, N. Y., April 4. To The Daily and Weekly People, Correspondence Department-

"I would like to know, through your offhand answers department, if it is a fact that the Australian Government is an ideal one for workingmen to live un der? My friend, who takes the N. Y. Journal' and has been reading the articles on Australia running through that paper, contends that that is the kind of government we should have in this coun-

"Please inform me through your paper if this is a fact, and if not where I can get the data to refute this argument.

"Yours for the truth,

The People, in articles in past issues, on the collapse of the Victorian strike and the fraudulency of New Zealand arbitration, written by Australian workingmen, has shown that the ideality of the Australian Government is purely a figment of the imagination of American middle-class radicals.

The above letters recalled to mind an editorial right in line with these articles which appeared in The People, of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. As it will shed considerable light on the questions raised, it is herewith repro-

"OUT OF WORK.

"Out of work! What a horror these They stand for poverty and degradation and the most wretched state of existence possible to imagine. They mean sordid homes, starving children, wives and mothers dragging on their weary and dreary lives hopeless and helpless. and womanhood debased and degraded. Where'er you look, in every land, the same gaunt spectacle presents itself. No matter how abundant the earth's harvest, or how wonderful the industrial. mechanical or scientific development, 'out of work' is a complemental supplement. In every city, town and bush track in Australia a growing army of unemployed exists. Yet, according to the capitalist daily press, the whole country is in a state of unprecedented prosperity.

"The recorded harvest is triumphantly paraded as spreading plenty and gladness for all, yet outside the 'wheat belt' no one can put their hands on this universal beneficence. It has now become a settled institution in Australia to always have an 'unemployed,' and it has also become part of the recognized system that the workless should demand work from the State Government. Last week the Premier of this State, the opulent John See, one of the richest men in Australia, whose wealth is produced by the workers while he sleeps, was waited upon by a deputation to 'do something for the unemployed.' But he told them he could not and would not do anything beyond the usual scratching. In an interview with the 'S. M. Herald,' he is reported as saying:

would be impossible for the ernment to find work for all the workless, and it will not attempt to do so. We have an abundant harvest. It is unprecedented in the history of the State. We had thanksgiving services to-day for the plenteous rain and bountiful harvest. I attended church in the thankfulness of my heart to Almighty God for His blessing in that respect. The Government is only required to carry out those works that are apparently necessary, and which come within the means of the State We are not going beyond that. It may happen-and I am sorry for it-that mechanics and others are out of work, but the Government feels that it has done everything that was possible during the most critical times to give employment to the workless. But for the work thus provided, many men would have starved; but now, when a good harvest is being garnered, when the wool-clip is large and the mining industry is prosperous, with good prospects all around, men will simply have to look and help themselves, and not depend upon the Government to find work for them.' "The 'abundant harvest' is garnered in

and has given very little employment to ontside labor, so See should tell us how the workless are to be benefited in that connection. It is little wonder that his heart is gladdened, and that in his fullness he thanked the 'Almighty' for a bountiful harvest, because he and his class have reaped the full benefit of 'His bounteousness.' The wool-clip will only absorb the shearers, and others who follow that occupation, and this year will not be much better than the last, as the

number of sheep have not grown to any appreciable extent during that period. As a matter of fact, it will take a good number of years, with favorable seasons, before the sheep flocks will reach the figures previous to the drought. In the mining industry the prospects are far from encouraging for the workers, though they are to See and his class.

"In the coal mining centres the introduction of the coal-cutting machines are displacing men-according to a report, it is estimated that before the end of 1904 gone up. Being merchandise they are fully half of the miners in the Newcastle | both affected by the identical economic district will be ousted by the machine. This may be an exaggeration as to the numbers, though it is only a question of time when it will prove correct. The 'S. M. Herald,' true to its class instincts | fruit; are the facts contradictory? Labor and interests, backs up See and company, and speers at the men out of work telling them to go and reap the 'bounteous harvest,' etc. It concludes its screech with: 'The unemployed must simply do what our fathers did in similar circumstances-take what work they can get at whatever price is offered, and do it well, struggling and hoping for better days,' This has been written by a wage slave of the crowd who own and control that sheet, and receiving pay so to do, the same fellow probably would not be worth his salt outside the 'Herald's' cloister. If Fairfax were asked to accept less for their advertisements and paper and 'trust' to better days, classconscious Cook, the boss of the saintly concern, would show the difference between preaching and practice.

"The unemployed will always exist so long as capitalism lasts, because they can't do as their fathers did. All the best of the land has been taken, the machine is larger and more complex, and the mass of the people of the working class are more specialized and enslaved. The cause is private ownership of the means of life. The cure-permanent and complete-Collective Ownership-Socialism. This must be the work of the working class acting consciously in their own three words mean to the working class! | class interests at the ballot box and vote into political existence the only Party standing for Socialism-The Socialist Labor Party."

