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VOL. XIV. No. 42.

ARSON HINTED

THE 'SO-CALLED FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION BURNS DOWN WITH EX-PLOSIONS.

The So-called First National Co-operative Association Is One of Those Half-Utopian, Half-Fraudulent Schemes to Inaugurate Socialism Which the Socalled Socialist, alias Social Democratic "Appeal to Reason" Has Been Lately Booming as a "Practical" Method to Demonstrate Socialism-The Concern Was About to Mo - -- It Was Heavily Insured-Many Firemen Injured-The Mystery of the Fire is Being Investigated.

Chicago, Jan. 2 .- Suspicious circumstances surrounding the fire in the Van Buren street plant of the Finst National Co-operative association and Cash Buyers' union-amalgamated concernshave aroused Chief Campion and Attorney Thomas Johnson of the fire department, who think it may have been of incendiary origin.

The fire was discovered in the seven story building at 158-160 West Van Buunion, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and spread quickly to other buildings. Its progress was marked by a number of explosions. President Kahn declared no explosives were kept in the build-The loss to the Cash b yers' unis said to be \$250,000, w h \$210,-000 insurance, and the total loss \$500;no. The incendiary theory of the police and fire department was founded op strange manner of the starting of the fire, and later was strengthened by the statement of a person who declared he had seen some one moving about the second story of the building a few moments before the discovery of the

Detectives on the Case.

Concerning the investigation by the fire department Attorney Johnson said: re are a number of things about that fire that look suspiciously like iniarism, and we have put detectives on the case. I cannot say just how much evidence we have, but enough to warrant our going ahead, although we will not be ready to make any arrests, if we do make any at all, before Tuesday. I have only the story of the witnesses who say they saw the man in the build-ing just before the fire started, and I w his name, but I will have to cororate their statement before I can ke it public.

"After we get all our evidence in shape we will ask the people whom we suspect to explain, if possible, the seemingly inficable circumstances surrounding the

Kahn Says It Is Not Incendiary.

Laughlin, Frederick, engine company No. 5; Miller, Charles, 44 Pearce street, watchman; Quon. Thomas, pipeman, engine company No. 5; Scully, John, truck compan No. 5.

All were cut and bruised by bricks from falling walls. The fire started on the upper floors,

occupied by the Cash Buyers' union. It is said to have been preceded by an explosion which shook the structure to its foundations.

The flames spread rapidly, fanned by the high gale which was blowing. When the fire penetrated to the building occupied by the Zeno company, 154 West Van Buren street, the firemen were ordered to the roofs of adjacent structures. The Boston Rubber Paint company's rooms on the third and fourth floors burned. The walls fell and the building at 162 West Van Buren stret was next attacked. The structure was destroyed, causing a heavy loss to the Peninsular Stove company, occupying the seven floors.

Spreads to Other Buildings.

Then came an explosion in the basement of the Co-operative Society building, which tore up sidewalks and pavement, threw firemen into the air, and tore down the Van Buren street trolley wires

A two story frame building, occupied by John Mahoney, at 166-8 West Van Buren street, as a rooming house, was crushed by falling walls. He had been awakened earlier, and arousing the seven sleeping roomers, with his wife and children hurried to the street. They were unable to save any of their clothing. The stables owned by the Fortune Bros Brewing company burned. The

horses were taken out by policemen. Motormen on the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad, it is charged, disregarded the orders of firemen and rushed their cars through the smoke. Men and women passengers bound for the downtown district became panic stricken.

BACK IN THE S. L. P.

Tell-Tale Events in Western Pennsylvania.

Braddock, Pa., Jan. 9-Recent happen ings in this region promise well for a strong Socialist Labor Party Movement henceforth in Pennsylvania, and they

square with the tidings that are coming in from all other parts of the country. I shall lead up by starting with Wilkinsburg. The S. L. P. organized the place with 17 members and we got the charter. Next, in East Pittsburg. 'The wave of stalwart Socialism that has struck our Hungarian fellow wageslaves in Milwaukee, in Passaic, N. J., in New York, and in San Francisco struck here also, A Hungarian S L P Section 45 members strong was organized there And now comes, in a way, the best of all. Many and good were the comrades of the former Allegheny County Section who left the Party in the Kanglet riots

of 1902. Their minds had been poisoned by the Schulberg, Eberle, et al

(From the German, translated for the Weekly People by Gotthold Ollendorff.

During the revenue debate in the German Reichstag, August Bebel did not silently submit to the accusations of the imperial chancellor, but replied to the same in an energetic manner.

On December 10, Bebel, for the second time took part in the debate and spoke

as follows: "The Herr Chancellor has een, fit to speak about the interior affairs of our party. Especially in regard to the gentlemen whom he regards as revisionists he has made remarks which cannot be looked upon by the latter, but as deeply insulting. What is the object of the chancellor in doing this? Did he not intend to express his sympathy for these gentlemen? Still his words cannot but cause the opposite from that which he intended The chancellor has repeatedly affirmed that liberty of thought is limited in our party; he even mentioned a supposed emark at Kautsky to the effect, that the doubting of the reigning opinion is not permissible. He has also said that the attitude of the party at the Dresden convention was such, that Jaures was justi-

fied in speaking of the growth of dogmatism in 'humanity'. "That the paper of my party-friend,

Jaures, allows itself this assertion, is comprehensible to be from the standpoint which he takes in opposition to mine, but to draw from this a proof of the dogmatism of the Social Democrats, is not logical. It simply is not true, that Kautsky made the remark cited. If I had expressed myself in a similar manner regarding the chancellor, it would be said again: 'Asertions are made but proof is not forthcoming'. The chancellor may at any time make all the groundless assertions he chooses, he always is uproariously applauded in this house. What then was said in Dresden in regard to this question of opinion? The object is simply to prevent the collabora-tion of comrades on such bourgeois

papers, as insult in the lowest manner their own party. It was a bourgeois paper, the 'Tageliche Rundshau,' which

In an address before the National Com mercial Teachers 'Association in Chicago, N. W. Ferris, late Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, created a sensation by declaring that no woman should contemplate matrimony until she was able to support a husband. The two or three hundred stenographers present received the statement with laughter, but the speaker protested that he wished to be taken seriously. "I believe that before taking so serious a step a girl should look shead and prepare for possible future misfortunes. Therefore every girl should fit herself to step into her hus-

at work. In the South Atlantic States, ranging from Delaware to Georgia, more than fourteen per cent. work for wages. In the Middle West the per cent is lowin the far West, Colorado, California, and Washington, a little over three per cent. only are at work. In all of the United States exactly 8.68 per cent. of wives are bread winners. It does not appear that these women are of foreign birth. On the contrary, more native born than

country. In the North Atlantic States in the home, to be sure, but so are all more than nine per cent. of the wives are the tenement trades, such as flower making, finishing garments, etc. It does not of course interfere with the regular work of housekeeping, as the other trades do. It just as effectively relieves the man of er, a little more than six per cent ; while the family of part of his financial responsibility. In all the United States 23.26 per cent, of workingmen's families are wholly or partly supported by the wife taking boarders or lodgers. This time it is the Irish citizen who depends most on this source of income, with the French citizen a close second, Someforeign born wives contribute to the fam- thing over twenty-one per cent. of naily income, although certain nationalities | tive-born Americans take boarders. The

Agents sending in subscriptions without remiftance must state distinctly how

long they are to run Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

I riage, and for this reason practically all

women in the working classes marry. In

the classes where the wife has to be

supported, where her only contribution

is a well-ordered home, only fifty per

cent, of women have an opportunity to

marry. In the wealthiest class, where

a dowry is sure to be part of the wo-

man's attractiveness, the same propor-

tion are given an opportunity to marry

The increase of male workers in the

last ten years is given as twenty-five per

cent. The increase of women wage-earn-

ers is forty per cent. This fact is at-

tracting attention, as it should. The

impression that girls and young women

work for "pin money" and not for the

necessities of life is gradually passing.

It is admitted now that women work

because they must earn their livings.

The old ideal of the home is the only

proper sphere for wife and daughters

hard to relinquish, but it also must

go. So rapidly has the change in the

industrial status of women been effected

that statistics gathered ten or even five

years ago are now utterly valueless. It

is probable that the next bulletin of the

Bureau of Labor relating to the cost of

living in workingmen's families will rec-

CAP!TALIST vs. SOCIALIST ECON-

(From "The People," Sydney, Austra-

Ita.)

Capital economy, whether of the

he capitalist shopkeeper, company,

shelter, and enjoyment of the wage-

workers, either by reducing the amount

of these things to the individual wag:

earner, or by reducing the number of

those in receipt of these things, with

the noble object of accumulating the

greatest possible amount of profits.

Of course, the capitalist does not see

the utter incompatibulity of these two

things, and that his "vaniting ambi-

tion" is surely and inevitably over

leaping itsell; the incleasing number

of the unomproyed, the increasing diffi

culty of finding purchasers for hi

goods, has merely the effect of whet-

ting his eagerness to dut still furthe

into his own market, by economically

cutting down the purchasing power of

working class. "Whom the gods wish

to destroy they first make (mad," was

never better exemplified than in the

case of the doomed capitalist class.

All the philanthropic efforts of these

"clean" men in the patriotic cause of

stable, economic and responsible gov-

ernment, all their noble and patriotic

efforts to advance the interests of

their beloved country are doomed to

failure, and the only hope for this or

any other country is the appropriation

and complete control by the workers

of the entire productive forces of the

world which are slipping rapidly from

the incompetent nerveless hands of the

Socialist or working class economy

onsists in decreeing, in the aforesaid

collective control, in opening wide the

door of every natural and social op-

portunity to every individual without

exception who is willing to work and

capitalist class.

the bulk of his real customers--th

ord still more startling changes.

as in the working classes.

THE DEBATE ON THE IMPEACH MENT OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

CONGRESSIONAL

Lawyers in the House of Representatives Trying to Hold the judge Free on the Plea that He Did Not Know the Law that He Violated-With the Workingman. Ignorance of Law Is No Exente.

While Congress is getting under way he case on the impeachment of Judge Swayne is bobbing into shape. While so bobbing, the case is throwing up curious facts that should not escape the workingman.

There are two leading charges against ludge Swayne. The two most serious ones are the O'Neal case and the Belden & Davis case. The cases turn around the Judge's power to imprison for contempt. The power is a dangerous one, and demands strict judicial decorum. Under that power any American citizen can be sent to prison by a member of the judiciary without the safeguard of jury trial. In the two cases of O'Neal and of Belden & Davis, Judge Swavne exercised the power with utter disregard of the law; moreover, the power was exercised in these instances with palpable malice towards the Judge's victims. The statute on the subject allows a judge to inflict the punishment of a fine or of imprisonment, but not both. Upon that the law is explicit. Judge Swayne inflicted both punishments in these instances: he fined and imprisoned his victims. The action of Judge Swayne was not only in violation of the statute. it was also in violation of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing the clause as to whether both fine and imprisonment could be inflicted upon a person for contempt. Judge Swayne simply role roughshod over the statute and the law.

Now, then, in spite of these facts-in the teeth of the letter and/of the interpretation of the law; despite the rive unstance the accused is a lawyer, being a Judge; and above all, despite the min ciple so cruelly enforced against workngmen that "no one is excused for not knowing the law"-despite and in spite of all that there are lawyers in the House of Representatives who are seeking to defend Judge Swavne on the eround that he did not know that particular law against which be sinned!

A unique spectacle in a capitalis'. legislature. ! No wonder the capitalist press is silent on the "defence."

ERIE'S MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 5 .- Section Erie, at a meeting held on Dec. 13, 1904, nominated the following ticket for the Spring Elections:

Mayor-Herman Spittle. Councilmen-First Ward, Alfred Black; Second Ward, J. F. Ginginbach; Third Ward, L. Cunningham; Fourth Ward, J. Devine: Sixth Ward, C. Schlicher,

Woman and Child Labor

comfades been expelled? No, it simply of modern society-it can neither clear WILL NOT QUIT THE OLD TIME- actments, the obstacles offered by the PROVEN PLATFORM, Is not every party

compelled to see to it that complete unity ment. But it can shorten and lessen is conserved? And most of all is this the birthpangs.' the duty of our party, whose principles are so hostile to bourgeois society. It standpoint of development. He is opis thus slander of the worst kind to cir- posed to all artificial revolutionism, to culate the assertion that the Social all terrorism, for years he waged a vig-Democracy would limit liberty of orous literary battle against Bakunin's thought. There is no party organized as anarchism. The fact is, the chancellor democratically as ours. I assert all other has heard some one talk about Marx and parties would not suffer such a Democ- that it is with which we are now reracy within their ranks; they would re- galed. Already in 1847 Marx said of the gard such a proceeding as an insult, a ten-hour-law of the English Parliament want of confidence. We do not think of that it signifies a victory of principle. such a thing: we tell ourselves with a Such a man deserves everything else.

different! Furthermore, the chancellor name of Marx will still be inscribed in spoke of the Marxian doctrine, rigid as history with golden letters when that any Asiatic dogma. Certainly, all our of Count Bulow, as chancellor of the dogmas have their origin in Asin .- Bud- Empire, will be long forgotten. (Laughter dha, Confucius, Moses, Christ, Mohammed at the "right" and in the "centre." Vivid -all were Asiatics. Formerly the Cath- applause by the Social Democrats).

olics, too, were reproached with a too severe rigidity of dogmas. According to be a big fool if he would have signed my conviction every religion has to be such a secret treats with Russia, as menintolerant; it must have belief in itself, tioned by White. Quite right. That I in its infallibility. Therefore, as long believe, too. Such a secret treaty one as churches opposed each other their re- does not sign; such things are not put spective adherents have persecuted each down black on white. But one acts acother. But where is the Marxian doc- | cordingly. Why does the chancello trine, which is so rigidly observed? I scelly reply to this attack of the 'Vor would wish the chancellor to cite one. I waerts' and not to my accusations? I could almost swear that he never read have made a long series of precisely anything of Marx. If he had only read formulated accusations. I have raised the small pamphlet. "The Communist the question as to the deportation of Manifesto,' he could not speak thus re- Russian subjects liable to military duty, garding the Marxian dogina. It was no- as to the construction on German body but Marx, who emptied the vials wharves of submarine boats and torpedo of bitterest scorn upon the so-called destroyers for Russia and the imperial eternal truths of bourgeeis society. He chancellor has not had a word to say is the founder of the materialist concep- in reply."

WEEKLY (?) PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

to collaborate in an enterprise, which MODERN SOCIETY. combats or flings mud upon personal conviction.' I am convinced that neither the

Conservatives nor the National-Liberals will ever permit one of their friends to work for a paper which continually decries their respective parties. And what more does the resolution regarding and it is the ultimate aim of this work, the so-called revisionism demand? Have to lay bare the economic law of motion

genuine Democratic party it must not be except to be treated in this way. The

small cocky capitalist on the land, of trust, or capitalist government, means "Count Bulow has said that he would reducing the amount of food, clothing,

Another Speech by Bebel wrote after the convention: Things seem tion of history, as different from any to be rather mixed up in Social Demo- other dogma, as day is from night. And

cratic society. Among decent bourgeois before all, HE IS THE DISCOVERER journalists it goes without saying, not OF THE LAWS OF MOVEMENT OF "In the preface of the first edition of

'Capital.' published in 1866, he says: 'One nation can and should learn from others. And even when a society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movements

has been declared THAT THE PARTY by bold leaps, nor remove by legal ensuccessive phases of its normal develop-

"Thus Marx before all occupies the

"It is all false, every word," said Mr.	They took those men to know something	band's place in the support of the fam-	have a larger proportion of working	total percentage of	f wives who add to	who is physically and mentally fit to	TYPOS TO APPEAL
Kahn, when told the fire department was		ily, in the event of anything befalling	wives. Thirteen per cent, of French	the income by wo	rking for wages or	do so, those not so fitted to be the first	TITOS TO ATTEAL.
working upon the theory that the blaze	and to mean well, and they allowed them-	him which should unfit him for work."	wives in the United States are wage	taking boarders is o	alose to thirty two	care of the community who will see	
was of incendiary origin. "I am at a	selves to be drawn into that silly "logic-	Put in just these terms the remark	earners.		orkingman supported	to it that these people have the maxi-	Will Take Corregan Verdict to Court
loss to explain the fire, but I feel sure	'al center" affair. They have since learn-	sounds somewhat sensational and revo-	"Taking boarders is one of the oldest	how har is the w	orkingman supported		that Decided Against Them.
it was not incendiary.	ed, grown and become wiser. The vali-	lutionary, says the "Evening Post." The	I laking boarders is one of the oldest	by his children?	According to the re-	their infirmities will permit. There are	
"Some one is trying to ruin me. Our	ant stand of the S. L. P. has appealed	speaker meant to emphasize a fact	and most respectable forms of adding	port, the percentage	e of families having	and will be plenty of means to do so,	Justice Andrews of Syracuse has
concern is all right. There is nothing	to their S. L. P. hearts. Their organi-		to the income. No one has even pointed	an income from child	dren at work is 22.19.	and the community will see that these	granted a stay of the order compelling
to the statement that we have been pay-	zation ordered a referendum on what to	which is becoming widely recognized, that	out that taking boarders is a form of	This table gives an	n' interesting account	means are devoted to the purpose; they will not be carted round and exhibited	the Syracuse Typographical Union to re-
	do. The vote stood 38 to return to the	every girl outside the privileged classes	wife labor fully as much to be reckoned	of what workingmen	n's children are doing	as now for the purpose of exciting the	instate Charles H. Corregan and pay him
ing dividends out of stock sales. I have	S. L. P.; 12 (mostly new men taken up	not only should, but must be educated	with as other forms. It is work done] at the present time	e:	charity of the passer-by. The aim	damage for unlawful expulsion from the
never made a statement of how much	since 1902) to join the S. P.; and 18 to	to become self-supporting. So commer-				of the community will be to decrease	union. The union was required to put
stock has been sold in the society, and	remain where they were. The S. L. P.	cialized has the world become that the			At school At home	the number of those suffering in this	up a bond for any damages Corregan
and I will not make such a statement	thus won out by an absolute majority	privileged classes are 'growing smaller	North Atlantic States	4.11	77.62 17.84	way: by drawing to the utmost extent	might sustain by reason of the stay.
now. It is true I own half the capital		year by year, and the work done by wo-	South Atlantic States	11.59	63.17 23.96	upon the resources of civilization, sci-	The case will be carried to the Ap-
stock, but there is no possible way that	of 8, plurality of 20 over those who still	man in the home is yearly growing	North Central States	3 49	78.83 16.83	ence, and art, by discovering and abol-	pelate division by the printers.
any one can know how much stock has	imagine there is anything in that vision-	more constricted. Statistics are dull	South Central States	9.91	63.31 27.45	ishing every knowable cause of them.	pelate division by the printers.
been sold.	ary notion about the "logical center",	things, as a rule, but some of the figures	Western States	110		in short, the great item of working-	CORDINAL AND ADDRESS AND A
"We have paid two dividends at the	and a plurality of 26 over the S. P.	contained in a recent report of the United	Western States	1.10	82.65 15.98	class economy will be economy of hu-	CORREGAN REINSTATED.
rate of 10 per cent. a year-the first	There was great joy among the 38 when	States Bureau of Labor are sufficiently	A many and a second second		A REAL PROPERTY.	man life, human suffering, and human	Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 10-Typographi-
dividend last February and the second	the vote was announced. With the men		A very small proportion are working	for she bears the t	burden of this work.	toll, by carrying out an organized sys-	cal Union No. 55 reinstated Charles H.
Jast August. No provision has been	who are now well known for crooks left.	significant to make them interesting. The	and going to school at the same time,	In her earning capac	city the Western wo-	tem of work for the use of and en-	Corregan last Sunday. This action was
	out, some of whom have run away with	report gave the result of an investigation	but it is plain that parents who put	man makes by far	r the best showing.	joyment of the worker. Toll will be	the outcome of an order issued by Judge
made for a dividend this year, and I	funds, and the good back the S. L. P. of	of the cost of living and retail prices	their children early to work do not take	Her average wage i	is \$229.83 a year, as	reduced to the lowest possible mini-	Andrews upon the application of Union
don't know what will be done at the	Allegheny County is going to make up	in the United States, an investigation	further thought of their children.	opposed to \$146.09 i	in the North Atlantic	mum in order that the greatest amount	for a stay of the execution of the
meeting in January. The concern is in	for lost time. We shall have a riproar-		No report is made on the average earn-			of leisure may be available for the de-	judgment given Corregan for illegal ex-
irs. lass financial condition."	ing Movement. Truly, nothing can re-		ings of the children. It is shown that		report shows that the	velopment of every human on the lines	pulsion from the union-pending an ap-
Many Firemen Are Injured.	sist the march of Socialism and of its	of housing, fuel, lighting, food, clothing,	child labor is not by any means confined	average workingman	in the United States	of healthy enjoyable mental or manual	peal. Judge Audrews ordered that the
Many Piremen Are injured.	army the Socialist Labor Party-"every	etc., in the average American working-	to the South. In the North Atlantic	earns only 79.49 per	r cent, of the family	activity/ There will be no need for peo-	union must either give a bond to pay Cor-
Yesterday's fire in the plant caused in-	bad tendency will run its course, and So-	man's family. A similar investigation	States, including New York and Massa-	income. This wife,	children and board.	ple to starve then as now, because	regan \$7 a week from the date of the
uries to thirteen persons and the delay	cialism will survive; then, woe to the	was made by the Bureau in 1890 and	chusetts, the percentage of workingmen	ers contribute the	rost The native	there is too much food, or to be naked	judgment until the final determination of
of traffic on several street car lines. The		1891. Reports were secured, for the pres-	who are partially supported by their	horn workingman or	amp more of the in	and cold because there are too many	the action or issue the card, reinstating
minred are:	men, whose petty interests, mean ambi-	ent inquiry from 25.440 families living	children is 21.64, while in the South At-	some then the for	arns more of the in-	clothes, or too many willing to produce	the action or issue the card, reinstating
Avery, George, 15 years old, 40 Pearce	tions and vile intrigues may have for an	in thirty-three States, and the occupa-	lawin States it is 90 50 The perceptage	come than the for	eign-born, but it is	these things. The cry for foreign	nun.
treet; Boland, John, engine company	instant arrested its progress and smirch-	tions represented renged from mashes	is smallest in the far West, being only	plain that in all e	scept the privileged	markets will cease and the mental and	MITTO ANTIMATINA ANTIANA ANTIA
No. 5; Blocki, Frederick, truck company	ed its name."	ics and clerks to day laborers.				manual workers of the world will ex-	THE WEEKLY PEOPLE IS A SIX
			14.27.	ing important factor	rs in the wage ques-	change with each other on an equal	PAGE PAPER. PAGES SIX AND
No. 5; Brown, Jerome, truck company	Watch the label on your paper. That	Not the least interesting of the reports	The earnings of the wives are consider-	tion		basis of an equal quantity of work,	SEVEN OF THIS ISSUE ARE SUPPLE.
No. 5; Connors, Jefferson, truck com-	will tell you when your subscription ex-	related to the sources of income of these			es cae concrary not-	those good things which differences of soil, climate, and condition render ex-	MENTS. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE
any No. 5; Cunningham, Capt. J., en-	pires. First number indicates the month,	families. Ten per cent. of married wo-	ingman's family from all sources is \$749.50.		never has been and	change mutually beneficially. Class	THE WEEKLY PEOPLE A PERMA-
kine company No. 5: Gary, John, en-	second, the day, third the year.	men, that is to say, of wives, at work	Of this sum the wage-earning wife con-	never will be any la	urge class of support-	struggles will cease and the war drum	NENT EIGHT PAGE PAPER? THEN
sine company No. 5; Hussey, Lient.		is * * * sufficiently high to indicate	tributes \$128.52. What the boarders and	ing men and supp	ported women. The	be heard no more for ever. This is	ROLL UP ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST,
James, engine company No. 5; McCaf-	If you receive a sample capy of this	that the workingman does not necessar-	lodgers contribute is not given, but what-	workingman has alw	rave ornected his fin		UNTIL ENOUGH READERS ARE SE-
ter, John wurk company No. 4: Me-	paper it is an invitation to subscribe.	ily support his wife in any section of the	ever it is should be credited to the wife.	ancial condition to	be bettered by mar-	for Socialism	CURED TO MAKE THIS POSSIBLE.
	and the second						

WBEKLY FEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

ENMITY INCURRED FOR OPERATING UNDER CONDITIONS APPROVED BY PEARODY.

