

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

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

VOL. XII. No. 40.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1903

PRICE TWO CENTS

WANAMAKER EXPOSED relations with their fellow-men that it is written. There can be no improve-

A WORKER RELATES HIS EXPERI- | it, and you have willingly done it with ENCE WHILE IN HOLY JOHN'S EMPLOY.

mpelled to Sign Contracts Forswear g Legal Rights-Labors Long Hours Without Extra Pay and is Then Insulted by "Gratuitous Gifts."

Having just arisen from a sixteen our sleep brought on by the generous ad Christian-like treatment of holy and s John Wanamaker in workhis "deserving employes" eighteen re a day for the last ten days (from 7.80 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. the next day), I think it a very appropriate time to supnt The Daily People editorial of at week regarding Wanamaker and his y, entitled "The Christmas athen Chinee" by giving a few facts at of the experience of one who has just shed a six-weeks' experiment with the

When you apply for a position you take ce in line with hundreds of other a American citizens, a line gives the lie direct to the howlers the prosperity of the workingmen of se country. When it comes to your re you are handed a long list of ques-ms, which you are asked to sign. Chief long these questions are two which few the applicants take much notice of, but hich are the two most important in the he insurance company that is cou-with Wanamaker's?" They do. Il you what benefits you derive from property does tell you what benefits you derive from its nor what dues you are to pay. It sufficient to say, however, that, in a ligent search which I made while enged there, I failed to find one person he had ever received any benefit from is insurance. You are supposed to receive a certain amount while you are such it if you happen to be so unfortunate to set sick you will find yourself disarged; and, of course, will not receive benefit from this great henevolent heme of Mr. Wanamaker. The second a statement that should any accident any manner, shape or form befall you hile in this sanctimonious hypocrite's uploy you cannot sue him for damages r such injuries as may result from the glisence or criminal carelessness of his apployes.

shows how well this eaint guards are seen on earth. Once you sign tract with the above statement it that should you get hurt and bring gainst "Holy John" the judge would agly decide that the "freedom of ust be upheld and throw your se out of court. Of course, you are not supplied to sign that contract. You can ntinue to starve, and if you have a wife ad children let them starve also. You in continue to tramp the streets through and snow, in the winter cold and s, or in the summer's heat looking that will o'-the-wisp of a job which can never find. Of course, you can well yourself to some other master—pro-vided you are fortunate enought to find

Oh, glorious Freedom that thou art, Would thy name were never known, for under thy sheltering care

lorious "freedom of contract" is you can never tell where ere it ends. But to return asker. Not satisfied with rivet chain around you, he has anothe days before Christmas a sort circular is sent to the employes, the tied" among his employes. In ar, which the employes are com-sign (I say compelled, because not sign it you are immediately ed), you are told that "if you ave or are discharged to a series of the December 24 you will not receive discharged for cause on or or portion of this money which "we stuitously distribute amongst our de-

re are hypocrites, but the p irtiest of all hypocrites is the re-hypocrite. Mr. Wanamaker is

naturally think that after rs of rushing work you would entitled to some compensation, but you are charitably given a few pennies tribute to your deserving foolishness. r. Wanamaker, in his newspaper ad-sements, forgets to tell the public e Christmas present which he also unly distributes amongst his de-unployes,"but which is, of course welcome. That present elcome. That present is when anded your pay envelope on eye, which envelope is sufficient "your services are no longer After you have worked for a ree months until eight o'clock | ment stores are subjected would take | sell his brick, ig without a cent extra for up more time and space than is at not get it laid.

the expectation of being kept steady, it certainly is a good Christmas present when you are handed your discharge Christmas eve. This is the reward that all capitalists give their employes when, after using their life-blood until the fountain of youth is run dry, the workers are thrown aside like the proverbial squeezed emon. It may be, as Wanamaker says in his advertisement, that he pays extra time for the whole month of December. but I have not been able to locate the departments in which this is done. I do know that in nine out of ten departments that statement is a deliberate lie. I would not blame any employe for asking Holy John to keep his store open at night as that is the only way that they can get pay for overtime. Whether the store is open or closed the women are compelled to stay to fix up the goods and take stock, and I have heard the expression all over the store that they "would rather have the store open and get something for their work than to have the store closed and get nothing," as has often been the Mr. Wanamaker shows his religious training by openly violating the law which is on the statute books, and which says that seats shall be provided for employes. Religion, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and Wanamaker covers his sins by displaying round his store a sign inviting all to join the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school (of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is president). It is a very good idea of the government contractor in politics, for the good of his pocketbook, to have his wage slaves join this Sunday school of his brother capitalist-saint who will undoubtedly show them how to be meek and lowly like Him whom they are supposed to represent and be crucified likewi

I have given but a few of the details about the way our minister and church-going John is giving his employes hell on earth and expects to ost his way into heaven. I have given my experiences as a packer but the same applies to the sales women and tuen as well. One has no idea of the unhealthiness of the packers' position unless he has had the experience. The dust arising from the straw and ex-celsior which is extensively used in racking is enough to choke one and does eventually cause consumption and other lung diseases. Nor is this all. Should you happen to be stationed in front of one of the many electric fans you will find yourself laid up with a cold which usually develops into catarrh. You are always working in a place far below ground where there is no possibility of nature's air penetrating, with the result that sooner or later you find yourself on a sickbed.