In a land where such conditions exist, and such remedies are necessary, the government is ideal in its protection of They mean loss of self-respect, manhood capitalist interests only. Is that the kind of idealism the Syracuse reader of the Yellow Journal is hankering after?

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and seventy-three subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, April 9. Better work is expected next week, as \$111 worth of prepaid subscription cards were sold last week.

As an inducement to our hustlers, we will offer five dollars' worth of prepaid subscription cards to the person securingthe largest number of subscribers for the week ending Saturday, April 23. The offer does not apply to Sections, but individuals. It must be plainly stated who subs. are to be credited to.

In a prize contest arranged by the S. E. C. of Connecticut, Jacob Breuer, of Hartford, secured 52 yearlies and 1 halfyearly; F. Lechner, 22 yearlies, and J. D. Carlson, of New Britain, 10 vearlies and I half-yearly. Others took part in the contest, and Comrade Breuer, the winner of the prize, set a fast pace for them all.

Comrade La Voie, of Newport, R. I., sends in five dollars' wort hof subs. and gets a copy of the "History of the Com-

Section Providence, R. I. takes twenty five dollars' worth of sub. cards. That's a good beginning. We hope the com-rades of that city will sell them as fast as possible and in that way run up a good list of Weekly People readers.

It looks as if the comrades of East St. Louis, Ill., do not intend to let up. Twenty-six more subs. just came from there. Thirteen were secured by Comrade Stevens, 7 by Comrade Johnson, and 6 by Comrade Jenning. These comrades certainly know how to get subscribers.

Five or more subs. were secured as follows: H. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 14; R. Goodwin, Pomona, Cal., 13; 34th A. D., New York, 10; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 9; J. T. L. Remley, Indianapolis, Ind., 8; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; Jacob Loven Marion, Ind., 7: Section Boston, 5; 7th A. D., Brooklyn, 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5; Section St.

Don't forget the prepaid postal cards for yearly subs. It is often as easy to into virtual slavery. get a sub. for one year as for six months. We are no longer able to supply back

numbers of the Weekly People containform about May 1st, and those who failed to get it during its publication in The Weekly, will have an opportunity to

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
has been used for over SIXTYYEARS by MILLIONE
of MOTERY Soft their CHILDREN WHILE TRETTE,
ING, WITH PREFECT SUCCESS. IS SOOTHEN THE
CHILD HOPE END THE GOINS, ALLAYS All PAIN'S
CHEEN TIND OOLIC, and is the bost remedy for
DIARRHEA Soid by Druppints in every part of
the world. He sure and set for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKEN TO OTHER SIND.
A westy-Five Cents a Bettle ETTER-BOX OFF - HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS OFF-HAND ANSWERS

laws; but being merchandise of dif-

possible with both. The same sun-ray

that melts away the ice brings forth the

cannot be put in cold storage, it cannot

be the subject of a monopoly; beef can;

as it can, the law of the cheapening of

merchandise is in its case counteracted

whereas with labor it is not subject to

any such strongly counteracting cur-

rents. The trades union is the only

counteracting force, and that is triffing,

S. W. E., NEW YORK-Conviction is

an essential thing for the achievement

of great ends. How can petty folks, par-

suing pennies, and temporizing and "pos-

sibilitating" be expected to have the con-

victions needed for achievement? Their

"convictions" are those of the root-hog.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.-Cer-

tainly! Send the full account of the

situation. Take as little space as pos-

sible, and all the space that is necessary

Such a matter as that of Colorado should

J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND,-

F. H. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y .-- An arti-

cle from the Sidney, Australia. "People"

will be published. It will answer the

question. Australia was a "working-

man's paradise" only in the sense that

where cattle are few they are dear, Such

booming days for the chattel labor went

by. And the seal of its termination was

stamped upon the end when pure and

simpledom took hold of the government.

E. R., OMAHA, NEB .- That sort of

reasoning will not stand. In 1892 the

Rev. George D. Herron dedicated a re-

ligious book to his then wife. The dedi-

eatory says: "To my wife, Mary Ever-

hard Herron, who has been to me a liv-

ing conscience." A "living conscience"

does not change so quickly into "a men-

tal elog" and "incompatibility." Either

the Rev. Herron flabergasted when he

wrote that-in which case no reliance

can be put on his utterances; or he was

then sincere-in which case he today de-

serves reprobation only, and the title

"speculator in rich wives," given him by

The People, not only is not cruel, but fits

longs in the so-called Socialist, alias So-

into his "broadness"

cial Democratic, camp. Such a man could

E. G., PATERSON, N. J.—The despatch

had been seen before. The re-admission

of the Jesuits by the German Empire is

but illustrative of the bundle of eco-

nomico-political blunders that the much-

boasted Falk exclusion law was. For

one thing, much that the German govern-

ment objected to in the Jesuits was not

at all theologic, as the Jesuits claimed

and the German government blundered

ing upon him, he will be unscated. The

German government would Falk-law the

Smoots instead of dealing with them as

citizens-an egregious blunder. For an-

other thing, the German Government was

too purblind to see, thirty years ago.