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day-Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in th Capitalist Riots of 1904.

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

THE IRREPRESSIBLE

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE, Florence, Colorado, 1904. * .547.52 FIFTH EPISODE-Continued

PORTLAND MINE PRESIDENT INSTITUTES INJUNC-TION PROCEEDINGS

James F. Burns, president and general manager of the Portland Company, whose mine had been shut down by the com-'manding officer as a "military necessity," decided to take the matter into the courts. Application was to be made to Judge Theyer of the U.S. Circuit Court in St. Louis, for an injunction restraining the governor and all other persons from interfering with the operation of the mine. Damages were also to be asked. in the sum of \$100,000.

As soon as the proposed action of Mr. Burns became known, Irving Howbert, vice-president and one of the directors of the apany, got the car of the two other resident-directors, Thomas F. Burns and Frank G. Peck, and made it appear as if President Burns were instituting the suit in the interest of the Western Federation of Miners. Although Thomas F. Burns and Frank G. Peck were brother and brother-in-law respectively, of the sident of the Portland, and indebted to him for everything they possessed, they joined hands with Howbert and Shannon of New York, the fifth directors, and set aside the action of the head of the company. When President Burns saw that his hands were tied and that he would not be permitted to test the authority assumed by Peabody and the Mine Owners' Association in the courts, he bowed to the inevitable and withdrew the suits, addressing, at the same time, a letter to the public. This com-munication is so noteworthy a document that I have ventured to produce it in full. Burns not only sets forth his position clearly: he tears away the tissue of lies and hypocrisies in which the upholders of Capitalism are wont to drape that system, and shows us the inner workings by which it is moved. Incidentally, he throws light on the methods used by the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district.

Before quoting Mr. Burns's letter, I would say that Irving Howbert, who did so, much to kill the suit that would have placed the administration of the State on trial, is a Republican machine politician and a prominent member of the Mine Owners' Association.

PRESIDENT BURNS' LETTER.

To the public:

"On Friday last I caused a bill to be filed in the Circuit Court of the United States in the name of the Portland Gold Mining Company against James H. Peabody and others, to secure for the complainant and its stockholders the equal protection of the laws whereby its right to the operation of its mines could be hereafter, as heretofore, exercised in its own way and for its best interests. My action has been repudiated by the board of directors, a majority of whom have ordered the suit dismissed and the order will be obeyed.

"Inasmuch as the institution of this suit has provoked much criticism, I deem it necessary to call attention to the conditions which, in my opinion, demanded resort to the courts for the ent and future welfare of the company. Its affairs have the excep tion of about ten days in 1903, it has been in conbeen operated on the open shop principle. Men have been em-played and retained for their efficiency only, and no discrimina-tion has been made between union and non-union workmen. - The unions have on several occasions demanded discrimination in their favor, sometimes under threats, but these demands have not been granted. Notices posted at the mine and the mill in conspicuous places have publicly warned all men that discrimin-ation would not be tolerated, and that interferences with any workmen because of their union or non-union affiliations would result in prompt dismissal.

"This, brought on my head the anger of the Mine-Owners' Association, which, though unpleasant, did not deter me from doing my duty to the stockholders. I therefore continued operations with my old force of union and non-union miners as before, regardless of the obloquy I incurred. I was operating under conditions which Governor Peabody had himself urged and approved, and felt that I must therefore be within the law.

"After the terrible tragedy of June 6, his excellency, for the third time, declared Teller county in a state of insurrection, and wholesale arrests followed. Many of my men were arrested at their homes, some of them were imprisoned, some banished, others fied in terror, leaving families behind them. I continued to work the mines, believeing that the best way to insure quict was to keep the men employed. On June 10 (Burns is mistaken as to the date, H. J. B.) General Bell issued a proclamation closing the Portland mines, stating that they had for months harbored a lawless class of men, dangerous to the peace and safety of the community, and on the same day, he and Sheriff Bell, with soldiers and deputies, invaded the mines and shut them down. His proclamation ordered the arrest of the men it referred to, but none were made or attempted.

PEABODY PLEADS IGNORANCE.

"By my direction one of the company's attorneys appealed to the governor to know why the mines were closed. His excellency said that he was ignorant of the fact that the closure had been ordered. Later in the day he said that he had been informed by Mr. Crump that the company had refused to surrender lawless characters on demand. Mr. Crump having been appealed to, denied having so stated, but said that the mines were closed to rid the community of agitators, by which he meant members of the union.

"I instructed the company's counsel to ascertain whether it had any rights in Colorado that the authorities were bound to respect, and if so, to proceed to to enforce them. They did so. The directors disapprove, and I bow to their decision.

NO CRIMINALS HARBORED.

"It is wholly false that the mines or the company or that I have harbored criminals or contributed to the unfortunate disorders of the camp, and it is folly to assert that the working of the mines is inconsistent with the restoration of peace and order. As to the first, our men have been carefully selected and trained for their duties, and it will take months to secure equal services from raw recruits. "As to the second, General Bell, on the day he closed our mines, issued a second proclamation calling on all mines and miners to resume their work.

"During the strike, and since last January, Mr. Moyer asked an audience with ane, at which I urged him to abandon the strike and call it off, giving him what seemed to me conclusive reasons. He declined. Shortly afterwards I was informed that the union would demand my discharge of non-union miners, or compel union miners to leave the mine. I again sought my attorneys, who prepared a complaint against Altman Union No. 19, and its officers; Cripple Creek Union No. 406, and its officers; Victor Union No. 32, and its officers; Smeltermen's Union No. 125, and its officers; Charles Moyer, president, and William Haywood, secretary, of the Western Federation, to restrain them from such interferrence. The expected did not happen, however, and the suit was not filed.

To avoid all further misunderstandings, the management of the Portland company, on March 14, publicly announced 'that in hiring and discharging of men it claims the right to hire and discharge whoever it pleases without discrimination for or against any class of labor whatever,' and that declaration has at all times been persistently respected.

NOT A WESTERN FEDERATION PARTISAN,

"I am accused of being a partisan of the Western Federation. It is untrue. I believe in an 'open shop' and have always enforced it. I am neither for nor against ogranized labor. I respect its rights, and I have required it at all times to respect an under my management since the spring of 1894, and, with mine. I believe in the freedom of contract, in the right of a man to work his property in his own way, and have practiced at operation until June 10, when it was closed by the mili- what I preached. But the powers that be have declared othertary forces of the State in conjunction with the civil forces of wise. The Portland company is a free agent no longer; it must county. During all this long period of time the mines have employ men at the dictation of those who have no concern in its prosperity, and the governor is upheld in his crusade against the operation of a contract of hite almost identical with the one he urged the company to make.

THE PROBLEM OF KEEPING MOYER CAPTIVE.

Judge Thayer having by this time forced the state authorities to free Chas. H. Moyer from confinment at Telluride, the question of how to hold the head of the miners' union again came up. Accordingly, Moyer was re-arrested upon a warrant sworn out by a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association and taken to Teller county, where he was again jailed.

Sheriff Bell gave orders on the 18th that the relations of men confined in the county jail were to be prohibited from entering to feed the prisoners. He said that the visitors, mainly wives and daughters of the prisoners, interfered with the work of the board of inquiry then sitting in the office of the jail. At this time sinister tales of men tortured for the purpose of securing evidence against the strikers began to be circulated. When this chapter shall have been completed we may know more of the methods employed by the men bent on preserving the peace.

After being ten days an inmate of the bull pen, Frank J. Hangs was turned loose. "There was no reason given, either for my arrest or my release. I was simply taken in and let go," said the attorney, in speaking of his imprisonment.

THE "OPEN SHOP" AN OPEN FARCE.

When the Portland force was re-organized by the military, acting under orders from the Mine-Owners' Association, the understanding was that all men employed on that property were to give up their connection with the union and to take out cards from the bureau of the mine owners. Exceptions were made in the cases of certain expert workmen, who could not be immediately replaced. This was destined to give rise to another stirring incident. The war against the union was extended to the Portland mill at Colorado City, the employes there being informed by the management as to what they would have to do in order to retain their positions. A number elected to stay with the union, and, as a consequence, lost their jobs.

PEACE RE-ESTABLISHED-BY PERVARICATION.

Governor Peabody, speaking at a banquet given in Chicago by Thomas F. Walsh, on the 22nd, declared that peace had been re-established in Colorado, he having received a telegram from the acting governor to the effect that martial law was at an end and the state once more entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. Peabody has earned a reputation as a pervaricator of a high order, but he never gave a more disgraceful exhibition of mendacity than upon this occasion. At the very time that he was telling the outside world that the State was at peace, his military representatives were making the rounds of the bull pens and jails in the Cripple Creck district gathering miners for another deportation. Not only that, but the wives of imprisoned and deported miners, who were endeavoring to make a living by taking in washing, were not allowed to do so by the rulers of the district. Mrs. King reported that the electric light company refused to put lamps in the laundry established by the relief committee.

THE SILENCE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. × • · · · ·

The silence of the American Federation of Labor upon the the troubles in Colorado became so scandalous that the shame of it at last penetrated the thick hide and thicker head of Samuel Gompers and when the Western Federation of Miners was in its last gasps in the Cripple Creek and San Miguel districts, he issued a proclamation placing himself on the side of the Western Federation of Miners, and urging union men all over the country to aid the oppressed organization. We cannot speak precisely as to the nature of the deal made between the leaders of these bodies, but it is a fact that, although the Western Federation of Miners had endorsed the "Socialist" party in its convention, and was supposed to be working for the advancement of Socialist principles, it has since adopted tactics that render its Socialistic avowals ludicrons, and which are sufficiently reactionary to be agreeable to the most time-serving of labor organizations.

It is possible, too, that Gompers was afraid that the extermination of the Western Federation of Miners would be the signal for an attack on the American Federation of Labor, and for that reason he issued his appeal to the workers of the country. Strong words against Peabody at this late hour carry little conviction of sincerity to the man who had observed Gompers' policy of silence when the members of the Western Federation

did not return home on the night of the Sth, but escaped to Florence, and lay hidden there until things quieted down. As it happened, Comrade Kempton's premonition was a true one, The emissaries of Bell did go in search of him. They ransacked the house in an effort to locate the intended victim, and as they left, one of the soldiers, angered perhaps at their failure, shot an old dog belonging to our comrade, that was lying asleep on the porch.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS PHASE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

With the exception of the Portland case, no comment has been made upon the events of which we have treated for the reason that it was not thought advisable to break the sequence of the narrative. Now, with another series of facts, not so obvious as the first, but equally important, we shall do our best to make the import of this phase of the class struggle unmistakable. Some of the men who have treated of the stirring events of the past year seem to think that the way in which the matter should be handled is to select certain facts that are agreeable to people marked as probable patrons, and for the rest to fill out the matter a with distortions, evasions, hysterics, exclamation points, the most rabid abuse of one side, and a slobbering endorsement of everything done by the other. The writer has too much respect for his own intelligence and that of his readers to do anything of the kind.

One point must be settled in advance, and that is the fact that the State administration made absolutely no pretense at an adjudication of the differences of the warring parties. It was, from the governor and the chief-justice down, openly on the side of the mine-owners, doing everything that lay in its power to advance the interests of one party at the expense of the other.

As has been seen, this most remarkable phase opens with the visit of the committee appointed by the convention of the Western Federation of Miners to the Cripple Creek district. I cannot speak as to the prospects of a settlement, except to say that the members of the committee felt greatly encouraged at their reception, and, as a consequence, looked forward to an early termination of the struggle.

COMPETITION AMONG CAPITALISTS-THE PART IT PLAYED.

Of course, the Independence explosion killed all hopes of a settlement. But I am greatly in doubt as to whether the mineowners desired one. Many have said that they (the mine-owners) would be forced to it when they came face to face with bankruptey. That view argued an insufficient examination of the matter. Peabody is certainly fighting the battles of Capitalism, but it is equally certain that he is owned by a clique of capitalists. These men are not worried at the spectacle of many small holders being driven in dismay from the field. On the contrary, I see a certain exultation over the situation. Two birds are to be killed with one stone. The field is to be held by the Moffats, the Carltons, such great concerns as the Smelter and Milling Trusts, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron and the Victor Fuel companies, while all manifestations of a progressive spirit on the part of the workers are to be killed, and the written law-witness the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of C. H. Mover-made over to conform more closely with the law which we know to be in operation beneath the surface.

THE INCUEUS OF GOMPERSISM AND THE WESTERN FEDERATION.

When the Western Federation of Miners threw from its back the incubus of Gompersism and adopted partially the principles and factices of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, it was marked for destruction by the men who are not at all alarmed at the growth of the American Federation of Labor. When the Federation showed that it intended to live up to its principles, there was the campaign of extermination entered upon, and, to speak frankly, I am of the opinion that there was little chance for a settlement on June 5th, except at a price that the W. F. M. could not be expected to pay.

THE INDEPENDENCE HORROR.

This brings us to the fatal 6th of June. The terrible event with which the day opens first demands attention. We shall not weaken our case by hurling accusations about indiscriminately. The facts and reasonable deductions are good enough for the writer. It is hardly necessary to express one's horror at the wiping out of the lives of the men who were but pawns in the

CONFERENCE WITH MINERS' OFFICERS ON PEABODY'S INVITATION.

"In March, 1903, a strike was declared against the millmen, and the Portland was included. I was in Florida. Mr. Frank G. Peck, with Judge A. T. Gunnell, and at Governor Peabody's express invitation, went to Denver and held conferences with the officers of the Western Federation in the executive offices at the State capitol. As a result they came to an agreement expressly sanctioned and approved by his excellency and all the Portland directors, wherunder the Portland mill would be continued as an open shop, making no discrimination and conducted as the mines had been under my management.

"This agreement was framed by the attorney-general, by the Governor's directions, as I remember, and his excellency was well pleased with the outcome. "When the strike was declared in Cripple Creek last August

the Portland mines, with the others, were closed. I at once instructed the company's attorneys to appeal to the federal court for injunctive relief against the Western Federation. They prepared a complaint, but before it was filed the officers of the federation came to terms and signified their willingness to proceed as before. I refused to depart from the old policy, and, as the union accepted it, I deemed it to the best interests of the empany to open the mines, and did so.

"As to my management, let the mines speak for themselves, They have had ten years of prosperity, unbroken save by the bayonet. They have paid dividends with the regularity of the seasons. Its record has no parallel in the mining operations of the state, and surely the shareholders should perceive that their interests have at all times been consulted. I have no apologies to make to anyone for my course, and I believe the future will wholly vindicate it.

"James F. Burns."

CAPITALIST IDEALITIES AND REALITIES.

The ideal of Capitalism to-day is, ostensibly, the "open shop," which is the twentieth century interpretation of the principle of laisser faire. Here is a man who did his best to make the mine of which he is manager an "open shop" indeed, and, notwithstanding their windy protestations, the backers of the state administration showed conclusively that their avowed principles are for exhibition purposes only; given out for the benefit of credulous persons such as college professors and publicists afflicted with the economic treatise habit. Neither the men who have gone to the Heart of the matter nor the capitalists themselves have any illusions on this point. We know that our friends who are as class conscious on the other side as we are on the side of the workers are ready to go to any length when it comes to a question of being dominant in the state.

Before Mr. Burns' letter, and the circumstances which gave it birth, a host of capitalist pretensions tumble into the dust. What becomes of a man's "right to do as he pleases with his own property"? Where is the protest of the men who howl like wolves whenever the Socialist mentions the word "Confiscation?" What about "No interference by outsiders"?

of Miners were being treated like a gang of convicts, or worse.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT MILITARY DEPORTATIONS.

The last of the great military deportations took place on the 28th, when thirty-three men were sent out of the district to Denver. As of old, the officials at Colorado Springs saw to it that none of the exiled remained in that city. One of the deported men, speaking of the treatment accorded the inmates of the bull-pen, said :

"We were in the bull-pen for eight days before we were deported. The only thing of any kind that we had with which to cover ourselves at night was a big piece of canvas, which was made to serve for both mattress and covering, but we had been in there only a couple of days when that, too, was taken away from us. From that time we slept on the bare floor, and at night the cold was almost unbearable. The rations distributed were almost uncatable, and had it not been for the food brought in by our wives and daughters we should have suffered greatly, as it is probable that many did."

THE MEN WHO FLED THE DISTRICT.

Nothing has so far been said in these pages of the men, to the number of six or seven hundred, who fled the district to avoid arrest and detention. These men, it is possible, have suffered as much as the men whose privations have been recorded. To be forced to leave everything that a man holds dear in life; to be made a wanderer upon the face of the earth, proscribed and pursued by the blacklist circulated by "liberty-loving" organizations of capitalists, constitute but a small part of the indignities heaped upon men who, in many instances, were not members of, or even sympathizers with, the union, but who desired to see justice done. Members of the Socialist Labor Party came in for their share. I may mention the case of Comrade Herbert Kempton, who, thinking that the soldiers would be looking for him,

game that was being played. Only a being from whom every spark of human feeling had fled, a poor being whose reason had been overthrown, could have been guilty of such a thing. The institution of Capitalism is the parent of many crimes, and the Independence affair is among the worst.

As may be seen from the facts given in the preceding pages, the mine-owners and their allies at once settled upon the miners as the guilty party. The miners and their sympathizers, in contradistinction to the position taken by the capitalists, were all for a thorough investigation. The events of the day so merge into each other that it is hard to separate them. It must be done, however, and the first question is: What had the union to gain by the Independence explosion?; and the second, what had it to lose?

To the first question we answer: "Nothing"; and to the second: "Everything." The union miners were not feebleminded. They saw this point as clearly as we see it now. On the other hand: What had the mine-owners to gain by the explosion? and what had they to lose? The facts speak' for them? selves. From being a combatant on at least equal terms with the strikers, the mine-owners, by a judicious use of the prejudice aroused among unthinking and interested people against the miners by the explosion, jumped at once to a commanding position. I am not asserting, or even hinting that the Independence affair was a put-up job on the part of the mine-owners. With me it is simply a question of evidence, and that brings us to the second point: What is the evidence against the miners?

So far, the attempt upon the part of the mine-owners and the State administration to lay the crime at the door of the union men has resulted in complete failure. Although the records and papers of the unions and scores of private parties have been seized, and hundreds of men "sweated"-a very elastic term that -by the military commission and others, in the interest the mine-owners; although the State administration and its 1, ands

(Continued on page 3.)

WEERLY PEOFLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

Volcanic Rumblings

party.

cialism.

suspended.

"Mostana News", an organ of the so called Socialist, Alias Social Democratic Party.

In the movement in Minnesota there appears to be a very strong following of sentimental kind. In fact the editor of the News learned that while attending the national convention held in Chicago in May, by making acquaintance with some of the delegates from the state. But to cap the climax on pure sentimentalism, the following from the pen of A. Hirschfield, of Minneapolis, to the editor of the Referendum of Faribault in a discussion relative to class consciousness and revisionist ideas, is the limit:

"It is true that I. supported a Demo cratic candidate for alderman in the third ward four years ago and not two years ago as you stated. Were the conditions the same to-day I would do the same thing over even if I had to quit the Socialist party. The party had no nominee for alderman, the Democrat had nearly ruined himself supporting the A. R. U. strikers in 1894."

After delivering himself of the above as a class conscious Socialist he signs his name and follows it with M. D. Initials at one end of his name should be sufficient for a militant Socialiist, b barring this sentimental, capitalist humbug of following his name with letters

(By FERDINAND LASSALLE.)

ш

IZED ANTIQUITY.

long, as of lawful possession, not only

the instruments of labor, but the very

laborer himself, cannot be a capitalist.

His share of the result of the social pro-

duction comes to him, not because the

instruments of labor belong to him, but

because the laborer himself belongs to

him. The slave, by whose agency he

allows the labor to be done, is only an-

other sort of tool for him, and the tool

only another kind of slave. This absence

of separation and distinction has for its

result that we have here masters, but

not capitalists; articles of value and

wealth, but not capital. You can trace

this farther if you bear in mind the de-

termining characteristics of the ancient

The ancient landowner and slaveowner

From Dec. 14, 1904, Helens, Mont., that signify that he knows something according to a diploma, let us look at the facts in the above utterances of this doctor.

Difficulties-Officially Persecuted. Against the Government's suppression It would not be so bad, had he supof a Socialist society, the Kobe Chronicle ported the Democrat four years ago as says: he says he did, but after four years of

education, to assert that he would re-"The Government appears to be greatly peat the deal, is evidence of his misunconcerned whenever there is any appearderstanding of Socialism. The fact that ance of Socialist agitation. The Sothe Socialists had no man in the field cialist Society, or the Shakaishugi Kyodoes not permit or grant the right to kai of Tokyo, has just been suppressed class conscious Socialists to vote for any old partyite. That vote was a half vote by the order of the Home Minister, on for the left wing of the capitalist the ground that the existence of the Soriety is considered by the authorities

The Socialist who makes such as- to be detrimental to the public security sertions as the above, that "I would do | and order." the same thing over even if I had to quit ... "Such action generally tends to exthe Socialist party" should be given the tend the principles of the Society attacked. The Government ought to be opportunity by this local to quit; yes, to quit at once, by request. He is not aware of the futility of the efforts made a Socialist; he is a bourgeois and the a few years ago by political organizaquicker the movement is rid of this class tions in Japan. The principles of rethe better. When Dr. Hirschfield beligious liberty adopted by Japan ought to be extended to politics, the Governcomes a proletarian in fact By economic grind and goes to work on the pubment only interfering when there is open lic roads in the National Park, like a incitement to crime.' number of men with this "M. D." after

Indeed, such action does not seem their name have done, then he may bewise, and we believe it is better for the gin to learn what is meant by class con-Government to adopt a more liberal polscious, scientific revolutionary Soicy on such matters. To say the truth, Socialists are steadily gaining in in-The local that permits a member after fluence and force, in spite of the severe making such statements, to remain in

measures, taken by the Government. There is a considerable number o young men who yearly come from school and are unable to find work or position They naturally join the Socialist party and hope for a re-organization of society. Unless there is some means to give them work, the efforts of our authorities to suppress their movement will be quite

T. S.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN

"The Socialist" of Tokyo, Tells of Its

PERSECUTIONS.

It is evident that the Government is determined to nip Socialism in Japan in the bud, before it bears any fruit. On the evening of the second ult., a large meeting of Socialists was held at the Y M. C. A. Hall, at which seven leading. Socialists were to speak. The hall was crowded, and when the first speaker began to speak a police sergeant imme diately stopped him. The second and the third speakers were also stopped, and when the audience became excited and began to rebuke the policeman, he ardered the dissolution of the meeting, which was followed by a great disturbance.

On the sixth ult., the sale of the Heimin Shimbun, a weekly journal of Socialist propaganda, was prohibited by the Government. The journal contained many articles on educational questions. We regret that we are not allowed by law to discuss the matter, and are obliged to keep dumb about it.

On the twelfth ult., the next issue of the Heimin Shimbun was again prohibited by Government. It contained a translation of the famous manifesto of the Communist party by Marx and

On the fifteenth ult., the first anniersary of the Heimin Shimbun, a social gathering was held at Oii in the suburb of . Tokyo, but it was summarily dispersed by the police. Many of the Socialists, some of whom had come to the capital from distant places with the sole object of attending the meeting, repaired to the office of the journal and intended to meet there, but were again

The Class Struggle

of production and carns his livelihood by

selling his labor-power to a capitalist.

There is no difficulty, whatsoever, in dis-

The remark has been made that there

exist mongreis whom it is utterly impos-

sible to define, or to say as to what class

they belong, as they own means of pro-

duction and yet work, it is sometimes

said, harder than the genuine projeta --

ians; and, it is added that therefore no

class divisions can be drawn in society.

