Watch the label on your paper. That will tall you when your anhacription ex-pires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XIV. No. 44.



dialogue between a stranger and a so closes, and so at along the line with cialist Labor Party man, and the same the "abundant" good things. He will stranger and a Socialist party man. At the close of the dialogue the paper asks more money for the capitalists, not a whether there could be any doubt which of the two party programs "the average intelligent dissatisfied workingman, to say nothing of the farmer and small busiman, would choose". It declares he would choose the S. P. The answer is wages"-he will know that privately too sweeping to be correct. And easy it owned machinery is displacing labor

is to make it correct. It is a pity that "Social Ethics" cari-catured and mutilated the S. L. P. program, and that it even went so far as to gram, and mat it even went to rar as to quickening with an ever mis-stats the S. L. P. vote, claiming it had "abrunken 20 per cent. in the last four years". The actual facts, as they detect the middle class actually are, are strong enough. The times and the dignity of the issue call for clear, calm reasoning. Exaggerations and misstatements tend to interfere with that.

The S. L. P. program and posture is that the emancipation of the Working Class must be the work of the Working Class itself. If the Working Class leans for help or guidance upon any other class, it will be deceived. The class interests of any other class will inevitably cause the latter to use its Working Class allies or patrons and or patrons, under some lure or other, as food for cannon, as cat's paws to draw from the firs the hot chestnuts that that other class lusts after. In order to be free from such danger the workingman must be alive to the interests of his own class, in other words, he must be class-conscious. Only class-consciousness can place the workingman on his guard against, and render him immune to the lures and plausible attractions held out and plausible attractions held out in is other chas interests. Immune ach luess, in short, class-conscious, Working Class acquires the use of faculties; it acquires eyes to ears to hear, a mind to understand: can then start on the march to its ancipation. The workingman will then at society, an article of merchandise, as share (wages) in the wealth that produces does and must decline, and will symultaneously perceive that all other clauses or subdivisions of classes die class, upper capitalist, frenzied iers, together with all the parasites ve on him. He will underand the why of the wherefore: the cir-stance that his class is stripped of instance that his stripped of instance that his stripped of instance that his class is stripped of instance that his class is stripped of instance that his stripped of instance this stripped of ins the goal itewards which he must march -the overthrow of the capitalist ays-tem of plunder and the founding of the for work being collective property, he less it takes to keep him the lower is cent. in the last four years".

The Wichits, Kans., "Social Ethics", share of trousers has not increased, but f the 6th instant, has an imaginary alogue between a stranger and a So-clothes, and so all along the line with

He will need no magnifying glass to detect the hock within the bait of "quickening business increasing the de-mand for labor and thus forcing up wages"-he will know that privately faster than any "quickening of business" could possibly bring redress; he will know that business has all along been quickening with an ever declining relative

He will need no magnifying glass to detect the middle class hook within the bait of "destruction of rebber Trusts and menopolies"-he will know, for one thing, that, if the Trusts and monopolies could be and were really destroyed, the only ones to gain would be the resurrected "small man", who would in future, true to his own class interests, whack the life out of the workingmen, the same as the former "small man" did with the former workingmen, so as to get rich and start a Trust himself. For another thing the class-constious workingman, immune to hourgeois lures, will know that the middle class is as big a plunderer of the workingman as its weapon (small capi-tal) allows it, and that its only objection to "robber Trusts and monopoly" is, not that these plunder the workingman, but that their weapon to plunder is so more powerful than the weapon of the middle class, that the middle class can not get as large a share of the workingman's hide as it would wish, and is itself overpowered by the more powerfully equip-ped "robber Trust and monopoly". Above all, he will know that the way to handle that magnificent contrivance of production, the Trust, is not to destroy, but

to appropriate it for collective use. He will need no magnifying glass to detect the middle class hook within the bait of "cheap water, cheap light, cheap rides, cheap telephone and telegraph ser-vice"—his class-consciousness comes there squarely to his aid. As to telephone and telegraph, he hardly ever has occasion to use them. As to water, light, rides, and such other necessaries he is unshakably aware of the fact that the cheaper those things become which he needs, the lower also will be his wages. He knows that he would not then be any worse off, but neither would be any better off, the only one to derive advantage from the cheapening of such things being the middie class. His experience with the free trade baited hook has shown him that. And he knows that this must be so be-Republic, where, the necessaries cause he is merely a merchandise: the

or a "new deal" from a pack of cards that is stacked. The intelligent man demands, not a "re-shuffling" of a "new deal", he demands and will see to it that the fraudulent pack be thrown out of the window. And so forth.

NEW YORK.

Such is the posture and program of the Socialist Labor Party. So runs every line of the Party's extensive literature, and such is the language held by all the responsible and authorized mouthpieces of the Party. Addressing to-day an audience the S. L. P. man will add

that a Movement planted upon such a platform must necessarily progress slow-at first, but that it can never collapse. He will illustrate his point with the S. L. P. vote. He' will show that it has stood still during the last four years-34,191 votes in 1909, 34,172 in 1904-; but on this head he will point out the fact that all other Movements that have sought radical improvements along any other path have done worse than to hold their own by standing still, they have collapsed. He will illustrate the point with the late Populist Movement. All the lures above cited figured in the Populist party; it rose to a million and a quarter votes; it was to "sweep the country at any election"; it was to improve the condition of the workingman; it was to give them a chance to "keep themselves alive while waiting for complete Socialism"; it was an unqualified condemner of the Socialist Labor Party as a "dead", a "stagnant", a "petrified" affair;-in short, the identical language now held for the Socialist party by "Social Ethics" was then held for Populism by the Populist press. The result was to be forescen. Populism has collapsed. The only ones who made anything out of it were the Peffers and other politicians who got jobs and are now back in the Republican or Democratic parties, together with the Weavers, who got paidup life insurance policies from the silvermine owners. As to the workingman he remained where he was, with his nose to the grindstone. He was cheated once more. Upon these facts and reasoning the S. L. P. urges the Working Class to acquire the clearness of vision that will render them "class-conscious, uncom promising, revolutionary, militant Karl Marx Socialists". Before they do, there will be no progress—except for the folks who hold the shere end of the line, from the other end of which dangles the baited hook in the troubled waters of

Labor Let, thereupon, the Socialist party man take the stand. Mr. Thos. E. Will, the State Secretary of the Kansas S. P. and Editor of the Wichits, Kans., "Social Ethics", has stated in that paper, in the dialogue referred to, his party's program and posture. His office ren-ders his declaration authoritative. No ders his declaration authoritative. At fault can be found with taking his view, as representative of his party. Those views are expressed in the long list of baited hooks enumerated above. All that need here be added is his assertion that his party is "a great party which may sweep the country at any election", while the "S. L. P. vote has shrunken 20 per

Can there be any d

Letter of Acceptance of Theodore Zollner, S. L. P. Candidate for City Comptroller.

DULUTA TICKET

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

WEEKLY (?) PEOPLE

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20, 1905. Section Duluth, Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

In accepting the nomination for City Comptroller, tendered by Section Duluth of the Socialist Labor Party, I desire to express my appreciation of the honor confered upon me. The condition that the working class finds itself in at present, is not very encouraging. On the one hand we find a privileged class, the capitalist class, who have in their possession and control, our means of life, namely, sthe land, mines, machinery of production and which stands unshakably on the program distribution, and the wealth that the working class has alone produced. On the other hand we find the working class, class who have nothing but their labor power. In order for the working class to live its members must sell the only thing they have to sell, viz., their labor power, which the capitalist burs in the labor market, the same as he buys lumber in the lumber market, hogs in the hog

market, etc., i. e., according to the law of supply and demand. Between these wo classes there is an irrepressable conflict of interests, a conflict which throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle and preverts government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist lass.

According to government statistics, the working class is robbed of four-fifths of the product of its labor. When the capitalist class cannot realize profit in buying all our labor power, some of us ar thrown out of work. Denied the right to use the land which nature gave to us all, denied access to the means of production which the working class, by its labor alone produced; we are forced to roam the streets in idleness, to starve br to become objects of charity, as the many so-called charitable institutions will testify when they are begging funds to give "the needy poor" at least one square meal on Christmas Day. In this ever increasing army of unemployed, the capitalist class has a weapon which it holds over the heads of those who are amployed. The capitalist class uses this weapon to keep the price of the workngman-his wages-down to a mere subsistance wage.

As the development of the means of production and distribution continues. corefher with their concentration into fewer and fewer hands, the working class finds its conditions steadily growing worse. The census of 1890 gives the average wages of the workingman as \$444 per year, and the value of his product \$2.200 per year. In the of 1900 the average yearly wage of the workingman falls to \$437, while the value of his product rises to \$2,450. Thus, the workingman in 1900 received 2 per cent. less for producing 10 per cent. more than in 1890. The wages of the working class can purchase but 18 per cent. of the product its members create. The balance

the full product of his labor. The Socialist Labor Party enters the coming city election, not as a crowd of office seekers, but as a class-conscious organization of the working class, aware of its rights and determined to conquer through the education of the working class in the battle our political and economic freedom. Therefore, we call upon the working class to study the principles of Socialism, to read our literature, to subscribe for our Party press. The People. to attend our meetings and, after seeing through the capitalist nature of all other political parties, to wipe them off the map with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, and then proceed to establish Manifesto has been foreshadowed by the Co-operative Commonwealth, as de-scribed above. In view of these facts, I last week's report of Frank Bohn, published in these columns under the head accept the nomination for City Comptrolof "Preliminary Explosion," or "Voller, tendered by the Socialist Labor Party canic Rumblings Coming to a Head.")

wealth that guarantees to the worker

of the working class, for the abolition of the wages system. Yours for revolutionary, working class politics, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party.

Theodore Zollner.

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT.

(The below is an editorial article from the Kansas City, Mo., "Star" of Jan. 8, 1905.)

**REWRITING AMERICAN HIS-**TORY.

It happens that four elaborate histories of the United States are now issuing from the press, while a fifth has been announced. In length they range from ten to twenty-eight volumes, and at least two of the five promise to be of the first rank. No such comprehensive productions have been undertaken before. Bancroft, Windsor, Schouler, Henry Adams, McMaster and Rhodes have treated only special periods of American history. The works now publishing are to begin with the Discovery and to come down to modern times.

One reason for this activity is to be found in the greatly increased attention given to history in the colleges within the last twenty-five years. This branch used to be neglected. Now it has become one of the chief subjects in the curriculum. The number of men engaged in historical research has multiplied, with the result of increasing both the interest in the subject and the number of contributions to it. Besides, much original work has been done, and the results are accessible in the shape of monographs. Many of the older theories have been overturned by this later research, and the errors thus exposed have invited correction.

Another and a more interesting reason for the rewriting of history is the change in the conception of the meaning of the word that has come in recent years. History is no longer considered to be merely "past politics." It is more and more regarded as the record of man's social sions, far from representing differences tivity. If civilization, as Matthew Ar

0++++++++++++++++++++++++ Agents sending in subscriptions with out remittance 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

# FIRST EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

MANIFESTO.

Social relations and groupings but re-

flect mechanical and industrial condi-

tions. The great facts of present indus-

try are the displacement of human skill

by machines and the increase of capital-

ist power through concentration in the

servitude of all workers to the machines

which they tend. New machines ever

replacing less productive ones wipe out

whole trades and plunge new bodies of

workers into the ever-growing army of

tradeless, hopeless unemployed. As hu-

man beings and human skill are dis

placed by mechanical progress the capi-

talists need use the workers only during

that brief period when muscles and

nerves respond most intensely. The mo-

ment the laborer no longer yields the

maximum of profits he is thrown upon

the scrap pile to starve alongside the

disearded machine. A dead line has

been drawn, and an age limit estab-

lished, across which in this world of

monopolized opportunities means con-

The worker wholly separated from the

land and the tools, with his skill of

craftsmanship rendered useless, is such

in the uniform mass of wage slaves. He

sees his power of resistance broken by

craft divisions, perpetuated from out-

grown industrial stages. His wages con-

demnation to industrial death.

wealth is produced and distributed.

(The below Manifesto, issued to the | lessness and impotency of labor as at Working Class, and calling for a conpresent organized. vention to meet on June 27 in order to

This worn-out and corrupt system offers no promise of improvement- and adaptation. There is no silver lining to launch a new national and international Trades Union, has been forwarded to this office from the headquarters of the | the clouds of darkness and despair set-American Labor Union in Chicago, The tling down upon the world of labor.

This system offers only a perpetual struggle for slight relief within wage slavery. It is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy wherein there shall be no wage slavery, but where the workers will own the tools which they operate, and the products of

which they alone will enjoy. It shatters the ranks of the workers into fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent upon the industrial battlefield

Separation of craft from craft renders possession of the tools with which industrial and financial solidarity impossible.

Because of these facts trade divisions Union men scab upon union men, haamong laborers and competition among tred of worker for worker is engendered, and the workers are delivered, capitalists are alike disappearing. Class divisions grow ever more fixed and class helpless and disintegrated into the antagonisms more sharp. Trade lines hands of the capitalists. have been swallowed up in a common

Craft jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies.

Ptohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their will. Men whom manliness or circumstances have driven from one trade are fined when they seek to transfer membership to the union of a new craft. .Craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus dividing their class at the ballot box, as well as in the shop, mine and factory. Craft unions may be and have been used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies and the raising of prices. One set of workers are thus used to make harder the conditions of life of another body of laborers. Craft divisions hinder the growth of class con-sciousness of the workers, foster the idea of harmony of interests between employing exploiter and employed slave They permit the association of the misleaders of the workers with the capitalists in the Civic Federation, where plans are made for the perpetuation of capi-

stantly grow less as his hours grow of the workers through the wage syslenger and monopolized prices grow tem. Previous efforts for the betterment of higher. Shifted hither and thither by the demands of profit-takers, the laborthe working class have proven abortive er's home no longer exists. In this because limited in scope and disconhelpless condition he is forced to accept nected in action. Universal economic whatever humiliating conditions his masevils can only be eradicated by a uniter may impose. He is submitted to a versal working class movement. Such physical and intellectual examination a movement of the working class is immore searching than was the chattel possible while separate craft and wage slave when sold from the auction block. agreements are made favoring the em-Laborers are no longer classified by difployer against other crafts in the same ferences in trade skill, but the employer industry, and while energies are wasted assorts them according to the machine in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which to which they are attached. These diviserve only the personal aggrandizement

talism and the permanent enslavement

t won"t, hall die. Class-cons with the goal clear in his mind, the work-ingman will be able to distinguish beissues", that are only fights be- He will need no magnifying glass to a plunderers, and those that real- detect the middle class hook within the him. He will be able to disthat between FOOD, to keep him his march to emancipation, and ning food with a hook in it a him into real food for somebody

will need no magnifying glass tect the hosk within the bait of form of "Unionism" that is a "job-", that keeps his class divided by lation fees and other schemes to out men, that does not provide for of the trade, and that is officered at Mark Hanna, well called the icutenants" of the Capitalist sa,-he will readily detect the hook in to built, refuse to be anybody's guidal food and no bait:

He will need no magnifying glass to tect the book within the bait of all mive" schemes dangled before his

will need no magnifying gines to the book within the hait of "abunnetary supply"-he will know a merchandise, his share of Ith that he produces does not dency of that wealth, a the abu the price of his own merchan ower in the labor-market, and ve a painful sense of his exis head by the recollection there is now an infinitely on this head by the recollection bough there is now an infinitely undant trousety supply", his tions that amount, to a "re-shuffling"

dle class, the less it expends, the more it has for itself. He will not bite at that dissatisfied workingman, to say nothing of bait. the farmer and small business man will

choose"? Hardly! detect the middle class hook within the

The average "intelligent workingman" bait of "lower taxes"-the same classin that audience, will realize the truth of the S. L. P. posture; his is no chicken consciousness that protects him against wasting his energies on "cheaper goods" memory; he may have his doubts as to will protest him against wasting his enwhether the S. P. representative is a ergies on "lower taxes." He knows that deliberate hook baiter and re-incarnation

he does not pay the taxes; he knows that of the Kansas Peffer, or whether he is the taxes are paid out of that portion of the wealth that he produces but that his pockets never get even a smell of; merely an Utopian visionary, a well meaning dreamer, who seeks to teach others before he has taught himself,he knows that the taxes are paid out who has no knowledge of .e real surroundings, and who is purely emotional of the wealth that he is plundered of in the shop, that is, out of the profits of The average intelligent workingman may his employer; accordingly he knows that it is the employer who pays the taxes and alone is interested in having them he in doubt upon that; but he will have ro doubt that his place is in the S. L. P. As to the "farmer and small business lowered. He won't bite. man", all capitalists, for that matter,