when the Falk exclusion law was passed.

that Canossa is a way-station for the

Emperial Government-another blunder-

A. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL .-- Before pub-

know more about it. Many and many

of these homes are but breeders of slave

pens for the West, where orphaned chil-

such clapperciaws as the German "Nene

Party membership are not children. If

there is any "misrepresentation," "con-

fusing of the issue," "ridiculous reason-

ing," etc., etc., the Party membership

help of either of us. Their facility to

do so has been secured by the precaution

ous oversight. It has found out.

and will have the right of way.

Very well.

INO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY. MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. A. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I .- Yes; the ! adopted by The People and fair treatprice of labor is like the price of beef; ment to you of publishing your criticism and consequently must decline; and there and the answer thereto, alongside of each other, simultaneously, before the is no contradiction between that and the identical audience. You are referred to article showing that the price of beef has the N. E. C. if you wish to appeal from

our decision.

H. G. K. CINCINNATI, O.-The Uncle ferent qualities the same thing is not Sam and Brother Jonathan dislogues are good matter for such purposes. Several have been put into leaflets.

> W. J. T., HAMILTON, CANADA-1. The "Corporation Auxiliary Company" oppeared in the Daily of August 23, 1903. (Weekly, Aug. 30.) The article or the subject in the "Appeal to Reason" appeared five months later in "Appeal to Reason," of Feb. 1, 1994. That settles the point that, whichever paper lifted the matter from the other, the lifting could not have been done by The People. Moreover The People's article, which appeared under the title, "Important Docuents on the Noble Waging of the Class Struggle," was a much fuller one than the "Appeal's," it contained all the documents. 2. The strike on the "Appeal." as the letter of one of the strikers, republished in this paper from a so-called Socialist party paper stated, was due to Wayland's bestowal upon his employer on the paper sweat shop wages and treat-

D. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- It is not only against the Americans and Irish that the "Volkszeitung" rants its nativistic rantings. They also indulge ocensionally in stupid vaporings against the English language.

S. B., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.--Von are wise to wait patiently for an answer You will have to wait a little longer. It the meantime get you a copy of Bebel' 'Woman" that the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, has just issued, and read and ponder over the translator's footnote on page 372. Your mind will then be attuned to understanding why no European country can at present be transformed into a Socialist Common wealth. Our further answer will come in due time. The work in this office leaves just now little time for the Lette.

P. D., NEW YORK; T. E. H., SEAT-TLE, WASH,; Y. R., MINNEAPOLIS MINN.; M. N., TACOMA, WASH.: M. M., DETROIT, MICH.-Matter received

# LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

In Marion, Ind., where a spring camraign will be held, the Section there has taken 10,000 leaflets for distribution During political campaign the workers are in a mood for reading, and our comrades should push the distribution of litand is luminous. In either case, he be- erature.

The Progressive Litho, Alliance 170, S. T. & L. A., has sent out over 2,000 of its not breathe in the S. L. P. He has not, address to lithographers throughout and never will have money enough to the United States, the leaflet being adfellowshipee the members of the S. L. P. dressed and mailed direct from this office. The Labor Library, being a newspaper, is entitled to second-class mailing privileges, and the expenses of sending out the leaflets was small. Comrade: should remember this when getting up addresses for distribution. Every S. L. P. facility should be utilized to further its propaganda.

Next week's sales will probably exhaust the first thousand bound copies of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," The demand for it is growing, and numerous Sections into admitting; -just now, for instance, and members throughout the country are Senator Smoot is being investigated and energetically pushing it.

objected to; the American government | Advance orders for "The does not bother about whether he calls Shell; or, Fergan, the Quarryman," are certain features of his church organiza- coming in but slowly. The number in tion "religion" or "theology;" they are the first edition will depend upon adinfractions of the secular law of the vance orders. Price, 75 cents. Place land; and if found to be actually bind- your orders now. .