This again is the typical reasoning of the

superficial. Yet, put to a test, the same

ociological ninny would scarcely dare to

deny that a cow is an animal and an

oak a vegetable, although there exist

in nature species of life on whose classi-

fication the most eminent naturalists

disagree, whether they belong in the

animal or vegetable kingdom is a mat-

ter of controversy with them. The case

of the sociological classes is exactly par-

Now the point of contact between the

two classes; the point where they can-

not possibly avoid each other, is when

the worker in order to exist MUST sell

his labor-power and the capitalists, also

in order to exist, MUST buy it. There

they must meet, and around that point,

consequently, centers the class antagon-

ism in modern society. It is to .he

vorking class' interest to sell as dear

as possible, while the capitalist class'

interest is to buy as cheaply as possible.

At this point it may be proper to p - ke

diversion and touch upon a nerion-

of some so-called schools of economy,

that contend that the points of contact

are two and the most important one is

by far where the capitalist and the work-

er meet in the market, the fortaet as

owner and seller of his commodities.

italists rob all they can. It is further-

more true that there exists then, the

necessary antagonism that always exists

between buyers and sellers-namely, that

the sellers desire high prices, the buyers

low. But this antagonism can never de-

velop into class antagonism, because it is

not the working class and the capitalist

class alone that meet in that field, it is

the capitalist and the whole population,

and the capitalists are not then exclusive-

ly sellers either, but buyers and sellers

alternately. Therefore a capitalist may

kind of robbery. Nor can the capitalists,

plete control of the workers through that

source; first, because the workers are

not the only consumers and therefore a

rise of prices becomes a two-edged sword,

second, because the capitalists, even in

our age of monopoly, have to compete

with each other and fairly cut each

other's throats in order to sell; thirdly.

the workers can to*some extent control

their consumption, can deny themselves,

etc.; fourthly, and most important, if

allel and affords as little difficulty.

tinguishing the two.

(By Mrs. Olive M. Johnson.)

This class wealth has a number of functions to fulfill and is far from allowed to remain undisturbed in the coffers of the individual capitalist employer. A large part must be reinvested so that the cap-

italist may buttress his capital and keep abreast of capitalist development. Another part is used to keep up capitalist appearances. This means not only to live well and dress well, but, moreover, to live so as to be noticed, give sumptuous banquets and social functions that will be talked about, have horses, dresses,

cats, dogs, diamonds, flunkeys, private street cars, special trains, automobiles and yachts, all so grand, expensive, showy or ugly that they outrival those of all rivals. A little scandal now and then is also very useful to keep in popularity and power. Again, from this wealth comes the

share of the mouthpieces of capitalism: the editors, preachers, professors, teachers, lecturers, etc., to say nothing of the lower species, such as labor fakirs, politicians, and lackies of every descrip-

However, the greatest inroad on the capitalist surplus is made by the expensive and intricate system of capitalist government. First, all the functionaries from president and senators, down to the cuspidor . cleaners, must have their salaries, whether enormous or insignificant, to say nothing of the boodle and the graft. Then the governmental houses of every description must be kept up, and other paraphernalia taken care of. Then towards election times conventions must be controlled and caucuses packed and the mass of the working class voters

necessities of life of the workers, and the latter as buyers who must have these duped, and a thousand and one other necessities. There they claim the capthings attended to. italists to do the robbery. It is true By guiding the elections the capitalist enough that in this capacity also the cap-

class have capitalist robbery sanctioned every 2 or 4 years. By controlling the legislative halls they are not only able to legalize the robbery of the workers, but they can work out the details by which they can make it very systematic and effective. By controlling the judicial offices they can always interpret favorable to the capitalist class, even such laws as apparently favor the workers and which may, at times, be passed to pacify them. Finally, through the executive offices the capitalists can enforce their capitalist law, can bring the as easily be a loser as a gainer in that army and navy to bear upon those who would interfere with the advancement of cither as individuals or a class, get comtheir interest abroad and at home. Then again an enormous surplus

drawn by the governmentaal arms of oppression and repression-the army and navy, the militia and police force, etc. All this is highly necessary, both

to protect and advance capitalist interest abroad, and to control and enslave the workers at home. The police, militia and regular army are the emphatic emphasis which the capitalists lay upon the can substitute the cheaper for the dearer, word obedience when addressing the wage workers at home.

the capitalist class should take advan-These and many other expenses make tage of its powers as owners of the a tremendous inroad on the capitalist necessities of life and charge from the surplus. It is the peculiarity of the working class in one day, week or month capitalist system that its greatest what it earned in a year they would strength is its greatest weakness-it is simply "kill the hen that lays the golden the old tale of the dragon whose tail egg," and the natural laws that govern destroyed what the body could build up. society forbid that. Consequently, as Nevertheless in the class struggle the the workers receive only one-sixth of the capitalists have the enormous advantage



have strained every nerve and expended thousands of dollars in an attempt-I cannot say, to catch the perpetrators of the crime -to incriminate the union, nothing has resulted. Even their regiment of spies has failed them. The inference is unmistakable.

No attention need be paid to the so-called confessions that have been made. They are fakes, pure and simple.

The Western Federation of Miners denounced the outrage in the strongest terms, and, in addition, has offered a reward of \$5,000.00 for the detection of the criminals. To this day neither the mine-owners nor the State or county administration have offered one dollar reward. On the contrary, the commissioners of Teller county, under the direction of their masters, appropriated \$10,000.00 for the detection and prosecution of the criminals that are, as yet, uncaught. This fund was placed at the disposal of S. D. Crump, who thereupon resigned his office of deputy district attorney, and it is possible that a new set of Beckmans and McKinneys may be born.

Until more convincing testimouv is at hand, the responsibility a for the Independence explosion must remain an open question. I say this unforgetful of the fact that the mine-owners have in their employ as kile a gang of cut-throats as was ever gathered together. But, bad as these men are, there is nothing to be gained by bringing charges against them unsustained by evidence.

(To Be Continued Next Week.) in and want 1.12.5 Science



BOOK LIST ees

Bound Socialist Books and | RELIABLE WORKS ON HISTORY Paper Propaganda Pamphlets. AND SCIENCE.

American Farmer 03 Behind the Scenes Class Struggle, Karl Kautsky ... Capitalist Class, Karl Kautsky ... Communist Manifesto, Marx and 05 Engels Communist Manifesto, Marx and 10 Engels, Danish and Norwegian.. evelopment of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick

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Dev

Ninth Convention S. L. P...... No Compromise. Liebknecht..... Reform of Revolution, De Leon... Reigino of Capital, Lafargue.... Right to Ba Lazy, Lafargue.... Science and the Worker, Ferdi-nand Lassalle....... Socialism and Evolution, Dr. H. S. Alev

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in the ancient sense, to lend at interest. Now let us take a look at the condi-If Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, the tion of civilized antiquity. Here we already have a certain amount of division of labor and greater wealth, however small it may be in comparison with ours of to-day. But you can see, in this case, that the ancient owner of property was the combined possessor of landed property, slaves, and all the products of r, as well as of all the instruments of labor. Is this man a capitalist any more than the Red Indian? Not at all. If you take a Shah of Persia in olden times, to whom belonged the country over which he ruled to the full extent of his will together with all the wealth and le in it, would you say that this man "a great capitalist?" Most assuredjust the same with the ancient owners of property. The person to whom be-

explained with the greatest case.

of the people which grow out of their economic conditions. They, too, notice only that which generally happens. Borrowing went on in antiquity as it

loans in foreign production were lacking Engels. own household needs should be produced ed to deck the circus with purple for the

against the public opinion of the ancients. You can easily comprehend why it was considered, according to their INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN CIVILview, shameful, mean, low, dishonest,

its organization, should have its charter

Fathers of the Church, and the Canon Law, one and all, consider interest on capital shameful, and meaning the same as usury; if, under the Roman Republic, the taking of interest was legally forbidden; if Cato lauds that decision of his ancestors, according to which the thief was fined twice the amount stolen, but the man who took interest four times the amount; if the Catholic Church refused to the usurer the sacrament, the right of bequest, and Christian burial; and if, on the other hand, Jeremy-Bentham, and with him the whole precious school of Liberal political economists. can see in usury only the most indefeasible and "natural right" of mankindwhy, henceforth, surely the reason for

this striking contradiction must stare us in the face, and the discrepancy can be The jurist, say the Roman jurists, "notices only what generally happens." Still more true is this of the moral views

does with us. But so long as the induce-

ment and the opportunities for investing -and, as we have seen, this very foreign production was based only on its own natural economy and the surplus thence arising-loans of money were taken only for purposes of consumption. They were, therefore, incurred on account of personal necdiness and embarrassment; though this embarrassment might be commanded that articles of use for his only that of the Roman edile, who want-

What Is Capital?

useless.

plus of such articles. Or if he carried on manufacture with his slaves-an exceptional case, by the way, and one peculiar to citizens of low social rankhe sold the industrial product so obtained. With the money paid him he others to suck their blood. The money purchased articles of luxury for his own which he loaned to others was, as a rule, aption from all the countries withput only to unproductive uses. If, for instance, a nobleman borrowed money, reach. But he accumulated the maining over, after his luxurious he did so to spend it in debauch; if a farmer or mechanic borrowed money, it had been gratified for the time wing, in order that he might purchase was mainly to pay his taxes, or some es in the future. So much of it other government dues; neither, as 'a boarded, that is to say, as he did not rule, needed any money for productive purposes; they owned their own inuse to acquire more landed property and struments of production, or acquired slaves, which served for the exn of that "natural" form of proin which he was "lord" and " but not capitalist. At first, and indeed long afterwards, he had no Class," p. 2. New York: New York nity of laying out this, his gold, Labor News Company. sterest in foreign production.

r this very foreign production was telf the natural growth of the surplus er "natural" system of producand did not call for the modern of credit, which can only be set in a society where values in ex-(commodities) are exclusively d. When openings for such an at of gold begin to manifest es, the moral sense of the peo-Barndt and Chas. W. Winfield, auditing public opinion-declares against it; ablic opinion being in turn only the ce of the long continued, and, opearance, permanent, economic is just described. You can easi why usury or interest on capital way with such extreme difficulty

ce. He sold only the sur- public games and hadn't the necessary ordered to disperse. They then prosum at command.*

ance committee; Jeremiah Nagel, lite-

rary agent; A. Lingenfelter, Frank A.

Press agents were chosen as follows:

committee.

ceeded to Hibiya Park in order to have * In the days of small production, the their photograph taken, but the police usurer was simply a leech, who profited still interfered and dispersed them. by the distress or the improvidence of

On the nineteenth ult., Comrade Nishikawa, the editor of the Heimin Shimbun, was sentenced to five months' penal servitude and a fine of fifty yen. Comrade Kotoku, the publisher of the journal, was sentenced to seven months' penal servitude and a fine of fifty yen. The publication of the journal was prohibited. and the printing machine was ordered to be confiscated. They immediately appealed to a higher court.

them by barter. In those days interest On the sixteenth, the Shakaishugt was considered immoral, and was every-Kyokai (the Socialist Society), was supwhere condemned. - "The Capitalist pressed by order of the Home Minister. It was the only Socialist institution in Japan since the organization of the Socialist party was prohibited, and did

SECTION CHICAGO'S OFFICERS a great deal of work during a short Section Chicago, Ill., at a meeting held duration of six years in investigating the Dec. 23, elected officers for the casuing social question. Now there is no Soterm as follows: Hans A. Nielsen, orcialist corporation in Japan, but, strange ganizer; John Koch, recording secretary; to say, the principles of Socialism appear Carl Starkenberg, financial secretaryto be spreading more and more among treasurer; Tobies M. Davis, Albert Lingour people, enfelter and Charles W. Winfield, griev-

W. Winfield, 617 W. Ohio street, and Frank A. Barndt, 765 Washington Boulevard; for Jewish organ, "Der Arbeiter," Tobias M. Davis, 142 Potomac avenue; for Swedish organ, "Arbetaren," Carl Starkenberg, 129 E. Chicago avenue. For

For Daily and Weekly People, Jeremiah Nagel, 79 E. Van Buren street; for "So-cialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," Albert press correspondent, Chas. W. Winfield. Address all communications to Organ-Lingenfelter, 874 W. Fulton street; Chas. izer Nielson, 79 E. Vun Buren street.

of being firmly intrenched behind all that bulwarks of the government. The capitalist government is of utmost importance to the capitalist class, it is the workshop where capitalist geniu+ can truly assert itself, it is the place where more or less consciously the capitalist class fights out the class struggle. Very different is the situation of the working class. Stripped of all the means of production, it has no alternative but to sell itself into wage slavery. In this slavery it receives in return for its work -like every other slave class in historyon an average only its food, clothing and shelter. Economically, it has no prestige in society. Its lot is to toil and strive from day to day.

Numbering about sixty-five per cent. of the population it owns barely five per cent. of the total wealth and this wealth consists only in articles which constitute the actual necessities of life. as furniture, clothing, household goods, and now and then, a little cottage, which, however, often is only nominally their own, being mortgaged to the uttermost. While a workingman, on the average produces \$2,400 worth of wealth per annum, his average wages are \$400, or onesixth of his products.

The ownership and non-ownership of the means of production draws a sharp and well-defined line between the two classes. A member of the capitalist class is he who owns means of production and lives by profits extracted from the labor of others. A member of the

products of their labor and that constitutes only on the average the food, clothing, shelter and necessary education of the class it ought to be plain that what individual capitalist schemes and fakirs of every description can rob the workers of when they go to spend their miserly wage is so insignificantly small that only the sociological rainbowchaser is vision ary enough to attempt to catch the thief on these premises. The revolutionist turns his attention to the five-sixths robbed from the worker by his employer. and demand for the working class the full product of its labor. The workers once receiving that, all the other "problems" and "questions" will soon vanish in the clouds.

(To be continued next week)

AUSTRALIAN S. L. P.

The General Executive met at Marx Hall on Friday, October 28, Comrade Dobson in the chair. The "People" and Press Committee report for the week was received, and speakers for the various meetings were appointed for the month.

a statement embodying certain suggestions and alterations in connection with the working of the State electoral machinery, submitted a copy of statement, which was accepted by General Executive and ordered to be forwarded

The report of Daniel De Leon, of and the S. L. P. of Australia and Can-ada at the International Socialist Conthe S. L. P. of America, of the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam gress at Amsterdam as being the only was discussed, when the following recorrect method for an honest, classsolution was adopted: conscious, revolutionary Socialist Par-Resolved, That the General Execu-

Two Pages from Roman History, Daniel De Leon. 15 Waiue, Price and Profit, Karl Marx 15 What Is Capital? Lassalle	Where Wages Come From. Why Strikes Are Lost. The Modern Tragedy or The Down- fall of the Small Producor. A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work.
What Means This Strike? (Yiddish) 05 Working Class, Karl Kautsky 05 Workingmen's Programme, Ferdi- nand Lassalle	Some Things a Workingman Should Know. How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idlaness, and Luxury. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Bo- cialist Labor Party.
The Workingmen's Marseillaise. 15 We Also Have These Books In Stock. They are Utopian Socialism, Reform and Radical Bourgeois, and possess historic value: Age of Reason, Paine. 25 Capitalism on Trial. 65 Common Sense, Paine 25 Fabian Essays 25 Mathuslanism and Socialism, A 25 Debate, Moss and Quelch 65 Merrie England, Blatchford. 10 News from Nowhere 25 Rights of Man, Paine 25 The Crisis, Paine 25	Arm and Hammer. Emblem Euttons, 5c 25c, per dozen Oxydized Bronze Buttons, Rolled Gold Sorew Back, 56c. each. Solid Gold Emblem Pins

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tive of the A. S. L. endorses the recapitalist system, and a real Socialist solution moved by Daniel De Leon, party to follow in any parliament in delegate of the S. L. P. of America the world where Socialists may be elected.

Resolved, That the foregoing be sent on to the S. L. P. of America, the General Secretary to inform them also that the General Executive will short ty to adopt as its tactics towards the consider the whole matter.

working class is he who owns no means

The committee appointed to prepare

on to the Committee of Inquiry.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

VEEKLY PEOPLE , and 5 New Reide St., New Yorz.

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Owing to the limitations of this o.nce correspondents are requested to keep a sopy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES: In 1888..... A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country must be either all slave or all free. -Abraham Lincoln. BY THE ROAR OF PORT ARTHUR.

As the history of the eighteenth cen tury centers in the great French Revoluso will the history of our own the twentieth century, center in the great upheav I of the Socialist Revolution. But the parallel ends there, as far as the hising the history of the eighteenth century events, whose several streams converged towards the great central climax-the overthrow of the feudal lord and the ous, but each is also proportionally small, and they lie scattered, often even hidden from sight. It is otherwise with the events whose several streams are converging towards that greater central climax--the overthrow of the Capitalist Class and the rise of the Socialist Republic. They are fewer in number, they are proportion ally of vaster dimensions, above all, in no instance are they hidden from sight or hearing. On the contrary: they fall upon the eye and they smite the ear with a light so form that none but the blind and the deal fail to see and to hear. One of these inte is the estounding Japanese cam paign in Manchuria, that has so far culed in the amazing spectacle of Port

The instruments used by the Provi lence that presides over the history of man race are its own, nor does it seem to stick at the seemingly most contradictory ones. By a logic that looks like the logic of the spheres, elements seemingly the most mutually repellant ment each other harmoniously in accomplishment of the final end. The mancipation of the Working Class, imlied in the Socialist Revolution, can anly be the work fashioned by the of the Working Class itelf. At all points antipodal to the proletariat is apanese class that rules and guide Japan, and that, welding its people like underbolt, has crashed in upon the

stage of modern history. And yet, for all its antipodal qualities, the ruliag class of Japan is approving itself an instrument that supplements the pro-

Infinitely more than the fortification of Port Arthur has Nogi's cannon riven owever, unwittingly it has shaken be-ond repair a whole chain of fortifica-ous, behind which the modern international Usurper, the Capitalist Class, has -Race Prejudice, Creed Prejudice, Na tionality Prejudice. The despised "Yel low Race" has trampled his White would master under foot; every word of ise bestowed upon Stoessel implies two upon his victor; the Yellow Man has dared to "call" the Russian bluff before which the White Man had stood wed; he has turned Moscovite preten sions into a laughing stock; he has ap proved himself the peer of the White; and he has achieved all that while proving imself at the pinnacle of modern science and endowed with all the virtues duce the abiding hero-pa tience, fortitude, valor, vigor, knowledge The world never again will be the sam after the fall of Port Arthur. It is au marking event in the career of man The human bond-so needed for an progress and freedom, but kept y capitalism as a condition dent for its rule of human spolia ion-has drawn close. It is no slight symptom, the universal joy among the ses at the victories of Japan: it is an instinctive acclaim of welcome by the ian conscience, awaked from the stupar in which capitalist morality seeks keep it: it is the sense of relief fall human race at the setting of a by the ne long and deliberately kept by its a dislocated in the race's frame The event that has set this pulse sating out-strips the Lawson Revela as; it takes front rank with tho are loudly and glaringly heraldin elearing the way for the gran an that our century is to witness.

Paul Lafargue has wittily described capitalist charity as robbing wholesale and returning retail. Had Lafargue had before him the report of the Senate Ship Subsidy Committee, charging the Carnegie Steel Trust with "outrage" for selling steel in Belfast for \$24 a ton and in the United States for \$32, and also the report that Carnegie caused to be issued just before, setting forth that his library donations amounted to \$38,000,-000-fiad Lafargue had these two reports before him he might have also defined capitalist charity as intended hushnoney for plunder.

ST. PUBLIC.

The Carnegic plunder is done in two places, upon two distinct classes-it is done in the shop upon his veritable army of over 200,000 workingmen, and it is done in the market upon his fellow capitalists. The plunder in the shop proceeds upon the lines followed by all other capitalists. It consists in allowing the workers about 17 per cent, of the value that they produce and, consequently, in appropriating 83 per cent. of the fruit of Labor's toil. The plunder

in the market does not directly concern the working class, except in so far as the process may shed light upon capitalist morality, patriotism and other virtues. A leading customer of Carnegie's is the U. S. Government, Under that Government's protecting wing he thrives and s enabled to plunder the workingmen.

One should think that common gratitude would induce him to treat the Government handsomely, all the more since his goods are used in the "patriotic" endeavor to defend the country. But gratitude is not the capitalist's stock in trade, and Carnegie "lays it upon" his patron, the Government: while he sells his steel abroad for \$24 a ton he "soaks" the U. S. Government to the tune of \$32. As bandits are said to lay part of their

robberies at some favorite shrine so as to earn the Saint's goodwill, the Carnegies realize that such a process of double bleeding as they carry on must brouse opposition. They might possibly bleed the workers in safety, but to bleed their own Government, besides, is more risky Provision must be made against a grow In approved bandit style, Carnegie proceeded to lay his offerings at the shrine of St. Public. St. Public, in this particular instance, is actually a third party. The plundered Working Class has no opportunity to profit by the "library offering"; and as to the ruling and goverumentally plundered Capitalist Class, they do not care for such institutions, their shadow never darkens any library's threshold let alone such smaller fry affairs as Carnegie's. St. Public, in this instance, being neither of the directly plundered Working Class, nor the indirectly plundered ruling Capitalist Class, is not aware of the indirect plunder practiced upon itself; it only is aware of the donation; and it at least muffles, if it does not hush, the growl

against the donor. It now remains to be seen whether the growl in the Senate will be loud enough to be hushed by the donations at the shrine of St. Public

POOR FELLOWS!

People who talk about "over-produc ion," who assign that as the cause of the existing rips in the social structure and of the worse rips threatened, and who imagine that when they have said that they have said something, are such a blunderbussy set that it would seem risky ever to declare that they have reached "the limit." And yet, could there be any "beyond" to "the limit"

come from that will be needed in the operation of our mills and factories to their full productive capacity"? And inversely, if, indeed, we have a sufficiency of idle "hands" to so operate our mills and factories, what becomes of the allegation that "our people are generally employed and prosperous"? A people "generally employed and prosperous" have none or a very small number of unemployed. Where the unemployed are abundant, abundant enough to operate our mills and factories "to their full productive capacity," few of them being now so operated-where such is the case,

there can be no "generally employed and fairly prosperous" working class. The two things do not go together. We care not on which of the two horns of the dilemma the "Sun's" over-production wise-acre prefers to impale himself. His fix is the ludicrous one in which ever will be found the genus "capitalist economist vulgaris" when he takes up economic questions-particularly so if ic be of the species "over-production-clap-

trap." THE IEWEL IN THE TOAD'S HEAD.

Credit to whom credit is due. The "Appeal to Reason" is not to be intimilated by its likes of less capacity, but no less eagerness, to use the honored name of Socialism as a trap to catch and live upon the unwary. Some five weeks ago the "Appeal" had a 3-page advertisement of a Chicago co-operative concern, puffing the thing as a necessary and practical means to demonstrate So calism, without which demonstration So cialism would remain a theory. It was a case of swindle within swindle. A concern that promises a 100 per cent. to investors can be no bona fide affair: moreover the concern that pretends to promote Socialism by knocking on the head all the Marxian tenets, extensively illustrated by Engels, concerning the absurdity of seeking to revolutionize so-

ciety by such means, behind its back such a concern is also a fraud on the intellect, a crime upon the Labor Movement. By identifying itself with the affair, the "Appeal" became a particeps criminis in the double swindle, all the more seeing the paper pretends to be a teacher of Socialism. Here, and there, a so-called Socialist party paper, less skillful than the "Appeal" in this game of, gammon, raised an apologetic cry against the "Appeal". But the "Appeal" was not to be scared by any fellow dog into dropping the bone. On the contrary, it has since snapped up another. This other bone presents features of its own. "The "Appeal" of last December 24 had half column advertisement headed "You have Worked and Voted for the Coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth"; the advertisement then proceeded to address the "Comrades"; it asked: "Do you want Socialism ?" And answering the question in the affirmative, proceeded to tell

them how-"send money order for \$10' to a certain woolen mills co-operative colony somewhere in the West; finally as befits the thing, it closed with the pon tificial blessing and endorsement "of the Socialist party Local of Albuquerque" Wm. Bryce, Rec. Sec. Nor is that all. In the "Appeal's" issue of last Decemher 31 the advertisement is renewed under the heading "To those Who Believe in Co-operative Ideas". This second advertisement is in a nature of a write-up. The president of the co-operative con

cern tells of a visit he paid in Girard, Kansas, to the "Appeal to Reason"; o how he found the staff "were actually all wearing clothes (no wings)" as he had expected from certain objections that some Socialists had raised to his adver-

theory, born of the embrace of Gompers LOW SUCCEEDS PORTER. Unionism and Capitalist deviltry, that The capitalist revolution against feu-"Capital must be fought with Capital"; dalism was in its spirit essentially hetero--at this season co-operative schemes are trotted forth with their "pure and simdox, non-conformist, indeed, iconoclastic. ple" plans to overthrow Capitalism with It is substantially true that that was the Capital of co-operative pennies the first revolution recorded in history wheedled out of workingmen's pockets, that sent veneration to the dogs, that and the scheme is endorsed and advernot only cut off the head of royalty tised by S. P. Locals and press! but that was essentially deicide. "Rever-

All praise to the "Appeal to Reason for its unblushing persistence in floating such "advertisements". The Socialist's de light thereat is that of the surgeon who sees the foul matter in the patient's system gather to a robust boil's head sensible to feeling, to sight and to smell ripe enough to be lanced.