He will need no magnifying glass b in that audience, ninety-nine per cent. of detect the political dreamer's hook with-in the bait of "popular election of senthem will be ingrain class-conscious. They will feel about that S. P. deators", etc .- he is too well aware being claration that "them's their own sentiindeed, class-conscious, first, that num-berless are the politicians now chosen ments", and in their sleeves they will chuckle at the fool-workingmen who may w "popular election", and they all grind be once more entrapped into fighting

the battles of the petit-bourgeois. Possibly one per cent. of the "farmer down with capitalist laws; second ly, that, whether politicians are chosen by popular election or not, does not bring him an inch nearer the goul-the coland small business men" or other capi talists in that audience may have mind clear enough to have had their lective ownership of the necessaries for work; thirdly, that his improvement car own class interests shaken by the S. L. not be brought about by a change of P. presentation. That one per cent. may "form" but by a change of the essence of the social system; and fourthly, that have perceived a glimmer of light that showed them that theirs was a hopeless all such schemes may entertain children fight, besides being immoral in that it retards civilization. That one per cent will leave the macting with the fresh (Continued on page two.)

the hands of the class, who perform no useful work in production.

account of his doings in the community. Any intelligent workingman should see And since these are chiefly determined that a system of production which only by the necessity of making a living, so allows the producer 18 per cent. of his history is becoming in larger measure product is radically wrong, and must a chronicle of the effects, direct and ine semoved. The difference between the direct, of economic forces. productivity of labor and the amount la-

The modern historian cannot, for in our is allowed to consume is so great that stance, regard the Revolution as caused unless the capitalist class can find marby the capricious tyranny of a willful kets abroad in which to dispose of the product stolen from labor, their waregovernment. He traces the causes of irritation in the restrictions on trade and ouses become full, the working class is manufacture that were a part of the regturned out of the mills and factories ular colonial policy of the age. He shows and the mouthpieces of capitalism tell the development of a distinctive temper us that we have "overproduction", During bred of the conditions of life in the New the industrial crisis resulting from "overproduction", known to the worker as "hard times", the working class must go World. From these and similar consider ations he points out that a rupture was without sufficient food, clothing and inevitable, though not, perhaps, the acshelter because it has produced companying war. too

Again, in dealing with the slavery much flour, clothing, shoes and too many houses. This is the direct result question, the modern historian does not of the wages and profit system that is praise the North and censure the South based on the private ownership of the He points out that slavery flourishes means of production and distribution. where economic conditions made it profitable and that it declined where it was which we all must use in order to live not easily put to industrial use. A system that, through the private

The economic interpretation of his ownership of the means of existence, altory, which was first elaborated by Marx lows the idler to revel in luxury while

second, the day, third the year.

in the middle of the last century, has the producer's lot is overwork and misery, cannot be reformed: it musty be given a new impetus to historical stuabolished. Against this system of private dies. Thus it happens that American ownership, the Socialist Labor Party history is now being written on an elaraises the banner of revolt and demands borated scale and from a new point of the unconditional surrender of the capiview.

talist class and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth; a con. nonwealth in which the machinery of production and distribution will be owned in common by the people, a common-

in skill, or interests among the laborers, nold said, is the complete humanizaare imposed by the employers that worktion of man in society, so is history the and spurred to greater exertion in the shop, and that all resistance to capitalist tyranny may be weakened by artificial, fratricidal distinctions.

While encouraging these outgrown divisions among the workers the capitalists carefully adjust themselves to the new conditions. They wipe out all differences among themselves and present a united front in their war upon labor.

Through employers' associations they seek to crush, with brutal force, by the judicial injunctions and military power, all efforts at resistance. Or when

the other policy seems more profitable they conceal their daggers beneath the Civic Federation and hoodwink and betray those whom they would rule and exploit. Both methods depend for success mon the blindness and internal dissensions of the working class. The employers line of battle and methods of

warfare correspond to the solidarity of mechanical and industrial concentration, while laborers still form their fighting organizations on lines of long-gone trade divisions.

The battles of the past emphasize this lesson. The textile workers of Lowell, Philadelphia and Fall River: the butchers of Chicago, weakened by the disintegrating effects of trade divisions, the machinists on the Santa Fe, unsupported by their fellow workers, subject to the same masters, the long struggling min-Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription exers of Colorado, hampered by lack of pires. First number indicates the month, unity and solidarity upon the industrial battlefield, all bear witness to the help-

of union officials. A movement to meet these conditions must consist of one great industrial ers may be pitted against one another union embracing all industries, providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally and working class autonomy generally. It should be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration should be conducted in harmony with the recorni-

tion of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class.

It should be established as the econ omic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

All power should rest in the collective membership.

Local, national and general administration, including union labels, buttons. badges, transfer cards, initiation fees and per capita tax should be inliform throughout.

Workingmen bringing union cards from foreign countries should be freely admitted into the organization.

All members should hold membership n the local, national or international union covering the industry in which they are employed, but transfers bi

membership between unions, local, national or international, should be universal.

The general administration should is sue a publication, representing the entire organization and its principle which should reach all members in eve industry, at regular intervals. A Central Defense Fund, to whitet

(Continued on page 1



President Burns, of the Portland, upon being questioned as to the existence of a conspiracy among the employees of the mine, stated that he wa absolutely ignorant of any conspiracy and did not believe there was any foundation for such suspicion. Needless to say, the evidence in support of the charge brought by the Mine-Owners' Association is still lacking. Mr. Brand's letter is of great value, as it gives a picture of life in the Cripple Creek district under the regime of the Military Commission.

An echo of the Portland affair was heard in the case of William Amole, a former watchman at the mine, who, after his lease by the military, was set upon by four masked men and besten and robbed. He was not a member of the union and had returned to the district at the request of President Burns and to gather up his belongings.

An idea as to the kind of men employed by the Mine-Owners' Association to do its white-capping may be gathered from the fact that the victims, after being beaten with horsewhips and guns, were robbed of all they possessed. It may be presumed that the hired thugs were given permission to go through the pockets of their victims in part payment for their services. The body of John Carley, killed in the "battle of Dunnville" by the force of military and Citizens' Alliance men under General-Bell, was robbed of a large sum of money while being carried to Victor.

#### JAKE BAUMAN-TYPE OF SCOUNDREL EMPLOYED BY MINE-OWNERS

About this time the mine-owners lost a valuable servant, one Jake Bauman, a deputy sheriff, who was fatally injured by'a railway train. During the strike in Leadville, a series of explosions occurred on succeeding nights. As is usually the case, the mion was held responsible for the crimes. The home of A. V. Hunter, a banker, was the last to be blown up, and the explosion occurred just as the lady of the house was bidding good-bye to a visitor at the front door. When the man supposed to have caused the explosion was captured he was found to be none other than Jake Bauman, who was then, as at Cripple Creek, a deputy

sheriff in the employ of the mine-owners. With the record of this man, coupled with that of such in-famous scoundrels as McKinney and Beckman, who had gone into the union or associated with union men for the purpose of tirring up trouble, is it not reasonable to suppose that the finger on points more clearly to the Mine-Owners' Association being the guilty party in the many crimes committed in the listrict, the perpetrators of which are unknown? And the men named are not, by any means, the worst specimens among the en hired by the mine-owners to enforce the law and preserve

#### EXIT THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

On July 25, the Military Commission, being satisfied that its ssion was at an end, Governor Peabsily declared martial law. The Commission reported that it had examined 1,569 in-iduals, recommending 238 for deportation and 40 for trial in the criminal courts; 1,289 were turned loose. In his report by the n Judge MoGarry fargot his former assertion as to the reason for keeping. d were "agitators, or thieves, keepers of fences for stolen habitues of bawdy houses, saloon bums and vagrants." It is ble that men of this stamp were deported, but it is certain majority of the exiles were, in McGarry's own words: "On g side of the union question." Istely upon the bringing to an end of martial law the ployed by the Mine-Owners' Association commenced ons in earnest, a number of men being seized, beaten and ed in the orthodox manner. On the 29th, the attorneys of the Western Federation of scored a point in having a number of men suspected of in the Independent affair and the street riots at Victor mitted to bail, after having been refused; and the bonds of a amber of the indicted men were reduced to such an extent that it became possible to secure their release.

When one comes face to face with some of the misery bred of the trouble in Teller County words and figures seem hopelessly inadequate to convey an idea of the pain engendered by this conflict of the classes. One man, Nels Olsen, died of pneumonia contracted while in the bull-pen. W. H. Morgan committed suicide, and Emil Johnson is supposed to have done so, while brooding over the loss of their homes and their means of existence. Mrs. Dennison, whose home had been destroyed by fire early in the struggle, attempted suicide when it became apparent that the mine-owners' would take a bitter revenge on her husband. He had been a strong union man, but, when it became evident that the union was routed, he applied for a card in the bucaru of the mine-owners, only to be refused. The threatened starvation unsettled the mind of his wife, and she attempted to take her life.

Another victim was Michael O'Connell, ex-marshal of Victor, whose name has figured prominently in these pages. He had been placed in the bull-pen on June 6, upon being deposed as marshal, and had been indicted for murder. Upon being admitted to bail he went to Denver, and there came to his death by falling from a fourth-story window. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental death," the evidence pointing that way. The spokesmen of the State administration and its owners, with the charity for which they are famous, would not let him rest in his grave, saying that he had committed suicide in preference to facing a jury of his peers. The vindictiveness of these good people would have shamed an Indian.

#### MILITIA'S DEPARTURE COMPELS MODIFICATION OF TACTICS.

On August 6 no less than thirty-six men still lay in jail in Cripple Creek, being unable to obtain bondsmen.

The departure of the militia forced the mine-owners to modify their tactics a little. Now objectionable residents were "waited upon by committees," or "crowds of non-union miners" gave this or that man notice that he must take out a mine-owners' card. These methods were supplemented by the gangs that did the work formerly committeed to the military.

W. J. Donnelly was among those selected as a victim. He was the owner of the store at which Marshal O'Connell had secured arms for his men on the 6th, and the hatred felt toward him on that account was increased by the fact that he was one of O'Connell's bondsmen. It is possible that the Citizens' Alliance hoped, by driving him from the district, to secure his stockat a bargain, in addition to his trade. Mr. Donnelly declined to be driven away, and demanded protection, which was reluctantly given.

A number of men visited the Dillon mine and notified the men employed there that they must all take out cards. The reason given for this action is the fact that a non-union miner had been accidentally killed, whereupon the agents of the mineowners intimated that he had been killed by union sympathizers. It is impossible to paint in sufficiently strong colors the unscrupulous character of those who had taken to themselves authority in the district.

Another man ordered to leave town is the Rev. T. S. Leland, pastor of the Methodist church at Victor. He was a member of the jury that brought in a verdict of criminal negligence against the Stratton's Independence company, and which had made Commissioner White come to time. Mr. Leland refused to obey the order and made preparations for defence.

A mob visited the residence of George Seitz, in Cripple Creek, who met it with a fusilade of shots, from which it is said one of the attackers has since died. Mr. Seitz was taken to the city jail for protection. He, too, had not taken out a card from the Mine-Owners' Association-the unpardonable sin. The same night a mob broke into the residence of John Harper, formerly manager of the union store at Victor, who was in the district with T. H. Parfit for the purpose of transferring what was left of the union stores to J. S. Hall, representing the Interstate Mercantile Company. Harper and his son were seized, and when Mrs. Harper rushed to their assistance, a white-capper struck her violently. Harper was not given time to put on his coat, and while being marched out of the district was beaten terribly and, of course, robbed.

While young Harper was being driven out of town, the party was met by Major Naylor, who, by word and action, approved of the work of the mob. Parfit and Hall could not be found by the mob, and it developed that they were in jail for safe-

assins, anarchists, etc., of the Western r in mind, the as Federation of Miners had been driven out of the district, and yet the sheriff, to safeguard the men who appealed to him for protection, was forced to place them in the city or county jail, that they might not be assaulted and robbed, and possibly killed, by the hired men of the Mine-Owners' Association and their allies in the Citizens' Alliance.

this concern was the refusal of the papers of Cripple Creek to accept the firm's advertisements, and the next was the declination of the wholesale houses to supply the stores with goods.

The sheriff, Bell, seemed to be attended by a fatality that took him away from the district when anything was about to happen. Possibly this was nothing more than a coincidence; still, when Bell departed for Denver, men surmised that something was in the air. And it came. Along in the afternoon of the 20th it became apparent to everyone that something was brewing; that is, everyone with the exception of Under-Sheriff L. F. Parsons, who had been given his position because of his official connection with the Citizens' Alliance. Armed men gathered on Bennet avenue, Cripple Creek, but Parsons, laughing and chatting, was sweetly oblivious of anything out of the ordinary. At four o'clock, having received the expected directions, the mob made a rush for the old union store, the leader yelling that the time had come for a final clean-up of the district. Wrecking the store was only the preliminary; the rioters then began to make prisoners of the men marked for deportation. Some of the proposed victims made an appeal to Under-Sheriff Parsons for protection, and he made a bluff at giving it, but was speedily "overpowered" by the mob. Among the men gathered in were Eugene Engley, formerly Attorney-General of Colorado; Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners; H. N. Heinerdinger, manager of the Interstate Mercantile Company; J. C. Cole, formerly Deputy District Attorney; T. H. Parfit; Michael O'Neill, Deputy County Clerk and Recorder, who had taken charge of the office when Mr. Mannix was hounded from the district; F. J. Hall, manager of the store, and other prominent men.

#### BONDSMEN MARKED MEN.

The greater part of the captives were taken toward Florissant. J. C. Higgins, speaking of the deportations, said that he had been pointed out to the men actually engaged in the rioting by A. E. Carlton, who, with Nelson Franklin, was directing things. "About a week ago," said Mr. Higgins, "Carlton cane to me and asked me to withdraw from the bond of William Granam, one of the imprisoned miners, and I refused to do so. This is the offence for which I am deported."

I may say that a determined effort had been made on the part of the mine-owners to force those who had given bond on behalf of the imprisoned men to withdraw and thus give back the indicted men into their clutches. Higgins is not the only one who suffered on this account.

Just outside town the spokesman of the mob halted the prisoners and told them that they had been disturbers and if they dare return their fate would be a bullet or a ropa. He wound up with a reminder that they were not to come back.

The man Higgins had a gun, and it is said that he attempted to defend himself. This he denies, but, however that may be, he was fearfully beaten by his captors, and landed in Denver faint from the punishment administered. \*

The smaller party, consisting of Parfit, O'Neill, Hall and two clerks, was taken toward Canon City, Parfet being beaten severely while on the way.

#### A FATAL MISTAKE.

This deportation, while not on the scale of some that had preceded it, is by far the most important. Not only was the mystery as to who had been back of the white-cappers cleared up; it was also established that the mine-owners were so sure of their ownership of the State administration and their control of the courts, that they dare come out into the open to do their deeds of violence. It was a fatal mistake, however, as they know now that Nelson Franklin, A. E. Carlton and a number of mineowners and their parasites are under indictment upon charges of conspiracy, false imprisonment, larceny, assault to kill, etc., and stand a remarkably good chance of going to the penitentiary if there is any justice to be had. As to hte guilt of these men there is not the slightest doubt. Carlton, Franklin, and their fellows organized the mob and directed its movements. No concealment whatever was made, and it is up to the people to show these insolent anrachists that they cannot run the State as they see fit, even if they have Peabody in their pocket, he having at his back the decision of the Supreme Court.

#### PEABODY VIRTUALLY CURSES MOB'S CLUMSINESS.

This conspiracy was to bring out a still more remarkable fea-

stores formerly conducted by the union. The first move against vasions of homes, denials of all rights to men accused of crime and to men accused of no crime-when the business was done quietly or under the guise of military necessity. When the conspirators came into the open, then he must write a letter that is virtually a curse upon them for their clumsiness; a letter full of evasions that deceive nobody.