I have spoken mainly about Wana-

maker's treatment of his employes be-

cause of my personal experience in that

hell-hole and because of his well-

known supposed generous treatment of his employes. Do not imagine for one moment that Wanamaker's is an exception. On the contrary. It is said to be the best in its treatment of employes. Macy's advertisement says they close early because their salespeople need the rest, which is very true. But they say nothing about the they worked until two and three in the morning without much extra pay. In Selgel-Cooper's the packers did not go nome for two or three days but slept on the rugs and carpets in the store. It is not necessary to go into minute details as to how they pay except to say that they make sure you will not get rich from the money they give you for working evertime. All the department stores are the same with the exception that one is worse than the other. It seems an utter impossibility to organize these workers into an organization which will resent the treatment they receive and improve the conditions under which they work. As to the salesmen and clerks in these stores, they might as well be dead. For conceit and bigotry there is no class to equal that of salesmen and clerks. While arguing with them about conditions the excuse they gave was that Mr. Wanamaker did not know how his business was run. How is this for the capitalists who claim they superintend their business and know every detail of it? These things called salesmen and clerks who parade around in high collars and creased trousers imagine themselves far superior to the average workingman. All the department stores in advertising for help during the holiday rush promised permanent positions to those who answered. How much they kept their promise one can easily find out by asking those who were laid off Christmas eve. This is the way the capitalists always keep their promises. To

tell in detail all the petty annoyances

to which the employes of the depart-

present at my disposal but it is with the hope that this article will cause some of those poor, deluded mortals to stop and consider for a moment their is written. There can be no improvement in the condition of the working class unless at the expense of the capitalist class and that class will never willingly allow that to happen. The salesmen and clerks will never better their condition by voting the Republican party into power thereby giving Mr. Wanamaker and his friends a chance to get fat government contracts and in case of a strike amongst his employes have that same government back up their friend John in his contracts by shooting-it is to be hopedsome common sense into the heads of these same conceited fools. For as a noted writer once said: "A wise man is a fool in his own conceit." Neither will they fare any better by giving some Democratic department store proprietor a chance to do the same as his Republican rival. The condition of these wage slaves-for that they surely are whether they receive wages or a "salary;" whether they wear a starched white shirt and collars and cuffs or a blue shirt without collars and cuffs-will only be benefited when they unite with their fellow-workingmen on the political battlefield and fight shoulder to shoulder with the bricklayer, carpenter, printer and all other classes of workingmen under the mighty emblem of labor, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party. Let us hope that before another Christmas rolls around employes of the department stores will have had sense enough to vote in a way which will make these capitalists from Republican John Wanamaker down to Tammany Nathan Strauss of Macy's. change the tone of their advertisements and instead of keeping open for the "benefit of the public and at the request of the employes" or closing "for the benefit of their salespeople" or "graciously distributing some \$37,000 amongst their deserving employes," they will condescendingly and obligingly prove themselves as good Christians as they profess to be by giving their employes wages decent enough to live on and not insult them by graciously distributing amongst

them that which they have so justly

earned.

The Agitator.

Proof That Pure and Simple Unions Are Used For Capitalists.

Chicago, Dec. 28.-A verdict having a significant bearing upon the right of labor organizations to maintain or assist in enforcing a boycott was rendered yesterday in Judge Vail's court, whereby George Hinchliff was awarded \$22,000 damages against the members of the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association.

Hinchliff asked for \$100,000 damages which he alleged he had sustained owing to a boycott of the product of his brick ards at Hobart, Ind., on the part of the associations mentioned in 1898.

The suit is an outgrowth of the alleged efforts of the Manufacturers' Association to control the brick industry of Chicago, which took form in April, 1898 when an agreement was reached between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' As sociation. The former was a corporation of contractors, the latter a voluntary as sociation of brick manufacturers. Hinch liff was a member of the latter association, but was ousted, he asserts, after the agreement with the manufacturers

Under the agreement, according to the evidence produced during the trial, the contractors agreed to purchase all the brick to be used by them by the allied manufacturers, and the latter agreed to sell their brick to no one but contractors belonging to the association.

An agreement as to rates at which brick might be bought is said to have been the basis of the contract. The agreement carried with it a previous agreemen which had been made between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers Union, by which the association agreed to employ no nonunion bricklayers, and the bricklayers agreed not to work for a contractor not member of the association.

The bricklayers, however, had not agreed to the exclusive use of brick made by the members of the Manufacturers ociation.

In order to accomplish such an arrange ment it is said that the Hod Carriers Union was established, and the members of this union agreed not to carry mortal on any job where brick other than those made by the members of the Manufacturers' Association were used.

Hinchliff contended that he was not allowed to become a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and that under the various agreements he was unable to ment stores are subjected would take sell his brick, because purchasers could

BOSTON ACTIVE

Opens Lecture Season and Launches Oragnization to Promote Press.