A "PUBLIC" BUILDING.

Opposite the Daily People Building nonumental structure raises its proud marble-and-granite many-story front The building is just finished and is about to be occupied. It is a public building. The common designation of "public" conveys the idea of something for common

published, answer the question.

italist class.

By which he did ascend.

face:

round,

degrees

ence" was a word not to be found in the

dictionary of capitalism. That was the

time when capitalism was the "under

dog". That time has changed, it is

past; and then, as now, when it has be-

come the "upper dog", capitalism pro-

ceeds in the matter of "Reverence" upon

Whereto the climber-upward turns his

But when he once attains the upmos

He then unto the ladder turns his back,

Looks in the clouds, scorning the base

is young ambition's ladder

the principle that Irreverence

use. If this "public building" is a little Having now attained the upmost round, more closely looked at, it will be found to be a monumental ocular demonstracapitalism now turns its back unto the tion of the class nature of modern so ladder of Irreverence. Its cue, now, in ciety, of the fact that the government the day of its supremacy, is exactly the of and for the property-holding class, opposite of what that cue was in theof the fact that the propertiless, or day of capitalist subjection. In the day of its subjection, capitalism experienced working class does not count-in fact, the very circumstance that that particu the Reverence that its feudal masters lar structure is called a "public" building and their accessories demanded of it to be a weapon in their hands against it, accentuates the fact that under capital ism the working class counts so little and it resisted the weapon; to-day, in the day of its supremacy, capitalism that it is not even considered a part of the public. Prisons legislative halls, State Houses seeks to profit in its own interest by its experience in the past: at every turn it seeks to arm itself with the weapon of Federal White Houses and Capitols-Reverence, in turn demanding for itself all these and similar structures need very the reverential awe and admiration of horough probing in order to reveal the the modern "under dog"-the Working fact of their class character. It requires Class. And to a great extent it has pretty thorough knowledge of social succeeded. Just as one time, the bourscience to penetrate the false mask of geois looked up awe-strickeu at his seign 'public" that such structures put on. eur, now the wage-slave looks up awe It requires nothing more than average stricken at his capitalist plunderer. Nov ommon sense to penetrate the mask in the instance of the building in question. as then, however, there is behind the mask of sacred and deserving superior-The building in question is called the ity nothing but the hideous features Hall of Records. What records? Let the discovered behind the veil of the/Veiled disposition of the several rooms, as just Prophet of Korhassan. Nor should the the day be distant when the modern "Rooms 1 to 8 inclusive in the base "under dog" will make the discovery ment and the first floor are for the use just as did the former "under", now "un of the Department of Taxes and Asper dog". The capitalist class is itself sessments" .- The working class has no

piling on the evidence. property to assess; it has no property on The embassy of a hation like this to which to pay taxes. While taxes are a nation like France is a post of no mean wealth, and all wealth is produced by importance. It requires vast learning the working class, and, consequently and special knowledge on international taxes are paid out of the product of law. The man to fill such a place should Labor's toil, nevertheless, the taxes are be one far above mediocrity. That post paid out of that part of the product of is now to become vacant, and who is Labor that Labor is plundered of in the pitched upon by the President to fill shop. Taxes are paid out of the plunde: it? Seth Low. Mr. Low is a gentleman that the capitalist has levied upon the of no intellectual training. As a rich working class. They are paid by the cap man's son he has had the opportunities of schooling. But as sunbeams can not "Second and third floors and rooms 3 be extracted from cucumbers, even by 4, 5, 6 and the southerly portion of room the best appliances and means to-boot, on the fourth floor for the use and pur neither could great degree of intelligence poses of the Register" .- In the Regis be extracted from the college-boy Low. ter's office the real estate transaction He grew up and took charge of his are entered, both purchase and sale, and father's vast property, during which pealso mortgages on land and chattels riod there was no call for him even to The working class has no money to buy reveal capitalist intelligence. The propland, no land to sell, consequently no erty could be run on the intellectual real estate mortgages to raise or take plane of cutting coupons. In point of and as to its chattels they are not literary ability Mr. Low is common valuable enough for registry in the Register's office: the workingman's chattels when mortgaged, are registered in dingy awnbrokers' shops. Those are the Regis

place; in point of acquired knowledge he is insignificant. Not even the opportunities afforded him by his two Mayor alty incumbancies developed any quality in the man worthy of note. How low his intellectual plane is was painfully illustrated during his office of President of Columbia University. He filled the place

lessness of the Capitalist Class. The out-posts of Capitalism seek to keep up the veil and to keep it in repair: the out-posts of Socialism are tugging at the veil and rending it to shreds.

For sublime gall commend us to Sam Gompers! Despite the fact that the soft coal miners, the steel and iron workers, the meat packers, the cotton mill operatives, the machinists, the car builders, and other large representative trades unions connected with the A. F. of L., have been compelled to submit to wage reductions ranging from 5 to 50 per cent. since the beginning of the depression, Gompers, in an editorial anent the work of the San Francisco convention, unloads the following on the readers of the January "Federationist":

"The emphatic re-indorsement and de claration of the policy to resist reduction in wages will go far to demonstrate a new principle in the economic and social life, not only of our own people but of all nations. If closely and faithfully adhered to, it will give the labor movement of America the leadership of the world, and will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the old policy of the employers of reducing wages as a relief from industrial reaction is economically fallacious and socially unsound. Organized labor has shown and will show how wise is its policy and practice of preventing the curtailment of Labor's power of consumption "

One has only to read this exhibition of brazen audacity to know why Gompers is loved by the capitalists: his state ments coincide with all the "prosperity" "wages have gone up more than prices" etc., claims they make in the face of the sweeping wage reductions imposed by the industrial depression.

From Lansing, Mich., comes the report that the Retail Implement Dealers' Association, in convention assembled, "are devising ways and means of getting even with the catalogue houses which have greatly injured their business." They are inducing manufacturers to boycott the catalogue houses. The idea of the retail dealers, with their comparatively paltry trade, "getting even" with the catalogue houses, with their vast demands for manufactures, by means of a boycott, has considerable pathos about it. It recalls a story of a weak-minded farmer who, worsted in litigation with a railroad, took certain retaliatory measures against it. He sought to interfere with the operation of the railroad whenever he could. On one occasion he drove his team and wagon across the track right in front of one of its fast-moving express trains Friends who attended the funeral of what could be found of the late de parted, unanimously agreed that his method of "getting even" was heroic,

The New York Herald hails the speech of the Countess of Warwick at a meeting of the English Social Democratic Federa tion as "one of the many ovidences that Socialism is making progress among British working classes". The Countess is a member of the "King's set", being one of his especial favorites; she is a society leader, and horsewoman, besides being the possessor of 23,000 acres of land in Essex County, where she resides in Warwick Castle; in short, the Countess has all the qualifications and possessions usually found among British working classes, thus establishing beyond doubt, the correctness of the Herald's observation.

but 'vain !

According to English despatches 1905 sell himself to the man who has such vill be a critical time in the world's hisproperty. It is upon such lines that the tory. Fears for the destruction of the economic classes are separated. To blur world's peace consequent upon the disthat line is to open the doors for all ruption of the Russian Empire, are entertained by leading European statesmen. The whole Eastern problem may be opened anew, in that event; and the nations interested in its settlement to of it.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER TONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN - I have been reading up on the class struggle. UNCLE SAM-That's good. B. J .- But I find it too narrow. U.S .- How would you broaden it ? B. J.-The strict class struggle draws the line between wage earners and capitalists.

U. S .-- Correct.

B. J .--- I don't think that's right or sound. The line should be drawn between the toilers and the non-toilers. U. S .--- For instance.

B. J.-The clerk of a groceryman is a toiler, but the groceryman himself toils also. Under the strict principle of the class struggle ,the line is drawn between the two, placing the clerk on one side with other workers, and the toiling groceryman on the other, and together with the Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Count Castellans, etc. Now that is all wrong---

U. S .- How would you fix it ? B. J.-I would place the toiling groceryman on the same side of the with all other toilers, whether wage earners or not, and on the other side the idlers and spongers.

U. S .- If you did so you would pretty soon get all mixed up; just as mixed as if you placed the strawberry and the daisy in the same botanical family. The two grow close to the ground, etc, yet they belong to two wholly distinct families. Again, the strawberry grows on a lowly bush, the apple on a stately tree; upon your principle of classifying the toiling groceryman separately from the Vanderbilts, you would put the strawberry and the apple in different families; fact is that they are of one and the same family.

B. J.-You don't say so!

U. S.-Yes. . The monse is a litle and mal, the elephant a big one; you would classify them separately; yet the fact is that the elephant and the mouse are one family,

B. J .- (With increased astonishment) -Yes !

U. S .-- Yes. What determines the kinship between plants and animals is, not appearance, but some fundamental fact that typifies them. Now, the fundamental fact that typifies the toiling small groceryman is not his toiling; other people toil with whom you would not rank the toiling groceryman; pickpockets toil and toil hard. The fundamental fact that typifies the toiling groceryman is that he is in possession of property, whereby he can, and does, just as the big capitalist, squeeze labor out of another human being; and the typifying feature of the groceryman's clerk is that, being stripped of all property whereby to earn his own living, he is bound to

of the New York "Sun"? Writing on the American export trade this pundit says:

> "While our people are generally employed and fairly prosperous, the fact remains that comparatively few of our mills and factories are operated to their full productive capacity."

> What conclusion would be drawn from these premises by a thinking man other than this:

"If 'over-production' is an evil, as the writer declares, and if 'our people are generally employed and fairly prosperous ven now when 'comparatively few of our mills and factories are operated to their full productive capacity,' why, then, the only thing to do is to leave well enough alone, not to fool with fire, and n that way continue our people 'generally employed and fairly prosperous.""

But no, the "Sun's" correspondent considers that such a state of things as "the mills and factories not being operated to their full productive capacity" is an evil that must and can be remedied by-what? Here is his answer:

"By more extensive markets outside of our national boundary lines."

Indeed : Suppose that "more extenive markets" would be a good thing, how could we fill them if it is true that "ou people are generally employed and fairly ma"? If this latter is true, where are the large additions of "hands" to

isement: of how, in fact, he found that ses of the Surrogate's chambers".-The the staff "had their feet firmly planted Surrogate concerns himself with propon this earth (not in Utopia or heaven)"; erty left by the dead. The workingman's estate never goes through the Surroand of the jar he felt, in view of the

gates' chambers. The Surrogate Judge complaints against his advertisement, at and his pursuivants would not wipe their finding Socialists demanding that the feet upon that. press should not be free".!!!!!

In short, for whom is the Hall of Rec This caps the climax of insidious villainy engaged in by the "Appeal to ords? For the capitalist class. Who i Reuson" in conspiracy with these ad-vertisers and endorsed by "S. P." Locals. the "public" for whose benefit the costly building has been raised? The capi The reasoning therein used is forged in talist class. The working class is sim the smithy of capitalist chicanery to ply not "in it".

dupe the workers. Capitalist is the reasoning that a re-

colutionary movement must be first practically demonstrated before it is carried

out .-- Upon that principle the feudal King George would still be in possession of the American Colonies. They would have had a, to him, delectable time trying first "practically" to demonstrate their independence before establishing it.

Capitalist is the frame of mind that would use against the Labor Movement the Socialist's love for freedom by seeking to make appear that the objection to anti-Socialist teachings and lures in the plumms of its own papers is a demand to

shackle its press. Utterly petty bourgeois is the sneek-

be some redeeming feature in the bold

plays for a high stake. The sneak-thief, the Fagin, is unspeakably contemptible. Finally, at this time, when Socialist Sense is breaking through the crust of the stupidity of Gompers "pure and sim- of a country, the backbone of that counple" Unionism; at this time when the try.

Such, if carefully examined, is the nature of all the "public buildings" of capitalist government.

"The Sun," in an editorial entitled 'Farm and Factory," shows that the value of farm products increased from \$1,960,000,000 in 1870 to \$5,000,000,000 (estimated) in 1904; while the value of factory products increased from \$1 200.000.000 in 1870 to \$15.000.000.000 (estimated) in 1904. These figures lead "The Sun" to state; "Mechanical devel-

er Offices of the Working Class.

"Room 1, 2, 8, 9 and the northerly

portion of room 7 on the fourth floor.

and the fifth floor for the use and pur

opment has far outstripped agricultural progress. Trade and manufacture are our dominant interests, and agriculture is their handmaiden, supporting them,

but also supported by them." thief scheme of seeking to pick the slen-der pockets of workingmen. There may figures, together with the comments upon them, are respectfully submitted to those who still believe the traditions that the highwayman who holds up a train and agricultural interests are the backbone of the country. A handmaiden is not the backbone of the family she serves nor is any set of interests that serves as a handmaiden to the dominant interests

on the plan of a country school, and as a member of the Hague Congress he was simply laughable. Now this is the man chosen for the embassy to France. What does it mean?

Marx points out that "the leadership of industry is an attribute of capital. just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of their own particular advantage, are likely to cause grave trouble. In these days landed property." In other words, dur when foreign markets are a necessity, ing feudal times it was the ownership nothing better than international war of landed property that elevated a man can be expected. Remove the necessity to positions of high distinction, and not by removing the system of labor exploitahis fitness for the office. Property took tion which creates it. the place of fitness and knowledge. Like-

wise to-day. The Marxian passage, to

"The Tacoma Daily News", for Monthe effect that it is the ownership of property and not fitness that turns the day, Dec. 26, 1904, gives a prominent capitalist into a "captain of industry", place on its front page to a double colmay, accordingly, be extended to Mr umn article headed "Salvation Army Feeds 800 In Tacoma." The article Low's case and cover also positions of distinction filled by capitalists. which describes the Christmas doings

Of course, the mutton-headed landed of the Salvation Army, opens with this statement: "Eight hundred unfortunates, proprietor of feudal times who became Judge found it necessary to gather out of work and without the price with around his person a certain superstitious which to purchase a Christmas dinner. reverence. Without that his court would were the guests this noon of the Tahave been turned into a circus. And coma corps of the Salvation Army." This so to-day, when the Lows are elevated, statement makes an interesting contribution to the discussion now going on as thanks to their property, to positions of

distinction, we find all the mouth-pieces to the condition of the labor market on of capitalism engaged in the effort to the Pacific coast. It confirms the con conceal the fact of what the lever of proclusion long arrived at by Pacific Coast motion actually is. Were the secret out workingmen, to wit, that the Pacific touching this lever, the same as it is out Coast has more labor than it has jobs with regard to feudal days, the capitalist for. Workingmen from the East wh class would to-day be what the feudal go there in the expectation of being welclass has become -- a nuisance abated. comed by vacant positions, are doome! to experience a rude awakening. The Along the skirmish line of the habor Movement one of the skirmishes turns vicissitudes of the unemployed will be around the veil that conceals the worth- their lot.

sorts of false steps; hence so many, "reform" parties that jump up and collapse, B. J .- Yes, yes; and yet it seems to me that the groceryman has a hard time

> U. S .- No doubt; and yet no harder than many a pirate who, being caught, was hanged to the yardarms of his ownship. If the groceryman has sense-and what is said of him is said of the whole middle class-he would simply throw in his lot with the proletariat, but to do that he must accept proletarian economies, instead of doing what the middle class now try to do, to join the proletariat by forcing upon it middle class economics-"coal planks a la Democratiparty", "public - ownership of puble utilities", etc Only then is there hep for the sinking middle class.

B. J .- H'm ! I now see it in another light. This middle class want to lie together with the proletariat, provided the proletariat is willing to lie inside the tomach of the middle class. Eh ? U. S .-- You got it now.

"Where is the new gold going?" asks a financial newspaper. This question is not likely to worry the working class Its members see so little of the old gold, that they feel mighty certain that the new gold is not going their way.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription es, pircs. First number indicates the month second, the day, third the year.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.



date is otherwise taken up.

P. K., DALLAS, TEX .- Ist. All the living European languages, including the dead, Greek and Latin, descend from the

Sanscrit. Others besides. zd. "Dyed-in-the-wool" may be ren lered in German "waschecht." The two rds, however, are not identical. They cognizance of the same central fact from different view-points.

D. G. J. LOUISVILLE, KY .- The revolutionary feeling" is valuable; it is nestimable; but it is not all-sufficient. Revolutionary feeling alone without the nental knowledge of Socialism is like a strong fire under an empty pot-nothing to cook, and the pot will crack.

F. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN -No. it is not true. The S. L. P. does not "take De Leon's views." More than once has the S. L. P. taken a view just the reverse of De Leon's. Some of times, we may even incline to the where times, we may even be Leon's turned out to be the be er view, other times not. The S. L. P. is essentially democratic. But, now, we will carry the war into your Africa. Just look at ourself in a glass when you make the charge. You will notice the charge is not against the VIEW; the charge is against the MAN who advances the w. The charge makes no argument gainst the view, which may be the very est in the world. The charge's poise is that the view may be good, and yet it ast be opposed. Such a poise breeds social gangrene.

R. F., COLUMBUS O .-. An instance to show that the "Volkszeitung" coterie knows no economics or sociology? Shall give you several. First, its articles on m in the spring of 1899. They claimed that the workingman pays the taxes, and they sought to bolster up the error with idiotic statistics to the ect that the Spanish war tax had the workingman's family's tax and, on sociology, they fused with the Greenbackers. A long article id be written on that crew's mental empetence, to say nothing of its downright corruption.

A. S. S. ST. LOUIS, MO .- The pest superficiality with the superficial rs of Socialism is even worse. fot only does superficial teaching leave the masses in ignorance, but it incites gerous, cock-sure feeling of cont. To stick to the illustration the man who hears a locomotive de-led as "the thing that makes the train " imagines himself in but too many es a past-master of engineering and mechanics. Such conceit interferes with is acquiring of real information on the Just so with the man who hears or reads some vapid criticism of Capi-, or some loose-jointed Socialistic le, and is told that that is So-Such matter is easily understood though it is not Socialism. The man's vanity is pricked. He imagines he now KNOWS Socialism, and the nceit will interfere with his buckling down and learning. On top of that, of ething else-malecomes son olent hatred for the Movement whose ature makes him feel he knows ing. All of which is injurious to ent. But these are all probns that the Movement has to break Arough.

A. K. C., MADISON, WIS .- Why ot stick to the psychologic argument?

A. G. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- That all these questions by the light of modern events. They read the other S. L. P. pauphlets and the works recommended. F. F. O., PORTLAND, ORE .- Thou raisest a question that toucheth the nerve that aches-"how to reach the masses of the workers who are too tired to read, and too ill-informed to understand, if they do read?" Of such is the bulk of the working class, hence the seriousness of the question. If Socialism is preached to them in writing, they can not understand : if they understand what you write, you must have ceased to preach Socialism. Hearst's papers and the "Appeal to Reason" illustrate this point. This being so, the only solution is: Preach Socialism in writing and depend upon the more favored of the working class to understand that, and to "carry the news" to the less favored by word of mouth and personal conversation. With these less

favored masses, all that the written

propaganda can do is to fan the spark

of the revolutionary feeling. L. I. R., NEW YORK-Lady Warwick was at the Amsterdam Congress. We have it upon good authority that during her stay at the Congress she was dogged everywhere by Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman. Also from good English sources we have this statement: "It is not clear whether the woman is a sincere but hysterical humanitarian, or merely an aristocrat enjoying a 'new sensation." There is one very loathsome feature about her public appearances, and that is her practice of coming before working class audiences rigged out in ermine and blazing with jewels."

M. M., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. -You will find the S. L. P. Presidential vote for 1900 at the head of the editorial an in the Weekly and the Daily ole

People. It has stood there for the last four years, and was placed there as soon as ascertained definitely-34,191. The S. L. P. Presidential vote for last year is not yet definitely ascertained, except that it will be at least nearly 34,000substantially what it was before.

W. J., BISBEE, ARIZ .-- You will be sent a copy of the Weekly People of Oct. 22, containing an editorial entitled "The Time for Twaddle Is at End." Probably you have not seen it. Does not that answer your question?

R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C .- First-The ten cents postage enclosure was either not enclosed, or dropped out in the opening. Never enclose loose stamps; they drop out unperceived in the litter of paper on the floor of an editorial room. Always paste them on end. (All others please take notice),

Second-The type-written matter is much too long for publication at present, when long serials are going through the paper. Should like to keep it for eventual use. Will that do?

J. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- There is no "theory" in the matter. A long editorial article from the Volkszeitung was translated in these columns in which the substantial assertion was made that the Socialist press could not be owned by their party because it was safe only in the hands of the Germans-Volkszeitung Germans, of course.

J. S., KANSAS CITY, MO .- The premises of the chairman of the Karl Marx Committee are false, or defective, against the S. L. P. and newspaper puff of the Volkszeitung Corporation con-If, in 1002, a certain "number of workers," with certain "facilities," working and a certain "labor time" produced eight hundred million bushels of wheat, then it is either impossible for the SAME "number of workers," with the SAME "facilities," the SAME "intensity of application" and the SAME "labortime" to produce only four hundred million bushels of wheat, or the first equation is defective by the omission of some element or elements necessary to enable the elements mentioned to produce the eight hundred million bushels of wheat. Either the original equation (1902) is false in the elements that it quotes, or it is defective in omitting other and necessary elements in the computation. If a certain A, plus a certain B, plus a certain C. plus a certain D, equal X, then the following are inevitable conclusions: First-That A, plus B, plus C, plus D are all that is necessary to produce

premises that the totals, or results-X in 1902, half-X in 1903-are correctly The magnitudes "number of stated. workers" and "labor-time" are arithmetical: no error can slip there. As to the magnitude "intensity of application' that is not so completely arithmetical serious errors of estimate may creet in there: if only these three magnitudes -"number of workers," "labor-time," and "intensity of application"-needed to be considered, and their joint result is X in 1902, and in 1903, half-X, then the conclusion would be inevitably that the "intensity of application" was less in 1903 than in 1902. Assuming, however, that the "intensity of application" was the same, we then come to the magnitude "facilities." This term is not technical, it may mean a variety of things. If by it is meant "mechanical" facilities, then that magnitude is virtually arithmetical and allows of little chance for error. Upon these suppositions, the first personal rights "in their full sense" and equation must be pronounced defective. Defective because it leaves out of consideration an important magnitudeclimatic conditions. If the four mag-

nitudes of the equations are correct, the circumstance that they produced X in 1902 and only half-X in 1903 would be proof positive that the climatic conditions in 1903 were inferior to those of 1902. If, however, by "facilities" is meant climatic conditions, then equations are both false. Climatic conditions are not arithmetical. and least of all are they ascertainable

beforehand. They are frequently ascertainable only by the result .-- In view of all of which the premises in the case are false. There are just two sorts of valueuse-value and exchange-value. Exchange value is a variable magnitude. It varies according to the amount of SOCIAL labor crystallized in and requisite for the production of a commodity. The exchange-value of a

bushel of wheat, for instance, does not remain the same, it varies according to the amount of social labor necessary to produce it. If climatic conditions are unfavorable, one bushel of wheat absorbs more social labor than if the climatic conditions are favorable. In the example before us, a bushel of wheat would have in 1903 double the exchange value

of the bushel of wheat in 1902. W. R. P., CAVENDISH, IDAHO-

There is no work extant on the history of Socialism in America. That part of the history of what may be termed Marxian Socialism, that is, practical Socialism, Socialism-that-means-business, and that preceded the founding of The People in 1891, now lies scattered and has to be gathered. That part that followed the founding of The People is to be found in the files of The People. That part of the history of what is vaguely called Socialism in America and which consisted in "co-operative colonies" and the Fourier wave, is compiled well in Noyes' "American Socialisms," A member of the Volkszeitung Corporation, Mr. Morris Hilquit, alias Moses Hilkowitz, issued recently a book to which he gave the name of "History of Socialism in the United States." The first two-thirds of the book is cribbed from Noyes but greatly inferior to Noyes' book. The rest of the book, or the bulk of the rest, is a newspaper tirade

L. P., LYNN, MASS .- Now for your third question: "Does the S. L. P. stand for personal rights of the individual in their full sense, or does it claim that the State has superior rights?' Understanding by "State" the only thing that can be meant by the word under the Socialist Republic we shall say: The phrase "personal rights of the individual in their FULL SENSE" is a contradiction in terms under civilized society. Civilized society implies organization and co-operation. Personal rights of the individual in their FULL SENSE can exist only under savagery. For instance, an individual has the right to get drunk, but if the community does not relish the sight of a drunkard reeling on its streets, bumping against its members, and committing drunken nuisances on its public highways, that community's administrative officers have a right to cashier the drunken individual, although the streets are as much his as anybody else's and although he may have contributed as much as anybody to building them. The officers of the community would there be interfering with part of the worthy's

the officers would be right. J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOT .- First-Right you are! . It was a ghost story. The Japs may allow the Russian officers to leave Port Arthur with their side arms and may now be fraternizing with their former enemies, but the only manner in which the S. L. P. will allow the Kangaroo A. F. of L. betrayers of the working class to get out of their inevitable Port Arthur will be with the rope of America's Working Class's condemnation around their (the Kan garoos') neck, to be hoisted on the gibbet of the execration of America's Socialist Movement. Second-We have seen no S. L. P

man "curled up" about the vote. As may be judged from the "Volcanic Rumblings" column, the "curling up" boot is on the other foot.