# OHIO S. L. P., ATTENTION!

Cleveland, O., April 4, 1004. Comrades of the S. L. P. in Ohio:

Greeting:-Through The People your State Executive Committee desires to call your attention to the fact that it has engaged Comrade Bohn, of Ann Arbor, Mich., to agitate for the party in our State. He will be put upon the road just as soon as we have the necessary funds on hand. Section Cleveland has lishing the praises of that Council Bluffs | taken up the plan of issuing monthly "Home" for Children, we shall have to pledge cards, and so far has done very well. The me ney in the bends of the S. E. C. is small in amount, and we must angment it by all means before we put out a dren of the East are sent to be sold speaker. We must strive to keep him out for a couple of months at least. He will be instructed to push party litera-J. C., TROY, N. Y .- Your reply is ruled | ture and the party press, and cannot reaout. We have both been heard. It is somally be expected to do very much in ingthe story of "The Pilgrim's Shell," now for the Party membership to speak, any time under two months. If he can be The story will be issued in book if they choose to. For the two of us to kept on the road longer, so much the continue the discussion would be to have better. Use every effort Comrades to enit degenerate into a literary and personal able us to have Comrade Bohn in Ohio chapperclaw between two combatants- in a short time.

The vote on the holding of a State Zeit" and Ben Tucker's "Liberty" are convention and on the candidates to the periodically the theatre of. The editor national convention has not come in as of The People, for one, has neither time they should. Your committee extents nor taste for that sort of thing. The the time for the last returns of the a votes, until April 15, so that all Comrades will have a chance to express their wishes. Organizers will please try to have their returns in by that time. Fracan be trusted to find it out without the | ternally,

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COM. JAS, RUGG, Sec'y, 1925 Osage Street.

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT- be summarily dealt with TEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF

Box 380, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COM-PANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New the S. L. P. Fratenrally yours,
York City. (The Party's literary THE PRESS COMMITTEE. agency.)

Notice.-For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the committee was held at headquarters of Section Hoboken

A canvass of the vote for delegate tothe national convention resulted as follows: Geo. P. Herrschaft, 35 A. J. Boland, 24; Julius Eck, 12; M. McGarry, 12; Richard Bergan, 10; Fred Goettgen, 7, and A. L. Fricke, 5.

Comrades Herrschaft and Boland were declared elected as the delegates from R. McDonald, Tacoma, Wash... New Jersey to the national convention of Theo. Tresck, Phila., Pa...... the party, Comrades Eck and McGarry H. Piper, Geneva, Ohio...... to act as alternates.

By section organization reports it was shown that Section Passaic County, although not situated any bettter than the C. Evans, Celina, Ohio...... other sections, is doing by far the best W. Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J....., work. Members attend meetings, and J. Jiska Milford, Mass...... have successfully carried out a course of George Kovar, Medway, Mass ... 11 successive Sunday lectures. The sec- K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, tion disposes weekly of 25 copies of The N. Y. ..... Weekly People besides getting subscriptions. They have arranged to hold a May Day Festival on Sunday, May 1, at Cedar Cliff Mountain, to which comrades and families are invited.

Section Essex County, now rid of those who could not keep step with the marching, revolutionary S. L. P., is getting into good working order. The section has severed all connection with the so-called Essex County Independent Socialist Club, and has engaged a meeting hall at 270 H. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y.... Orange street, Newark, for Saturday nights. Agitation meetings will be held J. Simon, City..... as often as possible. The party press J. Zimmel, City..... will be pushed energetically from now on. Ten dollars' worth of literature have been purchased from the Labor News Company. A May evening festival for the benefit of the State campaign fund March 14, per C. Crawford ..... \$19.25 will be held April 30th.

Section Union County's report shows lack of activity.

A few of the members of Section Ho boken in the German branch are pushing on for the two-hundred mark for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, the other branch should push The Weekly People in the same mannner.

Sections South Hudson and North Hudson, no report.

Comrade A. J. Boland, the delegate of D. A. 4, S. T and L. A., to the State committee, reported a successful meeting held in Newark. On Sunday, April 17, a public meeting will be held in Germania Hall, corner of Germania and Van Winkle avenues, Jersey City. On Thursday, April 21, Comrade DeLeon will lecture on the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" in the New Auditorium, Orange street, near Broad street, Newark.

The S. T. and L. A. delegate further reported that at an open alliance meeting held in Newark the first Sunday in March the police tried to interfere. It seems that the captain of the Fourth Precinct gave orders to owners of halls not to rent them to S. L. P. organizations. The alliance men secured the hall at Prince and Broome streets. Three cops in citizen clothing put in an appearance. They did not interfere, however, but are requested to attend a meeting at Wined that the charter of the organ tion be displayed during the meeting. The Tuesday, April 19, at 7.30 p. m. Matters alliance like the S. L. P. does not hesitate to make its purpose known, so the charter was displayed.