Special to The Daily People. Boston, Mass, Dec. 22.—Section Boston opened the first of its regular Sunday evening discussion meetings last Sunday December 21st, at headquarters, No 1165 Tremont street. Contrade M. D. Fitzgeraid was the speaker, and his subject was "Revolutionary Socialism." I attitude of Socialist sentiment as expressed to-day by the middle class, and by spiring politicians, was critically an

The Socialist Scandinavian Club nated \$750 to Massachusetts State Ex-

ecutive Committee.

Comrades in and around Boston are working scalously to make the coming grand fair and entertainment in Paine Memorial Hall on January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, the biggest success ever undertaken by the party and its friends in this State. The proceeds are for the benefit of The Daily People, therefore all readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People are cordially invited to help in making it a social and financial success.

Literary Agent Frank Bohmbach ar nounced at the regular section meeting of Section Boston that a meeting of all omrades interested in an effort to in crease the circulation of the party press would be held at Room No. 1, 1163 Tre

nont street on Sunday morning, Decem ber 21. In accordance with the above, an or ganization was effected. Frank Bohm-bach was elected chairman and M. D bach was elected chairman and M. D. Fitzgerald secretary. The organization was named "Party Press Committee, Section Boston." Object, to obtain through members of the section the mame and post office address of all reading rooms, clubs and associations in the city of Boston, in order that active propagations. of Boston in order that active propa ganda for increased circulation of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly editions of The People, as the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the United States and Canada may be at once begun. After trapsacting the following business the meeting adjourned to again assemble on Sunday, January 4, 1903, at 10 a. m. sharp. All members of the party in Boston are requested to attend the next meeting and offer suggestions for the furtherance of the object in view, namely,

increased invulation of The Daily, Weakly, Part Monthly People.

James F. Stevens will attend to the First, Second and Third Aldermanic districts, comprising wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, assisted by the following com-Michael G. Power, No. 20 Chap man street, Charleston; James Jinness East Boston; Samuel J. Friedman, No. 226 Pavis street, East Boston; Thomas F. Loring, No. 99 Chambers street, West End; John F. Horichs, No. 16 Lynd

Fourth Addermanic District, wards 7, 9, 13, will be attended to by Oloff Nelson, No. 19 Edenbow street, assisted by J. Cowan Ross, No. 297 Tremont street, and Joseph J. Monaghan, No. 129 Peas-

ant street.
Fifth Aldermanic District, James R. Nugent, Boston Journal office, assisted by John Saasch, No. 250 Ruggles street. Sixth Aldermanic District, Wards 11 and 25, will be organized later. Seventh Aldermanic District, Wards 12

and 18, Carl Schleuter, No. 883 Columbus venue. Bernard Johnson, No. 19 East Canton

and Frank Callehan. Eighth Aldermanic District, Wards 14

nue, Dorchester, assisted by Hartig Carl-sen, No. 15 Harvest street, Dorchester, and Edward A. Hartog.

Tenth Aldermanic District will be orcanized by William H. Young, No. 9 nated: Ottawa street, Roxbury. Eleventh Aldermanic District.

Christensou, No. 60 School street. Rox-bury; Henry C. Hess, No. 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain and Frank Bohmbach, No. 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica

All members are requested to attend the meeting on Sunday, January 4th, at 10 a. m. M. D. Fitzgerald, secretary, No. 49 Roxbury street.

The value of pure and simple unionism is well set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Labor for the State of New York. This report shows an increase in nembership of 53,000 or a gain of 20 per cent. during the present year.

Wages have averaged higher in most trades this year than in any other recent year, says the report. The average quar terly wages of 71,787 skilled workmen in the building trades (embracing about fourth of the numerical strength of New York unions) increased from \$233 in the third quarter of 1890 to \$239 in 1902; while the wages of 30,545 workingmen in the iron and steel trades increased in the same period from \$190 to \$195.

Thus with an increase of 20 per cent. It the entire membership, there has been an increase of 2 to 21/2 per cent. in wages in exceptional trades. Were the increased value of labor's product due to the intensication of labor which follows such advances and the increased cost of living computed, there is no doubt that even this alight wage increase would be more than covered by the difference in favor of the capitalist.

The trades unions are fortunate new Comparitively "good times" assist them in gaining "advances." When the hard times coming are upon them, even these slight will be taken from them. The intensified labor and the high cost of living will remain, as they remained in German; and England during the crisis there.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

S. L. P. Enters Muncipal Campaign With Complete Ticket. Special to The Daily and Weekly People.

St. Louis, Dec. 22,-The city convention called by Section St. Louis was held at Walahalla Hall, Sunday, December 21. The convention was opened with an address by Organizer Grupp.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, Hy. J. Poelling; vice-chairman, J. J. Ernst; secretary, George Damer; press committee, E. C. Dieckmann; seargant-at-arms, Edw. Brendel; committee on platform and resolutions, Wm. Bilsbanow, E. C. Dieckmann, Wh. Hager.