Quite different was the course adopted by the Mine-Owners' Association and its organs. They gloried in it, and stood by what they had done. That is well; we know what to do with such men.

#### A LAUGHABLE "ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION."

The beatings and deportations still continues. The Rev. T. Leland was but lately liberated from jail, into which he was S thrown for attempting to "assassinate" Sheriff Bell. It is langhable, that assassination. Bell and a number of deputies went to the home of Mr. Leland, when they knew he was holding services in his church, in an attempt to capture two men who were guarding the place. The men were miners released on bond, who had taken up their residence with the Lelands, and when they saw Bell and his deputies prowling around they thought it was an attempt at whitecapping and prepared for their visitors. One of the defenders accidentally fired both barrels of a shotgun, and Bell swore that they had tried to kill him, although the shot went into the ceiling and the side of the house. When the inmates of the house found out who the men were, they surrendered, and Mr. Leland, upon leaving his pulpit, was arrested and taken to jail with them.

#### EPISODE DRAWS TO A CLOSE.

A 260

Our recital draws to a close. The Interstate Mercantile Company, under an injunction issued by Judge Marshall, of the United States Court at Salt Lake, went back to the district and re-opened its stores. As to the miners returning to their homes in the Cripple Creek and San Miguel districts, that is impossible, as things stand now. The inferior courts cannot aid them, as the Governor would do as he has done in the past and trample any hostile decision underfoot, while the Supreme Court is so completely committed to the cause of Governor Peabody as to render the expectation of assistance from that quarter out of the question.

As to the part played by the National government, I would say that an agent has been sent into this State "to investigate." Beyond that the president has ignored all appeals for help, and by his silence stands committed as the accomplice of Governor Peabody. More than that, the State militis has been thoroughly equipped by the National government under the provisions of the Dick Bill, since the trouble began in Colorado City, and General Cooper of the United States army, has been placed in Denver as the military counsellor of the Governor.

(To be continued next week.)



PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL

The work of the mob was carried to such extremes that Sheriff Bell, for decency's sake, issued a proclamation to the effect that he would, in the future, enforce the law against all offenders, regardless as to who they might be. What he really did will become apparent as we go on.

THE BAID ON THE INTERSTATE MERCANTILE STORES.

On the 15th the Interstate Mercantile Company of

ture, which is nothing less than a letter from Governor Peabody to Sheriff Bell, a week after the riot. The Governor was badly scared by the uproar throughout the State and he informed Bell that he was grieved to hear that a disorderly mob had assembled in Teller county, which had destroyed private property and maltreated and driven from their homes a number of citizens. The Governor closed with the statement that another mob contemplated a similar outrage and that he was ready to send the troops in, did the sheriff desire them.

This admission upon the part of the Governor that that at least one outrage committed in the Cripple Creek ditsrict could not be charged to the W. F. M., or its sympathizers is a virtual abandonment of the position taken up by that highminded exemplar of all that is good and proper. He was a miserable man when he penned those lines to Bell. It was nothing out of the man (1) 

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		and an and a second	upany opened the norming out of the	e way-the deportations, assaults, robbe	eries, in-	
remners contribute equally should be established and maintained. CALL FOR CONVENTION. All workers, therefore, who agree with the principles herein set forth will meet in convention at Chicago the 27th day of June, 1905, for the purpose of forming an economic organization of the working class along the lines marked out in this manifesto. Representation in the convention shall be based upon the number of workers whom the delegate represents. No del- centation upon the basis of an organi- ration, unless he has credentials, bear-	THOS. J. DE YOUNG, Of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, Houston, Texas. THOS. J. HAGGERTY, Of the American Labor Union, Chicago. CHAS. O. SHERMAN, Of the United Metal Workers, Chicago. FRED D. HENION, Of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, Minneapolis. M. E. WHITE, Of the American Labor Union, Denver. ERNEST UNTERMANN,	Minneapolis. W. J. PINKERTON, Of the Switchmen's Union of North America, Argentine, Kan. FRANK KRAFFT, International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Chicago. A. J. SWING, Of the American Federation of Musi- cians, Cincinnati. A. M. SIMONS, Editor International Socialist Review, Chicago. J. E. FITZGERALD, Fort Worth, Texas. WADE SHURTLEFF, Of the International Musical Union, Cleveland Obio	Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver. CHARLES H. MOYER, Western Federation of Miners, Denver. WM. E. TRAUTMAN, International Union Brewery Workmen, Cincinnati. W. L. HALL, Chicago. JOS. SCHMITT, International Union Bakery and Confec- tionery Workers, Chicago. CLARENCE SMITH, Chicago. JOHN GUILD, International Union Bakery and Confec- tionery Workers, Chicago.	CLARENCE SMITH, W. L. HALL, A. M. SIMONS. SOCIALISM AND PATRIOTISM. A locture on the above subject will be delivered by James Connolly on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 p. m. at Turn Hall, 16th street nea. 3th avenue, Brooklyn. The com.ades of the 7th and 12th A. D.'s are urged to do what they can to make this lecture a success. Bring friends and shop-	(Continued from page one.) breath of a new thought thunpping in their heads. That one per cent. will betake itself home, and THINK. Fifty per cent of that one per cent will be dragged away from its thoughts by the immediate demands of their petty lives; the other fifty per cent of that one per cent. will attend further meetings of both the S. L. P. and the S. P.; they will invest in the literature of the two parties; they will diligently read the two parties organs; they will branch off into further studies, and finally literature.	promisingly wielding the sword of P volutionary Socialism against the Ca talist System, in the front ranks of t Fighting S. L. P. MILWAUKEE, WIS., PARTY. The Young Men's Socialist Club Milwaukee, Wis., will give a Card Par and Sociable on Saturday evening, Ja uary 28 at Hankes' Hall, corner of Nin and Harmon streets. The members the organization have worked unceasin by to make the affair a great succe which it undoubtedly will be. As the Young Men's Socialist Club a great factor in spreading the pr ciples of Socialism, comrades are ung to attend and bring a few of the

UT PEOPLE, SAIUEDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

## Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

Are We At Bulgaria Or Italy? Taking the parase in the figurative sense in which its originator intended it to be d, the writer must emphatically delare that we are or should be all "Bulrinns" at the present stage of affairs. A, while announcing hinself a "Bulavian" in does so for reasons additional to and other than the excellentiones already enumerated by the various contributors to this discussion, and, only because of that was he led to at all enter it, prompted by a recent remark of a comrade that "no one scems to have treated upon the 'real difference,' that is, our ctive attitudes on the Trades Union

This, to the writer's mind, is a point that should be strongly emphasized in proving that not only is the corrupt ship and semi-radical-bourgeois attitude of the Social Democratic, alias Socialist" party a barrier to any project looking toward unity on the "Italian" plan, but, that having in mind that the cause of the so-called split in the nent was our adherence to the principles of the New Trades Unionism as plified in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and that the element controlling the S. P. particularly in the East, still stick to their policy of supporting, aiding and abetting the pure and mple annexes of capitalism, even of leering the most corrupt of all capitalist

Workers, the Typographical and the International Cigarmakers, with their Sie vermans, Careys, Martindales, Mamie Hayeses, Ben Hanfords, Morris Browns, st. al., and their general conduct of catering and eringing to the labor fakirs of Gompers travesties on unionism, there can be not possible room for any honest member of the Socialist Labor Party to find any ground upon which to stand in order to declare himself any "Italian." In fact, this false position of mic field has led to and served to intensify much of the political turpilayed by these shining lights of the S. D. P. and assisted in duping, ddling and miseducating the rank and file, and as long as it is held will continue

Let us try to reach and educate the ne S. P. and its sympathizers and them to more quickly get onto the insistent position which remaining in being affiliated with that party e trying to be Socialists places them in, and bring them into our own ranks, to where they must naturally gravitate to where they must naturally gravitate is they learn, but no "Italy" in ours while present conditions obtain in the respect above pointed out.

Sam J. French. New York City, Jan. 1,

11.

The discussion started by Comrade Olive M. Johnson's letter in The People is very interesting and instructive. All vious writers seem to agree that arinciples advocated by the S. L. P. without considering the feelings of hate are correct, but they differ as to the testics to pursue. Some suggest that we ne in closer contact with the ist" party, by means of committee meetings, etc. The question arises: is debate a question intelligently by creat-this Party an organization of the work-ing ire. The people have been taught ing class? By looking over the history these many years to uphold certain ideas totalist" party we find that the S. P. wrong, they will fight for, even to the mehed in opposition to the S. L. maly, this is not a move that itself to the minds of men who wish for solidarity. Again, who are will admit that some mortal's foolish its prominent men? The action of Carey, Hoehn, etc., do not prove it to be ed in the interest of the working. Some may contend that the men that compose the S. P., especially its rank and file ,are honest in their intenns. Perhaps they are; that is not question that should disturb the question that should be you want ogt a jabbit, no matter how good intentions may be, you will miss ad perhaps hurt yourself, if you don't to handle your gun. Are not he men who compose the Republican and arties honest, at least the majority of the rank and file? Why not ange a meeting with these parties to some understanding, likewise if the source suggested in regards to the S. P. is to be followed? There ential difference between the Re-Democratic and S. P. as far as working class organizations is con-. It is only one of degree. They all laud labor more or less. That is not the test. The love they express is but so much molesses to catch flies, in other up this phase of the question. I would ud labor more or less. That is not s, votes. The platform adopted at like to see some one who has some suggo is made with a view to agree ith every one's interests and tastes; ery "revolutionary" and "uncompromis-

the "Appeal to Reason." Have you ever read anything that contains more non sense to the square foot than it brings forth? Also the books and pamphlets that are distributed by the S. P., such "Looking Backward," "Equality," 8.8 "Merrie England," etc., nothing but novels that may give beautiful pipe dreams, but as far as educating the working people to their class interest is concerned, absolutely worthless and even harmful, while the publications having any pretensions at all of being educational, show that their writers know about as much of economics and Socialist philosophy as a cow about Sunday.

Here is an illustration: "Introduction to Socialism," published by the Wayland Publishing Company, contains the followng:

"Now we contend that the best interest of both capital 'and labor are served by the safe investment of cap-The writer then says that the ital." safest investment of capital is in trusts and improved machinery, because they eliminate waste and expense, such as drummers and salesmen. Very good things for labor, to be sure! Any person may claim to be a doctor or an engineer, but if these were to express themselves contrary to all laws of hygiene or mechanics, would they not prove conclusively that they are neither doctors nor engineers? The same holds good with persons and organizations claiming to be Socialists.

The work that is laid out for the Secialist Labor Party is not to harmonize with make believes, but to educate and organize the workers upon correct lines. Anything else will tend to corrupt it. Let us not get discouraged because all our work is uphill. Success, as I look at it, is not to create a vast conglomeration of results that will prove to be useless, but let every bit of work, no matter how small the result may be, let that little be done right. The tactics pursued by the S. L. P. are the best under the circumstances. A work of art is not considered because of its size, but

by its execution. The same holds good Now, no matter how correct our principles and tactics may be, they will be of little use unless we can bring thembefore the people, in other words, we must aim to become popular. But as we cannot afford to compromise in order to gain popularity, we must look elsewhere. It seems to me that the methods used by individual members, when speak ing in public or private, could be improved. Some seem to think that in order to be good S. L. P. men, they must strive to become as unpopular as possible. At an S. L. P. meeting held here in St. Louis some time ago, the speaker said that an S. L. P. man could never hold a speech without hurting some-body's feelings. When asked a question in regards to Hochn, he replied by referring to Hoehn's personal appearance. This man has proven himself untrue to the Party. Others have some hobby or other that they like to ride at every opportunity. I would advise them to let it at home to amuse the children with; when working for the Party. Again others will simply hammer away

they may arouse towards the S. L. P. and themselves. Is this policy ! Our work is to bring the glad tidings of Socialism to the people. You cannot list Labor Party and the and ideals, which, even though they death. The truth can be presented to almost any one in an intelligent manner, without resorting to abuse. I notions and idiosyncracies are enough to try men's souls, but to fly off the handle is an admission of one's own lack of intelligence and information. If your adversary is beyond common sense, drop him ,because all your efforts will be wasted. You cannot add brains to a it. man's cranium; you can only develop I think if Sections should keep them. better tab on their members and compe them to base themselves thoroughly all the science of economics, the prin-ciples and tactics of the S. L. P., and also to see that they be courteous to all, friend or foe (I do not mean to let any one walk all over you), that the Party's work would show better results. Comrades ,here we have an organization that we may well be proud of, which furnishes us with proof galore that we are right in every instance. Why not use it to the best advantage! Don't monkey with the tactics that have kept the Party pure and that tolerates no restions to make that will tend toward the growth of the Party, express himmuse, it sectus to me, that is of the greatest importance now. Paul Herzel. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1.

## BOHN IN MISSOUR SECTION ST. LOUIS' WORTHY EX. AMPLE IN PUSHING S. T. &

L. A. WORK.

Butchers' Alliance Organized to Save Meat Workers from Gompers' Clutches -Mixed Alliance Also Organized-Third One Projected-Big Meeting In the Wabash Shops At Moberly-"Come Again," Shout the Workers, "That's What We Want".

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21 .- By pushing the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Section St. Louis has set a worthy example for the remainder of the Party. Seizing the opportunity offered by the failure of the stock yards strike of last summer they organized a strong Alliance among the butchers. These laborers in the stock yards are now among the lowest paid of unskilled workmen. The only purpose the Gom pers' crowd can possibly have in approaching such men is to steal their loos change. The spirit of the S. T. & L. A.

followed by organization, is now lighting the way of these hitherto hopeless proletarians. With the membership of Section St. Louis' as a beginning , we organized a Mixed Alliance. The plan is to keep the Mixed Alliance constantly growing and dividing, like primitive cellular life. Several "People" readers, hitherto inaclive, begun their work for the movement by joining this Alliance. The organizaties of another Local (which we have to see within two months), will give St. Louis a District Alliance.

As soon as our St. Louis comrades saw the necessity of the S. T. & L. A. work, it did not take them long to see that, to be promoters of such work, they, themselves, must become members. Imagine A Socialist agitator on the political field, trying to work without be-

ing a member of the organized political forces of Socialism. During the pext four weeks the two St. Louis Alliances will distribute thousands of leaflets and conduct special agitation meetings for the/ propaganda of their principles. EVERY WAGE WORKER IN THE S. L. P. SHOULD JOIN THE S. T. & L. NOW.' If there are enough members in your city, have an organization by February 15 and start to work hammering nails into the coffin of the dying A. F. of L.