After considering how the committee can heat serve the interests of the party in this State it was decided that to push the party press is the first work that old be undertaken. The important thing is to first systematically carry our message to the working class. In doing this we extend the influence of the move ment and sustain its medium of expres-

We have a fine field for S. L. P. work in New Jersey. Let us be up and doing. JOHN HOSSACK, Secretary.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN. To the members of Section Essex County, Newark, N. J .: The Press Committee of above Section was instructed at meeeting held at 270 Orange street, city, Saturday, April 2, to hereby notify all members that the S. L. P. of thee we owe everything, and we fully Essex County has severed all connection with the so-called Essex County Independent Socialist Club, and will consider those members of the S. L. P. who do not want to see that they cannot consistently be members of the S. L. P. and also members of an independent Socialist organization, or support the same when started by elements who found themild not submit to majority rule, in short, who ignore the law of organization, unless they, the minority, could adinister the law according to their in in the name of the repretation for their individual purposes liams.—Amen."

and that hereafter these members will ]

Section Essex County wants to know what is flesh and what is fish at this stage of the class struggle. There are CANADA-National Secretary, P. O. only two divisions: The capitalist class on the one hand, and the laboring class on the other, represented politically by

FRANK C. BURGHOLZ, Sec'y.

### THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-STRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUB-THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR property property by the that they UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT on Sunday, April 10th, Comrade Burgholz ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NO-VEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged ....\$3,926.11 Section Stamford, Conn. balance

of \$10 pledge..... A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal. two loan certificates) ...... A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal. 5.00 Wm. Yunkler, Seattle, Wash...

Note.-Through a typographical error in list of April 3, the total was given as \$3 969 11 It should have been \$3 926 11.

SPECIAL FUND. (As Per Circular Letter of September 3,

Previously acknowledged .....\$8,554.02 E. Moonelis, City.....

### COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

March 18, per 4th and 10th A. D., Brooklyn ..... March 18, per 16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn ...... 1.00 March 21, per C. Corregan ..... 24.50 March 24, per 16th A. D., City.. 10.00 March 26, per 16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn .....

March 26, 4th and 10th A. D., Brooklyn ..... March 28, per Brauckmann.... April 1, per Jacobson..... April 2, per 16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn ..... April 2, 4th and 10th A. D.,

Brooklyn ..... April 2, per 14th A. D., N. Y... April 2, per 8th and 12th A. D., New York ..... April 5, per Herrschaft ...... 10.00 April 8, per 16th A. D., City....

April S, per 8th and 12th A. D., New York ..... April 9, per 16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn ..... April 9, per 4th and 10th A. D., Brooklyn .....

SECTION COLUMBUS ATTENTION!

All members of Section Columbus, O., Hall tarla Fast Main street on of special importance to be considered. O. C. Steinhoff, Organizer.

# MASSACHUETTS FAIR NOTICE.

The Auditing Committee will meet Sunday afteernoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock, in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Fair Committee will meet Wednesday evening, April 20, at 8 p. m.

John Sweeney, Secretary, TO THE READERS OF "THE PEOPLE" IN SAN ANTONIO TEX

Section San Antonio, S. L. P., holds open-air agitation meetings every Saturday night, S o'clock, on Main Plaza, All live topics of the day are discussed there by a competent speaker from the working class standpoint. Don't fail to attend, and bring some friends or shop-

# VASSALBORO STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

realize that we are what thou hast made "May we be made to realize more fully as the days go by that thou holdest our lives and the lives of our children in the hollow of thy hand, and that we should kneel before thee and return thanks to thee for the air we are permitted to breathe. May we be made to feel our selves up against S. L. P. discipline, and helpless condition, and in all things ask thy protection and guidance, that we may be scabs to the end and worthy subjects of our exalted master. We ask this in the name of thy worthy assistant, Wil-

#### FAVORITISM IN THE BREWERS' UNION

(From the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," translated for "The Daily People," by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

New York, March 5, 1904.

After a vain appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," whose long-time reader I have been, I was advised by friends to present my case, as I do in the following, to the much-maligned De Leonites." A glance at the "Socialistische Arbeiter preeminently possess the right to the appellation of Socialists notwithstanding the declaration of the "Volkszeitung" to

My former favorite newspaper permitted a certain Charles Pommer, secretary of Brewers' Union No. 1, to attack me in its columns in the most personal and untruthful manner, but denied me the privilege of any reply whatever. This ers' Union No. 1 are ever welcome visitors in the editorial rooms of the sheet, while I am only a poor workingman, from whom these labor fakirs have now completely taken away the very means of subsistence. It should be known to the readers of

the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" that when the last agreement with the Greater New York Pool breweries was made, some queer things happened. The members of the respective unions were kept in the dark as to the true contents of the agreements, they were lied to and deceived and finally betrayed and sold. Volumes have been written on this subject; mainly on this account in February of last year, was a special convention held at Cincinnati, whose minutes form a continuous chain of the rogueries practiced upon the New York brewery-workers by Pommer, Bohm, et. ul. I have dared to battle against these corrupt machinations and therefore I am homeless since last November: have been \$8,557.27 made destitute by scoundrels who have been branded in Cincinnati as conspirators against the biewers' union, but against whom the international officers have not the courage to proceed in the proper manner. Every resolution in my favor, brought forward by the international officers, was jeered at by Pommer, et, al., and the first officers of the international union stood there like wet poodles. No wonder that there is a strong rumor to the effect that Pommer owns all the officers, because he knew too-much!