The convention suspended the regular order of business to allow Wm. Cox, of Collinsville, Ill., to address the conven-

Mr. Cox, who is a coal miner, and who was a candidate in the last election for congress in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois, ridiculed the idea that a candidate of the So-dalist Labor Party would "sell out" as t often said they will. He proved conclusively that any candidate publican, Democratic, Social Democratic, Allied parties, Public Ownership, Prohibition, and the socialled "Socialist Party" could not do otherwise than to carry out the dictates of the "business interests" of the capitalist class, big and little, and that these men never sold out but merely act in accordance with the interests of the capitalist class, and always against the interest of the working class

The convention reaffirmed its alleg iance to the national organization and platform, and endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only trade union that is a working class organization, and the only organization that can better the condition of the working class.

The convention also declared that it is not in favor of abolishing the Miss House of Delegates, nor is it in favor of any change of the city charter as pro-posed by the business men of St. Louis as the members of the Socialist Labor Party are perfectly aware that no change proposed by business interests can be of any benefit to the working

The convention also placed itself or record as taking no stock in the so-called "Reform Wave" which is now sweepthe city, and looks upon whole thing as a mere quarrel between the different parts of the repitalist ofte ber class over a division of the muni cipal spoils. The convention expressed itself as

Labor Party has no connection with the so-called "Socialist Party," and that it looks upon this so-called "Socialist Party" as an ally of the capitalist class. The following resolution was unani mously adopted: •

Resolved. That the members of the Socialist Labor Party here assembled rejoice in the stand taken by the dele-gates of the recent national convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Al liance in so amending the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as to admit no one but wage workers, and also in their abolishing the

use of a trade label.

Philip Veal, of Collinsville, Hl., also coal miner, addressed the convention and showed how useless are such trade unions as those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and all trade unions that do not stand upon the class-con-scious principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He used the varibighth Aldermanic District, Wards 14 and 15, Alfred Jacobson, John Strauss, Ferdinand Houtenbrink, jr., No. 19 Peter street, South Boston.

Ninth Aldermanic District, Wards 16, 20, 24, George Nelson, No. 9 Wave avenue, Dorchester, assisted by Hartig Carling Contention.

The convention then proceeded nominate candidates for members of the city council. The following swere nomi-

Hy. J. Poelling, hard wood finisher; J. J. Ernst, hard wood finisher; H. M. Graber, tobacco worker; Chas. Grupp clerk; W. J. Hager, printer; F. Bom litz, furniture worker.

The convention then endorsed the folowing nominations for members of the House f Delegates:

First ward, Chas. Morton; Second ward, Chas. Wappermann; Third ward, Jos. Spalti; Fourth ward, Wm. Bilsbarrow; Fifth ward, E. C. Dieckmann; Seventh ward, John Neumann; Eighth ward, George Danner; Ninth ward, Chas. Unger; Tenth ward, Carl Unshelm; Twelfth ward, C. F. Meier: Fifteenth ward, C. E. Huger; Sixteenth ward, Afert Ross; Seventeenth ward, G. A. Ross; Eighteenth ward, Barney Dulle; Nineteenth ward, Edw. Brendel; Twentieth ward, Edw. Heitzig; Twenty-first ward, John Feltman; Twenty-second ward, ward. John Murnagham: Twenty-third Wm. Culbertson; Twenty-seventh ward. ward. Hy. Knobel.

Wm. Bilsbonow, candidate for con-gress, Twelfth district, at last election nade a short address on the Revoluionary Principles of the Socianst Labor Party

Chairman Poelling closed by calling on the audience, asking them to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party and requesting them to read the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party-The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People-published in New York by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

REMEMBER

AN IMPRESSIVE S. L. P. MEETING

OVATION GIVEN TO JAMES CON-NOLLY ON EVE OF HIS DE-PARTURE.

Representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party Gives Some of His Views on American Conditions and Draws Comparisons With Europe-His Opinion of The S. L. P.-DeLeon Repeats Prophecy Made Some Years Ago-Event a Thorough Success and Closes With Hearty Cheers.

Impressive is the one word that will describe the James Connolly farewell mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum Annex, 15-17 East Third street, last night. Impressive not only in the size of the audience and the enthusiasm displayed, but in the revolutionary spirit and determination manifested in the speeches made and the interchange of ideas that took place between the repre-sentative countries of both the Old and New World.

James Connolly proved that he was not only a witty and eloquent expounder of Socialism, but also an observer of great philosophical depth and penetration.

His speech was replete with impressions of the capitalist and Socialist de velopment of this country which were modestly and unostentatiously delivered. The meeting began at 8.30 p. m., when Organizer Abelson, Frank D. Lyon, and the guest of the evening, James ascended the platform amid prolonged cheers of the audience. Abo in a few appropriate words introduced as the chairman of the evening Frank D.

The chairman said that it had been Connolly's privilege to tour this counry under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. He had met the rank and file of our organization, and had looked into their faces and touched their hands. He had been given an opportunity to ce the S. L. P. in a campaign and could give testimony to its vitality and adherence to principle. The meeting had been called for the purpose of not only saying farewell to him prior to his departure for home, but also to give him an opportunity to state his impressions of this country and our movement. He

The representative of the rich So-cialist Republican Party was received with tremendous cheers ending with a rousing tiger. Connolly said: Mr. Chairman and friends. I can hardly expres the feelings with which I face an audience such as this. I regard this more as a meeting of Party members assembled to learn what I may be able to im part to them. I am not in the habit of talking to Party members or sympathizers, but to the enemy in the open, and any deficiencies in my remarks are to be attributed to this fact.