Third-The parallel arrived but not the other book.

P. O. V., ITHACA, N. Y .- "Credit" is an essential condition to the capital ist. Hence much of what seems only ostentatious display is a necessary outlay, without which the individual's credit would be impaired.

"X, X.," NEW YORK-The Massa chusetts shoe factories in which Tobin and Sieverman sent scabs against the workingmen on strike were, in Lynn: G. W. Herrick & Co.: Watson Shoe (Co . Harney Bros.; Walton, Logan & Co.; D. A. Donavan & Co.; Morse & Logan; Geo. E. Nichols & Co.; Thos. Corcoran & Sons; Arthur E. Gloyd; W. H. Tuttle; and Geo. D. Merrill Shoe Co. In Haverhill, H. B. Goodrich & Co.

O. S., NEW YORK-First-The coin age of twenty-cent silver pieces was discontinued by act of May 2, 1878.

Second-The coinage of two-and-ahalf gold dollar pieces (called "quarter eagles) has not been discontinued.

O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.; I. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. O. U., PHILA-DELPHIA, PA.; L. D., PUEBLO, COLO.; B. E. I., NEW YORK; M. P., LONDON, ENG.; A. J. R., TROY, N. Y .: E. D., NEW YORK: A. K. DE-TROIT, MICH.; N. H., JERSEY CITY; P. H., ST. LOUIS, MO .- Matter received.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Section Louisville, Ky., elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: James Doyle, organizer; Frank Giffey, corresponding and recording secretary; Lonis Fleischer, financial secretary; Emil Guth, treasurer; Thomas Sweeney, librarian. Agent and correspondent for The Peo ple, Albert Schmutz; for the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," Lorenz Kleinherz. State Executive and Campaign Committee, Kleinherz, O'Hearn, Meyer, Ulrich, Sweeney, Doyle and Metz. Amusement Committee, Kleinherz, Ulrich, Baur, Schild, Sweeney, O'Hearn. Fleischer, Mever, Guth, Metz, Schmidt and Kurruss.

CORRESPONDENCE × .*

STAY AWAY FROM CALIFORNIA. To the Daily and Weekly People ----As the Eastern press is now flooded with news of "Help wanted in California" I enclose a sample from the "Times" showing how much labor is needed in California. 1 know that California has not work enough to supply her present population, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. T. Rinden.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27, 1904. [Note-The enclosure referred to above talks of the distress and want of a family of five, whose head, a paper-banger and painter, was unable to secure employment. It is too long for reproduction .- Ed. The People.]

VIEWS OF A CONVERT

To the Daily and Weekly People :-I am a new member of the Socialist deal had it not appeared. Labor Party, having joined not long ago. I didn't know much about S. L. P. Socialism at first. I did know somewhat about that of the S. P., but it seemed like a sweet poison that made me ill. Sometime before election I heard the right kind of Socialism on the streets of Columbus. It was so much to my taste, that I kept on getting more, until now I have the whole pot. I wonder why people can't funderstand the difference between falsehood and truth. Sometimes really good men with sense cannot find the right way. But truth will find them in spite of themselves. As for our "small" votel I think it is good as it is. It will go up when times are ripe. Just comes from prin ciple and conviction. Other votes come

from lack of judgment and knowledge. Then a good many people couldn't and wouldn't vote. A good many workingmen cannot stay long enough in a place to acquire the right to vote, while a good many are disgusted with politics.

Let us always look to a tree for its good fruit. One rotten apple, if accepted, anay spoil the sound ones. May everyman who is able, shed his light in a manner that will properly ripen the fruit. . We will be strong and healthy as long as we keep clean. E. B. Columbus, O., Jan. 1.

THE MOVEMENT IN MILWAUKEE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Milwaukee is at the present time in prosperous circumstances. Never has there existed such harmonious relations between the comrades, nor has such a general acceptance of our principles been noticed. The Section has a fine meeting place, which is open every evening after eight o'clock, and which our friends and sympathizers, as well as the comrades of other sections, are invited to attend when in the city. It is situated in a thriving centre, in Lipp's Hall, at Third | Daily Pcop'e is a fort on a hill, impregand Priaries streets. All our meetings are held here.

The Section has secured considerable from our new addition, vip: the Hungarian comrades. Their organization numbers twenty good standing members. Some of them have the ability to do public speaking and writing. A recent article from one of them, in "Nepakarat." the Hungarian S. L. P. organ, about the last election, shows that they fully understand conditions and are in accord with the principles and tactics of the, S. L. P . The Hungarian comrades meet at party headquarters, Lipp's Hall, every

first and second Sunday morning of the years. We hope other subscribers month. At their last entertainment they realized seventy dollars. This shows the throughout the country will go and do

with the directness it deserves, instead they hope to stifle him and all other "nosy" members by saying "Yes, the De Leonites started an alleged daily with only five or six thousand dollars, and it has a circulation of about three or four thousand, consisting of copies bought by their members for free distribution. We could do that but it would be very foolish." Sure it would, there would be no fat salaries in such an enterprise as that. The "answer" further insinuates that the Daily People is not a newspaper because it is not eight pages and filled with telegraphic news. "There is nothing in the Daily People, anyway." Other deserving victims of the Daily People lash have said somewhat similar things, especially when to their sorrow something WAS found in it, and nowhere else, that they would have given a good

The "Call" will not be issued, says the kline "system," until \$50,000 is in hand, and about one-third of it has been raised. No doubt if they ever near the figure set, it will then be found that \$100,000 is needed, and the time to start will be -when the two parallel lines meet, that is when the supply of money equals

the voracious demands of the Volkszei-They certainly selected a fitting name for their proposed daily. A call has been issued for fifty speakers to go before the unions hat in hand for funds. Fifteen speakers have aiready responded and the Daily Call-for money will resound at union meetings.

Perish the thought that any of the Daily Call fund is diverted to the Volkszcitung. In this same issue of "Tha New Yorker Worker"-January 1, 1905 -the statement is made that the Volkszeitung is run at a profit and part of the profit is devoted to meeting the deficit of "The New Yorker Worker." That the ratio of Volkszeitung "profits" and Daily Call contributions keep even mace is merely a coincidence.

That the Socialist party membership is not taking much stock in the early appearance of the daily is apparent by the action of the Kings County Committee. They have decided to contribute \$25 to the fund now and \$500 payable thirty days before the date of issue of the paper.

In this same issue of "The New Yorker Worker" is a wail from the "Iowa Socialist" giving vent to dire forebodings at the springing up, mushroom-like of new "Sccialist" papers all over the country. The demise of the Florida Socialist is also chronicled; and the wailer, I see. has itself gone up the flue. This then is the kind of thing they call the "Socialist press"; compared with it the nable not only because of its position but also because of the invincible men behind it-the undannted members of the S. L. P.

Jersey City, Dec. 31.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE, To the Daily and Weekly People: We, the undersigned subscribers for the Weekly People, desirious of supplying said paper with good, strong working capital, advance two dollars each to renew cur subscription to said paper for four years. Each of us further agree to secure at least two sab (ribers for the Weekly People during the next four

vastly superior in the business and bon ton districts to what they are in the working class districts. He hesitatingly acknowledged the truth of this, but switched off by saying "Look at the letter carriers, ain't they better off than if working for a private company ?" I called his attention to the fact that there are three or four organizations of postal employes, all seeking to better the condition of the postal workers, and that a perusal of their papers showed that the conditions under which postal employes toil is far from the ideal he dreamt they were. He didn't know anything about that.

Next he flopped into milk distribution a la "Merrie England," the waste of time and effort, all of which the consumer had to pay in supporting so many milk dealers. I tried to make it clear to him that the wastes under capitalism were of no concern to the worker, that cap italism would take care of that; calling his attention to the fact that one big company (the Borden) is already building up'a monopoly of the business, not only here, but in New York and Brook. lvn.

Several talks that I had with him were all of the same tenor. Like all S. L. P. men do I combated his errors, but did not pound him or call him an ignoramus. I tried to clear him up, gave him literature but all to no effect. Perhaps it was through his trade union training. but anyway he was thoroughly saturated with the theory of opportunism-the philosophy of ungettable cruntbs. The S. L. P. wants too much, and will get nothing, was his conclusion ,yet he acknowledged that the crumbs he was after were fading farther and farther away. One of his favorite expressions was "There is good and bad in everything and everybody." In Colorado the miners were to blame, Peabody was to blame. The miners were too highhanded, Peabody too autocratic, nor could I make him see the underlying forces that moved both sides.

After a while I gave him up, but just before election met him, and he told me that he had talked about what I had said with a member of the S. D. P. who I think he said worked in the same shop with him, and that gentleman had advised him to pay no attention to S. L. P. men, as they were only fault finders, and sore heads, and he further assured the man of whom I am speaking that he was a "good enough Socialist." and I have no doubt but his vote went to Gene; we didn't desire it, as it stood for nothing. J. H.

Jersey City Jan. 4, 1905.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

Called to order by the Secretary in Section Everett's headquarters, January 1, 1905. Comrade Engelhardt was elected chairman pro tem.

Comrade Mortensen was elected a committee on credentials. He reported on the following credentials: Section Boston, C. Burnham and Joseph Shugeli Section Lynn, W. Deans and R. Murphy: Section Everett, L. H. Engelhardt; Section Somerville, A. Mortensen. Moved and carried that the delegates be seated.

Voted, that the temporary chairman be made permanent; also that he act

for the ensuing term. Voted, that Comrades Engelhardt and Sweency serve as a committee to draw up by-laws to govern the body. Voted to accept the following by

second and fourth Sundays of each

Five members shall constitute a quo

All delegates shall present their mem

bership cards the first meeting of each

That the result of general votes shale

be tabulated and ordered printed in the

That in no case a member of the com-

mittee shall be permitted to receive and

count his own vote when a candidate of

delegate for office that has to be sub

Voted that we adopt the order of

Voted that the election of committeet

be put over until next meeting. Secre-

Voted that communication from com-

Voted that all literature caraed over

To meet Sunday, Jan. 8, in Section.

Watch the label on your paper. That

will tell you when your subscription ex-

JOHN SWEENEY, Secretary,

55 Temple St., Bost. n.

month, at 11 a.m.

Weekly People.

rum for committee meeting.

marter to the chairman.

mitted to referendum vote.

business in use 1904.

here is a fatality that pursues the poor nan. He whose income is barely suffi-ient, finds no visible encouragement in saving and husbandry. Just because nen are not angels, barely sufficient wages fatedly breed deficits. It does ot lie in the mouth of one who claims inlism is practicable only by superior es to blame workingmen for lack andry and superior qualities It is to demand angelic qualities under that make angelic qualities im--Moreover, "husbandry" is bourgeois virtue. Eco-establish the fact that, capitalism, the workingnan's wages tend to and must deeing that he is a merchandise, an fiable, un-cornerable merchanlise, at that, above all a perishable mer-

D. W., SHEBOYGAN, WIS .- Our dvice on a method of education? Start ling class. Take up first the serial ene Sue's beautiful historic novels that the S. L. P. has been issuing in English. You need historic foundation for the grasping of Socialism. These stories furnish the grasp in matchless

hen, take up the English Itranslation of the 33d edition of Bebel's "Woman." That takes a cut across lots along a inlized line, and in its course handles whole Socialist question.

Read these aloud at your reading ss, and discuss what you read. Of , read privately and simultane The People, which handles editorially

cond-That the SAME A, plus the SAME B, plus the SAME C, plus the SAME D can be equal only to X; Third-That if the result is half X. then either the A, or the B, or the C. or the D, or several, or all of these magnitudes in the second equation is, or are,

not the SAME, but inferior to the corresponding magnitude or magnitudes in the first equation; or

Fourth-That the original equation is defective: that, besides the A, the B, having the trades unions furnish capital the C and the D, some other magnitude has to be added in order to produce X. This being established, the next thing is to ascertain where did the error-slip in. We shall now proceed from the plan.

duct. The book has no historic value. J. B. F., TUOLUMNE, CAL.-Understanding by "Ancient History" the history of Greece, Rome and the empires that preceded them, we would recommend to you Rollin's "Ancient History" for the period preceding Greece and Rome. It is a French work; has been translated into English; it is not large; with all its imperfections, it is unexcelled. For Greece and Rome advice is more difficult. There is no history of the two nations written since and by the light of the great work of Lewis H. Morgan on "Ancient Society." All the histories of Greece and Rome make a botch of the gens. With that warning, you may take Grote for Greece, and for Rome Mommsen and also Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." E. G., ST. LOUIS, MO .- The only thing that to-day holds most of "the weather-beaten and paralytic pure and simple Unions together" is the worst thing possible-their insurance branch.

It deprives the body of aggressiveness against the employer and of resoluteness against the corrupt Union officers. F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX .- And now to your seventh and last question : "If, as Marx says, 'money is only loaned to the poor,' why can't some means be found for bringing the barefooted tailor and ragged shoemaker into harmony, by

enough to employ these without profit, rent or interes " We give it up. Don't understand you. Can't imagine what connection Marx's words have with the

Auditing Committee, Kleinherz, Ulrich and Schmutz.

The regular business meeting of the Section will be held every first Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Beck's Hall. All other meetings will be held on Sunday afternoon as heretofore.

Albert Schmutz has been chosen the National Executive Committeeman for Kentucky.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., at its meeting, January 5, elected the following officers for the ensuing term :- Organizer, Louis Newhouse; treasurer, A. Rossmeisl; financial secretary, J. Kumpitsch; recording secretary, August A. Rein; auditing committee, F. Knotck, Joseph Newhouse, and Fred Hagg; grievance committee, Fred Fellermann, A. Gierginsky, and W. Mentze; literary agent, Fred Fellermann: People agent, Fred Fellermann; Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Joseph Rossmeisl.

If you receive a sample copy of this

existence of considerable interest in our cause among their countrymen.

Section Milwankee will issue, within few days, a leaflet in the English and German languages, /in which the position of the S. L. P. will be taken up and ex-

pounded; but its chief purpose will be to expose the means employed by the enpitalist politicians to stifle the voice of the puble champion of labor, the Socialist Labor Party. This leaflet will be scattered throughout the State. Those in sympathy with the Socialist Labor Party are urged to spread this leaflet. Address Socialist Labor Party, Lipp's Hall, Third

and Priarie streets, Milwaukee, Wis. H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 29,

HUMORS ON WHINES.

To the Daily and Weekly People :--The Spcialist party paper "The New Yorker' Worker," which is carried in the pouch of the Volkszeitung corporation, union of his trade, who approached me uns had its delicate irritability stirred up by one of its party members who asks | laid low just to see where he stood. why they are so slow about starting the proposed daily. He says to "The New Yorker Worker" "Look at the De Leonites, they started their daily in much less time, and with much less money than you have already collected and are still running it. It looks to me as though ture of it impressed him the most, nor the comrades in charge of the Call pro- was I surprised when he gave me as an ject were culpably negligent." You can imagine the peannt "system"

that runs the Volkszeitung getting together, pricked again by that most trou- alike." He would like to see that prinble-gre thing, the baily People. They eight applied to all business. paper it is an invitation to subscribe. I dare not answer their enquirer's question I asked if the postal facilities are not a second, the day, third the year.

S. B. Hutchinson, L. L. Crisman, J. E. laws: Regular meetings shall be held on the

J. H.

Kucera J. A. Cannell, N. S. Johnson, Nelson Pritchard, J. U. Billings and Oscar Ross.

Grand Junction Colo Dec 91

"A GOOD ENOUGH SOCIALIST."

To the Dhily and Weekly People :-In last Sunday's People I notice a Letter Box answer to one, who says The People is hard to understand, compared with the papers of the Socialist party. The answer given is in line with the trite adage that "There is no royal road to learning." In order to teach a science it must be taught, in order to comprehend a science it must be studied. This Letter Box answer brings to mind an interesting and instructive ex-

paign. Early in the summer I came in tary instructed to notify absent delecontact with a man, a member of the gates to be present. on "Socialistic" topics. For a while I mittee of 1904 be brought up next meet-Then quite innocently I asked him if he had ever read any S. L. P. literature. from Agitation Committee of 1004 be No, he had not, but he read Wilshire's Magazine regularly. To test what he given to the new elect. really knew about the Socialist move-Boston's headquarters. ment I asked him what particular fea-

example of Socialism the post office, "which carries a letter anywhere without discrimination to rich and poot

pires. First number indicates the month.

perience that I had during the last cam-

Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

I am unalterably opposed to Comrade Ollendorf's proposition that the S. L. P. appeint a conference committee in company with the S. D. P. I repeat the words of old Liebknecht: "No compromise". The Socialists of America are serves to test the opinions of the comnot fighting for a Republic in place of a trades regarding what is called unity archy. The field here is clear for a bold front against the capitalist class. If the S. L. P. will commit itself to such a proposition (which I doubt) the day of clear cut Socialist teaching will be at an end in this country.

1

Columbus will furnish abundant proof in support of this assertion. The S. D. here admitted to their local recently, a candidate for the Legislature on the ratic ticket last year. He delivered a speech before them last Sunday, demanding governme is Armeringer. demanding "government owner-The Press Post, a strong supporter of Hearst, refers to Armeringer as "Comade". Local Columbus seems to regard the Press-Post as its official organ. It permits a newsboy to come into its tings and secure subscriptions for this Hearstian sheet.

Another sample of the "Socialism" of Local Columbus is Dr. Adel. The doctor has been a "Socialist" for fifteen years. He told me that during that time be voted for Bryan twice and the Prohibition ticket several times! He favors the city ownership of the electric light plant. I once asked him "what effect would the city ownership of the electrie light plant have in abolishing the wages system ?" "Why," he answered, "would not the working man enjoy th lights ?"

Armeringer told me he was opposed to the S. L. P. because it believed in protecting the workingmen with the militia and the police during a strike. "Such injustice," said he; "why it is ridiculous!" Dr. Adel told me he was opposed to the S. L. P. because the L. P. would not permit its elected representatives to vote with Republicans and Democrats on some of their measures, provided they would give in return a complimentary vote for such a measure as the Referendum, for instance!

By such men is Local Columbus runt If we united with them we would have to do as they do or be expelled as disturbers.

Comrades, the S. L. P. can never unite nor will we unite, with that compromising, BOSS RIDDEN party, known as the S. D. P.

Otto Steinhoff. Columbus, O., Dec. 9.



With great surprise and bitter sorrow, I read the discussion under the above head now going on in The People. It. appears to me as if some comrades were greatly alarmed over the big Bryanistic or Hearstian vote that the S. D. P. received at the last election. As an old member of the S. L. P., having gone through the bitter school of exce that every class-conscious S. L. P. man has gone through, I can see no cause for alarm and therefore no reason for any unity talk.

Comrades let us reason together and the sooner. not get hot in the collar about expressing our opinions about matters that olve the cardinal principles of our Let us see how unity wouldparty. work. First of all whom are we to ith? Ask the comrades po

The discussion among our comrades in The People Mised by Comrade De Leon's flash-light "Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria", is certainly commendable as it However, it seems to me that some of the comrades are straying wide of the mark

HI.

In his flash-light on the conditions in the two countries. Bulgaria and Italy, Comrade De Leon points to the fact that a Socialist movement after it has passed through a clarifying rupture, may, in the course of events, reach a stage where unity would be imperative. This, to my mind, would imply that, the movement being clarified, all the elements coming into this category would New York, Dec. 13. unite to carry on straight, clean, revolu-

tionary agitation for the realization of the final aim-Socialism. I am sure that the correspondence under the heading "Are We At Bulgaria Comrade Olive M. Johnson thereupon very logically urges thorough agitation, by spreading party literature and by in-Or Italy?", must interest every member of the militant S. L. P., and with viting all the elements that instly "hehope that I may not transgress upon long to us", whereby the Socialist Labor the valuable space of The People, I Party would necessarily grow stronger. would like to add my quota to the She also argues against any prejudice discussion. towards individuals of the so-called So-To take up Comrade Ollendorf's letcialist party and claims justly that danter, he falls foul of one of the truths ger lies in the inability to reach the of Comrade Olive M. Johnson, "that if workers, as, in this way, the principles the S. L. P. cares not for a single vote and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party behind which there stands not a clearsighted, intelligent and class conscious

proletarian," and places against it the misunderstood. The Socialist, Labor portion of the platform dealing with Party stands upon well defined ground 'all other citizens", then proceeds to and all it needs is effective agitation. make a distinction between proletawhereby the working class should be rian and middle class men in the ranks reached. This, in my opinion, is the of the S. L. P. aim of Mrs. Johnson. Taking up this distinction made by Comrade G. Ollendorf, however, misthe comrade, the question might be

takes Comrade Johnson's summons to agitation for a call for unity and by suggesting committees to work out plans for uniting the Socialist Labor Party with the S. D. P. goes wide of the mark.

are either entirely unknown or they are

To me it seems quite absurd that such a desire should at all be possible. After all the hardships our members have gone through to put the Socialist Labor Party on its present foundation, it seems absurd to think that some should wish to unite with those misleaders who sought to disrupt the Socialist movement and to destroy the Socialist Labor Party. Those misleaders who are the very life of the S. D. P. are either too ignorant to see that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party are the only true tactics for the working class of America, or

they are too dishonest to admit it. While our doors, aye our hearts, are open for the rank and file of the workingclass, regardless of what political party they were affiliated with, I do not see how there can be any talk of "unity" between a revolutionary movement and a movement that is forever compromis-

Recognizing as we do that the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party is correct, we can only expect that, if there is any honest person in the "Socialist" or, Social Democratic party who knows our position and is willing to admit it, that person come into our ranks and help us spread true Socialist principles among the workers and in this way bring about the final emancipation of our class all

mittee meeting between the S. D. P. It seems strange indeed, that Social and S. L. P. to talk unity. Has the ist Labor Party men should be carried comrade ever seen a cat and dog tied away by the incident that the Debs' together by their tails? Unity: the rank party has increased its vote, knowing, as and file will unite with the S. D. P. we do, and as some of the S. D. P. peowhen truth. driven home by the S. L. ed ple themselves know, that this vote was far from being a Socialist vote. If, as Ollendorf claims, this vote has been attracted by the Debsites as a supposedly Socialist movement then our work should be all the more concentrated in pointing out this error to the distracted of this party, as well as to those of the other political parties, the workers, who constitute the bulk of the voters of every other political organization. Our aim is the abolition of this abominable system-Capitalism. No milk and water reforms however attractive, however enticing will do. No compromising with a "Socialist" party that is compromising with the very class we strive to annihilate. No uniting with a "Socialist" party whose tactics are a contradiction to the very essentials of

try, for this reason our attitude here can not be the same as those abroad. If, however, conditions in America should be ripe for decided action on the part of the workingclass every honest revolutionary member of this class will find room in the Socialist Labor Party. It is really amusing to see the analy tical review of the situation by Comrade DeLeon misinterpreted as "flirtation" How can anyone suspect that Comrade

De Leon woud be courting unity with an element that has been continually denounced by the Socialist Labor Party? Such courting, were it at all possible would indeed put the S. L. P. on "dangerous ground", as this would mean that the pure name of the S. L. P. is being dragged in the mud of fusion. "Let us then be up and doing", com-

rades. Educate! Agitate! Anywhere! Everywhere! i Jennie Carliph.