Last Spring, before a meeting of Brewers' Union No. 1, I brought charges against its officers, Pommer, Huber and Weyell, claiming that they had jeopardized the interests of the union and of the brewers' union. A committee of seven went into these charges and I proved by reports of the "Volkszeitung," the "Brauerzeitung" and the minutes of the last convention, which, as well known, barred Charles Pommer as a delegate, that the pool agreements were signed through the agency of false representations, although their terms are less advantageous than those of the former agreements with the old union breweries. I proved that Pommer purposely deceived the members, claiming that the new agreements contained the very same provisions as the old ones. I proved that he even deceived the international officers, by telling them that the agreeably acted upon by a meeting of No.

1-a thing which never happened. I further proved that Jacob Huber, another officer of Union No. 1, abused, in the coarsest mainer, at an open meet ing the national officers and continuous ly threatened to form with the help of the Central Federated (read Fakirated) Union of New York a new national body.

I proved that the third of the gang, Charles Weyell, went to Washington to see Gompers for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw the charter of the brewers' union from the American Federation of Labor. I also nailed Weyell as a common liar, for at the Cincinnati convention he claimed Union No. 1 had charged him with the above mission, although not a single member

knew anything about it. Furthermore, I proved that Pommer and others in company with the at that time Deputy Sheriff Healy, went to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans in order to bring about the withdrawal of the charter of the brewers' union I proved that the officers of Union No. 1 boycotted their own union label by declaring Conville's Brewery unfair, although it was a strict union brewery and possessed the label. I proved that they favored at that time the non-union brewery of Howard & Childs, which had locked out union men. I proved that thus thousands of dollars had been thrown away, solely for the purpose of ruining the national organization and to cover up the

ation were put out because they protest-Bohm and Co., to re-introduce the twelvehour day, possessing, as they did aled to at that time by these individuals

So much is certain, that I proved con-

ments at any price.

clusively to the committee by incontrovertible material and by printed doeuments, that the above named officers of No. 1 are the greatest intriguers, are tricky enemies of the brewers' union and a drawback to the development of the union itself. The committee of seven, too, admitted the justice of my charges, but to make front against the clique of officers, some of whom were their friends, never occurred to these gentlemen. They knew quite well that quadrupled, raised to \$40, in accordance Pommer stands ace-high with the bosses is quite natural, as the officers of Brew- and often has he threatened at open meetings to give a taste of starvation to any one who should dare to protest against his machinations. Under the pretext that these affairs had been considered already by the last convention, the charges were not entertained and I was fined to the amount of \$38 for costs, notwithstanding the fact that just at this very last convention it was decided that members of the respective local union only, were entitled to prefer charges against negligent officers of the

In the case of Secretary Graven, of Beer Drivers' Union No. 23, of New \$80.50, the sum total, to which the the York who also was mixed up in the above mentioned affair, the convention even directed the union to prefer charges against Graven, a thing which never happened, and thus this corruptionist, with the consent of the national officers, even up till to-day, plays the first fiddle in his union. How can the same thing be just with Graven and unjust with Pommer? Is it not a fact that the convention regarded Pommer as a scoundrel just the same as Graven, and did not admit him as a delegate? Still this does tion of the union which says: "Lonot hinder Pommer any more than it cal unions cannot impose monetary fines hinders the other gentleman from being above the amoun tof \$25.00 the autocrat of Union No. 1.

No matter from which point of view the case may be regarded the fact remains indisputable that I have been fined white, what is fully upheld by the minutes of the last convention-because I vention. If by this I committed a crime, then the international officers who acted as the accusers of Pommer, Huber and Wevell at the convention are guilty of the same crime in a still higher degree-then every delegate who condemned the miserable machinations of

I will show you by the following what a wonderful knowledge of their own constitution, the officers of Beer Drivers Union No. 1 possess: I am to pay a fine of \$38 because it is claimed the committee-and with all Section 1 B. Article 10 of the Constitution of local Union No. 1, reads as follows :"No monetary fine shall exceed the sum of been able to work as a scab on account | nati-and an old, stanch member of the ments had been submitted to and favor. \$25, inclusive costs of examination." of a lack of opportunity-I say so open- brewers' union who only battled the last mentioned amount could not be it after all this. exceeded according to the constitution. But what is a constitution to Pommer, et. al.? Their object is to render harmless a troublesome opponent, who sometimes tells the truth to them. Still, Pommer was not satisfied with this successs; he planned further revenge, for which soon the occasion arose.