But to return to St. Louis. The dropping away of elements injurious to its integrity has left the Section fine and strong. New members are joining and new features of agitation are being developed. The Section is about to move into larger and more centrally located headquarters. By the way, of all the attempts of sore-headed eliques to ruin the Party or break it up by their resignation, the late St. Louis episode is the funniest. The '09 Kangs armed them selves with bludgeons and faced the music of Socialist progress. Some courage is thereby implied. The '02 Kanglets showed some little mental acumen in the concoction of their schemes. For a while they had new members guessing,

But the St. Louis grass-hopper of July, 1904, in attempting to swell to the size of the genuine Kangaroo, cut but a sorry figure from the start. There was no "conspiracy." The bungling mess made business fooled nobody and fur nished not a little amusement to those who knew of it. I remember that Comrade Goerke of Cleveland, ventured to prophesy about what did family occur, on the way home from the July convention. But space in The People is too valuable for this. At Moberly, Mo., we have no members. So I started to turn up new soil by arranging a noon meeting at the Wabash shops. The "boss" wasn't so sure about I must see the superintendent. But that dignitary was not int when I called. so I risked the meeting. The men arranged to have it in a part of the works specially suited for the purpose, on Thursday noon. It was the same old story. Men crowded in among the machines and benches, hungry for the teachings of Socialism. They insisted upon times. quiet in the vicinity of the meeting. Usually, I have spoken in "open" shops. This shop was strictly "union." But that seemed to cut no figure. After the true character of the A. F. of L. was pointed out and the right tactics of the S. L. P. explained, the men, without exception , supplied themselves with our literature. When I had nearly finished, the meeting was broken up by the "boss." "Come again," shouted the men, "that's what we want." In another town I felt that I was carrying red fire into the Holy of Holies. It was Columbia, the seat of the State University of Missouri, Columbia has he wage workers beyond a few in the building trades and the negro "servants,"

fined to the question. This challenge I beg to request that the below correspondence be inserted, at least in the Daily People. The challenge from Mi. Lewis being personal to myself I should, of course ,have ignored it, and, least of all, forced it upon the highly taxed columns of The People, only that I realize that there is to-day any number of Right" into a debate. "socialistic" people, both inside and outside the S. D. P., who give close atten-

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A Challenge and an Answer

tion to the S. L. P. and to the actions of its members, and who have not been disciplined in S. L .P. tactics. They consequently might take my failure to accept widely echoed "challenge" as cowardice on the part of the S. L. P. or myself. as a member of that party. Therefore, so that no misunderstanding may take place, I am desirous of having the chal-

lenge and the answer printed. If any one should wonder how I have come to be known as a champion of "the doctrine of 'Natural Rights'," it may be well to explain that the challenge has arisen out of the declaration in our platform that "The S. L. P :reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Lewis, until lately organizer of Local San Francisco, S. P. ,having within his own party such grand gems of

"Socialist philosophy" as the National S. P. Platform, the Californian Manifesto, etc., etc., etc., but being, no doubt, in the unfortunate position of the man in Christ's parable who could not see a beam in his own eve, but saw a mote in his brother's eye, has spent a great deal of time for months in showing up the inconsistency of the S. L. P. in having such a phrase in its platform. This has caused our audiences to ask questions and along

with other comrades I have taken the gentleman and his "philosophy" to task. Hence the challenge. Now we are anxiously awaiting an answer to the answer.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON. Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10, 1905. II

#### 230 Van Ness a S. F., Dec. 10, ....

Miss Olive M. Johnson : Madam-As I have heard you express

yourself to the effect that/the doctrine of "Natural Rights" is all right and in harmony with the Socialist philosophy, tive to such a debate would of course ,as I hereby respectfully challenge you to a public debate as to the merits of this regularly chosen committee representquestion. Of course, all question of ing both parties.

party tactics of one party or another would be out of order and it must be

By Ferdinand Lassalle.

(Continued from Last Week.)

CHAPTER III.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN THE MID

DLE AGES

Glance at another period of culture

Contemplate the owner of the soil in

What Is Capital?

is not to carry any air of browbeating or bravado, and I can assure you that at my hands you would be sure of the courtesy due to a lady and a Socialist, both of which I believe you to be. I would suggest turning my lecture of February 9 in the Academy of Sciences ,on the "Fallacy of Natural

understood that the discussion be con-

Yours very respectfully, A .M. LEWIS. III.

> 2131 Peralta street, Oakland, Cal. January 8, 1905.

Mr. A. M. Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir-Your note of December 26, 1004, has been handed to me and con-

ents noted. Let me say that under no circumstances can I allow myself to be drawn into a debate upon a question which would from its very nature result only in "hairsplitting" and quoting of authorities

Secondly, as a Socialist, and in pubic, I do not at any time appear as an individual, but am subjected to the organization to which I belong, therefore as an individual I am obliged at all times and under all circumstances to decline to debate with you as an individual The cause for this is appar-What would be gained for the ent. causes we represent even if we as individuals demolished each other ever so much? Absolutely nothing! My party, at least, would refuse to recognize my authority and would scorn such an undertaking.

On the other hand, I am positive I do not overstep my authority if I say that, if Local San Francisco of the S. P. at any time sees fit to challenge Section Sén Francisco of the S. L. P. upon the only debatable subject between the two, namely, which party represents the working class, such a debate to include, of course, the platforms, principles, actions and tactics of both parties, Section San Francisco would most readily accept such a challenge. If then the Section should see fit to choose me as its representative I would have no hesitation to meet you or any other representative member of the S. P. The time, place, and other arrangements relais usual in such matters, be left to a

I am respectfully yours, OLIVE M. JOHNSON.

Apart from the work of the serfs, we find the fields of the lord tilled and sown by those from whom socage wa due. The services rendered varied in every possible manner and degree, for the dwellers on the free farms, as well as those on other homesteads had eacl and all to do their part; the former worked for the lord from five to six weeks in the year, and the latter three days a week, without payment.

Over and above the actual work in jects, villages and towns. Was this man the fields, let us see what the feuda: a capitalist? Do not entertain the common, crud lord received in other ways. Let us look at what happened on the day when notion that in those days people lived on the produce of the fields alone. Prothe dues were paid. They consisted of duction was then well developed, comrye, barley, hares, bacon, oxen, pigs, egga tter, oil, fruits wax, hon great, the men were numerous, varied and refined. Ulrich Those who lived in the villages and towns under the sway of the lord had of Lichtenstein in the 13th century, deto work for him according to their scribing a reception by his wife, says she was clothed in a garment of silk trades without payment. The women and gold trimmed with ermine; also paid their dues: pieces of linea eight woolen stuffs, etc., ctc.; some gave their women waited on her, all well clothed; work only; others had to find the raw her bedroom had a hundred lights, the material and to work it up as well. mattress was covered with velvet, and the sheets were of silk. Ulrich, in de-Nor were the dues confined to me scribing a lady's wardrobe, counts up chanical labor or to furnishing material twelve dresses, ten caps adorned with objects. Advice was due to the feudal pearls, three mantles of white velvet, lords on all occasions when he asked for and fa saddle white with silver. The it. If the lord wished to hear a song or lady had twelve pages all clothed in see a dance, there were those who had white, and her horses were covered with to sing and dance for him. Taste in cloths of velvet. Was, however, the ownthose days was rather low, and some er of all these fine things-was the lord of the services that the feudal lord of the Middle Ages a capitalist? By no could and did exact can hardly be demeans, and I will prove this as clearly scribed at the present time. of the Middle Ages as I did of ancient What, then, was this feudal lord? He was a rich, a very rich man; but he dif-In the Middle Ages slavery did not exfered from, say, the Rothschilds of the st, and the serfdom which took its place present day, because he could not capigradually softened down to a system talize his dues. of personal bondage, running through The feudal lord could consume, or many degress and stages, until it bekeep for future consumption, all the came a patchwork of services. This means of enjoyment which the age gave the Middle Ages their special featplaced at his command; but he could tre. The actual living man was no not employ them in such a way that longer regarded as private property, but they increased; his position rested upon particular acts to be performed by him value in use, or, what is the same thing, were so regarded. It was a system ofupon services, and had nothing to do particular services to be rendered, a syswith exchange value or money. It is tem of rights due to one man from an true that he drew interest from part other man, and these rights included the of his wealth, but this was devoted to procure those luxuries which were not performance of particular acts and the purchased in his own country. Even if lelivery of particular products. This is distinctive of the Middle Ages. he had superfluous money and interest Let us look at the economy of he could not capitalize and increase them feudal landlord a little more closely. by employing them in the production

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Pariy of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system--the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes : the Capitalist Class and the Working Glass; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, sware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.



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(Continued on page six.)



WEEKLY PROPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905

WREKLY PEOPLE -, - and o new Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the Ture Dare

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

OCIALIST	STA	TES:	
1888	Color Million Adversion of the West	and the share that the second second second	2,058
1892			
1896			36,564
1 1900			
a 1904			

Which we ascribe to heaven: the fated

Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull Our slow designs when we ourselves are

Shakespeare. dull.

. The Manifesto-foreshadowed last week by the report of Frank Bohn, a national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and bearing his own signature among the signatories, all of whom, himself excepted, are non-mem bers of S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A., and several of whom are members of the Socialist party-will be found elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "First Explosion."

The document is a classic and lyric presentation of economic conditions in America; of the relations of capitalist agencies with the A. F. of L and all other and similar labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class; of the palsy with which the "nobly waging of the class struggle"-so much applauded ' and profited from by most of the leaders of the "Socialist," alias "Social Demoeratic," alias "Public Ownership" party, and as conducted under the mischievous and despotic rule exercised over the rank and file of their organizations by the labor-licutenants of Capitalism-has smitten the hitting arm of the Working Class

As to the remedy proposed, above all, as to the new departure in methods contemplated, we might have wished to see them more fully expressed. Nevertheless, considering the vastness of the subject, the inevitable shortness of the nent, and the further circumstance that the convention called for will meet with sovereign powers, after full five onths' time for a full discussion in ade-considering all this, the document may be fairly said to go a long way towards justifying the ultimate expectations that last week we said Bohn's report gave a just ground for entertain-

The columns of The People are opened to Party and Alliance members and friends for the discussion. Let brevity, terseness, and clearness mark could have placed the Working Class of

causes ever reduce the share of Labor, and, consequently, increase the booty of the Capitalist Class. Planted on these facts ,Socialist Science establishes . that the wealth produced by the workingmen is not for them; that the wealth they produce is lifted wholesale and goes to build the Aladdin mansions of enchantment where their plunderers loll in idle luxury. "Anarchy!" "Atheism!" 'Treason to the flag!" are the ejacuations with which the Capitalist Class echoing the words of all usurpers from time immemorial, meet the Socialist statement. And now comes Senator Stewart and unps like a goaded bull into the capi-

alist china-shop. Harried by his fellow enators on the subject of the smallness f the population of his State-42,533 habitants-and its enjoying the luxury two Senators in the Senate, just New York with her more than\$7,000,-10, or California with her 1,500,000, Senator Stewart assailed his tormenters in the course of the debate on the statehood bill with this declaration:

"These flings at Nevada are both unpleasant and unjust. . . The hundreds of millions which Nevada produced CON-TRIBUTED LARGELY TO BUILD UP SAN FRANCISCO, BESIDES ERECT-ING MONUMENTS OF WEALTH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK."

Indeed !! And have the miners of Ne vada retired to the magnificent San Francisco and New York homes and other "monuments of wealth" reared out of "the hundreds of millions" which they produced? Who has that wealth, the orkingman who remains in his Nevada hovel, or the capitalist who can afford to live in the Capuan delights of San Francisco and New York-both cities just a little bit too far from the field of Nevada labor to go out there every morning and return to their magnificent 'monuments of wealth" to spend the night in?

The wealth that Labor produces is lifted by the Capitalist Class-Senator Stewart has vindicated himself by the proof he contributes

#### MITCHELL'S RABBIT'S WHEEL.

Things ripen fast in America. Not uite two years ago John Mitchell strutted like a peacock at that year's na-tional convention of the United Mine Workers' Union. In his body there tuck the stolen feathers of a glory that he was claimed to have earned as "the eading champion of Labor," and upon which alleged glory his organization had grown immensely. And now? At this year's national convention of his body the jackdaw stands stripped of the stolen pea cock feathers, and its tune has change Mitchell now denounces the Fed Judges that two years ago he had praised and upon whose support his "glory" was founded; and, as evidences of the fact that his "glory" of two years ago was founded on a snare and delusion to his organization, we find things to have changed to the point that he admits that "the anthracite section of his organization is on the verge of disruption," and that "local unions have become dis-loyal." The fraud of the "glory" of two years ago quickly ripened into general recognition of the actual facts-Mitchell had led his Union to defeat: the defeat was glossed over for a while: the truth soon forced itself upon the membership. Well for the membership!

The anthracite strike of 1902, had it industries are considered. Men must be been led by a MAN instead of by a under a spell to submit to such outrage. labor-lieutenant of the capitalist class, Who will not seize and wield the wand America a long step forward towards their emancipation. The revolutionary pulse beat high in the ranks of La-AN UNCOMFORTABLE PILLOW. bor, and, indignant at the overbearing attitude of the anthracite capitalists, The Rochester, N. Y., "Democrat and Chronicle" of the 11th instant is sugpublic opinion sided with the strikers. Mitchell annulled the advantages of the gestive of an amended version of the akespearean maxim "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The amend-ed version should read: "Uneasy lies occasion: he caused one wing of his organization (the bituminous men), to remain at work and thus scab it on the the head that lies on thorns." other wing: while the strikers were un-"The average Socialist needs only to dergoing privations and the ranks of Labor at large were emptying their acquire a little private property of his own to be thoroughly cured of any itch pockets to help the men' on the firing of re-distribution"-such is the maxim ne, Mitchell's manoeuvre of keeping the that the "Democrat and Chronicle" sets bituminous miners at work poured milup in the double category of a chunk of ions into the pockets of the bituminous newly discovered wisdom, and as a soft mine-owners: and finally he submitted pillow on which to rest its aching head. to an "arbitration" where the "ar-As to the chunk, it is heither new nor biters" were representatives and uphold wise; as to the pillow, it is a thorn. It is a cardinal principle of Socialism ers of the capitalist class. Once more the electric spark of Labor's class con that material interests determine man's scious aspirations was led into the actions. It is from the Capitalist camp ground-and the capitalise breathed freethat denials of this principle are heard, and it is from the Socialist howitzers "A lie is like a check drawn on Nathat the plunging fire of facts is dropped ture's bank to be returned with the en-dorsement, 'No effects.'" The lie of "the into the Capitalist camp, shattering the capitalists' hypocrisy that their conduct miners' victory" has proved such a check proceeds from "patriotism," "godliness" or any of their favorite masks. The It could not be otherwise. The result is now perceived. The deceived have facts demonstrate that, with capitalists fallen as with all other classes, material interaway. At this critical moment does John Mitchell give evidence that he has learned (if he erfed honestly) ests determine sentiment. It is not love goods; of country or godliness that makes one or that he turned a new leaf? Not in capitalist a protectionist: he is a prothe slightest. True to his office as a tectionist out of love for his pocket, his sutenant of the capitalist class, interests requiring protection; it is not he forthwith begins to re-fix the wheel love of country that makes another capin which he expects to cage the rabbit italist a free trader: he is a free trader Labor, so that it may ent ertain itself because it is to the interest of his speing-down process be and others with "fast running and not | cial business to have cheap imported raw

slow and graciust. These combined an inch of progress." Mitchell is getting the wires ready for that rabbit's wheel-a lobby of miners to get legislation from Congress; another "Arbitration Board."

A happy omen is the fact that Mitchell's organization is "on the verge of disruption." He, as all other betrayers of Labor, will denounce as "Union Smasher" whoever expresses joy thereat. It matters not. Mitchell's Unionism means a "rabbit's wheel" system for Labor: the thing cannot be smashed too soon, and room made for that system of Trades Unionism in which Labor's motion will move the Working Class forward and not in a circle.

#### LABOR UNDER A SPELL.

The charge is often made against La bor agitators that they are more picturesque than truthful, more rhetorical than accurate. When the labor agitator declares that the mills, the yards, the roads on which the workingman is oc cupied are veritable shambles, in which vorkingmen are slaughtered."Pooh-pooh!" laughs many a comfortably seated read er in his arm-chair, "What an exaggeration, and violent figure of speech!" And the pooh-pooher may be sincere. He probably is one of that large majority with whom the press, the paper they read, is not a source of, but a bar to information. Few terms are as truth ful and accurate as that of "shambles' applied to the fields of Labor's toil. This

month's "Railroad Trainmen's Journal' furnishes a grewsome proof. Beneficiary assessment notice No. 308. issued to the Lodges of the Brotherhood of the claims due next month, contains tabulated list of 110 names together with the ground of the claim. Of the total of 110 members who died of disease, were killed or disabled for life, 73 are among the dead and 27 among the disabled. Again, of the total of 110 men at least 57 were killed or disabled at work. The number probably is larger, but in this enumeration we have left out all those whose cause of death might have been other than so-called "accident". We have computed only the number of those the cause of whose death or disablement clearly points to "accidents" while at work. The list in the column of "Cause" reads like the report of an army hospital near a battle field-"Crushed between passenger coaches" "killed in wreck", "arm crushed coupling hand and wrist ankylosed", "right foor crushed, partly amputated", "fell from train, run over", "killed in collision, burn-ed to death", "head crushed", "run over by cars", "crushed by runaway car" thrown from car by damaged brake, run over", "struck by bridge", "uncoupling car, slipped and fell, run over", "thrown from car and crushed", "right arm crushed, amputated", "knocked down by en-gine, left hand run over, amputated" "foot caught in frog, amputated", "foot crushed, amputated", "crushed between pole and car", "left leg run over", "killed by explosion of engine", etc., etc., etc! Our trains shower dividends on one side into the pockets of the stock holder, and fragments of workingmen's limbs-

feet, hands, legs, arms-if not working men's corpses on the other into the homes of the workers. A rather unequal division. It is a fact that, relative to the number of trainmen along our roads, the numbers of them that fall daily is larger than that of those that fell under Nogi or Stoessel at any one of the encounters around Port Arthur. Infinitely larger is the number of the victims when all the

material and correspondingly cheaper labor. Taking the two together, it is neither godliness nor love of country that enthuses them for Capitalism: the well-spring of their enthusiasm is the desire to continue to live upon the backs of the workingmen: Capitalism enables them to, Socialism would end their ride. Similarly with the workingman. Human as he is, his actions are obedient to the identical law that governs the acts of all mankind. Stripped of the necessaries for work, and enlightened by Socialist truth, he becomes alive to the interest of his class, and strives for the Socialist Republic. It is quite possible that, the same as free trade capitalists have been known to turn protectionists and vice versa, and the same as free silver mine owners have been known to turn gold bugs and vice versa, according as their material interests changed so likewise may a Socialist workingman, who becomes the recipient of some wind-fall, cease to be a Socialist, or, as the "Democrat and Chronicle" puts it in its ignorance, be

cured of the itch for "redistribution." Such instances are known. None understands the transformation better than the Socialist. It is only the capitalist "intellectuals" who, with their characteristic superficiality, wonder at such changes, and stupidly point to them as instances of "Socialist weakness." Accordingly, the "Democrat and Chronicle's" chunk is no newly discovered wisdom.