Connolly then went on to say that short address followed by an opportu-nity to ask questions would bring him-self and the audience into closer con-

He had thoughts upon America, but he was not quite prepared to expres them as yet. "America is far too big a proposition to take in all at once." (Laughter.) Various impressions were "America is far too big left on his mind by his tour, so complex as to be systematized only upon reflection. He was too cautious a man to express opinions that upon due thought may require revision.

The first thing that strikes a green-horn coming here is the attitude of the people themselves towards the country. The opinion is almost general that there nothing under the sun like the United States.

This is true in a great many respects, but there are a great many things here that will require improvement. Nothing surprised him more than the absolute disregard for law that is prevalent, especially among the capitalist class. Breaking law is regarded as a common occurrence and instead of meetwith disapproval it is considered smart upon the part of those breaking

He attributed this spirit to what he termed lack of civic interest. This is an individualistic country and in no country elsewhere is individualism so systematically pursued, both as a theory and as a policy. Connolly thought this individualism was brought here by im migrants who came to seek their personal fortunes, regardless of the interests of the community. Individualism in Eu-rope is restrained and not so remorselessly followed. Mutual acquaintance due to longer settlement and tradition breeds civic interest. The so-called lasses are animated by the spirit that there are other orders that must be respected, and the ruling class act as a buffer to the capitalist class. But here capitalism is unrestrained by tradition or any other limits.

He found that this same spirit of individualistic lawlessness influenced trade unions. They were not curbed by old traditions and looked on betravals by labor fakirs as a piece of smartness, rather than a matter calling for disapproval. Connolly cited the coal strike as an instance.

The speaker further said that he believed this country as a whole, is behind in the conception of the Class Struggle. His observations of labor men led him to believe that what was wanted was not conciliation or a broad platform that would embrace them but a narrow platform broad enough for any honest man, but too narrow for any crook to put his foot upon.

Connolly reaffirmed his belief in the policy of the Socialist Labor Party. stating that it was the only one that is likely to carry the working class to emancipation. He cited Irish political experiences to prove the fallacy of the "broad platform" theory. He cited the Land League with its cry "land for the people." "Who were the people?" Some of them believed in land nationalization; others in pease proprietary; still others in singl All were held together by the land for the people." This phra them together despite government coercion and persecution. Then government tried another . established land courts, a .ppc some of the Land Leag. s. ju whereupon dissensions followed. land nationalizationists, the peas proprietors, and the single taxers either condemning or approving the government measure.

Connolly said all the governments of Europe are doing the same to-day. They are dividing the "phrase mongers" and the "broad-platformers" by their Millerands and others.

Connolly said that the party thatunderstands what it wants is the party that will win. He believed the S. L. P. is the only party in the United States that understands the economic conditions of the country and acts accordingly.

The speaker declared that capitalism had run its course. The capitalist class, he asserted, is a useless class; an excresence no longer performing a useful function.

He closed with a poem of Burne Jones, the English chartist, beginning "Come, I preach a new crusade," and ending, "Labor is lord of the earth, and we should be lords of our labor."

Questions, were then asked by a Kangaroo which were willir gly answered by Connolly, A collection followed.

Danie De Leon was then friend and He said it was typical of the Socians Labor Party that upon Connolly's arrival there was no banquet given to welcome him; but then, as now, there was a mass meeting of the workers. The fakirs were particularly bent on banquets, giving them to fraternal delegates and others coming, going, and in-between. Banqueting is a feature of the Social Democratic Federation of England. It is an evidence

that they have nothing serious to do. The Socialist Labor Party, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, on the contrary, is not in dress parade uniform but in fatigue uniform.

De Leon thought that through Connolly ome messages ought to be sent to the Socialists of Europe. He believed that Connolly should knock into their heads that they had better begin to study American conditions, of which they were crass ly ignorant and failed to realize their importance. They should cease digging into abstract Socialism, for they would fine that the checks upon capitalism which Connolly had spoken of, will presently removed. They will be then pressed 1 the real question and stand face to fa with the naked capitalism that does no

yet confront them. The speaker, in substantiation of this argument, cited the reports of Mosely at his commission to the English capitalist class, and claimed that to the extent that the European capitalists introd. things recommended therein will ropean Socialists be compelled to co

De Leon repeated the prophecy made eight or nine years ago at a Union meeting, welcoming J. Keir I to this country, when he declared . ica would be the strategic battle g in the conflict between capitalism and cialism. Here there is nothing tocapitalist growth. Here it has full and will continue to its logical conclusion

American capitalism

America was consequently the count upon which the emancipation of the w ers of Europe depends and which consequently must learn to know. then dwelt upon the position of the cinlist Labor Party in this country demonstrated that in the light f it was the only impregnable o. ie, would in the end, prevail. De Leon cluded his eloquent and, at times, nasioned address, amid round upon of applause.