At the last election of officers of the federation. Jacob Green, one of Pommer's pets, handed ballots filled out in favor of Wevell and Bechtold to many members, thus clearly influencing the election. When interrogated, he replied that the members had not sense enough I appealed to the International Executive to make a choice and did not know for whom they ought to vote!

Thirteen members of local Union No. 1, in order to bring about an inquiry, presented this matter to the National Executive Committee in Cincinnati, as with the doings of Green. Six of the signers were eye witnesses, while the rest were prompted by a sense of justice. The Cincinnati executive--although these machinations were directed against the present officers of the federation-declared itself without jurisdiction in this matter and referred it to the executive committee of local Union No. t, which is controlled by the very people mixed up in the affair. In other words, the devil was sued, where his grandmother is judge! And the local executive "rubbed it in" thoroughly to the petitioners without the least regard for

breweries, the committees of the engi- | ing to the constitution a local executive neers and firemen of the brewery feder- cannot fine directly, but has to act through a committee of three, but in ed against the endeavors of Pommer, this case it promptly assessed every signer with a \$5 fine, except myself, who was fined \$10, because I protested enerready, the eight-hour day according to getically against the entirely unconstithe old agreements. It would lead too tutional manner of proceeding, for which far to recount all the rascalities resort- reason I also refused to pay the fine. I could have appealed to the next special in order to push through the pool agreeor regular meeting, but experience in Brewers' Union No. 1 has taught long ago that the resolutions of the executive committee are always sanctioned by the meeting, for nobody dares to kick against the combination. I centred my hopes in the International Executive Committee in Cincinnati, to which I appealed. But there my appeal was refused, simply because a previous appeal to the meeting of No. 1 had not been made by me

> In the meantime my Sto-fine, because it had not been liquidated, had been with a wise provision of Union No. 1. Also at that time I was bedridden, suffering from a compound fracture of the ribs, received while at work in Feltner's brewery. When, after a sickness of ten weeks, I reported myself as well, Secretary Pommer demanded the payment of my fine not later than Sept. 9. I again appealed to Cincinnati and during this time my fine was quadrupled, as mentioned above. There were also the \$38 for costs of examination, charged against me, but I was totally destitute. as I was not able to resume work until the middle of September. It was therefore a sheer impossibility for me to pay to the "Secretariat" it ought to be defines and costs had now grown.

Now, the International Executive Committee took my part. On Oct. 24 of last year International Secretary Kemper in a letter to Pommer stated it as eruel to inflict such punishment on me and that the executive committee be advised to adjust the matter by a payment of \$25 in all. A copy of this letter Kemper also sent to me. At the same time Kemper called Secretary Pommer's attention to Section 8, Article3, of the Constitu-

What right then, does local Union No. rageous manner? It might as well have multiplied it by a hundred, making it a \$38 because I dared to say what daily full \$1,000 in place of \$10! For the sake and weekly papers brought black on of peace I accepted the proposition of the committee took place in Cincinnati on International Executive Committee, but the second Monday of January, but benot so the officers of Union No. 1, fore this Secretary Proebstle had been appealed to the members to draw logical which proved that these gentlemen to- in New York in order to investigate perconclusions from the result of this con- tally disregard the resolutions of the In- sonally, besides other important cases, ternational Executive Committee and do also my own. After meeting Pommer and not care a fig for the constitution of the others and after expressing his delight union whose Section 10, Article 3, at having spent Christmas among "nondistinctly says: "In all disputes, griev- est people"-thus he reported in the ances, appeals, etc., the decision of the International Executive Committee shall sion that all New York complaints, my be final." Thus, in spite of my willingthe New York officers' clique is guilty ness to pay an unjust fine of \$25, in spite dation! Especially that I should apolof the perfect justice of my position ac- ogize to Union No. 1, which means in cording to the constitution, in spite of the first instance, to Pommer, and be all the decisions of the International Ex- come a good, obedient fellow! ecutive Committee, I was, on Nov. 11, order to elect this man, I and others have through the machinations of Pommer, et. | done our best here in New York, have al., suspended by the local union and tried to prevent the election tricks, praccharges were made too late-still they taken from work, regardless of my large ticed against him, Proebstle, and the were received and considered by the family. Since that time I am walking other present international officers by the streets, for except a few days of Pommer's creatures! What a hellish insnow shoveling I have not been able to sult! In the sense, as referred to above, find work. So far, I have not as yet "Genosse" Procestle reported in Cincin-Therefore even if I were in the wrong ly and "damn him" who blames me for against a corruption, crying to heaven,

In the "Volkszeitung," which refused to me any reply whatsoever, Pommer claimed my treatment to have been in accordance with the constitution. Let us consider this constitutional treatment. Section 7, Article 3, of the International Constitution says: "If a member believes that his suspension or expulsion frem the union be not in accordance with justice, he shall have the right of appeal to the International Executive Committee within 14 days. Pending such appeal, the member shall have the right to work." Right after my suspension from work by Pommer.