Neither is the chunk a soft pillow to rest on. Socialism would have no reason of existence if "windfalls" were frequent enough to raise the working masses out of their wage slave condition. On the contrary, the workings of capitalism see to it that, whatever else may happen with the exceptionally few, the overwhelming majority of the wageslave class can not acquire even a "little private property." Capitalism does its work of raising recruits for Socialism with even greater thoroughness. It steadily deprives those who have "a little private property" of their havings It goes by the principle: "To those who have, more will be given; from those who have not, even that little will e taken away." Look at the statistics of failures of small firms. They are swept off like flies. Thus, the instance here and there of a workingman who acquires a little private property only goes o accentuate the bulk of the mass who do not, and whose bulk is ever in creased by the steady flow of the freshly dispossessed-all recruits for Social ism, rendering Socialism more certain.

Then there is no balm in Gilead for the capitalist class? None at all. The pillow on which the "Democrat and Chronicle" would rest the aching heads of the capitalist, aching because of their dim apprehension of the wrath that is coming, is, accordingly, a mischievously sharp thorn. Aye, uneasy must rest the head that rests on such a "pillow."

HERTZKA'S MARE'S-NEST.

So thoroughly exploded is all coloniza ion or "co-operative" plans to save so ciety within capitalist rule, that we would not bother with the colonization agaries of "Freeland," the organ of the Bow. Wash., "Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth," were it not that this concern seems to pivot itself ipon a brand-new mare's-nest-Hertzka's "discovery" in economics. Seeing that by its very mare's-nest nature the "discovery" can help to elucidate the relations that actually exist between the capitalist and the workingman, it will not be amiss to take it up. According to "Freeland" of last Deember 1. Hertzka's theory in a nutshell is this: "The higher the rate of labor (wages) the lower the cost of products of all machine made goods."

## VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

(From the Dec. 28, 1904, issue of the Helena, Mont., "Montana News," an organ of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic Party.)

#### A BOURGEOIS PLATFORM.

The adoption of a city Socialist platform at this time is a piece of work that needs the very closest attention and deepest study possible in order that nothing be said that should not be said, and also in order that all be said that should be said.

In this matter the St. Louis Socialists have produced about as bad a mess, barring a few points, as did the Wiscon sin Socialists in their State platform. In their opening paragraph they declare: "We, the Socialist party of St. Louis, pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism as enunciated in our national platform, and invite all fair-minded men to study the great labor problem in relation to municipal affairs." Three points of interest are in that paragraph: first, they declare their idelity to International Socialism, which is, according to the late International Congress, revolutionary Socialism, and then they say in the same breath as "enunciated in our national platform," which is an opportune literary edict. One assertion contradicts the other: the

third point is that they invite "fairminded men to study the labor problem. Now, what is "fair-minded" men? Then after covering the condition of number of cities in other States this paragraph appears:

"The public interests are almost en tirely ignored ?"

Who is the public! if the working class, the above is wrong because the interests of the workers are absolutely ignored, not "almost."

And if it means the bourgeois or exploiting class by the "public" then the phrase is out of order.

In the next paragraph they declare for "public or collective" ownership. Collective ownership is Socialism, but "public" ownership is graftism, the same as the present post-office plan where the postmaster draws about \$300 per month to pull political wires while the poor wage slave who does the hard work gets from \$50 to \$80 per month.

They also declare for "municipal" street railways, "municipal" lighting and heating plants, etc. But after declaring for International Socialism, mind you, International Socialism, they adopt the following paragraph:

"No persons shall be employed on any street railway within the city of St. Louis who have not been resident citizens for at least one year prior to the time of their employment.

That declaration would be a disgrace to a capitalist platform, and would not

orary membership in the respective Union; therefore be it "Resolved, That the capitalist who does not raise wages as fast as he can get the cash to do so beats any and all the anchorites put together who have macerated their bodies with self-inflicted

thorns and lashes: and "Resolved, That such a capitalist does ot hold a candle, in point of long ears, to Goethe's brute, which insisted upon pasturing on a barren heath, when all around him lay juicy and inviting grass meadows."

Much we fear, however, that Hertzka and the Hertzkaites are so wholly de-

be "radical" enough for a Bryan-Hearst-Watson platform. Just think of that bourgeois rot? Suppose some of you Socialists get fired out of your jobs in some other State or city, and should go to St. Louis, you could not get into the street car service until you lived there one year; during this time, we naturally suppose, that a Democrat or Republican "mullet-headed" union man would hold the position not because he scabbed at the ballot box, but because he belongs to the union.

After declaring for International Socoalism and capitalistic citizenship in order to hold a job, they also declare as follows:

"Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and the eight-hour work day shall be strictly observed in

work is unavoidable, the contractors shall employ organized labor only." It appears from that, that the party of the class struggle has relegated itself into a union proposition. All these organized labor parties have been a fake, and have repeatedly been sold in the political market to the highest bidderthe same as they sold out in Montana in the last election for a certain specified sum to endorse the Democratiq ticket. And now St. Louis proceeds to narrow the party of the class struggle down to a union proposition which only represents about fourteen per cent. of the workers of the country. Then they

follows: "That immediate steps be taken to rigidly enforce the laws compelling the hig corporations to pay their quota of municipal taxes, in proportion to the full valuation of their taxable property."

take a shot at the tax proposition, as

What interest has the Socialist party or the workers who make up the party in the tax proposition? None, what ever. The sooner the tax proposition eats up the little fellow and causes him to lose his property the better. This applies to the bourgeois, and he must be driven into the ranks of the proletariat before Socialism can be or rather will be established. It is a wonder they did not say something about arranging the seats in heaven for the little tax payer. Of course, they declared for an eighthour day, and when you think of all these kind of immediate demand reforms, it is no wonder that the S. L. P. comrades take such falls out of us. If the comrades don't wake up and get

down to business in this proposition of adopting revolutionary platforms in place of the sentimental, reform, meaningless assertions, like the above, why, Bryan will jump in with his crown of thorns and cross of gold and adopt a platform that will put these bourgeois

half-baked productions in the shade. AN UPEN LETTER To T. L. Lewis, National Vice President, United Mine Workers of

America

Brisban, Pa., Jan. 17, 1905. T. L. Lewis, Nat'n, V. Pres't., U. M. W. of A. Indianapolis, Ind.,

Dears Sir:

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA. THAN.

BROTHER JOTHATHAN-I don't see the consistency of you Socialises ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor

UNCLE SAM-Probably because you

are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

think you think.

brothers? U. S .- No,sir; not by a long shot.

U. S .- I mean what I say, and say,

what I mean. B. J.-You Socialists are such damned

U. S .- We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.-Indeed? Explain yourself. U. S .- Certainly. You admit, do you

not, that Labor produces all wealth? B. J .-- To be sure. Any fool would con-

U. S .- Just this, Jonathan, Labor is e producer of all wealth, Capital is

B. J.-Granted.

Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator ?

#### B. J .- The devil!

U. S .- No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are abso-lutely unable to be consistent. Las being the creator of wealth it wouldng much better sense to say that Laboriona the father of Capital. There would refor some consistency in claiming such one. lationship, but to say that the creato and the creature are brothers is ar absurdity.

B. J .- It does look that way.

U. S .- Consequently, the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking. B. J.-I tumble.

U. S .- So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child." B. J.-I begin to think.

U. S .- I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, I am in receipt of a circular letter direct, influence, protect, command and from you dated Dec. 31, 1904, in which restrain his child?

U. S .- Far from being brothers, Labor

and Capital are to-day deadly enemies.

The enmity does not grow out of the

true relationship of the two, but because

of the fact that the so-called shrewd,

cunning schemers have kidnapped the

child, controlled, educated and devel-

oped all its strength, talents and power

and pitted them against its creator. In

B .L- It do

all municipal work. Where contract are brothers.

B. J.-I don't think.

U. S .- You hit it that time.

B. J .-- What do you mean? U. S .- You don't think. You only

B. J .- Oh, but I do think. Is it not

fact that Capital and Labor are

B. J .--- What?

ticklers.

ede that. U. S .- Not excepting yourself!

B. J .-- No. But what of it?

part of wealth.

U. S .- Capital being the product of

ions-all the space needed. but no more space than needed. Facts and reason: no declamation.

#### STEWART VINDICATED.

Who would think that Senator Stew-art of Nevada-the old Stewart of "Silver!" "More silver!!" "Still more siland economic ignorance, and whose pwiedge begins and ends with the low ning necessary for political wire pull-and for skinning working verili;" that perambulating lump of socisi and eco and for skinning workingmen who hid have thought that he, sye, he would ever contribute a fact that is worth its weight in gold, not silver, to the store of facts upon which Socialist Science is planted? Well, he did; wonderful as it may seem, Stewart did. From the gathered facts Socialis hes that Labor is plundered of the sulk of its product. A part of the product of Labor is kept by Labor. That part is the part that it needs in order to keep itself alive so as to grind out more wealth for the Capitalist Class, nore wealth for the capital and also in order to reproduce needy grown old and fit only for the scraput that part of its own pr heap. But that part of declining quan that Labor keeps is a declining quan that Labor keeps is a declining quan for two reasons: . Labor being a merchandise uncapitalism, the more there is of it and privately owned improved mery steadily dumps a larger supaly us Labor on that market; seco Labor is an article whose way

The elucidation can be condensed into the following series of whereases and resolutions:

"Whereas, The capitalist does not exist who would not almost break his neck in order to reduce the cost of the products of his plant;

"Whereas, It is not in his power to affect the rate or cost of any of the elements that go into the cost of his products, except one element; "Whereas, That one exceptional ele

nent is the labor that he employs; "Whereas, Whatever endeavor

makes in the direction of lowering the rate or cost of this exceptional element, labor, gets him regularly into a peck of trouble with his employes;

"Whereas, According to Hertzka, such attempts at lowering the rate of labor have the opposite effect to the desired one of lowering the cost of products;-

"Whereas, According to Hertzka, other things being, of course, equal, the higher the rate of labor the lower will be the cost of products of all machine-made

"Whereas, It is entirely in the hands of the capitalist to raise the rate of labor; and

"Whereas, Such a proposition on his part, so far from running any risk of being answered by a strike, will certainly be answered by huzzas and with the elec tion of the respective capitalist to hon

ficient in the sense of humor that they are not able to appreciate the joke of their own mare's-nest. But that is always the feature of unconscious humorists.

John Walker, the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" leader, who acted as a barker for John Mitchell at the Jan, 20 session of the convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, when delegate Randall pronounced Mitchell's hands to be "red with the blood of the workingmen" deserves to be canonized. Walker is true to his party's traditions. He throws the Hayeses and Hanfords and Tobin-Careys into the shade. In hurrying to move the expulsion of delegate Randall, delegate Walker, the "Socialist," showed the right instinct. He did well to hustle. His party may not much longer be there to act as a fence for fakirs.

The chunk of red sandstone, thrown by the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" and that took the Editor of the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" in the abdomen causes the gentleman to say in his paper: "It is to laugh!" Those must have been the identical words used by Abner Dean, of whom Bret Harte, in his "Society upon the Stanislaus" narrates:

Then Abner Dean of Angel's raised a point of order-when A chunk of old red sandstone took him

in the abdomen And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor, And the subsequent proceedings interested

et forth that e should join the U. M. W. of A., in order to secure higher wages and better conditions for themselves.

I am induced to say, in reply, that if the words, conciliation and arbitration, were obliterated from your fundamental principles that I would consider your claim to do these things, just and right, but these two words spell corruption and fraud by the leaders and misery for the rank and file. No matter what the cost shall be there is no offense too grave for the labor lieutenant of the Mark Hanna stripe to commit.

I have in my possession a letter from John Mitchell, in which he states that the U. M. W. of A. is the greatest single trades union in the world. And that great union cannot abolish the pluck-mestore, which is the greatest curse to the mine worker, and contrary to the laws of the land, on account of the leaders of the union and the operators playing hand in hand. One robs you by the checkoff system, the other does it by the pluck-me-store and both make a good

haul without labor, all by violating the laws of the country. Mr. Lewis, let me tell you that your organization only exists on paper, for if the check-off system was abolished your union, and the fakirs who are at the head of it, would find a speedy grave.

Here's hoping that the end of Fakirdom is near at hand, when the Mark Hanna labor lieutenants will have to earn their living by working for it. Then we shall organize the workers in one solid compact of solidarity, under

If you receive a sample copy of this him no more, the banner of the Socialist Labor Party paper it is an invitation to subsc be

the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist, in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator. B. J .-- I must acknowledge that you

Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S .- It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a head-light. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

and the Socialist Trade & Labor 1 ance. Such are the wishes of Yours Respectfully. Louis Marie P. S., Please state to me what ri, does a miner secure by paying 2

cent. check-off by compulsion?

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 38, 1905.



R. M., LYNN, MASS .- Such questions as "mind," "matter," the "metaphysical posture "thereon, etc., caunot be answered off-hand, and no off-hand anr can be of use. You might read el's "The Riddle of the Universe." Posted as you will then be, your ques-tions will be more precise, and an off-hand answer may be then given.

J. W. MOF., KANSAS CITY, MO .- H are three values-"use value" and schange value" being two of the three which is the third? We have not made its acquaintance, at least not as a technical term in scientific economics. J. R., LYONS, IA .-- We know of no

"Social Labor Party." If what is meant is the "Socialist Labor Party,"-yes, that party is decidedly Socialist. It is the only party of Socialism in the country. T. J., BUFFALO, N. Y .- That would

imply a writing of the speech. Too tough a job. Send on the statistical brations of that statistical genius. B. D., CHICAGO, ILL .- Charges against The People that "it hits innocent men along with the guilty" are (if the men hit be really "innocent") of the nature of the Russian charges that the Japs fired upon the hospitals of Port hospitala; but that is an unavoidable rtune where hospitals and belbgerints are massed together.

C.O. B. PASSAIC, N. J.-A correspon dent in The People had previously given the information on the Hungarian translations of S. L. P. literature. It would been more opportune had the have pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" been postponed, and the pamphlet "The Burn-ing Question of Trades Unionism" been nslated first. It is of more immediate Importance. The issues now shaping in the Movement will turn upon the subject handled here.

J. G., NEW YORK-The majority of the Socialist deputies in the German par-liament are not revolutionary; they are reformers. They have no choice. They must be reformers, or bourgeois radicals. See the Flash-Lights on the Amsterdam Corgress, especially the one on the Dres-den-Amsterdam Resolution.

R. O. O., YALE, B. C .- The clipping from the Denver "Daily News" had come in before. That paper's condemnation of the S. L. P. as being "intolerant, biyoted, and unphilosophic in its attitude towards individual expitalists," is a badge of honor to the S. L. P., all the more as condemnation is accompanied with ises for the S. P. As to disintegration, t is the S. P. that is disintegrating. The Denver "Daily News's" wish to believe the other way is stronger than are its grounds for believing.