IV.

asked are we against a middle class

man entering the S. L. P.? The an-

swer is, no; but the middle class man,

if he stands firmly on the wage work-

er's revolutionary ground, is no longer

a middle class thinker, but a proletari-

an thinker: he does not enter the fight

and out of his largeness of heart deigns

to lend his powerful help in the fight

There can be absolutely no catering to

vanity in the monest middle class man

who enters the revolutionary struggle

under the banner of the S. L. P. Ho

throws aside forever his middle class

success" aspirations and becomes "a

clear sighted, intelligent and class con-

scious proletarian". In my opinion

this truth of Comrade Olive M. John-

son is of a certainty very much truth

Comrade Ollendorf then deals with

the thousands who have been attracted

by the S. D. P. at the past election

and thinks that thereby the tactics pursued by the S. L. P. have been

proven inadequate; that the agitation

carried on by the S. L. P. was most

energetic. You just bet it was, but does

the comrade realize what we are up

against? Arduous and long indeed is

the fight of truth against prejudice and

ignorance (capitalism) and their pow-erful fortifications, but the Socialist

Labor Party is a revolutionary organi-

zation whose tactics, read by a revolu-

tionary light, are sound, whose solid

foundation is truth. Are we to com-

promise our strength so that "votes"

may loom large in our election re-

turns? Well, no; I gues not. The S. D

P. way is easy and the burden is light;

but the S. L. P. beacon light will keep

Again the Comrade suggests a com

steadily burning nevertheless,

ecause he feels for the wage worker

identical with those in any other coun He refers to Bryan's radical element as something prominent, and that

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANU ARY 14, 1905.

every one in the Socialist Labor Party know Socialism from A to Z Now, on both propositions I must disagree with the comrade. If we do our duty and do it thoroughly. That a political party must be of all kinds of human nature and that our leading men must be to a great extent a composite of the whole, is natural. Wha we need most is to get the enemy or the serious fighting line, and also to put the labor fakirs in an embarassing position, if such a thing is possible and now while that contradictory bunch of hairbrained ambitious officeseekers, backed by other people's bar rels when in a fight or scattered to the winds, we who have learned by our own party's fight and have also learned the S. P. and have seemed to draw closer from each other's blows can and should now unite, if we can do so on strict lines.

I for one don't think that the S. P.'s 390,000 voters are so foolish that they are just waiting to come back to Bryan IF WE DO OUR DUTY. If we don't then they are justified in going back to anything, when we don't reach a hand out and show that there is bu one enemy, the common enemy. I think Mr. Debs has run a perfectly natural road from Utopia to Science, and that he is more self-willed than we thought He has kept going ahead and just now is in the critical period of his existence. The S. P. needs the S. L. P now if ever it did, and though we can gef along without them we can benefit just as much. There are enough intelligent drilled Socialists now for the Socialist movement to allow a few into its ranks who are not familian with Marx's Capital. But we must keep up the education and that's what we will gain from unity.

Comrade De Leon's work in attack ing the fakirs is a monument to him and if he is flirting with the S. P. then I think him far from all the personal enmity that he is supposed to be guilty of, and younger is his spirit and more willing to do for Socialism anything to advance it than any man in the party.

Patrick G. Campbell. Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 9. VI.

"Bravo Comrade Hossack"-you have expressed the sentiments of Duluth's comrades on this subject of 'Unity". Yours for uncompromising working class politics.

E. J. Quin, Theodore Zollner. G. W. Hellstrom Duluth, Minn., Dec. 12. VII.

The interrogation point at the end of several articles which have lately found space in the Daily People, would seemingly imply that the comrades of the S. L. P. were at a loss to know just where they were at. And that same interrogation point must have come as a rude shock to the many comrades who like myself, noted with great satisfaction the tone of determination which rang through every line of correspondence printed since the elections. A determination to pursue the fighting along the same lines at all hazards. And close upon the heels of the interrogation point comes a comrade with a plea for a committee to exchange views with the Debsites, How would he like to exchange views with committee composed of say, T. Hickey, J. Carey and G. Hoelin? possible the Kangs would hand us something like that and what is more we would deserve it. Are we at Bulgaria or Italy? Well

if I mistake not the temper of the rank and file of our party, the "flirters" be they great or small, will be quickly apprised of the bright and balmy land we are at.

cialist Labor Party convention, those who read the report of the Illinois delegation, know that I stand squarely upon the Party's policy as to "other intelligent citizens who have certified to their intelligence, their honesty of mind, etc.' Any one who is not what Comrade De Leon so pointedly calls a knipperdolian could easily perceive that what in this connection is meant by a vote "behind, which there stands a class conscious proletarian," is meant a vote behind which there stands a person clear upon the class position of the proletarian . And the votes we don't want are the votes of the members of the working class caught by snares and delusions, such as old age pensions, public baths, and what not-in short, such votes as the S. D. P. is continually hungering for. As reasonably should Comrade Ollendorff ask when I say ,"It is the duty of every S. L. P. man," upon what authority I exclude the women? The one idea ought

to be as easily understood as the other and it is a shame to be obliged to take up The People's space for such simple explanations. Further the Comrade thinks that I am

a victim to an illusion when I say that our policy is understood by the clear sighted politicians of the Hanna type. Does Comrade Ollendorff for one minute believe that when Mark Hanna said the Civic Federation was welcomed by all except the "scurrilous Socialists" that he had in mind the "Socialists" who at evry opportunity bend a humble knee to Gompers & Co.? I happen to know that The People has for years been read and discussed in the most advanced political clubs in the nation. Of course, we ought not to "exaggerate our importance," but it is as bad, if not worse, to underrate our influence. That Socialism is gaining respect is an undenied fact, and that it is Genuine Socialism and not the vote catching twaddle that is gaining it, who can doubt?

Now as to the real tenor of Comrade Ollendorfi's article. He says he agrees with me "that there cannot be any flirting, association or compromise with the S D P." and then, to my great astonishment, proposes-lo, not that we should flirt, that is much to mild; but that we should fall lovingly into its arms! Deliver us, if anything like that can be drawn from my article let us have it burnt at once! But I hope our Comrades have better understood it. If, as according to his proposal, we

should send a committee to negotiate peace with a similar one of the S .D. P., is it not absolutely plain that such a comthe caption that has appeared over mittee would come in contact only with the leaders of that Party, the machine, the very thing we must avoid like poison? In such a case we would yet be a thousand miles away from what we wish to reach-the awakening of the rank and file of the Party.

What I meant to do in my article was simply to endorse the policy of The People-that of both the editorial and business management-in attempting to reach the rank and file of the S. D. P., the former by opening its columns to the complaints of the rank and file and by editorials and other articles to spread the light of true Socialist tactics before these people, and the latter by pushing our literature into their ranks. And further I desired to call attention to certain abuses of our policy that existed, not in the editorial department, but among the rank and file of our Party. The speeches of Ferri and Bulgaria furnished a splendid historic background for this, and I furnished some concrete examples from home.

As to De Leonism, I say again that

mind." If a shrewd and clear sighted what has happened and continues to politician like Hanna feared the election of a Carey of Haverhill, Mass., of a Johnson of Chicago, or of a Berger of Milwaukee, methinks be were anything but a clear sighted politician. The party which propagates the "unconditional surrender of the capitalist class," etc., such a party, although not an electing party, as yet, is the party the capitalist class watches.

The capitalist class was never very much troubled about the "giant" organization of the A. F. of L. but when the S. T. & L. A. was launched, which sinks into nothingness when compared numerically with the A .F. of L., Senator Perkins of California, read the Declaration of Principles on the floor of the U. S. Senate, saying, "this is how workingmen are beginning to organize now." This goes to show that the capitalist class does not watch the parties that "elect and influence elections," but the parties and organizations standing on firm and unshakable principles.

It seems to me that of the five cardinal truths enumerated by Mrs. Johnson the strongest and most characteristic is the fourth, "that the S. L. P. cares not for a single vote behind which there stands not a clear sighted, intelligent and class conscious proletarian." Comrade Ollendorff considers this a stultifying position to assume. It leaves out the "middle class," says he, the "intelligent citizens" the platform calls upon. Why our contrade should assume that by intelligent citizens is meant the middle class, is a mystery to me. Would a body of, S. L. P. men, deliberately invite the middle class to vote for their party, invite the middle class, a class which has always used the working class as a cat's paw, because the latter did not understand its interests? No! The Socialist Labor Party is organized for the emancipation of the working class, to lead the working class to victory when the hour to strike has come .

By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the power that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution." We want no votes so that the Hanna type polititicians will recognize and fear us, we want to educate the working class to know whence its misery and slavery comes, to know where lies its salvation.

> Katie Eisenberg. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18.

x.

I take the liberty of entering the dis cussion regarding unity of the S. L. P. with S. D. P., in order to emphasize one phase of the matter which seems to have escaped the attention of the comrades.

In doing so I may be putting the cart before the horse, as the saying goes, but in my opinion the most important question just now is not of unity, but of tactics. By tactics I do not mean the official actions of the S. L. P. as represented by its officers, but the tactics of quite a large portion of the membership of the party acting as individuals. Comrade Ollendorf remarks in his letter about the habit of party members in writing letters to the Daily People full of abuse about the S. D. P. and the editor out of regard for his office and in deference to their wishes publishing

such letters. I have also noticed this matter and have protested against it, but it seems to delight quite a few members of the S. L. P.

the good work they have done and are

still doing for Socialism. Is it absolutely necessary when report It would be a good idea if party members would be a little more careful as to how they use the word "crook." While I do not know at the present minute the exact dictionary definition of the word a I do know what the word means to mostly all Americans. To most people of O this country a crook is a thief, or an sneak thief; one who steals under guise . of a friend; one who as official takes funds of the organization or society to t

happen right here in the city of New York, and the writer has seen and heard it for the past three years. When the cart tail campaign starts

on the lower East Side it seems to be the delight of the party members to keep the wagons upon which the speakers of the S. L. P. are, as close as possible to those of the S. D. P. After two years of this kind of campaign work I fail to see where we have derived any benefit from it. Instead I know from actual experience that it has done us more harm than good. It is bad enough when the Police Department with the aid of the S. D. P., conspire to disturb our meetings by allowing the two parties to hold meetings on the same corner in the one night, without us purposely going to such trouble. I have heard the comrades many times denounce the Police Department for their trickery in this respect, yet these same comrades, whenever they get a chance, deliberately do what they denounce the police for allowing; and that

time. Not satisfied with this they go wherever they hear of an S. D. P. meeting and try to break them up by howling and hooting at the speakers. These are actual facts with which I am sure most of the members of the party in Greater New York are acquainted and yet against which I have heard yery few protest.

is the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. holding

meetings on the one corner at the same

I certainly believe we ought to distribute our literaure and, whenever possible ask questions, and though this is considered a disturbance by the S. D. P. vet as long as we allow them the same privileges at our meetings-even though they do not make use of them-we have the moral right to make use of all the means in our power for educational purposes and certainly the audience of an opposing party is the kind we want to reach.

History tells us of many movements which have been ruined or put in danger by their so-called friends. Every movement of any importance in the world's history has had to face the consequences of the fanatical acts of its brainless enthusiasts. And the S. L. P. is no exception to the rule.

In former years we had a class of these brainless enthusiasts called "Borers from Within". Well, we know the result of their actions. We know how upon every possible occasion they made themselves ridiculous and the S. L. P. a laughing stock by jumping up like jumping jacks and trying to do their little stunt of "boring from within", until at last they, like the chicken in the egg, bored themselves out of the S. L. P.

In my experience as a member of the S. L. P. I have found that those who were the most fanatical were the ones who cooled off the quickest and gradually became soreheads, finally ending up by being expelled from the party. I know of no better instance of this than the famous "Thirty-one," with whom I think many of the party members were well

acquainted. In fighting an opponent it is not always necessary to use the mailed fist. There are times when the velvet hand can be used to advantage to both parties. And don't forget that sometimes you are likely to break the mailed fist without breaking the head of your opponent. There are many good class conscious Socialists in the S. D. P. and while it is true they are in the minority, still when I meet them I great them as friends for I have known them when we stood shoulder to shoulder in the S. L. P., and know

of such poor memories as to forget who are the men that are at the helm of the so-called Socialist party? Have the comrades forgotten the scabby deeds of the leaders of that party? Have the harmony and unity preachers taken into consideration where the so-called Socialist party derives its sustenance from? Surely not from the wage-working class; for if the wage workers who do support it only knew of its scabby and slimy history they would spurn it with tempt. We of the S. L. P. are aware of the facts. We have been hurling them into the faces of our enemies. Yet some of our best known comrades dare to bring unity up for discussion in the columns of The People.

I have been a member of sections in various parts of the country. I had the fortune to know the best celebrities of the many-named party. And I say right here that I would absolutely refuse to shake hands with them. I have refused to do so in Scattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Should unity ever come (and I know it will not) I would imiately sever my connections with the S. L. P. and give it up as a bad job. I fully agree with the few comrades that have already spoken through the columns of The People not to be disheartened or scared by a seeming defeat. Spread our party press, and the intelligent workingmen will learn true principles and tactics. When we have lished that then there will be no more room for a counterfeit like the TT S D. P. David Rudnick. N. Y., Dec. 13.

a revolutionary Socialist movement. We must strain all our efforts to make the principles of the Socialist Labor Party known to the toilers of this country, whose conditions, together with our own we are striving to improve.

Spread Socialist Labor Party literature broadcast! Teach the members of our class Socialist truths, and show them the road mapped out by the Socialist Labor Party to the realization of these truths. Once the workingmen will know and understand our aim; once they will know and understand the true cause of their misery and the way out of it, they will not be fooled with, they will not be mislead. Victory for our class will then,

be certain. Conditions in this country are not other.

tive but join the only class conscious political party of the wage workers, the fighting S. L. P.

In the comrade's last paragraph we hear the true ring, at least it may be summed up in the words: agitate, organize and educate: speak the truth that a revolutionary organization fighting for freedom damns itself if it does not antagonize enemies of freedom, and who is it that pours the vials of their wrath upon the S. L. P. but labor misleaders, capitalist hirelings, fellowshippees, etc? This is proof enough

that the S. L. P. is correct in its tac-To quote Comrade Berry "on general principles I am opposed to mongrels anywhere and everywhere especially in the political, (aye and economic say 1) movement of the working class."

James M. Reid. Toronto, Can., Dec. 15.

· v.

Under the above heading, in the issue of the 8th inst., I find a protest from Louis M. Welder, cautioning the editor of The People from flirting with the S. P. or S. D. P. He seems very much worried over the matter, all of which we must expect though we may not agree with it. If the comrade would look to the N. Y. Sun of the same date, where he will find an editorial headed "Two kinds of Socialiists", he might find an answer from the front rank of the enemy, which seems to delight that there must be two kinds, and that they must spend their time making war on one

Methinks we can oppose a Berry, a what our eneny-maliciously if Com Wleder, or a Hoasack, aye a hundred rade Ollendorff will have it, and of of them to every Ollendorf that may spring up. Some may think that this is pretty plain, speaking but I believe we should use none but the plainest terms inwriting on a question of such vital however unpalatable it may be, realizing interest, and refrain from penning ambigous sentences which serve only to port, as witness the different construc-

tions placed upon the statement of our California comrade who opined that "It would be as stupid to now stay in Bulgaria as it would have been dangerous to have gone to Italy before

our time." Let us state in common every day English just what we mean and leave the parables to the sky pilots.



To-day's mail brought to California the Daily People, with Comrade Ollendorff's letter, under the heading "Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?" and as it is seemingly built upon mine on the same subject ,I feel that the readers of The. People ought to be informed that there

is little or nothing in it with which I can agree.

First as to my alleged outrage against our platform and policy in saying that to begin, so much or rather so little is we want no vote behind which there does not stand a class conscious proletarian," Comrade Oflendorff's attack is absolutely unwarranted and unfounded.

course it could not be otherwise as they bear malice, indeed-have termed De Leonsim is S. L. P. ism, is the honored and clear policy of the S. L. P. The abuse of it, or as it was put in the former letter "the running in the ground of it," has not come from the outside provoke discussion as to their real im- but from the inside. It started with the onerous campaigns of Hickey and his associates and its tendency is strong in the party to-day.

To "speak Socialism and Socialism only," is an ambiguous term much abused by the S. D. P. and silly sentimentalists. What we want is to speak S. L. P. ism and S. L. P. ism clear, clean

and undefiled. It is that which makes us formidable even in our smallness. It is that which has made us recognized even by those who wished to ignore us. It is in short, the only reason for our existence at all, and any one advocating the giving up of it, I fear will not have a pleasant time in the Party.

Olive M. Johnson. Oakland, Cal., Dec. 13, 1904.

IX.

In reading Comrade Ollendorff's comment on Mrs. Johnson's article "Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?" a member of the

Socialist Labor Party is at a loss where there to say. However, let us consider his first point. He says "that Mark Hanna, when he designated Socialism as the coming foe of the Republican party ing about an S. D. P. or an S. L. P. moeting to see how much personal abuse you can crowd in about the members of the S. D. P.?

Time after time these letters, instead of giving useful information about the speaker go into little details about his personal appearance and that of the aulience.

It is one thing to tell about the character of people and another thing to criticise their personal appearance; a thing over which most of us have no control, nature having had had her say first.

I do not say that some of the comrades deliberately lie in these letters, but I personally know of quite a few instances where they have stretched the truth to the breaking point.

A lie at first glance appears to be a nowerful weapon, but when it is used against Truth it acts as a boomerang against its user, and I for one do not think the cause of Socialism will be helped by the comrades exaggerating in their reports to the Daily People.

. This is but one part of the question of abuse. There is still another part and that is the action of party members at S D. P. meetings.

To go to S. D. P. meetings, to ask questions in an orderly manner and to distribute literature of our party is morally, and perhaps, legally proper and right. But to go to such a meeting for the purpose of breaking it up by howling and yelling at the speakers, is certainly no fit action for any man, much less

Those who were present at the 11th So- had not the S. L. P. but the S. D. P. in for a Socialist. And yet that is just

which he belongs. Now while Sam Parks and Weinseimer could be called crooks by us, yet how many people would believe us until they were proven so in a court of law. And it is the same with all others whom we call crooks. We seldom, if ever, have evidence enough to convict them in a court of law vet we go right on calling such names never thinking of the difference between the way we mean and the way the public takes it.

It is all well enough to call a "spade spade", but it is best to make sure it is a spade and not a shovel. For though both are used in the same business both are not the same thing, as

any one acquainted with gardening knows. I hope the comrades will take t'

matter into consideration, and if there are any who agree with me that they will have the courage to express themselves in the columns of the Daily People.

As regard Comrade Ollendorf's suggestion to elect a committee to confer with th S. D. P. it comes as rather a shock (Continued on page 7.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

(Continued from page 6.)

from one of his intelligence and knowl

He says he does not want to flirt with them, if not, what does he want the mittee to do? Marry them without any flirtation, I suppose. However much I may at times dis-

agree with certain tactics of the S. L P., I never could see that matters could be improved by joining such a party as the S. D. P.

Does Ollendorf think the comrades are so discouraged by the loss of votes as to willing to forget the leaflet called "The Difference", which was issued by the S. L. P.: Does he think that we are of such weak material as to be staggered by a molehill when we have already climbed mountains of obstacles and difficulties ? We have not fought the battle of the last ten years in order to retreat after a mere skirmish. We shall continue on as we have begun; facing the enemy and ready for battle at all times. A noted writer has said: "Some defeats are more triumphant than victories", and this will be the case with us.

It is true we have lost votes. But have the S. D. P. gained anything by theirs? Yes! they have gained the heritage of the hungry. Like famished wolves, already are they beginning to rend each other, and, before another year passes by the bunch of grafters that are already eking like vultures to the feast will have that party by the throat. Then will come the struggle of the decent and honest rank and file and though I am cartain they will lose they will have started the fight which must sooner or later purify the S. D. P.

But I do not expect this to happen in less than eight years. It will take all time to bring that party out of its state of chaos, confusion and compromise into which it is rapidly and surely drifting. They are too much elated over their increase of votes to realize as yet the dangers they are subject to. It will take a Willie Hearst, or some other radical Democrat to open their eyes to the fact that 600,000 people did NOT vote for what they thought was Socialism, but because they put Debs in Bryan's place and there was no other choice. The report of the election just held at Los Angeles, Cal., where the VOTE OF THE S. D. P. DECREASED ALMOST ONE-HALF from what it was but four weeks ago,

ces this contention to be correct. shove all other times should the S. L. P. keep away from the S. D. P. Who knows what the future has in store for them? To judge from the capitalist newspaper reports one would think there was h a party as the S. L. P. They seem to take particular interest to boom the S. D. P. as THE Socialist party. To me this hides a scheme which is not new. A scheme which has been tried at other imes and/in other places. And that is: to elect to office wherever possible without danger to themselves, this bogus Soialist party, knowing full well that if lected they will disgrace and betray the cause of Socialism, as they have already done in Massachusetts and cause the name to become a stench in the no- I ils of decent men. They have found out that they cannot squelch the S. L. P. nor can they stop the progress of Socialism, so what better way could they devise than this? History gives us instances of this and

history will repeat itself. It was not because I thought there was

will give us the credit that we deserve. Some of our comrades seem to be hyp notized by the vote of the S. P. I am not, although I fail to see any particular merit in a small vote. A slight analysis of the vote of the S. P. serves to show that it is not particularly dangerous to the present system of society, althouga

I cannot agree with Comrade Wieder, when he says that the big vote for Deba was a protest of the Bryanites against the domination of the Democratic party by Wall street. The best way of estimating the real strength of the S. P. is to look at the vote in the states in which

there was a real fight: Massachusetts and Colorado. In this State the vote for Debs ran over 4,300, while the vote for the S. P. candidate for Governor. Floaten, was in the neighborhood of 2. 500. You will observe that about 1,800 who voted for Debs selected Adams as their candidate for governor. But the fact that 2.500 voted for Floaten goes to show that the S. P. has within its rarks men who cannot be stampeded by any such cry as "Down with Peabody". If it be possible to arrive at an understanding with these people in the matter of principle the Socialist movement will

have made an advance. I realize that there are great obstacles to be surmounted before guity may be even approached, but, comrass, if we go into the matter in good faith and sincerity, dropping all personalities that may stand in the path of unification, we may be agreeably surprised at the outcome. H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Dec. 19.

It had not been my intention to mix up in this affair at all for the reason that, in my opinion, there is only one way in which it can be settled; but upon the request of Comrade Steinhoff, of Columbus, I make my contribution to the literature on the question: "Are we at | Did they not compromise their truer Bulgaria or Italy ?"

XII.