Even the constitution of local Union No. 1 says: "Any expelled (and I was only suspended) member has the right the officers of No. 1 were rather pleased of appeal to the National Executive Committee within 14 days; such member not to have the right of vote and voice, until such appeal shall have been

Even here there is no mention of a summary deprivation of work, still I was put on the street at once. This is a conclusive manifestation of

personal revenge and," as I was assured of the criminality of Pommer's proceeding, I applied to District Attorney Jerome. But as Pommer is a pet of the pool brewers and as I am only a poor During the conferences with the pool even an appearance of right, Accord- attorney referred me to the police court, tising the meeting.



The London correrespondent of the New York Evening Post

"The Telegraph is, indeed, understood to have entrusted its war editorials to Dr. Dillon author of that terrible anti-Russian book published under the pseudonym 'E. B.



A FAITHFUL PICTURE OF THE RUSSIA OF TO-DAY

**RUSSIAN TRAITS** 

AND TERRORS

By E. B. LANIN

WITH AN ODE BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

CLOTH, 75c.

PAPER COVER, 35c.

# Twentieth Century Press

17 East Sixteenth Street - - -

There, although Pommer was summoned, the case was dismissed and I was sent home by the magistrate with talk and empty promises. Local Union No. t, being a member of the so-called "Arbeiter Secretariat," was represented by Lawyer Hilquit, who placed the responsibility upon the members at large, claiming Pommer to be simply an executive officer. It is said that he charged for this a fee of \$25, which amount has been added to above mentioned \$80.50 assessed against me. Thus I would be compelled to pay Stos so in order to become again a member in good standing, One should think if a union contributes

In answer to my afore mentioned last appeal to the International Executive Committee I received on Dec. 5 a letter from International Secretary 1 Proebstle, stating that my case in its entirety would be decided at the quarterly meeting of the whole executive committee. He regretted that I had been put out of work and advised me that Fommer had been instructed to jut me back to work and to so leave me until a decision should have been reached. I received a letter to the same import of International Secretary Zorn, and that settled the matter for Pommer spurned the instructions of the national secretapossess to quadruple fines in this out- ries in the same manner as he had spurned those of the International Executive Committee.

fended free of charge!

The meeting of the entire executive "Brauerzeitung"-he came to the concluown included, were totally without founstill walks the streets. The entire executive committee an-

proved the orders of Pommer with a proyer of elemency for me; all former resolutions of the International Executive in my favor have been thrown to the winds, not a word of censure on acount of their total disregard on the side of Pommer, et al., has been uttered; all instructions of the international secretaries. are without value and the international constitution is only a damaged instrument, not worth the paper on which it is printed. Perhaps, in regard to the latter, some capitalistic judge may be of different view, provided I should be Committee in Cincinnati; but in spite able to find a lawyer willing to take my of the express prohibition I was taken case into the civil court, for that is now the only way left to me. Sad, but true! Should the "Socialitische Arbeiter

Zeitung" be inclined to publish my letter in order to show the possibilities of a federation, which claims to be ever the champion of Socialism and of justice. I can assure you of my sincerest grati-Fraternally, tude. Valentin Wagner,

3714 Third avenue, N. Y City HUDSON COUNTY, N. I.

An S. T. & L. A. agitation meeting will be held in Germania Hall, Germania and Van Winkle avenues, Jersey City, on Sunday, April 17, 2 p. m.

Party members and Alliance men who have the time and wish to help make the meeting a success are urged to be at the to the vexations imposed upon you by the devil, my case thus being jus tabout the hall on Saturday, April 17, between 3 capitalists; you will have that opporopposite of the Park's case, the district and 4 p. m. sharp in the work of adver- tunity to your heart's content. That's A. J. Boland. | my answer."

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do, may reach an age twice as great as s now considered exceptional. 5. That old age as we know it is not a normal evolution of the body, but the result of diseases more or less apparent.

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(Continued from Page 4.) B. J. feels he is up against it.

U. S .- And so say we Socialists to you now: "If what you aspire after is the cockroach independence of a cockroach little shop, then, by all means, don't vote for the Socialist Labor Party; no cockroach business is possible under Socialism; but vote for any of the other parties, it matters not which, if you ever reach your ideal, you will have the opportunity to fawn and crawl, and be subject