P. W., NEW YORK-Whatever pure sample Union has a death and sick benefit attachment can be prevented by • member from expelling him. These in-surance side-shows to the Union have en growing into the main thing, with n part as the side-show. The Labor-lieutenants of capital who officer the Union can be hoisted with their petard. By means of the insurance part of the Union they seek to hold the members in subjection; the members need not submit. They have acquired inchoate vested rights in the insurance fund and deprived of that. All it reres is firmness and intropidity. The ers' rights can be made good in which very much paddled its own canoe, the courts. In that way there is not it has built up not one single man. On labor are spoiled by conditions in other one of these fakir-dominated insura ins that could not be wholly de-171 prived of its alleged Union feature and reduced to an insurance affair which urance affair, which may be all right in its place. The work n who really wish to emancipate elves from the domination of the fakins, and have the necessary grit, need, accordingly, 1st fear for their insurance organize into a bona fide Union W. Y. H. PAWTUCKET, R. L-The custom of the Popes to adopt a new name upon their election to the ponti-ficate dates back from the early part of the ninth century. It originated with Pope Sergius. His name was Osporco ut, or Swinebone). On acco seemliness of such a name he hanged it to Sergius upon his election. The custom has since been preserved. D. E. V., COLUMBUS, O.-Well; if mit all those acts of political and stumpetry on the part of your " or "Social Democratic" party cratic" party and still will put up with it, you must be isant as the sallor toward his as complaisant as the sailor to sweeth art in the : 14 ballad: "It's no matter what you do If your heart is only true." T. E. U., ST. LOUIS, MO .- E. B. Ford ether with the S. P. (Public Ownerparty) Local of Faribault, Minn. o use his own words. "thrown out of the Socialist party by our capitalist State Committee for 'dictation,' 'narrow-

"Marxism,' and 'De Leonism.""

B., CANAL DOVER. O .- First

The S. L. P. members have the right of may in the Bulgaria-Italy discussion. Then are many contributions from them new in and not yet published. Should

Party members cease to want the floor P. has hindered a calm discussion of the before the discussion is ordered closed principles that divide the two parties. by the N. E. C., your contribution and those of other non-Party members will have a chance. Until then you'll have to wait.

Second-Just watch a man trying to open a door when somebody is resisting. Would you say of that man that he pushed or pulled too vehemently (was too severe)? Hardly. Neither does the S. L. P. Its conduct in the matter is but the law of gravitation manifested on the field of agitation, education and or-

ganizing. Carry a heavy weight on your left hand and you must lean heavily to the right. In the measure that your element stops resisting the opening of the door, S. L. P. vehemence will subside and the pushing or pulling will become normal. Then you will all-all such men as

you-be with the S. L. P. F. B G., NEW YORK-The Davis shop was an open shop. Representatives of the International Cigarmakers' Union, anxious for the fee of strike pickets, invited the men of the shop to a meeting to consider matters. There is not a shop in the land, surely not a cigarmakers shop in the city of New York, where there is not just cause for grievances, Nevertheless, the men by a vote of more than four to one decided not to listen to the invitation of the Gompers Union representatives to strike. They voted against striking. They knew too well and did not trust the Gompers gentry. Thereupon those of the men who were not members of the Gompers Union called upon the S. T. & L. A. to organize them, and they were organized. Immediately the Gompers gentry declared a strike

against Davis, which the S. T. & L. A. men, of course, refused to obey. It was one more instance of Gompersism-to strike against Labor and not against Capital. The only scabs in the matter were the Gompers gentry. . G. O., NEW YORK-Call at office

"READER," NEW YORK-The 1904 Presidential vote was this: Corregan and Cox (S. L. P.)-34,172. Roosevelt (Rep.)-7,624,489. Parker (Dem.)-5,082,754. Debs (S. P.)-402,957.

Swallow (Prohib.)-258.787; Watson (Pop.)-117,935. S. S. R., LAWRENCE, MASS .- Aren'

you running foul of natural scientists to More than one of them look upon science as a religion. In the same spirit Socialsm has been called a religion-the pur ifying feeling of exaltation that comes from the perception of a truth. H. T., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO .- A young man may have the germs of clearer perception than an older and more

experienced one. Just because of this the world progresses; else we would measure that such a younger man subor-dinates with self-respect himself to an slder and more experienced man, can be absorb what is wise and right in his senior; and only in that measure can the superior germ in him develop into ultimate and actual superiority, capable of carrying civilization further. Modesty and not insolence is the characteristic of all such younger men. On the other hand, a posture of insolence harms a younger man. Your S. P. breeds inso-

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX .- First-As above to "C. B., Canal Dover, O."

Second-It passeth our understanding ow the following passage in a letter written to you by the Editor of The People in 1901 :- "The breath in the nostrils of fake movements, or of mistaken movements that start honestly. but, being unsound, must generate and degenerate into fakirism, is just that idea at 'the real party,' etc., has not yet surned up. Starting with this impresion, the best efforts are not put forth in behalf of that which is, and energy is expended and allowed to go to waste scan ning the horizon for 'the real thing.' Whether or not the S. L. P. is THE party of the future. I know not: and I care not. All I know is that, if another party is to be THE party, then,

the day of its birth, whether soon or late, and the safety of its birth, DEPEND EN-TIRELY UPON THE CONCENTRA-TION OF EFFORT NOW UPON THE S. L. P., and making that the best we can. Only by doing this could that problematical party of the future be what it should"-it passeth our understanding how that passage can be quoted in support of the S. P. We could understand how a person may disagree with the line of reasoning in that passage, and, disagreeing, waste his time on the S. P. But it passeth our understanding how affiliation with the S. P. can be grafted upon that passage. R B C DALLAS TEX -- First-- The

status of the working class of Switzer land is what it is everywhere else under capitalism. In plain view of the Mont Blanc, inhaling that magnificent atmosphere, and wielding the "referendum" tobrot, the mass teing un-class-conscipit they are grandly exploited, and those who live in the cities, live in tenements redolent of the unmistakable stench of a New York tenement house.

Second-We would say that appeals from the N. E. C., as now constituted, would come under the system of proposed amendments to the constitution. The call for a general vote would have

to come from organizations. S. P. NEW YORK-As you are a New money ceases to be capital. Under Cap-Yorker you must surely have read the italism, money is one of the essentials Eugene Sue story "The Iron Trevet" that for production. See on this head the S. was published in the Daily. Do you re-L. P. leaflet "Money." What Socialism member "the man of the furred cap!" will do is to put in the hands of the peo-Usurpers ever keep calumniators in pay ple the necessary machinery for produc to impose upon the credulity of the tion. In that way whoever wants to work can work without having to pay

masses in revolutionary times. A. A. F., ALBANY, N. Y.-Must not the members in most of the Gompers Unions 'swear allegiance to the Union above any other organization ? What else does that imply but the possibility of conflict with other workingmen orstand stock still where our ancestors ganizations? The typos are an instance. stood. But-mark you-only in the It is the old guild over again. The particular guild's hand raised against all others' throats.

education, but who have missed the prin-W. Y. NEW BEDFORD, MASS .cipal part of what such schooling should Eight-hour and child-labor laws are esteach a man .The principal part of a sentially dust in the eyes of the workcollege education is to enlarge a man's ers. Whatever relief may lie in them is horizon so that he may learn and know essentially lost through the circumstance what there is to be known, and how to that they are left to the enforcement of acquire such information. The "intelthe political agencies of the capitalist ectual" imagines that to speak and write class, the class in whose interest it is to grammatically, and to display some other break or scuttle them. As to child-lasubsidiaries of real education means bor, recent occurrences illustrate the knowledge. Accordingly, when he gets ence. Hence, outside of the A. L. U., fact. The President's message runs to into the Movement he is full of conceit. the effect that the best laws on childhe contrary; by its encouragement of States. Recent investigations show that insolence, it has killed all those who the law is glaringly violated everywhere. As to eight-hour laws, experience has shown that they do not cause the employment of more men; on the contrary, improved machinery is introduced needat work have to work with so much greater intensity. The mortality among such workingmen has increased appallingly. Now, then, for these reasons an S. L. man in Congress will refuse to allow his vote to go for such deceptions. Con gress not being a "voluntary," but an "obligatory" gathering, the S. L. P. Congressman will expose the swindle of all such bills and refuse to vote for them. At the present stage of capitalism no economic improvement can be brought on and maintained by political legislation. It can be brought on only by the economic organization of workers, classconsciously organized for the overthrow of capitalism, and ready to seize whatever temporary advantages they canjust as an army moves along temporary trenches. Such an organization will on election day strike for the total overthrow of capitalism. Hence its political representatives may not accept "crumbs." H. K., RED LAKE FALLS, MINN .-The valuable clipping you forwarded beonmes unusable because you state neither the date of its publication, nor the place of publication, nor the name of the paper publishing it. The request for acruracy in these matters has been often made It is here repeated. Forward the eeded information. O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL .- A reliable report of Mr. Lewis' address on what he effective competition with his upper cap. O .- Matter received.

calls the materialist conception of history would be useful here. An article is in preparation on the subject. H. F. CINCINNATI, O .- First-Next

time you write, do not write on both sides of the sheet, ABOVE ALL do not skip a page and then go back to it. One gets on the verge of delirium tremens having to travel backward and forward for the sequence of the pages.

Second--Montaigne's works are in four vols. The principal one of his essays is entitled "Apology for Raymond Sebonde." If you read that, then, whether you read Shakespeare or Stevenson. Goethe, or Bacon, or Hacekel, or Huxley, you will run across portions and chunks of that essay. They all drank at the deep well of Montaigne. The rest of his essays lead up to and supplement that one, which was one of his latest. Montaigne attempts no system. What is said of Shakespeare of course holds good of Montaigne in this respect. If you have no time to read all these others, then read by all means the essay, "On some lines of Virgil." The title has vir-

tually nothing to do with the subject, almost as little as babes in the wood have to do with Artemus Ward's rollicking speech "The Babes in Wood." O. N. M., WILMERDING, PA .- The

Eugene Sue serial will be resumed in the Daily just as soon as there is cash to have them type-written, or some good friend will do the work gratis. Three more of the stories are ready in manuscript. They are all three prime-"The Abatial Crosier" (9th Century), "Joan of Arc" (15th Century), and "The Chariot of Death" (30 B. C.). Such matter cannot go to the printers in manuscript. Even now these gentlemen perform miracles with ordinary copy. It must be type-written.

C. J. B., BUFFALO, N. Y .- First-The average wage for 1890 was \$445; tember and October issues of your Jour for 1900, it was \$430.

Second-The calculation of the per-

F. L., NEW YORK-Under Socialism,

blackmail to a man who may have such

machinery. As under Socialism money

can be no part of that machinery, money

need not be expropriated.

financiers."

"Yours truly, W. T.'"

centage of capitalist, middle and work-In response to the above letter, I reing classes in 1900 involves an extenceived a communication from the secre sive statistical inquiry for which this office has not the force. Roughly estime for the kind remarks and asking me mated, the percentages are: sixty working class, thi.ty middle class, and ten to join as an individual member, to which the following letter was sent in reply: capitalist class, barely three per cent. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1904. of the latter of whom actually run

things as the plutocracy or "frenzied Gen. Secretary A. L. U., Chicago, Ill. Dear sir:

> quest received and contents noted. Cannot accept your invitation to become an individual member of your organization for several reasons, I am and have been for the past four years a member of the Socialist Labor Party, an organization that has been waging relentless and unceasing warfare on the old style pure and simple trade unions, exposing the corrupt and idiotic practices of their labor fakirs whenever and wherever they showed their hands. The hopelessness

and folly of the attempts made to purify S. A. E., TACOMA, WASH .- The term intellectual," in quotation marks, has and regenerate these unions from within acquired a technical sense in the Movegave birth to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with whose principles and ment. It means nien who have had more objects you are no doubt familiar. While or less schooling in the sense of a liberal numerically weak, it is in soundness of principle and knowledge of the labor movement as strong as Gibraltar and its influence is bound to prevail in the near future. I think your organization is to a large extent following in the footsteps of the S. T. & L. A., although it has not yet taken a definite stand in favor of either the S. L. P. or the S. D. P. The logrolling policy of the S. D. P. on the political field and its scabherding and traitorous tactics on the economic field, the recent Boot and Shoe People, and when two years ago, he said Norkers' strike being the latest testi mony of the latter policy, do not deserve the support of a true workingmen's organization. There is, however, a large and steadily increasing number of honest and intelligent men within the S. D. P. italist cousin on account of which he can only exploit fewer workingmen and has himself to work. But both he and his upper capitalist cousin have ONE COMMON CHARACTERISTIC - the OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL. This is the line of demarkation between the proletariat (the man who owns no propany one who has really profited by what | erty by virtue of which he can appropriate the fruits of the labor of others and the capitalist (middle and upper) who does own such property (capital). "Skill," "knowledge" and such other mental acquirements or gifts are not "cap Superficial bourgeois economists ital." often talk of a man's knowledge as his "capital," and they frequently do so in order to blur the class line. So far from

W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH;

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Daily and Weekly People:- who will in time withdraw from it. the local press will show how true I herewith enclose for publication the Signs of protest from individual mem. Winkyer has been to his party. following correspondence which took bers and even organizations are an inplace between the undersigned and the dication of a rebeilion being already in of Faribualt, has exposed. I don't see American Labor Union Journal.

W. T. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1905.

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(From the American Labor Union Journal of Nov. 1904.) "THE RING OF TRUE METAL.

"That our reasons for boycotting the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union upon the product of the so-called union shoe factories of Chica-

go and St. Louir, are winning the anproval of thoughful men everywhere is evident from the many letters which we are receiving from all parts of the country. We publish the following as a fair sample of the others:

"'Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1904. "'Editor A. L. U. Journal:

"'Dear sir,-Upon reading your article, "Why We Boycott the Label," reproduced in the Daily People of Sept. 21, I desire to become better acquainted with your paper. The exposure of the shameless and dastardly sell-out committed upon the workingmen in the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union by Tobin and his ilk breathes a new spirit and is a revelation, healthy and encouraging, of the dawn of a new era in trades unionism.

"'May you continue in your work until you have succeed in smashing the corment will be expunged .--- ED. THL rupt and fossilized A. F. of L., a stum-PEOPLE.) bling block to the emancipation of the working class."

"'Kindly send me a copy of the Sepnal.

tary of the A. L. U. Journal, thanking

Mr. Clarence Smith,

... Your, latter, in response to my re-

THE A. L. U. AND THE S. T. & L. A. who are disgusted with its tactics and yer's "broadness." The enclosed from the process of formation. Patiently and with keen interest do l

look forward to that, day, as also to the day when your organization will see fit to come out openly in favor of the S. L .P. In the meantime I will keep in touch with your organization through your journal and will watch developments.

Yours truly. W. T.

(A mistake crept into our correspondent's above given second letter. He savs: "Your organization (the A. L. U.) is to a large extent following in the footsteps of the S. T. & L. A., although 1 has not yet taken a definite stand i favor of either the S. L. P. or the S. D. P." The second part of this sentence i an error of fact. The preamble at tached to the constitution of the A. L U. "adopts the platform of the Socialisi party of America in its entirety". By that the A. L. U. took its stand in favor of the S. D. P. It may, however, be here added that ten to one the A. L. U. will go up in the new organization that, ten to one, will result from the conference that is to meet on next June 27, and the call for which issued mainly from A. L. U. men. Accordingly, there is hardly any doubt that the blot of S. D. P. endorse-

REFRESHINGLY CONFIRMATORY. To the Daily and Weekly People :-About those "Volcamic Rumblings"that one of Ford's was a stunner. If is just as things stand in Minnesota I could tell Ford where those locals of the "Socialist" party are in Northern Minnesota, that fixed it up with the Democrats. They are at St. Hillaire and Thief River Falls, in this county of Red Lake. If the members of those two locals are really working for Socialism, it is along the lines of middle class politics, for didn't both Joe Winkyer, head of Local St. Hillaire, and Jacob son, head of Local Thief River Falls tell us so? Winkyer told me that we (the Socialist Labor Party) are "too radical." We should try and win the Populists and Democrats by being nice to them. Jacobson told me, in one of our tilts, that he did not have any use for the working class: it was no use to try and bring them around; "Socialism must come through the farmers." he said.