The bone of contention seems to be the Daily People of the 6th inst. to the effect that a committee of the S. L. P. be appointed for the purpose of conferring with a similar committee to be appointed by the S. D. P. on, presumably, "The Difference." There are several lines of thought opened up by this suggestion: -

First. The committee appointed by the S. D. P., presuming that they would appoint one, would not be representative of that portion of that party which it is our desire to reach, i. e., the rank and file who are supposed to be individually honest and sincere in their desire for the Socialist Republic; but who are the dupes of designing and dishonest leaders.' That committee would inevitably be composed of these same leaders; and the result of such a conference with such people would reach the rank and file of the S. D. P. through a privately owned and corrupt press in the same gar bled form as did the result of the De Leon-Harriman debate in New Haven. Second, Au important point to con sider in this connection is the ash-barrel chatacter of the S. D. P. and the necessity of such an asa to mel in the Socialist

movement. That Carey, "A. M. NK Bt Editor", Job Harriman, E. V. Deb

lord Wilshirs, W. C. Criteniow and oth-

fact that "he who runs may mad". Property of this character can be leas ed at a very low figure for the reason that the kind of property that is available for this purpose is usually being heid for merely speculative purposes and any income, even the smallest, that the owners can derive from it is just like finding that much money. I would further suggest that thes

bills carry a standing advertisement of the Weekly People and that the whole of this work be done on the responsibility and by the authority of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. J. Q. Fraser.

Dayton, O., Dec. 17.

XHI. "Are we at Bulgaria or Italy ?" is not very hard task for me to discuss now. I, like the inventors, have the benefit of previous laborers. I have the writings of Jennie Carliph, David Rudnick, Otto Steinhoff, W. W. Cox, James Connolly, Michael T. Berry, John Hossack, G. Ollendorf, Olive M. Johnson and

Daniel De Leon before me on the subject of "unity". Let us reverse the order, beginning with myself, then going backward, we can see that it is easier to improve the machine than to invent. Still I feel that I would like to play my little part at this time. I will not comment favor ably or otherwise on any of the contributors. But this I must admit: if Mrs. Johnson or any one else had not called my attention to Mr. De Leons' report of the Amsterdam Convention, I doubt

very much if I would have written on this subject. My attention is recalled to the Fifties when the Abolitionists were agitating the country. In 1856 they nominated for President a man named "Freemont" and their slogan was "Free," free every thing, particularly "free men." But what do we find in 1860? Not "freedom", instead "no extension of slavery". Did not "opportunism" play its part then? principles with the "get something now" element, thereby capturing enough sensuggestion of Comrade Ollendorf in the timental votes to elect Abraham Lincoln President before conditions were ripe for abolition, resulting in a disastrous civil war in which a million men were sucrificed and untold suffering and destruction wrought throughout the land; whereas, if they had remained loyal to their principles, their success might have been deferred an administration or two, and, per chance, escaped the war or even serious

frictions? I consider our situation now identical with that of the Abolitionists' of the campaign of 1856. Are we to imitate them in their attitude in the next 'campaign? I think not. I have too much confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the members of the Socialist Labor Party to believe such a thing possible.

I don't want war. I don't want Socialists in office until conditions are rips. I don't want hybreds in office. I don't want opportunism. I don't want "unity" unless that means the "narrowness" of the S. L. P.

Richard Berdan. Paterson, N. J., Dec. 19.

XIV. To the uninitiated this discussion

ers of that ilk could become Socialists, would savor of the humorous: our tryas the term is understood by the S. L. P. force a union, even upon our own terms | perplexing and important questions which confront us. I agree with Comrade

riaking brief and pointed statements of differ so radically in expression and development as to call for distinctly different treatment.

While I believe the comrades through the country (as I am sure I do) find the "Flash-lights" both interesting and instructive, it is against S. L. P. policy to allow our movement, in this giant industrial country, to be side-tracked by the appearance of industrial pigmies on the economic and political horizon. We must also recover from the "shock" which some of us evidently received by the last election and set to work to build up our Party Press for more effective work in the future. It is painfully apparent to be needful.

"A wrong tack, now, by the S. L. P. ship,

Would end in a wreck on the treacherous shore,

And the brave crew, fighting a watery grave. On the barren hull, would they b

saved?

Perhaps! Perhaps not! !" For progressive revolution,

A. G. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 18, 1004.

· XV.

Because "hundreds of thousands men, who at last election voted for something that they believed to be Socialism, as Comrade De Leon justly remarks-and therefore are honest menhave placed the S. L. P. in an entirely different position from that occupied now."

The above assertion implies that Comrade Ollendorff ignores the political situation that confronted the voters in the last campaign. Note the "frenzied finance" articles that appeared previous to and during the campaign; the nomination of Roosevelt who appeared to the not well-informed voter as a trust buster; the nomination of Parker, the gold platform of the Democratic party; that to this not well-informed voter the gold standard is synonimous with Plutocracy, Monopoly, Prust Domination, Wall Street and Tyranny; that this voter was informed that the Socialist party was the "only Democratic party"; that the getter of a goodly portion of these votes, E. V. Debs was advertised throughout the greater portion of this country as "The Working Class Candidate"; that a goodly portion voted for "The Working Class Candidate" but not for Socialism; that they would not be able to tell Socialism from a handsaw; that the vote catching immediate demands of the Socialist party are not Socialist demands: that in two local elections held since the national campaign (and close enough to hold the minds of the workers to the point) we see a decline in their vote at a

time when it should increase; that here was a time when the voter was close to the politician and ward heeler and knew for what they were; that they could not appeal to him to save the country

Recegnizing these propositions why such concern? Why not propose this conference in 1000 or 1062? As far as numbers are concerned both these periods show a goodly portion of "thousands who voted for something they believed to be Socialism as Comrade De Leon justly remarks." If it be numbers that calls forth this concern from Comrade Ollendorff, because these numbers thought they were voting for their material interests, how about the numbers who voted for the Republican. Demoing to find out where we are at; but to cratic, etc., tickets, thinking they voted is unthinkable; and were we able to the militant S. L. P. it is one of many for their material interests? Why not send a conference committee to the Republican, Democratic, etc., parties? But, if this concern is due to the Unity Resolution of the last International Congress and not the S. D. P. vote let us consider who are responsible for this resolution. Consider the source. Depending on my memory, all those who signed this resolution. WITH THE EX-CEPTION OF FERRI, represent countries where the Kautsky Resolution of the Paris Congress of 1900, finds great favor. Italy, itself, stood divided on this resolution at Paris in 1900. Even as late as the Amsterdam Congress, Vandervelde and Adler, of Belgium and Austria, respectively, presented a resolution, the sense of which was a confirmation of the Kautsky resolution of 1900. This resolution presupposed the possibility of impartiality existing between the capitalist state and the working class in their approach to the Labor Question. I question that these signers of this Unity Resolution know very much about the conditions in the United States and further believe they care less. I further believe that the signers of this resolution are in the position that Comrade Ollendorff implies those are who differ with him. For the sake of completeness I will quote him: "One is very apt," he writes, "by the constant application of mind to one and the same subject, to exaggerate its importance in relation to the whole, be this of the mental, moral fits ALL the signers of this Unity Resolution per sc.

fluence an election, does not exist for of December 16th, one of the many pri- at that time, having swamped the conpoint." I doubt that Comrade Ollendorff can speak authoritatively about the characteristics of those men whom Mark Hanna typified.

Why read the declaration of principles of the S. T. & L. A. in the United States Congress before it was a power? I would suggest that the comrade take a soapbox tour from town to town, from State to State: then I am sure he will "have no delusion on this point."

The sentiment about the moilers, toilers, self-deprivation, a little poorer home, a little poorer meal! shabbier clothes etc., all these things we have whether non-Socialist or Socialist. The rank and file of the S. L. P. take these things philosophically knowing that the working class must end it themselves. To me it appears as the sugar to coat the conference pill. Permit me to remark Comcdy! Comedy! ! Comedy! ! !

As to the conference committee. sending of such a committee to the S. D. P. places the Party in the position of recognizing the S. D. P. as a Socialist party and condensing their nefarious record. Exchange views? Why for the last four years the S. D. P. has been anxious that we keep our views to ourselves, but we will not. We are always ready to exchange views with any representative speaker who may crop up, but they want the change, not the views. Their press has had an opportunity to exchange views but they misrepresent and some villify us for these same views.

And, "if arrangements for a wide and proper publication can be made, will go far, very far, toward opening the even of the deluded followers of the backboneless, before-the-fakirs-cringing leaders of the S. D. P."? A party is no better than its leaders in intelligence. The leaders are a/reflex of the mental calibre of the rank and file. I recognize that many, many of them are honest, but do not know.

What would be the result of a conference with the S. D. P. while under the control or influence of such leaders" What would be the result "if arrangements for a wide and proper publication can be made" with the saintly sheets of the S. D. P. as, for instance, the Appeal to Reason; the Volkszeitung; the Worker; , the Cleveland Citizen; the St. Louis Labor; the Social Democratic Herold, etc.?

These false leaders and their yenal press are to be the agency through which we are to reach these "deluded followers." And by the by, because these "deluded fellows" were deluded into supporting the S. D. P., which must be a deluding party (in addition to international reason), we should confer-but my gracious, Josephine! don't flirt!

It is as easy to strip your clothes, down to your balbriggans, jump in the East River without getting wet, as it is to send this conference committee to this back-boneless party and maintain an attitude "in strict conformance with our principles as laid down in the platform."

"I am not in favor of flirting association or compromise with the S. D. P. AS IT IS TO-DAY" or as it will be TO-MORROW. When the S. D. P. and the members-that we have to draw the line S. L. P. can meet on common ground as HARD AND FAST AS EVER and there will be no compromise, no flirting leave it to the opportunities as offered and-no comedy. Some S/D. P. men are finding very strong ground to stand on, Press and literature to sweep the cobi. e., an application for membership in the S. L. P. I am sure they would be cialist party rank and file. Their own the last to propose any other course experience, shown by the volcanic rumbknowing this so-called Socialist party lings, will do the rest. as they undoubtedly do .

time w the Daily and Weekly People the Party holds a "conference" (with its readers) for proper action, and not a single S. D. P. man is debarred. Some S. D. P. men have taken advantage of these "confer- above heading there is one that, though ences" and it is my opinion many more will do the same in the future. As to "talking Socialism" I will say that a doctor can talk medicine, but if he should prescribe corrosive sublimate for chilblains, the lunacy commission would put him where he would be safe, ary Unity), which, at the close of the where no one would hear him "talk" medicine and where he would not be committee to meet a similar committee permitted to practice. It is all right to of the French Socialist Party (Jaures' talk," providing you act in conformity. Actions speak very strongly. On this score the S. D. P. is dumb. We are not "placed in an entirely different position from that occupied now." The above propositions deny this statement. The Party's position is just as. strong as when you first took issue with it. Why not come out for Unity under present conditions? This may not be your position, but the conference proposition is the beginning ,the Unity the end of an Utopia. J. T. Vaughan. . New York, Dec. 24, 1904.

them. Let us have no delusion on this vately-owned "Socialist" party papers, published at Wichita, Kansas, and 1 changed my mind. In dealing with the funds at his disposal as a cabinet min-membership of the "Socialist' 'party, we lister, for the purpose-several of the must not lose sight of the fact that there are two distinct currents visible therein, one which finds expression in the column "Volcanic Rumblings," opened in above-mentioned issue of the Daily People, the other touched upon in the article "Co-operation," in the same issue and supplemented by an advertisement in "Social Ethics," dealing in the same class of green goods. The article, re-printed from the A. L. U. Journal of December, shows plainly the awakening of the industrial proletariat in the S. P .- they are beginning to revolt against members of their party who are flirting simultaneously with Socialism and such outspoken henchmen of the capitalist class as the leaders of the A. F. of L. With men holding such views we have many points in common and soon the day will come when they will report at the recruiting station of the Socialist Labor Party, ashamed of the company they kept heretofore. Of course there are black sheep in every organization, as, for instance, the organizer of the two American Labor Union locals here: a fellow named H. L. A. Holman, the worst grafter I ever knew who even got too strong for the S. P. local, but with other encumbrances the

rank and file will throw off such as he and his ilk or go to pieces. The other current in the "Socialist"

party is typified by the debate on Socialism held recently at Wichita, Kansas, between Wm. Barnhill of England (a pupil of Herbert Spencer, who has learned all he knows, of Socialism from such "eminent scientific" works as "Merrie England," and the "Fabian Essays"), and Mr. Granville Lowther, late candidate for Governor of the "Socialist" party in Kansas, reported in the issue of "Social Ethics" mentioned above. Ye shades of Marx and Engels, you could have never dreamed that such tommy rot would be retailed over a populist bargain counter and called Socialism. The Populist party of Kansas has been resurrected. painted a light pink and labeled "'Socialist' party."-I send along a report of that debate with the special request to the Editor of The People to lend it to Comrade Ollendorff for perusal. And with such gentry we should meet in joint committee to discuss the bridging of the abyss dividing the two parties? Not if I know my fellow-members, a few of whom have expressed themselves quite

emphatically in the negative. Along with that element which is don inated in the agricultural sections of the country and in the undeveloped middle class towns in the west and south, ought to be classed that contingent of grafters (editors of twenty-four papers, traveling speakers, organizers, etc.) who have bounced upon the growing Socialist sentiment of the land as a welcome opportunity for exploitation. It is THEY who are the loudest in the condemnation of the Socialist Labor Party, knowing we would make short shrift with them

if they ever get into our fists. It is my opinion-and I believe I voice those of the majority of my fellowto the speaker on the stump, or the webs off the minds of the HONEST So-Frank Leitner.

onio, Tex., Dec. 23, 1904.

gress hall (Salle Wagram) with fake delegates, "the baron" using government militants, members of the different committees, after having been assaulted for declining to concur in laudatory resolutions of the Jaures clique for their help in shooting and killing proletuires at Chalons-aux Saone and St. Pierre, Martinique, withdrew to the Salle Vautier. and there one of the first actions was to prepare a basis of unity for all bonafide Socialists. A few days later the "Salle Wagram Congress" (sic) also drew up a basis for unity purposes, and for the last four years there has been a constant polemic as to "which is which." During all this period the sentimental and alchemistical contingent not only existed but prospered, and the bona-fide Socialists ,having since then organized into the Revolutionary Unity, had to bide their time. The Dresden Congress furnished the golden opportunity and became their big gun. At Amsterdam, it was evident that the congress would render a decision that would take the wind out of the sails of opportunism in France principally, and the world, incidentally. This move, in itself a clever one, hardened the final trip hammer blow. Jaures, who headed the confusion in

. 7

France ,is an elegant rhetorician, whose conception" of matters, being based on Idealism, enabled him, when presenting his original, although irrelevant thoughts and opinions on Socialism, framed in grand and exquisite language, to raise dust galore. Jaures, upon leaving the University, after the miners' strike, of Carmeux, to enter the ranks of the P. O. F., held then substantially the same views that he holds to-day; so that although he is ridiculous, he still is consistent. In brief, Jaures and company had a standing, and the bona-fide Socialists were up against it, during all that time.

Now, take the most prominent of the S. P. here, Eugene V. Debs. In him. we have before us a combination of admission, commission and confusion. Deba after the "sacrifice" (read "good times.") in Woodstock Jail, concluded that Socialism is right and then at the first opportunity took the stump for the anti-Socialist, Bryan. Dominated by the same sentiment of "sacrifice," Debs starts on a career of confusion by disseminating co-operative colony doctrines in opposition to the political action of the Socialist Labor Party, of whose existence he was well aware. As was expected, this scheme exploded. We next find Debs organizing a party for the very political action he had before denounced uniting with expelled members of the Socialist Labor Party. And, as is well known, the Debs' party, thus formed, is making political and trade union compromises in order to get material for

more "sacrifice." I desist from further illustrations. convinced that the above will suffice to show that no parallel whatsoever can be drawn that would require further action. The Socialist Labor Party need not wait for an opportunity as in the case of the bona-fide Socialists of France, as the very inception and history of the "get-office-quick" brigade, furnishes us a very visible target to train our guns on. Logic tells us that "Nothing comes out of the sack, but what is in it." But then we can also rely upon the cardinal principle of reasoning set down by Abraham Lincoln, when he says: "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some time, but you

of the S. L. P. uniting with the S. D. P. that I entered this discussion at because it appears to me that Comdes Ollendorf and Johnson agree with people who formed the present S. D. F. + regarding a certain feature of our itation work and which seems to be propriate for debate just now. James Chilen.

N. Y. Dec. 18.

XL

I would like to make a few remarks on the subject of Socialist unity that is being discussed in the columns of our national organ. If I understand the esition, it is to the effect that, folng the suggestion of the International on, we should appoint a committee that would confer with a committee nted by the S. D. P., to the end that a union of the Socialist forces be ected, that we may be enabled to present a solid front to the enemy.

I wish to put myself on record at once as saying that, if it be possible to effect such a union as that contemplated without a sacrifice of principle on the part of the S. L. P., 1 am heartily in favor of ything that will put an end to the jar d the discord. I trust that the members of the S. L. P. will move at the earliest moment possible to make the conference a reality, as it canfail to bring before the sincere Soats of the country the relative merits. the S. L. P. and the S. P. If we are he wrong, I wish to see it as quickly

per, our own principles and tactics as the principles and Wieder, when he says "the time is yet tactics of the unified party, the same to come." The effect of the large vote polled would inevitably form another ash bar-lel party; and it is essential to us that by the "Socialist" party in the last elec-

tion (which remains essentially an "opis should be so; for the reason that if position" demonstration) has been to inthere were no such party for them to go flate the head-piece of the poor Kanto, all of the freaks in the country would garoo with the idea that the Debs vote lock to the S. L. P. and our condition was largely socialistic. Consequently, an f internal turmoil would then prevent attempt on our part to join forces with the bogus Socialist, this time, would is from prosecuting the work for which we are organized. My own experience not only result in admitting defeat and (I was originally a "Coming Nation" Sotheir dictating terms to us, but would cialist-Populist) satisfied me that there mean a complete perversion of the S; are probably a large number of those cialist Labor movement and end in a who voted the S. D. P. ticket in the lat? more complete subjugation of our class. election who would be good additions to It is both probable and possible that the S. L. P. were we able to get at them; our venerable editor has been temporarily affected by the aspects of the move-Lut I am also satisfied that the way to get at them is not through conferences ment in Europe; but true to the logical with committees of their leaders; but import which he assigns to the differrather we must look to ourselves, to ence between Bulgaria and Italy, we our own methods of propaganda to see must realize that in a country of the f some method cannot be found whereby size of "ours" there is sufficient room we can reach them over the heads of for the existence of a Bulgaria and a their leaders. prospective Italy at one and the same

In this connection I would offer a sugtime. Stating it more concisely (still gestion of a plan that has been running speaking figuratively) the east and midin my mind for about a year (and I dle west may correspond to Bulgaria bluoz ask that other comrades who while the rest of the "active" States may write on this subject do the same)-I be said to be theoretically on the way to would suggest that we lease vacant Italy.

property (where it can be done within As capitalism unfolds and the Socialist sentiment grows contradictions (ur means) in the neighborhood of fretories where the people whom we desire and differences arise in different parts to reach are employed, for bill-board pamphlets. Erect bill boards thereon and of a large country like America, which to one, whose attention is riveted on a and periodically post thereon bills printsmall (though important) section of it,

Whether Hanna did or did not mean

I must confess that I did not intend to take part in the discussion caused or material order." To my mind this by Comrade Olive M. Johnson's article, under the above caption, believing that the matter had been sufficiently threshed out by now. But to-day's mail brought

XVII.

Among the statements contained in Comrade G. Ollendorff's letter under the effectually disposed of by others, needs a more substantial elucidation. When the comrade writes "I am in favor of the appointment of a committee," etc., he must have in mind the action of the Socialist Party of France (Revolution- and sincere men in the clutches of the Amsterdam Congress, appointed such a conglomeration of sentimental and al-

chemistical saviors of humanity) to discuss the unity proposition. Experience teaches us that whosoever attempts to conduct the New according to the Old World, is entirely off the track. If the forces of the Revolutionary Unity are holding conferences with the

Jaures' contingent, it is not because they instructed a committee to that effect, but because there was a "force majeure," (a superior force) calling for such action. If you compare the circumstances under which the Jaures' clique worked in France, as against the get-in-officequick - over - the - backs-of- the -workingclass-brigade over here, you at once see the necessity for the above action in France, and the utter impossibility of

When the split in the Parti Guvrier

such a step in America.

canno⁴ fool all the people all the time." For the rest, the "Volcanic Rumblings," as published lately in The People tell the tale. 1 consider a committee a la Ollendorff out of place. Further, I take this opportunity to discourage the action of

some comrades, in holding committee of one meetings from both sides for any length of time, because the intelligent "get-office-quick" brigade to-day will land in the Socialist Labor Party to-morrow. My experiences teach me that after you have spoken twice or thrice to an S. P. or S. D. P. man, and he does not commence to try to find out for himself. it is wise to consider him "non compos

mentis" and save your breath for better purposes. A. Francis. New York, Dec. 26, 1904.

SECTION ST. LOUIS' OFFICERS. Section St. Louis has elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months :- Organizer, Paul Hertzel; recording secretary, J. W. Johnson; financial secretary, Joseph Spatte; People agent, J. J. Ernst; Arbeiter Zeitung agent, C. F. Meier; librarian, Morris Biell; auditing committee, C. W. Me-Nealy, J. F. Graber and C. A. Unger; grievance committee, J. F. Graber, J. J. Ernest and Theodore Kaucher; correspondent to The People, Paul Hertzel.

Francais occurred at the opening of the Watch the label on your paper. That psaible, and if we are right, I hope | el in large type asking of the workers seem impossible. These differences, the S. L. P. is of very little import. "A me two papers, one, the Daily People of bullet duelist, James, with his hobby, Mil-bat the sincere members of the S. P. questions pertinent to our movement or though having a common genesis, may party which can neither elect or in-December 17th, the other, "Social Ethics," lerand, "the baron" Minister of Commerce second, the day, third the year. will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

XVI.

OFFICIAL

 MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEL-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, Lou-don, Ont. aon, Ont. SEW TORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Reads street. New York City 'The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no party sanouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., which was appointed by that body under the provisions of the new constitution met and organized at warrant it, other organizers will be put 2-0 New Reade street. New York. Frida evening, January 6, 1905. Few which could avoid it ventured out in the statu of Friday night. Nevertheless of the fifteen men appointed the following put in an appearance:

August Gillhaus, John J. Kinneally, Charles C. Crawford, Mathew Lechner, Arvid Olson, Christian Bahnsen, Timothy Walsh, William Teichlauf, Anders Ande. son, Julius Eck and John Hossack.

Each signified his acceptance of the appointment and signed a pledge to the Party similar to that sigued by the membets of the N. E. C ...

Of those not present John J. Donohue and William F. Burke, had told other members that they would accept the appointment. Nothing was heard from Rudolph Katz or Edward J. Gallo, and the secretary was instructed to communiinto with them.

The following were elected as offi cers of the sub-committee, for the ensuing term of six months:

August Gillhans, Chairman; John Hossack, Recording Secretary; Christian Bahasen, Seargent-at-Arms. An order of business was adopted and

meetings will be held first and third Fridays of each month. The National Secretary presented cer-

tain matters for the consideration of the committee in which he had to go into detail in order to familiarize the members with them.

The financial report showed receipts, \$49.62; expenditures, \$80.92. Correspondence: from National Organizer Bohn. which shows that he is meeting with good success in his tour; from Davenport, lowa, he sends five applications for membership, viz., Michael J. Kremer, J. Van Loar, Chas. Phillips, H. Behreus and Otto F. Heassler, all admitted and a Section in Davenport i sa near possibili-ty. Section Lonisville, Ky., reports elecof officers; Montreal, Can., advices say that efforts will be made to organize s section there; Section Chicago is getting in touch with Hungarian organization; from Phoenix, Ariz., on having National Organizer Bohn make tour of Arizona: from Canadian N E. C. on how to advertise party literature and press. referred to People Management; from Organizer of Kings County, N. Y., asking that separate charter be issued to a as Section Kings County. Request

The Sub-Committee takes hold at a period when conditions in general are favorable to the movement, and though here and there may be found a Section which is not taking due advantage of the opportunity the Party as a whole is alive to the possibilities and the duties of the

John Hossack. Recording Secretary.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A BOHN.