Chairman Lyon then introduced the speaker of the evening, Charles H. regan, who was also given a hearty come, and who further elaborated o points made by the preceding speaker

The meeting was marked throu by intense interest. The audienc very much absorbed in the utteran the speakers, and only broke their attention by spontaneous outbursts proval when telling and inspiring were made. The meeting closed rousing cheers and the audience home fully satisfied that the meetir a success and possessed of a determ to continue the fight for the emanc of the working class with greate than ever-

40 (3)

THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

The Development of Material Condi-! tions Makes It the Grandest and Most Far Reaching One in All Human Experience.

The material conditions, the status of development and the manner of ownership of the means of production modes and methods of producing and distributing the wealth necessary for human consumption-form the baof history. It is these which, with inevitable certainty, force on revolution upon revolution, changes in governments and laws, morals and religons; it is these which cause the rise d fall of empires, nations and entire

ations. Men and events are but ary in the historic development. a long and silent growth and ruggle, often lasting for centuries, ally culminates and forces into 4.9 few dates and a few charese characters of history,

refore, are the products of their and circumstances, who, had they en born a century or perhaps only a sooner or later, might, in spite of the capacities above ordinary mortals, which they seemingly possess have lived and died unheard of.

Man and His Destiny.

But though man is the product of his surroundings, yet in the last analysis he has the power to shape his own desliny. He is the actor in the events, and the swiftness of the current toward ess or reaction of a nation deends upon the action of the people who compose it. In revolutionary periods man steps to the foreground and progress or reaction lies in his own ands. The economic or material dent has forced on the necessity for a change in the conditions, but this change must be brought about by man; if not, institutions and morals will retrograde and often, as was the case after the fall of the Roman empire, the wheels of progress are turned backward for centuries.

evolutionary Turning Point. I the present time we are at such nary turning point of prog-The economic evolution at through simple indiidual hand production, through manture or organized hand production with a system of division of labor in each factory, through the competitive system of machine production to the present well equipped and organized trust, where all the work is cooperative; but by virtue of the fact that the trust is private property the products belong to the owners of the trust.

The next inevitable step forward is to convert these collectively operated ans of production into collective perty, so that the products may beor to the producers themselves, who will then receive the full value there-This implies, first, a political revoor transfer of the control of the ment from the hands of the canto the working class; second, a tion, or a change from m of private to that of com wnership of the means of pro-

hese steps are not taken, and on, it is plain, by virtue of the ng tendencies which are at under capitalism, as pointed out ort period will degenerate, and is ne class and it alone that, by in-

nt action, can save society and lish the revolutions which again lace society in a condition to rward, to grow and develop change its morals and ethics so as rrespond with the advanced status

Working Class and Its Capabilities now, say the "labor friends" of types, "The working people are issive, ignorant; they will What are you gout it? Nobody can make That we know, as we have ucate them long enough. ellectuals a la Kautsky res-Ve must have a long and of physical and moral re-the laboring class." Says s a la Populista Prohib cial Democrats and various mers: "The emancipation o s, if it ever shall come from above. We, by our ge and position in so tined to free society and nto the promised Canaan on otherwise known as the

ys the Socialist Labor Par-: "The emancipation of the , B 22 , 8 . 4 . . .

working class must be the intelligent work of the working class itself or, to quote the words of the great revolutionary philosopher, 'He who desires to become free must himself strike the

We know it to be true that the degenerative forces of capitalism are at work and that masses of the proletariat are retrogressing. We know that the majority is ignorant of scientific learning, of literature, of poetry, of art and, in short, of everything that is generally classed under the heading, "Edu-We know that the workers are vastly too submissive and are easily duped into the shambles of capitalism. We know all this only too well, and yet, to us, this is not the whole perspective which the modern working class presents.

We look about us, not at each individual worker but at the whole class as an industrial class, and what do we behold? The working class as a useful, active, industrious class. It produces not only its own maintenance but everything that goes to make up modern civilization, and, furthermore, the maintenance of the entire mass of people who are not engaged in useful production. It is the only portion of society, as it is now organized, that is not in some degree parasitic. On the other hand it is itself thickly beset vith parasites.

If we look on the twentieth century world's wonders we can but marvel at the wonderful industrial intelligence of the class that has produced them all -the working class.

To-day we see lakes and rivers spanned by the most magnificent bridges. To-day we can rush from one part of the country to the other at a speed of sixty to eighty miles an hour. A trip to Europe on a modern steamer involves less danger than did a trip from Philadelphia to Boston in the days of "our fathers." The skyscrapers to-day would probably make the tower of Babal look insignificant. In electricity man has harnessed one of the most powerful forces of nature, which has not only given us the electric car and the automobile and a great motive power, but also, what is more wonderful yet, the telegraph and the elephone and kindred inventions.