Another one of their members, Berg, of Local St. Hillaire, allowed himself to be elected alderman through capitalist politics. He held his office clear through, and when I called him about it, he said it made no difference in local politics; that more could be accomplished his way than any other. These are the kind of "Socialists" that Ford refers to in his paper, and justly denounces.

There is another character here in this county, in the Social Democratic, alias Socialist, alias Public Ownership, party. That man is N. L. Peterson of Plumer He is beginning to see the cat! He is a Dane. He brought his Socialism, a wild and easy kind, with him from Denmark, He is a student. He reads the Weekly, question: were "union smashers," and o forth ,a month ago he told me that the Socialist Labor Party is absolutely right in its tactics and propaganda. He hoped his party would learn a lesson from us. There you are! For such men there is hope. They and the Fords will either be ground to dust in their own movement or they will sooner or later come to us. Not by "unity" com mittees, but by reading our Weekly Peo-

These are the kind of men that Ford

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how any comrade can think of "Italy" in connection with them.

HENRY KAUFER Red Lake Falls, Minn., Jan. 15.

> [Enclosure.] JOEL WINKJER LANDS.

St. Hillaire Man on the Dairy and Food Commission.

Governor Johnson on Monday announced the appointment of Joel G. Winkjer ,manager of the St. Hillaire creamery, as an inspector of the dairy and food department to succeed Prof. J. A. Wilson of Thief River. Mr. Winkjer is a graduate of the State agricultural college and has had much special training in dairy and creamery work, besides having the practical experience of creamery management for nearly ten years, and in this work he has been éminently successful, every creamery under his charge being a financial success. The St. Hillaire creamery is paying good profits to the stockholders, and Mr. Winkjer has taken a number of prizes at State butter contests.

The new appointee is familiar with the needs and conditions of the dairy industry in the Red River valley, and his work will be largely in this section. That he will be a valuable member of the dairy and food staff goes without saying.

In the appointment of Mr. Winkjer the Governor has acted wisely. Mr. Winkjer is a representative Scandinavian, and a radical Democrat. He is also as well qualified for the work as any other man in the State, and his nomination is a concession to the demands of the Red River valley.

#### IT WAS JIU JITSUED.

To the Daily and Weekly People :---Reading the "New York Tribune" today, I saw therein a report headed. "Bared As An Anarchist-Englishman Has Money, Trade, Health-Brings Letter To Socialist." This report tells of the detention of William Bishop at Ellis Island. This case shows that Capitalism knows Socialism is international, so its petty officials fight it wherever they can. don't know Bishop, but that it not essential. It is not so much Bishop as the fact that Capitalism is beginning to throw mud at the clean cut revolutionary Socialist movement, and must therefore be hit back; which I hope will be done. E. F.

#### Trenton, N. J., Jan. 17.

UNNECESSARY TROUBLE. Weekly of Jan. 7, 1905, under the heading, "To Whom it May Concern," appears the following: "J. L. Kaufman, 230 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., desires a printed or writen copy of an article by McCormick, of Seattle, Wash, entitled 'Can a Socialist Be a Scab." Any comrade who contemplates sending a copy to Kaufman need notbother himself, as it would not be very likely to ever come to the hands of said Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman has gone to parts remote, and in all likelihood has followed the example of the party of many names, and will henceforth be man. The Bogus Socialists mourn his disappearance to the extent of \$37, which by a peculiar coincident vanished at the same time, but "Dots max's nix's ouse." They are used to it, or at least ought to be by this time. Mr. Kaufman is the same scab Socialist from Seattle, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, and New York, who was exposed as a crook and grafter in the Seattle "Socialist," and who was made one of the leaders in San Francisco. When our speakers exposed him the Kangs howled "It's a S. L. P. lie." When we read it out of their official organ they howled: "It is the spite work of the Titus," and that it was only an individual. They stood pat, and it has only been of late that they found out.

ioined it and who might have developed. Its "Editors," for instance, have become a laughing-stock to all thinking people. ouraged insolence obedient to the It end law of its existence, and that law-any. 1 ing fewer men, and those who are kept thing to kill the S. L. P .- foredoo your party to certain smash-up. A. M., NEW YORK-When the Hurwitz libel case against the Editor of The People was called up finally for trial, neither Hurwitz nor his attorney was present. They were lunted for behind ors, under tables and chairs, and even several cuspidors were ransacked for them-but mary a Hurwitz, pre is at-torney. The enco was tiumissed. The was fully reported in these colmns at the time. E. M. T., WASHINGTON, D. C .- Of course intelligent workingmen are a usance to the labor-licutenants of the capitalist class. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL-Here is an illustration, fresh from the oven, and close to you. One Clark of your party, has ust dropped out in disgrace. He was and guilty of a proposal which counted to a breach of trust. As an nploye at your party's headquarters, he fered to purloin and sell certain docuents there. Do you imagine the S. L. would think of accepting such a man mbership? How is it with your rty? The more tainted and disrepuan expelled member of the S. L. P as, all the quicker was your party to neive him with open arms. Mars de-And so in every other respect. The S.

And since he knows nothing of the Movement imagines he knows it all, and never learns; he seeks to palm off his grammatically worded ignorance as superior to the but too often ungrammatically expressed sound sense of the class-conscious workingman. Consequently, the "intellectual" looks down upon the workingman and all real workingman's issues. No "intellectual" can comprehend the meaning of Trades nionism, for instance. The obverse ofthe medal one face of which is the "intellectual's" supercilious contempt for the workingman, is his venemous hatred of college education should truly teach. The fury of Jaures towards Guesde illustrates the point. Of course, our American "intellectuals" are infinitely below Jaures. He may serve as a clean illustration. L. P., LYNN, MASS .- Now for your fifth question: Would Socialism proceed to crush the radicals? We know of no reason why it should. being "capital," knowledge and skill gen-R. C. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CALerally are just so much more wool or The "skilled mechanic, whose skill is yet the body of the workingman sheep for intact or mainly so in his form of craft the capitalist to clip. Hence capitalists Union or organization" is a proletarian, favor manual training, etc. Capital is a and not a middle class man. The middle tangible thing subject to touch and sight, class man belongs, along wit's the upper to measure and weight. capitalist class man, under the generic lass distinction of "property-holders," E. W., ST. CHARLES, MO.; A. L. W. that is to say, of holders of a property BOSTON, MASS.; J. B., NEW YORK; by virtue of which they may appropriate J. OMAHA, NEB.; M. H., DENVER. the fruits of the labor of him who has COLO .: H. L. NEW YORK; H. K., RED no such property. The only difference FALLS LAKE, MINN .: E. S. PHILA between the middle class man and 'the DELPHIA, PA.; S. H., READING, PA.; upper capitalist is that the property of H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; B. R. middle class man is too small for BUFFALO, N. Y.; H. A., CLEVELAND,

Hard work is what tells! It's the Weekly People that is doing the educating. So let us put our hard work into it. Push it, comrades. Help spread its good influence! Get subscribers! Henry Kaufer. Red Falls, Minn., Jan. 2.

CONFIRMATION UPON CON-

FIRMATION To the Daily and Weekly People It was only a short time ago that I wrote to the Daily and Weekly People in regard to the political conditions here. It might look as if I was trying to rush into print or parade myself. However, this is not my motive. It is absolutely necessary that I write, as there is a volcanic eruption here. To keep quiet under the circumstances would, in my ind, be no less than craven.

In my recent communication (under he heading Refreshingly Confirmatoryd.) I showed the double dealing of the oliticians in the "Socialist." alias Pub-Ownership party. I mentioned some ames, among them Joe Winkyer, who ridiculed our "narrowness." I did not come. FRED SIBERT.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11.

DETROIT KARL MARX CLUB. On Saturday, January 14, an organization to be known as the Karl Mara Study Club, was affected in this city It will meet at 273 Gratrot avenue, every Saturday at 5 p. m., until other arrangements can be made. The following are the officers for the scason :-- financial secretary-treasurer, Adolph Ahlers; recording secretary, Arthur Kline, B. Lo pale is the temporary chairman. A new chairman will be elected at each meeting. The rules this year will be the same ones used last year.

The club starts its work at the beginning of Karl Marx's Capital. New additions to the club are we'-A. Kline. Detroit Mich.

then have the present evidence of Wink-

### **OFFICIAL**

HATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads -National Secretary, P. O. Dex 350, Lon-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 16 New Reade street. New York City (The Party's Illerary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A. BOHN.

On November 20 began the transcontinental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade has visited Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri from which he will go to Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the tour was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the J. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade for a three months' agitation and organization tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the result of the late election became known. A situation utterly different from what we have had before, confronts us today. The "safe and sane" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. Ne plus ultra capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause secret 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 struggies 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 the Socialist Labor Party to do its utmost to agitate, educate and organize. The tour of Comrade Bohn appeared desirable when first mentioned Looked atoin the light of the present situation, it has become imperative.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported. We therefore call upon all members 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 "General Agitation Fund" under which head all contributions will be publicly acknowledged. Let those who can give send their contribution, but wherever possible instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work piedge a small weekly contri-bution in an amount in keeping with their means and thus insure a steady income. Should the response to this call warrant it, other organizers will be put on the road as fast as means permit.

Public acknowledgements of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly People.

Trusting that this will meet with the response the situation demands, we are, Fraternally yours, The National Executive Committe, So cialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with January the following amounts were received for the above fund to sustain the agitam work of Comrade Frank Bohn: Lewis . F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. ..... \$1.00

#### ment as he could not attend to the renew if pessible and keep in touch with the others

daties. Financial reports since last meeting; For week ending January 7, receipts, emount their members can give, either \$:9.20; expenditures, \$35.18; for week ending January 14, receipts, \$83.12; expenditures, \$140.90. -

An agitation committee, consisting of Kinneally, Lechner and Katz, was elected, to have for its duty the work of planning out national agitation and methods for financing the same, for recommendation to the Sub Committee. A committee on Party Press, consisting of Hossack, Teichlauf, Walsh, Crawford and Olson, was elected. This committee to have for its duty the devising

of ways and means to make more effi cient the Daily and Weekly People and the Labor News Co., and to submit such plans to the Sub Committee for consid-

eration. National Secretary Kuhn reported on the action he had taken in the case of William Bishop, a member of the British S. L. P., whom the inefficient immigration officials at Ellis Island, because he came recommended to the National Secretary of the S. L. P., had attempted to keep out of the country, where the S. L. P. is a legally recognized political party in a majority of the States. The Washington authorities realizing the stupid blunder made by their New York understrappers hastily ordered Bishop's release. The action of the National Sccretary in securing the services of Counselor Patterson to handle the case, was endorsed. fer:

The following sections report election of officers: Cincinnati, Ohio; Salem, Mass.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Passaid County, N. J.; Tacoma, Wash.; Essex County, N. J.; Lackawanna County, Pa. New Haven, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal., and Seattle, Wash. Indiana S. E. C. reports the election

of Theo. Bernine of Section Indianapolis as member of N. E. C.; Missouri S. E. C. reports election of John J. Ernst to same body; Minnesota S. E. C. reports election of C. W. Brandborg of Henning as member of N. E. C., and Texas S. E. C. reports election of A. S. Dowler, of Finlay, as N. E. C. member.

Correspondence-On Bohn tour; from Section Salt Lake City, Utah; Shaw of Reno, Nev.; Hall of Roseburg, Ore.; Section Portland, Ore., Dugan of Bisbec. Ariz

On agitation: Section Chicago, Passaic County, N. J.; Yonkers, N. Y., and Montreal, Can. On agitation by corres-pondence bureau: W. W. Cox, elected by Illinois S. E. C. Dr. Dean elected by Washington S. E. C. From General Organizer Bohn, reports from Chicago, East St. Louis and Moberly, Mo. John Lidberg of St. Paul, Minn., and

F. Herman and A. C. Park, both of Lincoln, Neb., make a gift to the people of loan certificates held by them.

The Wisconsin Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics ask for certain in formation for their blue book. National Secretary instructed to give it. Cana dian N. E. C. remits for Amsterdam Congress stamps; Section Philadelphia reports suspension of Louis Katz for six months; D. Rehder elected temporary secretary of S. E. C. Application from Pittsburg, Pa., for a charter for Section Allegheny County. California S. E. C.

reports meeting of new S. E. C. with list of officers. Geo. Anderson is again elected secretary. The following action was taken by the committee : Section New York in-

visibility of changing the form of memstructed to elect member of this compresent N. E. C.

The National Secretary was ordered to write each Section to find out what

individually or as & Section, towards an Organizers' and Canyassers' Fund. W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A special meeting of the State Committee was held on January 13. Comrade Durner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Bills :- From Seidel, for expenses in attending N. E. C. meeting, \$5.00; ordered paid-

Communications :--- From Seidel, reporting N. E. C. meeting. Read and or dered filed. From Comrade Markley, stating that the former Section Allegheny County which had left the Party wished to make application to return to the Socialist Labor Party: also that

he and Comrade Clever had attended a meeting of former Section Allegheny County, and requested that the former Section be accepted. The results of a vote taken by the former Section are as follows :- thirty-eight votes in favor of returning to the S. L. P., eighteen in favor of joining the S. P., and twelve in favor of remaining where they are. From Markley, telegram, stating that the former Section Allegheny County consists of about 125 members and they have decided to stand by their refer endum vote. From former Section Alle gheny County, submitting following let-

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1905. Mr. Katz,

410 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa. To the State Executive Committee of

the Socialist Labor Party, S. Katz, Secretary.

Dear Comrades :---At a meeting of Section Alleghenv County, Pa., the undersigned committee was elected and instructed to make for mal application to your body for admission into the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania as Section Allegheny County. This action is based on the returns of the referendum vote. We herewith make formal application for a charter. Please answer at once as we

have been ordered to report at a special meeting to be held on Sunday, 22d inst. Respectfully yours, . Address, Emil E. Remlinger,

410 S. 20th St. Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Pa. D. E. (Gilchrist,

W. G. Cowen, Emil E. Remlinger. Committee-W. H. Thomas,

Fred J. Kennington, From National Secretary Henry Ruhn upon the matter of former Section Alle-gheny County. From Shelby, forwarding thirty cents for due stamps, and requesting that a three months' trial subscription be sent to prospective subscriber. From Altoona, Comrade Mc-Alamey, requesting more of the N. A. F. matter. From Scranton, stating they will forward money for assessment stamps.

It was decided to have 1,000 circulars as drawn up by the State Secretary printed and distributed to The People readers throughout the State. It was decided to bake up for discussion at the next meeting of S. E. C. the ad-

bership of the S. E. C. to that of the The following resolutions were drawn

(Troy, N. Y.), asking if "secretary must, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMdeliver to a defendant or a plaintiff a

copy of the minutes of a Grievance Committee, after same has been read to the Section and passed on, with both of said parties present at reading of same, or should he hold them subject to S. E. C. call?" As both of these letters bore on the same matter the S. E. C. considered them together and passed the following decision on them:

A plaintiff or a defendant, for the pur poses of appeal, has right of access to the minutes of both the Grievance Commit tee and the Section. The secretary of a Section is not required to furnish said plaintiff or defendant with copies of either of these minutes, but must permit said plaintiff or defendant to make copies of them as his or her appeal may require.

From Section Rensselaer, announcing appointment of committee to organize Section in Albany, and enclosing portion of revised by-laws for approval. Secretary instructed to request complete revised by-laws so that they may be judged in their entirety.

From Section Westchester County, asking for more N. A. F. matter. From Gloversville, acknowledging receipt of same. From Section Monroe County, on "Der Arbeiter." Secretary reported having seen Manager Jager in reference thereto. From A. M. Offen, Palmyra, N. Y., applying for membership-at-large. Referred to Section Onondaga County with instructions to apply to S. E. C. when membership card is adjusted. From E. Moonelis, recommending Max Rosenberg for new Secretary of Correspondence Bureau. Comrade Kuhn reported having requested A. Zimmerman to accept the same position. It was decided to request both comrades to attend the next meeting of the S. E. C.

Committee on tabulation of vote for member new N. E. C., reported that J. J. Kinneally had polled eighty-three votes; Boris Reinstein, seventy-two; Adam Moren, sixty-two; Charles Zolot, fifty-three; Harry Gunn, five; Bengt Anderson, four; total, 279. Sections Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Newburg, Westchester, Scandinavian and New York, took part in the election.