On November 20 began the trans-Bohn. The comrade put in one week's tin resigned from the Party and stating work in Kentucky, after which he proceeded to Indiana and Illinois, from which he will go to Missouri, Katsas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Cali-Kerana. fornia, Uregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the S. J. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade a three months' ag itation and organon tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the result of the late election became known. nation utterly different from what we have had before, confronts us today. The "safe and sane" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. Ne, plus alter capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause meret fear in the hearts of its more far-seeing representatives, it being more than they probably bargained for. As a result, the lines of the class struggle will soon become more plainly visible in our political life than ever before. During such times men will learn more in a month than they would otherwise learn in a year. Their minds will be open. Therefore, now is the time for minist Labor Party to do its utest to agitate, educate and organize. e tour of Comrade Bohn appeared simble when first mentioned. Looked at in the light of the present situa-tion, it has become imperative. To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Extive Committee, who have assume full responsibility for the work, finan-

cially and otherwise must be supported. We therefore call upon all nembers and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute to a fund to sustain the work now undertaken, said fund to be known as the aneral Agitation Fund under which Leas all contributions will be publicly acknowledged. Let those who can give send their contribution, but wherever possi've instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work pledge a small weekly contri-

bution in an ar 7 mt r, keeping with Their means and illes insure a steady incon.e. Should the response to this call on the read as fast as means permit. Indie acknowle generate of the

an omits received why he have once a week in the Sunday , some and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly Prople.

Trusting that this will meet with the response the situation demands, we Fraternally yours,

The National Executive Committe, Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

1.00

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GENERAL AGITATION FUND. The National Executive Committee when in session on Jan. 1 and 2, decided that the General Agitation Fund include what may still be received on the Na; tional Campaign Fund, so as to do away with the simultaneous running of two separate funds. In keeping with this decision, all moneys hereafter received for the N. C. F. will be acknowledged under the above head. During the week ending with Jan. 7. the following amounts have been received for both funds:

R. Krasberg, Schenectady, N. Y., \$1.00 K. Georgewitch, Schenertady H. Burmester, Schenectady L. Wirth, Schenectady

E. Ericson, Schenectady J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz..... N. J. S. E. C., one-third on Essex County Campaign lists Minn, S. E. C., one-third on Cam-

paign lists M. S., Providence, R. I Section Peoria, Ill., per Bohn ... Miss C, Weinberger, N. Y. City .. M. Weinberger, N. Y. City John O'Keefe, Braddock, Pa..... Hamlet Jackson, Braddock, Pa... August Clever, Braddock, Pa Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls,

Minn, ad a state of the Total Previously acknowledged.....\$136.04

Grand total..... HENRY KUHN, National Secretary

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES that have not as yet reported their epresentatives on the new N. E. C. are urged to do so without delay, giving full name and address of the member

elected for the purpose of obtaining a complete list for the use of the members of the N. E. C. Report to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., at London, December 17, 1904. Comrade Pearse in chair. Weitzel absent without excuse Minutes adopted as read. Communications: From F. Pearse, St.

Thomas, referred to Section London. From Chas. A. V. Kemp, Bracondale, P. O. Toronto, giving information why Mar that he (Chas. A .V. Kemp) was elected as organizer of Section Toronto. Received and filed. From P. Van Dusen, organizer Section Hamilton, asking what action the N. E. C. took regarding Gordon's letter; asking for speaker to be sent to Hamilton. The secretary reported no letter from Gordon. Comnunication received and secretary to reply. From New York Labor News Company , receipt for \$5.00 for 10.000 dues stamps: Received and filed The secretary reported communications to New York Labor News Company, H. H. Stewart, Alex. McKinnon, Van Dusen, and F. Martinolote of Section Toronto; also sent on October 20 subscription to and report of the N. E. C. to convention to the Socialist of Edinburg, Great Britain, and The People of Australia. The recording secretary reported receiving five editions of The People of Australia. The secretary was instructed to write to F. Pearse of St. Thomas; also J McCrae of Winnipeg regarding re-organization of a Section; also to H. Kuhn in full in reference to convention's plan of advertising The People, urging him to bring same before the new N. E. C. of U. S.

PUXXSVLVANIAS E C was held on feventier 39. Comrade Erwin, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting, after correction, approved. Cortwenty international assessment stamps, instead of forty-six, as stated in minutes of last meeting.

Communications: From Kuhn, sending receipt for \$7-and 100 due stamps, also acknowledging receipt of twenty international assessment stamps and stating balance of \$5.20 still due in stamps er money or both, From Allentown, reparted having paid for assessment stamps, returned campuign lists and sect \$1 along with them. From Braddock, Courade" Markley asked to be counted out of election for member to N. E. C. as he thought that delegate should go from Philadelphia, which is nearer to seat of national headquarters. From Kuhn, sending account for assessment stamps; same is: sent ninety-six, returned by cash, \$10, balance due, \$5.20; national secretary also reported that all campaign lists except No. 37, had been accounted for. From Scranton, reported having been mistaken about former con-

tention that Socialist party was official in the State; also reporting on local conditions that miners in that vicinity were apathetic toward U. M. W. Union.and reported that Section would enter spring

elections. From Eric, nominating Katz, of Philadelphia, and Hinkel, of Reading, as candidates to N. E. C.; nominations had been received after call for the election of a delegate had been gotten up, consequently names were not placed on ballot. Due stamps were purchased by Section Erie, and Section acknowledged receipt of N. A. F. matter. From

Butler, received N. A. F. matter, and cast one vote for Seidel for member of N. E. C. From Kuhn, receipts for eightyeight and sixty cents. From Wilkins-

burg, Pa., seven votes for Seidel, stating reasons for voting for a member from Philadelphia because nearer to New York. From Altoona, acknowledging receipt of

N. A. F. matter and two packages sold, 90 33 matter was a good seller. From Shelby, .24 6.00 sent \$4.20 for their allotment of N. A. F. matter. From Braddock, purchasing due .15 stamps. From Wismer, voted for Seidel .15 on N. E. C. From Scranton, voted seven 1.50 for Grant on N. E. C. From Philadelphia, 1 00 voted nine for Seidel; from Back of West 1.00

Elizabethport, voted for Markley; from 1.00 Reading, voted for Grant; also purchasing due stamps. The State secretary reported having re-

ceived blanks for financial reports; ordered distributed.

Section Philadelphia's request to have its debt to State Committee canceled was referred to the Section for further onsideration.

The vote for member of N. E. C. was: Seidel, fwenty-one, Grant, eight, Markley, one. Seidel was declared elected. The State Committee decided to call

upon Section Philadelphia to nominate four members to fill two vacancies on State Committee. Comrade D. Rehder was elected record-

ing secretary in place of E. Seidel, who resigned from committee. The State secretary submitted draft of a circular letter to be sent to the sec-

tions; same approved and ordered pub lished and distributed. Receipts, \$14.20. Expenses, \$8.18. D. Rehder, Recording Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of Dec. 28, 1904, at headquarters, Daily People building. Fergu

Section. Secretary instructed to write meeting of the State Committee to Section Reassecur, requesting it to undertake the organization of a new Section, as the committee believes Albany should not be without a Section, and t. rection was: the State saletary returned | mate ial can be got to build it. From Wm. Burke, of Watervliet, N. Y., applving for, membership-at-large. As applicant is already a member, he was reie. red to Section Rensselear County, if Watervliet is within its jurisdiction. It

not he should send dues to the State Committee. Committee to examine by-laws of Sec tion Rensselear County reported. Report received and secretary instructed to

transmit it to Section Reasselear. Committee on Address to party membership on the political situation, submitted draft. Accepted and ordered printed in party press and in circular form for distribution through Sections and correspondence bureau.

The work of the Correspondence Bureau was then taken up. Secretary was instructed to confer with Comrade Crawford, in drafting a blank for use by Sections and sympathizers. Plans for the extension of the bureau's work were also considered.

Adjournment followed. J. Ebert, Secretary,

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Sunday, January 8, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Berdan chaiman. All members present except McCrorrie.

Committee on canvassing vote nomber of N. E. C., reported that John C. Butterworth had been elected and that redentials had been given him. Sections Essex County, Passaie County and Hoboken reported election of officers. Herrschaft reported having gone to Hackensack to straighten out cards of members there. His action endorsed. Secretary reported that he is corresponding with sympathizers in unorganized places in an indeavor to enlist them in the Party work.

A. J. Boland for the S. T. and L. A reported that agitation leading toward organization is being conducted in Paterson and Jersey City, the party co-operating in the agitation. New Jersey comrades generally are urged to join in the Alliance work of organizing the proletariat along correct economic lines.

It was resolved that the next State Convention be held 10 a. m. Wednesday February 22 , which date is a holiday The last convention selected Newark as the city, the place of meeting will be an nounced later. The basis of representa-

tion will be, one delegate for each 100 rotes, or majority fraction thereof, cast in each organized county. Sections will accept this as official notice for the election of delegates.

In the matter of Weekly People readers, this state is low on the list. It will be noticed that New Jersey never appears in the Business Department note of the Weekly as a sender of subscriptions. The sections are to at once re port names and addresses of People agents to the secretary of this committee. Organizers please/take notice.

We are at last enabled to announ that the International Congress stamp account is closed, but there are yet many campaign lists out. Get them in at Secretary. once.

CONNECTICUT. ATTENTION! To the Sections and members of the S. L. P. in the State of Connceticut: On account of sickness, Comrade A. Gierginsky has resigned from the secwhin therefore all samin

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

tions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, January 7. This includes 100 trial subs. sent in and paid for by Section Minneapolis. which shows that not enough work is being done in other place. Last week we suggested that every member of the Socialist Labor Party resolve to secure one sub. a week during the year 1905. Think what that would mean! Think what it would mean in your own city if every one of your members each got a new reader every week! How many of our members will try this? Where is there another Socialist paper that you would ask a person to subscribe to? There is no other. You would feel ashamed to offer a workingman any of the so-called Socialist papers. And now when those well-meaning ones who have heretofore supported that so-called Socialist press are beginning to get their eyes open, are you not going to help them along by asking them to become readers of the Weekly People! The time is ripe for action. Let us all make a more determined effort to spread the circulation of the S. L. P. press.

sends in ten; the 34th A. D. New York, 12; R. C. Goodwin, San Francisco, 9; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5: C.

Comrade C. H. Burnham, of Boston sends in a list of nine or ten bundle orders every week. We want more bundle orders. Try to get them here not later than Tuesday afternoon so we can ship them out early.

copies of the issue of Jan. 7th,

Daily People. The Weekly is not sufficient for one who wishes to keep well informed. Too much important matter is crowded out of the Weekly There are 21 columns of new matter a day in the Daily: that makes fully 175 columns during the seven days of the week, inclusive of the eight-paged Sunday issue. The Weekly has only six pages; that makes a little over 35 columns of new matter. It is impossible to squeeze the 175 columns within 35. Become a reader of the Daily and get all the news. It costs you only 40 cents a month or \$1 for three months.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Los Angeles, makes the start for the new year's work. The section and the California S. E. C. jointly order several hundred well selected pamphlets, cloth bound books, and leaflets, amounting in all to \$28. This indicates a live agitation on the coast.

San Francisco orders 220 buz-saw pamphlets. The rest of the orders were for small items, and we will only men tion Comrade Wilson of Decatur Wash. \$3.60 for cloth bound books, including "The Pilgrim's Shell" and Detroit's or der for 25 "Neue Welt Calendar."

Indianapolis ordered 10 "The Pilgrim' Shell", and explained how they are be ing sold by use of the advertising matter furnished to comrades by us, free Watch for Comrade Janke's leter in The People and take up the plan. Do it everywhere. Though the climate may not permit all to take up with full vigor the spreading of the propaganda the winter a Science Class every Wedpamphlets, after the example of California; it offers all the better advantage to

F. Loehr; Financial Secretary, P. Jacob son; Treasurer, Ivo Baldelli; Sergeant at Arms, L. M. Wieder. Committee on Organization, Peter Jacobson, of Yonkers, R. Bartils and Paul Augustine, of the Bronx; F. Loehr and I. Baldelli, of Brooklyn; A. Francis and L. Wieder, of Manhattan. Auditors, E. Fischer, J. Roth, and A. Stuckgold. The reports of Locals are too lengthy

on the political field and as indentical

with the S. L. P. of the United States,

The following resolution has been

adopted by our General Executive and

Resolution-"The General Executive

of the Australian Socialist League en-

dorses the resolution moved by Daniei

De Leon, delegate of the Socialist La-

bor Party of America and bearer of

credentials from the S. L. P. of Austra-

lia and of Canada at the International

Socialist Congress at Amsterdam. The

resolution expressed and defined the

true Socialist position and the only

correct methods and tactics to be tdopt-

ed by an honest, class conscious re-

volutionary Socialist Party in its march

towards the conquest of the public

Next mail we will forward you re-

solutions containing our views on the

MINNESOTA VOTE.

(Published by Request.)

Yours fraternaly.

Jas. O. Moroney.

David tor, Nash, Pub. Andern ernor,

widson, Elec r, S. L. P. sh, Governor, b. Owner, P. r, S. L. P.

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General Secretary.

powers.'

Counties

Aitkin 9

Becker 16

Bettrami 36

Benton 10

Big Stone..... 10

Blue Earth \ 15

Brown 14

Carlton 34

Cass 29

Chippewa 7.

Clay 25

Clearwater 20

Cook 3

Crow Wing 74

Dakota 27

Douglas 19

Faribault 9

Goodhue 20

Grant 2

Houston 2

Hobbard 10

Jackson 13

Kanabec 8

Kandiohi 10

Kittson 12

Lac Oui Parle. 2

Lake 28

Le Lueur. 19

Lincoln

Morrison

Nicollet

Nobles

Mower 20

Murray 4

Norman 34 141

Itasca 52 .

Hennepin 403 2,086

Fillmore

Cottonwood ...

Carver

Chisago

Anoka

Congress as a whole.

ordered to be forwarded to you:

for reproduction here; so we will take only three of them. Local Alliance 1. is the youngest of all, but nevertheless the spirit displayed by its delegates was admirable. They made an encouraging report and applied to the Press Committee for a leaflet to hand to their co-workers and convince them of the necessity of joining a sound and real un ion. The request was granted and a committee composed of Comrades French and Stuckgold was elected to write a good leaflet in a very plain language. Local Alliance 42, of Yonkers, requested a speaker of the Alliance to speak on the People's Forum of Yonkers, Request complied with. Local Alliance 140, Bronx, reported arranging for agitation. After adjournment of D. A. 49 the Committee on Organization met, transacted some business and decided to meet again on Jan. 14. The committee elected to visit

the Assembly Districts also met and devised ways and means to further the interests of the Alliance. Secretary.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.) New York County Committee-Second

and fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at 2.6 New Reade street. Manhattan. Kings County Committee-Second and

fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee-First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/ South Main street. Public educational incetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters an d free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage' workers cordial! / invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P .- Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays, Workingmen cordially invited

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Lyon 14 Street Room 6. McLeod 13

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets Marshall 20 very first and third Sunday of month Martin at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Meeker Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. Mille Lacs....

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 a elimiteret, .oun 8. Something going startin cy Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. startin d 4th regular busines; others de-Sec. voted to lectures and discussions. During nesday night. Olmsted 9

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 & BUSINESS DEPARTMENT & NOTES

Two hundred and sixty one subscrip-

Section Milwaukee took 100

Every S. L. P. man should read the

Comrade Herron, of Tacoma, Wash.

U. Starkenberg, Chicago, 5, subs.

The secretary was instructed to draw on treasurer for \$2.00.

The national secretary, reported shortage of dues stamps. Secretary to write New York Labor News Company in regard to same.

Adjourned

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

vious meeting adopted a Secretary reported r new N. E. C. member r meeting, as follows: Se an, Bengt Anderson, N tion Monroe County, J. J. York City; Section Sc ty, Harry Gunn, Schenec tion Erie County, Boris falo, N. Y., and James Y. City; Section On Boris Reinstein, Buffal declining nominations fo E. C. were received from nolly, Anton Metzler a son. Ordered filed. Ple nominees for member were received from 1 Charles Zolot, Adam M derson, John J. Kinne Gunn, Ordered filed, S that votes on nominee C. had been received fre County, Monroe County ty, Schenectady, Renn Newburgh, Westchester navian and New York. York stated that some o were going to vote the (Dec. 28,) it was decid tabulating of the vote next day. Comrades I were elected a committe with power to issue cre inee elected.

Communications: From lersten (Monroe County ceipt of N. A. F. matte of Section's and Star claims with J. T. B.

From Albany announcin

lding. Ferguson in	retaryship, therefore all communications	concentrate upon the work of pushing	GREATER BOSTON, TAKE NOTICE.	Otter Tail 9	209	47	357 1
Minutes of pre-	intended for the Connecticut S. E. C.	the cloth bound books.	At a special meeting of Local 77, S. T.	Pine 3		2	93
as read.	should be addressed to the undersigned.		and L. A. at headquarters, Jan. 8, the	Pipestone In		I	35 4
nominations for	Fred Fellermann,	DISTRICT ALLIANCE 49, S. T. AND	following officers were elected:	Polk 8		34	357
received since last	2 State street, Hartford, Conn.	L. A.	Organizer, Wm. H. Carroll; recording	Pope	1 5	2	8
ection Scandinavi-	the second s	The regular meeting of District Alli-	secretary E. H. Burnham; financial sec-	Ramsey 25.	; 482	136	1,450
N. Y. City; Sec-	BOSTON LECTURES.	ance 49, Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-	retary, Karl Gromoos; treasurer, J. V.	Redwood	1410년(1410년)(1410년) 1411년(1410년)(1411년) 1411년(1411년)(1411년)	4	16
J. Kinneally, New	The Socialist Labor Party will hold	ance, was held on Thursday, January 5,	Schugel; sergeant at arms, Jos. Ahearn.	Red Lake 4	00	43	164
schenectady Coun-	Sunday evening lectures at headquarters,	at the Daily People Building, with Com-	Regular meetings, first Sunday of each	Renville 1	13	5	20 1
ectady, N. Y.; Sec- is Reinstein, Buf-	1165 Tremont street, corner Ruggles st.,	rade August Gillhaus in the chair. Min-	month, at 7.30 p. m. A large attendance	Rice 20		10	IIG He
s J. Kinneally, N.	as follows:	utes of previous meeting adopted as	at meetings will be duly appreciated.	Rork ;	5	2	123 B
nondaga County,	Jan. 15, subject: Why I Am A Social-	read. All officers present with excep-	E. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec.	Roseau 40		10	132 Ce
ilo, N. Y. Letters	ist.	tion of Sergeant at Arms.		St. Louis 16	253	124	609 .
or member new N.	Jan. 22, subject: The Socialist Move-	Delegates E. Fischer, Vitzlader and	ENDORSE AMSTERDAM DELEGATE.	Scott	6		18
om James J. Con-	ment. •	Stuckgold of Local Alliance 1, Hotel	A	Sherburne (10	2	23
and Peter Jacob-	Jan. 27, subject: The Socialist Labor	and Restaurant Employes Alliance, and	Official Action of the Australian So-	Sibley 8	1 2	2	
ledges required of	Party.	Nelson J, Eckert, of Local Alliance 42,	cfalist League.	Stearns 23	56	5	85 Ws
of new N. (E. C.	The lecturer will be Comrade Jas. A.	Yonkers, were seated and pledged. The	Australian Socialist League.	Steele 19	19	5	52
Boris Reinstein,	Bresnahan. Comrades are requested to	committee of two, Comrades S. Mosko-	Sidney, N. S. W., October 29, 1904.	Stevens	1 7	3	19
Moren, Bengt An-	attend and make the lectures a success.	witz and Louis Wieder, reported that	To the National Secretary,	Swift 1;	; 7		14
heally and Harry	New York Street	they went over the membership books of	Socialist Labor Party, U. S. A.	Todd 20	그 같은 동네 소리 문화하는 것	6	91
Secretary reported	SECTION MILWAUKEE, WIS.	Section New York, S. L. P. and worked	Dear Comrade:	Traverse	6		
es for new N. E.	Section Milwaukee, Wis., will hold its	out a list of members not members of	I am instructed by the General Ex-) 22	I	28
rom Sections Erie	regular semi-annual meeting Jan. 14, at	the S. T. and L. A., also giving their	ecutive of the above League to con-	Wadena 1		3	25
y, Onondaga Coun-	S. L. P. headquarters. There will be	occupations. This report gives hope of forming in the near future three or four	vey to your National Executive Com- mittee its appreciation of your dele-	Waseca		2	22
nnsselear County,	election of officers and other important		gate, Comrade Daniel De Leon, to the	Washington	A STATE OF STREET, SALES		41
er County, Seandi-	business. Every comrade should be pres-	new Locals and strengthening the old ones. The list of names was turned over	Amsterdam Congress, and who acted	Watonwan 1	95725995-075	1	6
As Section New	ent. Organizer.	to the Committee on Organization for	also for the S. L. P. of Australia, We	Wilkin 1		.2	39
of its subdivisions		further action. In conjunction with this	endorse the action towards Hyndman	Winona 11		00	110
hat same evening	NEW HAVEN'S OFFICERS.	report a committee consisting of Com-	and Co., in their impudent presumption	Wright	23	1	47
ided to delay the	Section New Haven has elected the	rades S. J. French, A. Francis, L. Wie-	in requesting the credentials of Com-	Yellow Medicine	1 10	4	10
e until noon the	following officers for the ensuing term:	der, P. Jacobson, A. Gillhaus, F. Loehr,	rade De Leon from this League to be	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Kuhn and Ebert	Organizer, Joseph Marek; recording sec-	E. Fischer, I. Baldelli, J. J. Kinneally.	submitted to that posturing conglo- meration-the British delegation.	, Total	5.810	974	11.602
tee on tabulation,	retary, J. P. Johnson; financial secre-	C. Steier and J. Roth were elected to	Our attitude in that connection co-				
redentials to nom-	tary, Chris. Schmidt; treasurer, Meyer	visit the various subdivisions of Section	incides with the young, gritty and mili-	FOR OVER	TXI	YEAR	S. 1.
	Stodel; literary agent, S. Stodel; Agent	New York, S. L. P. to show the members	tant British S. L. P.	An Old and Wel	- Trio	- Ron	D D FEER
om Organizer Vol-	for The People, Chris. Schmidt; for	the necessity of joining the Locals of the	We agree with Comrade De Leon	MRS. WINSLOW'S bas been need for over SD MUTERS to themar CH TWG WITH PELEFECTNU CHILD. NIFTFRS the C CUREN WIND COLLIC. DIARENGEA. Soid by D Diarengea. The sure and a bas works. The sure and a MBC WINCI CHART	SOOTH	INGS	YRC ilrer,
y) announcing re-	Arbeiter Zeitung, E. T. Oatley; audit-	S. T. and L. A. and thereby strength-	that proxy delegates and proxy voting	of MUTHERStor their CH	ILDREN.	WHILF.	LLION; P
ter and settlement	ing committee, C. Warner, A. Fischer and	ening the economic arm of the movement.	should not be allowed-nor was it our	CHILD, SUPTENS the G	UMP. AL	LAYN	HES (Arbe
ate Committee's	C. G. Sundberg; grievance committee,	The election of officers of District	intention that he should be regarded as	DIARDROCA Sold by Dr	id is the	Beat rem	edance C
. Gearlety. Filed.	T. Sullivan, E. T. Oatley, Meyer Stodel,	Allance 49 resulted as follows: Organ-	such in our behalf-but merely to re-	MRS a WINSI OW'S	SOOTU	NU	Kley ,C.
ing dissolution of		izer, S. Moskowitz; Recording Secretary,	present our views and voice our prin- ciples, methods, and tactics as in line	MRS. WINSLOW'S AND TAKE NO Twenty-Five	OTHER	LIND.	ittee, C
			cipica, memous, and factics ds in ime,	Twenty-Five C	ents a J	lottie	Anderso