Wealth production in itself is not the least wonderful of the modern wonders. The way in which the workers can bring forth the treasures of nature from field and mine and produce the various necessities in mills and factories is indeed marvelous. In thus thinking over the modern wonders ought it not to strike us that the class, whose work all this is, must necessarily be an intelligent class? The class that not only keeps the machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion but also has erected, invented and improved it all. along with every other structure in the nation; this class must be exceptionally intelligent, diligent, brave, progressive, active and industrious.

. Working Class Awakening.

That sufficient mental capacity, physical force and moral courage exist among the members of the working class there can be no doubt. The only question is to awaken that class to use it for its own emancipation. How is this possible? Assuredly not by "educating" the workers to "stick" to something of which they ought long ago to have found out that the more their condition! Assuredly, not by a long process of "moral and physical regeneration" against which all the forces of the present system are at work! Assuredly not by gathering them in the folds of a leader or a group of philanthropists who are to lead them into the promised land, and who generally end by betraying them or else the whole winds up a mere fizzle. The worst thing about the working class however, is that each new scheme doomed to failure from the outset. ultimately works great discouragement both among the leaders (if they are ignorantly honest), and among the workers who are duped; and, hence, each new failure makes still greater cause for "education, regeneration and moral elevation" and new "leading" into "the new Jerusalem."

Class-Consciousness.

There is but one thing lacking to the nembers of the working class and it alone is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to teach and inspire, namely class consciousness. When the workers have learned that they belong to different economic class in society than that to which the capitalists belong; when they have learned that these two classes have interests which are dia metrically opposed; when they under stand that the capitalist class is parasitic class that derives its very livelihood and all the luxuries in which it revels, together with the means to carry on this exploitation of the workers from the working class itself; when they furthermore learn that, as they are the immense majority and possess the ballot they have the power in their hands to remove the capitalist class

from its position as ruler and exploiter as soon as they have become intelligently organized to do so; when the workers have learned this, then the intelligence which they as a class manifest in the production of wealth will be utilized also to awaken their class and to agitate for its emancipation from wage slavery. Their diligence and perseverance will then be used in

the organization of the working class The bravery which it takes to face almost continuous death in field, factory and mine will stand them well in hand when they have to meet the numerous foes of the working class and face the abuses which are always heaped upon the advocates of any progressive movement.

Progressiveness, activity and industry are all characteristics that will be most useful for the workers when, inspired by the feeling of class consciousness, they shall direct all these forces against their oppressors and toward their own emancipation from the wage slavery to which they are now subjected.

The Historic Mission of the Working Ciass.

It is the mission of the working class to free itself from wage slavery. When this is accomplished and it receives the full product of its labor, and that only. all exploitation will disappear, as an inevitable result. In this way the mission of the working class ultimately becomes the mission of humanity. It is thereby readily seen that the mission which the working class is destined to fulfil in history is the grandest and most far reaching that an economic class has ever had to accomplish. Therefore the Socialist movement-the movement toward the awakening and organizing of the working class-is also the greatest movement in all history. Hence it follows as a natural consequence that upon the revolutionary force of to-day, i. e., upon the Socialist Labor Party, rests a greater responsibility than ever in all history rested upon an advance guard of progress.

The coming revolution is bound to reach such magnitude that any failure would mean a disaster unequaled in history. The movements of modern capitalism are so rapid, the power of the capitalist class is so great, its resources so plentiful, its hatred of the working class so intense, and the jealousy with which it watches every move of the working class toward its emancipation so keen that there is a greater danger than ever before in history of the revolutionary movement being diverted from its goal.

Realizing this danger, the members of the Socialist Labor Party have developed a most wonderful scent for discovering the betrayers of the working class, both within and without the movement. They have become suspiclous in the opinion of those who do not realize the dangers to which such a movement is subject, to an excessive degree of even the so-called friends who come in sheep's clothing; and sometimes they may even appear "abusive" to the innocents who think that they can usher in the "millenium" by mutual love and admiration and especially by expending as much as possible of it on their enemy.

Working Class Struggles-Capitalist Brutality.

However, when we review the history of the rise of the working class and the struggles-indeed, petty skirmishes as compared with the final one -in which the working class already has had to engage with the capitalist class, it is plain to us that a revolutionary uprising is not a love match, nor is a revolutionary organization a school for the exchange of compliments and admiration. On the other hand, it is a place for watchfulness, keen foresight, an uncompromising attitude and strength of character.

In every conflict between the working class and the capitalist class the latter has been merciless. If a worker wishes to know, and each and every one should know, what the capitalist class is capable of if its interests are hampered by the workers, he ought to become familiar with the history of the butchery that followed the working class insurrection of 1848 in France, and the fearful carnage which followed the downfall of the Paris Commune in 1871, when the hyena-like feeling, of capitalism took revenge by murdering 30,000 men, women and children of the working class in cold blood after the last barricade had fallen.

Turn again to our own country and learn what methods our capitalist "managers of industry" follow in case of labor troubles. To "settle" every strike of any magnitude of late years the militia and the regular troops have been most useful handmaids of capital. ism. A few broken skulls and a few murdered strikers and other citizens are apt to make "those presumptuous workers reasonable" and at least ready to "arbitrate" the matter; of course with the capitalists and their hirelings as the "arbitrators."

The Class Struggle Civil War.