Draft of blank for Correspondence Bu reau submitted by Secretary C. C. Crawford, was adopted for use among sympathizers. A blank for use among Party members was then drawn up by the committee.

Comrade Kuhn was appointed to draw up a circular letter urging Sections to secure notary commissions, in order to decrease expense of securing signatures to nomination petitions; and outlining the legal procedure necessary to obtain them.

Organizer of Section New York re ported formation of German branch, pursuant to the instructions of this committee.

Financial report for December: Re ceipts, due stamps, \$57.40; campaign Section Albany, \$5.00; N. A. F. (old), per section New York, \$25.14; mileage, \$14.10; total, \$146.27. Expenditures, to N. E. C., due stamps, \$70.00; N. E. C., share campaign fund, \$26.07; N. E. C.,

N. A. F. (old), \$22.63; postage and sundries, \$1.12; balance, \$26.45; total, \$146.27. Adopted.

Adjournment followed. Justus Ebert, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE BU-REAU. The Illinois S. E. C. have elected com-

PLOYES. At its last two meetings the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance, Local 1, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. initiated six new members. The next meeting will be held, as usual at E.

Fischer's residence, 177 East Eighty-fifth street, near Third avenue, Manhattan, where meetings are held every Wednesday at 8.30 p. m. John J Kinneally, General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., will be present. Comrades, sympathizers and readers of the Daily People, who are waiters, bartenders, cooks, store room employes, stewards, firemen, pot-washers, silvermen, porters, oystermen ,checkers and cashlers, and are interested in stopping wage slavery, are invited to attend this meeting. At last meeting a circular was adopted

for distribution explaining our aims and objects and plan of organization. All workers in our industry should secure or be given a copy so as to learn our position and principles and what we propose to attept in the way of improving our condition.

Attend next meeting and find out fo yourself the reason why you should be with us.

#### FOREST CITY ALLIANCE. L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

A very important meeting of above Local will take place on Wednesday, February 1, at 8 p. m. at Volksfreund Office, corner Seneca and Columbus sts. Officers for the next term are to be elected and other business of importance to be transacted. The presence of cach and every member is to be expected. Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

- BRADDOCK, PA., ATTENTION.

Comrades: You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting held at Corner 11th street and Washington avenue, on Tuesday, January 31, 7.30 p. m. Business of importance to be transacted. Be on hand!

CALIFORNIA NOTICE.

S. R. Rager, Rec. Sec'y

To the Sections, Members-at-Large, and Supporters of the S. L. P. in Califor-

nia. Comrades :---The newly elected State Executive Committee, composed of Comrades Geo. Edwards, J. C. Hurley, A. Weinberg, L. C. Haller, A. Demuth, D. C. Sanderson, and Geo. Anderson, members of Section Los Angeles County, held its first meeting on Friday, January 6, and elected officers as follows :- Recording and financial secretary, L. C. Haller; corresponding secretary, Geo. Anderson; treasirrer, Geo. Edwards. It was decided to discontinue the pay-

ing of a salary to the secretary and divide the office as indicated above.

After this, all money for dues or con tributions to State agitations, or any other fund, should be sent to the recording and financial secretary, and all money orders should be made payable fund, \$44.63; balance, treasury defunct to L. C. Haller, 2051/2 S. Main street, room 9, Los Angeles, Cal. While all communications to the S. E. C. pertaining to the organization should be addressed to Geo. Anderson, Compton, Cal.,

For the S. E. C.

Box. 37.

Geo. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

#### BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The Socialist Educational Club organ ization has arranged for the following lectures to be held at Liberman's Hall, 113 Moore street corner Humboldt street, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.:

S BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 We are forging ahead. We are nearing the three hundred mark! Two hundred and seventy-one subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, January 21. In future make it at least three hundred every week. Things are now shaping themselves so favorably to our movement that it is easy to get new readers for our press. In some of the Western cities, particularly San Francisco and Chicago, good work is being done. Comrades of the New England cities, wake up! Let us all pull ourselves together everywhere. With all hands at work we will build up a circulation for the Daily and Weekly People that will make them a powerful

factor in the near future. Section Detroit orders twenty dollars' worth of Weekly People prepaid sub! cards and sends ten renewals for the Daily People, accompanied by thirty dollars in cash to pay for same. That is the way to promote the party press. Comrade Henry Kaufer, of Red Lake Falls, Minn, an enthusiastic worker for the Weekly People, sends in ten yearlies and five dollars in cash to pay for same. Many other comrades can duplicate this if they will try.

Comrade Theo. Zollner, of Duluth, Minn., asks for the mailing list and writes: "I for one will try to average one subscriber per week." How many others will try to do the same?

Five or more subs, came in as follows: 34th A. D., New York, 13: Baltimore, Md., 12; Cleveland, Ohio, 11; 32d-33d A. D., New York, 10; F. C. Binder, Mineral City, Ohio, 7; 16th-18th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; Section St. Louis, 6; A. J. Boland, Jersey City, N. J., 5; We have sent out quite a number of small bundles of sample copies of the Weekly of January 21. If you get a bundle, distribute them. Try to put some in the hands of S. P. members. Let them read the "Volcanic Rumblings." Get them to subscribe. Give them a chance to learn the difference

that papers fail to arrive. The complaints are being investigated. In the meantime make diligent inquiries of the letter carriers and at the post office. Let us know what papers you have missed and we will supply the missing numbers. Take pains to see that all names

and addresses are plainly written when sending in sub. Don't forget the extra supplement is sue of the Weekly People that will appear on Feb. 18! The contents will include articles particularly adapted to ex-

tensive circulation. Order extra copies

now. See adv. for special rates. If you want all the news and want it early, subscribe for the Daily People. One month 40 cents, three months, \$1.

LADOR NEWS NOTES.

Comrades, arouse yourselves to the need of the situation. Let no one jog along and fail to see that now the icon is hot. If you are ever going to do your duty for the Socialist movement, do it now. Every wakeful member should realize that more than ever before, how is the opportune time for spreading the trades union literature of the S. L. P. Don't let this special opportunity go by default. Arouse yourselves to the needs

"What Means This Strike ?" and other pamphlets; had digested their contents, and believed in the truth they made clear. I have not heard of any State Inspectors of High Schools in the East who have "voted for Debs" and are "st much interested in Socialism" as te wish to talk to an S. I. P. agitator all night." And this is a town which is st "aristocratic" that if one were to say publicly that negroes are fit for more than servitude it would warrant social ostracism. If there is any one in the Party who knows how little help may be expected from the universities, it is I. But here and there is a university man in whom there predominates the "fighting spirit." Who can tell if this question ever comes to a matter of barriades in the streets, whether we may not touch elbows with a few who have dropped Latin texts and seized paving blocks?

In places like Columbia, which are exceedingly quiet and "refined," the revolutionary germ, even if planted with scientific skill, has a hard time to survive. The cooling shades from the avenues of old trees, and the verandahs of colonial mansion houses, dampen the spirit of revolt in the breasts of even the most underpaid instructors. My last experience will fillustrate. My friend and I were about to call upon some of the young women of the University. As we approached the fringe of stately elms, I suggested that here at last, was a precinct so sacred to the traditions of "aristocracy" that even a diluted form of Socialism could not enter. not even Wilshire's Magazine, "On the contrary," came the reply, "I have often talked of Socialism in this house. A few words from you might do a great deal of good." I meekly acquiesced. The conversation was proceeding encouragingly when a young lady left the room, and in a moment rushed in again, bearing a large, beautiful Confederate flag This, with a fine sparkle of dark eyes, she faunted in the face of the Organizer. Now, no S. L. P. speaker, on a sonp-box of a windy evening in early November, is at his best unless a "pure and simpler" swears at him and a little garbage comes sailing his way. But, on the occasion the Organizer's spirits drooped. This completed the work of agitation in Columbia, one of those cases

of the old time eivilization, artificially kept green in the midst of this howling Frank Bohn.

Section Calendar,

standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

and fourth Saturdays. 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reinle street. Manhattan. Kings County Committee-Second and

ters. \$13 Fark avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee-First Saturday in

Sew Reade street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street,

Los Augeles, Culifornia. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2031/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

quarters an d free reading room \$50 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially in-

wilderness.

(Under this head we shall publish

New York County Committee-Second

fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at headquar-

the month, at Daily People building, 2-6

Manhattan.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. head-

between the S. P. and the S. L. P. Complaints have been received lately

K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N. Y. ..... E. A. Goodwin, Lakewood, N. J. .27 .20 James C. Dailily, Turtle Creek, Pai ...... R. A. Ottorn, Vale, B. C., Can... 1.07 1.00 T. F. Dugan, Bisbee, Ariz..... Wm. Jurgens, Bisbee, Ariz..... 5.00 5.00 h Anderson, Port Angeles, 1.00 23d A. D., New York ..... 1.10 James Keeley, Windsor, Vt..... J. Shankman, Brooklyn, N. Y... .50 M. W. Fennell, Maryville, Ill ... Mat Lechner, New York ....... 1.0 Paul Sabech, Clinton, Mass..... 1 00 M. Weinberger, New York (on 15 cents weekly pledge)....... Miss C. Weinberger, New York, (on 15 cents weekly pledge) ... .15

Previously ackn.wledged ..... \$228.n6

\$22.62

Previously acknowledged ....\$228.66 HENRY KUHN. National Secretary.

V. E. C.- SUE COMMITTEE. egular meeting held Friday evening, mary 20, at 2 to 6 New Reade St., w York. Roll to 1, present: Gilhaus. meally, Crawford, Eck, Lechner, Olsaack. Absent, Burke and Donohue. Rudolph Kath, who was not present the first meeting, appeared, signed pledge to the party and was sented, and J. Galic, of West Hoboken, N. letter declining the appoint- to write late subscribers and have them P. Shaw, Section Rensselaer County rebuttals.

mittee to fill vacancy caused by declination of Gallo. Pittsburg comrades notified that a charter cannot be granted to Allegheny County while other section charters within the county are in existence. National Secretary's action on other matters to which he had attended endorsed. Most all of the business brought before the committee reflects a healthy state of affairs in the party generally. JOHN HOSSACK, Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN S. E. C. Regular meeting of N. E. C., London,

December 31. Comrade Weber chairman. Weitzel, absent; excused. Minutes adopted as read. Communications: From Samuel Lyons,

organizer of former Section Hamilton, ther sending in full report and money order for \$1.64. Received and filed. Secretary instructed to ask for the books. Communication from F. Martin, late of Section Toronto. Received and filed. The secretary was instructed to write

Section London, requesting settlement for the Amsterdam Special Assessment stamps at once.

Secretary instructed to write organizer of each Section urgently requesting names, addresses and occupations of each and every member of Section. The People's agent of Section London handed in list of expired subscriptions for Weekly People, throughout Ontario. The Secretary reported having

received from The People a list of past and present subscribers to the Weekly People. The Secretary was instructed

by the State Secretary, and adopted by the committee, which were ordered sent.

**RESOLUTIONS:** Whereas, It appears from the com munication from Comrades Markley and Clever of Section Braddock, that the S. L. P. membership in Alleghenv County are confident that the material represented by the body requesting admission into the S. L. P. will prove to be good S. L. P. timber, and they are furthermore fully in sympathy with the plan of re-organization; therefore, be it Resolved, That the S. E. C. hereby endorses the request of the old Section Allegheny County for re-admission into

the S. L. P. and advises the N. E. C. to grant charter as requested; be it fur-Resolved, That the S. E. C. hails with iov the return of our former comrades

> into the ranks of the advance guard of Proletarian Emancipation. Receipts, thirty cents; expenses, sixty-

five cents. D. Rehder, Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK S. R. C. Meeting of January 14, at headquar-ters, Daily People building, 2-5 New Reade street, New York city. Moren chairman. Kihn, Wegener and Ferguson absent. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read

Communications :-- From L. A. Boland. Troy, N. Y., requesting information on the right of a member to look over and malle copies of Grievance Committee and Section minutes. From Secretary S.

rade W. W. Cox to take up the work of the Correspondence Bureau in the State, the purpose of which is to pull

together all the isolated revolutionary elements in the state and connect them with the Party organization for the performance of such agitation work as such men can do.

Any reader of The People or sym pathlzer in the state of Illinois who destres information about the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, or who has any information of value to either of these organi-

zations, is herewith requested to connect with the undersigned, Information about matters of the Party press, such as subscriptions, subscription cards, books, namphiets, leaflets, will be cheer-

fully given. Addiess: W .W. Cox, 522 43rd street, East St. Louis, Ill.

DEBATE IN DETROFT MICH. "Resolved, That the present competitive system of production is on the whole preferable to any practicable form of Socialism," is the subject of a public debate to be held Saturday, January 28, at Miami Hall, 96 Miami aveaue, Detroit, which will begin at 8 p. m.

The affirmative will be upheld by the Rev. Paul Zeigler, Paster of St. Barnabas' and Mariners' Churches, Mr. W. L. Blauvelt, superintendent of coke ovens at the avenue.

For the negative :- Comrades Meyer and Richter.

There will be four speeches with no

Saturday, February 4, F. Ros Terrorisms of a Revolutionary Move ment" (in Jewish).

Friday; February 17, Daniel De Leon Statistics on the Prosperity of the Working Class".

Saturday, March 4, Timothy Walsh, "The Necessity of a Working Class Movement".

Note: De Leon's lecture will be held at Capital Hall, Manhattan avenue, corner Varet street, to which an admission of 10 cents will be charged. To all the other lectures admission free

#### BOSTON LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold Sunday evening lectures at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, corner Ruggies st. as follows:

Jan. 29, subject: The Socialist Labo Party.

The lecturer will be Comrade Jas. A Breanahan. Comrades are requested to attend and make the lectures a success

OF INTEREST TO DALLAS, TEX. Bill B .Cook, 144 Susbaumer street Dallas, Tex., requests the Weekly Peoplo to inform its readers in that city that he is endeavoring to organize Section there. Get in touch with him.

Section Hamilton. Ohio: Organizer, J H. Nordholt; Recording Secretary, Fran Treasuret, J. E .Steiger: Literary agen Ben Hilbert, Jr.; Auditing Committe Gus Ivo, P. E. Ferber and D. F. Croni: Press Committee ,Ben Hilbert, Jr., J. H Rooke and D. F. Cronin.

ticularly with "The Burning Question of vited

Trades Unionism".

of the time and make a compation par-

The week's orders seemed to reflect the wakefulness of the members in some parts. St. Louis Buffalo, Vancouver, Denver and Comrade Willard of Rawlins, Wyoming, all sent in orders including

"The Burning Question of Trades Unicnism" and "Two Pages from Roman History." They strike the proper key. We also received mentionable orders from Holyoke and Lowell, Mass., and Service, bash. The orders were more n. yous than those for the previous

we jebut none of them were so la ge as the use pamphlet order of "Frisco for that week.

Hustle and spread the trades union literature.

#### BOHN IN MISS JURI.

(Continued from page three.)

who live in little huts behind the fine houses of the aristocracy. The environment is distinctly "Southern" in character. Having gone there for the pur pose of having a Sunday's rest with an old friend, I had not the slightest intention of preaching the Socialist gospel. But I found that this friend, who used to attend meetings of Section Columbus with me in the old days, had not lost nterest in the movement. I must needs p out calling upon other sympathizers. to, comrades, we shall not here an S.

. P. Section at Columbia; not just yet, t least. But it certainly was interesting to talk with a professor of engineering, late from Tennessee, who had read

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P .- Section Heads quarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of cash 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, S p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohlo, S. L. P. meeti every first and third Sunday of month at \$56 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.00 P. M.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 55 Dier street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m 2nd and 4th regular business others de voted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Welnesday night.

DEMOCRAT VS. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT A debate under the auspices of the Revolutionary Educational Socialist Club between Charles J. Trainor of the Democratic party, and Seymour Stedman of the "Socialist" party, will take place at Cook County Democracy Headquarters, 145-147 Randolph street, Sunday, January 20, at 2.30 p. m. Tickets, in advance, ten cents. At the

oor, fifteen cents. Fred G. Clarke, Sceretary,

Speakers' Committee, Labor Lyceum, 76 La Salle St. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.

SECTION OFFICERS ELECTED. Solvay Process Co., living at 40 Mott | Ferber; Financial Secretary J. H. Roo's