A class struggle or revolutionary novement means nothing less than Civil War. This war may be carried on by bullet or ballot, speech or pen the substance is the same-War. It is of little avail to "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace!" Therefore the rules of war at the only applicable regulations and should be strictly car-

In war it may be wise to respect the

enemy as a mighty opponent, but it would be extremely unwise to lay down arms and try by flattering words, a sweet countenance and brotherly love to convert him to one's own way of thinking. He would be sure to take advantage of the loss of time and make victory his all the quicker.

In war there can be no compromise with the enemy. Each seeks to gain the points of advantage and exclude the other. Warring factions can tolerate no go-betweens, no spies, no friends and admirers of all sides and all humanity, no faintheartedness, nor any of the various beatitudes of the sentimentalists.

The Fatuity of the Social Democracy.

Realizing all this the Socialist Labor Party grows impatient, aggressive, intolerant at the very thought of the Social Democracy. What is it about? To what terrible disaster is it leading the working class? Does its leaders realize that they are playing with an explosive that at any time may ignite in their hands? Are they too stupidly ignorant to understand it, or are they for present gain foolhardy enough to say with King Louis XVI, "After me the Deluge!"

To gather an indefinite number of individuals without even a semblance of an organization or an iota of control one over the other, with every State. every individual having a right to do as they please and then imbue them with partial revolutionary ideas and rebelliousness can in the least be called foolhardy recklessness.

In a case of conflict with the capitalists they would be no better than a mob; they might be both an aggressive and a brave mob, but a mob nevertheless, and a mob can never conquer the political power of a nation, much less carry out the Socialist programme of taking over the means of production as collective property and operate them collectively.

However, the Social Democracy has a great virtue, though that virtue is its greatest fault. When we take it into consideration we loose all fear of any pending danger as a result of its rising to such a height that it might conquer the political power and hence have to engage in a real conflict with the capitalists. We know too well that it can never hold together long enough on account of this fault, which is so great that it becomes a virtue, namely, the innate tendency of the Social Democracy toward fusion and compromise. This tendency is bound in a very short time to lead the Social Democratic party to destruction or, at least, divest it of every seemingly revolutionary feature, and when this is done it will be no hard task to conrince the workers who are inapirod by class consciousness and are imbue with the revolutionary feeling that their place is in the Socialist Labor Party.

The Duty of the Socialist Labor Party To teach class consciousness to the workers is therefore the duty of the Socialist Labor Party. When the workers once become class conscious their vision becomes clear, their duty to themselves and their class becomes well defined and strongly felt, their actions uncompromising and defiant, and their work of educating and organizing their fellow workers one of pleasure and love.

When the workers thus become class conscious, uncompromising and defiant they may also become imbued with the most noble and kindhearted sentiment for the sufferings of the members of their class and there is no danger of their losing balance and being sidetracked by reforms.

Therefore in class consciousness, and in it alone, can there be any question of "moral and physical regeneration of the working class," and as seen this can far more properly be called an awakening of the class to an understanding of its own interest.

Olive M. Johnson. Minneapolis, Minn. IMPORTANT TO READERS.

In looking over our mailing list we a number of readers whose sub-ption have expired. We wish to scription have expired. We wish to give them fair warning that if not renewed their names will be stricken from the list.

the date on your address slip. The figures denote the time your subscription expires. Thus 10—8—02 signifies that subscription expired October 8 this year.

If it is not convenient for you to pay just now, write and let us know, and state if you wish to continue with us.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Rubber stamps (regular size). each. .67
Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling emounts is a useless waste of time and spent in endeavoring to

everal times over a small sum of 25 or Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times. **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

WARION, IND.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

How the Department Stores, the Chain System Stores and the Mail Order Houses Are Ruining It.

Life may be defined as changes of matter in time. Energy and matter are all present and everlasting. They can never be destroyed, but they ever change. Changes are always in this sense improvements, and must be improvements, they cannot move in a backward direction.

However, changes are never voluntary, the, always follow a struggle, a struggle of the old to remain as it is. The higher combined atoms of matter, giving rise to living forms, struggle fiercer to retain their forms; and the higher the development the fiercer the struggle.

Thus it is with the middle class; it must go, to give way to a better and more improved form, but it struggles fiercely and dles very hard.

The above laws of change and evolutionary development are the causes that are bringing down the middle class and the foilowing are the visible means:

The Department Store.

Represents the small storekeeper as a man physically perfect and the department store is the capitalistic sword that cuts off his right hand and right foot, and you have an illustration of the relation. With unlimited capital to handle all goods that can be sold, with plenty of space to display them, with well chosen central localities and stupendous advertising, they draw and hold all the best of the trade.

The number of such stores is increasing. The trade done by them is continually in-As we know that the purchasing power of the working class is not increas ing, we can see that the increased trade comes through crushing out the small trader

Of course the little fellows made futile efforts to retard the development of such stores. In Chicago, a few years ago, they held a pow-wow to consider what should be done to save their necks from the noose Somebody suggested appealing to the legis lature to have a law passed forbidding a merchant to handle more than one line This proposition raised a howl of protest from the little fellows who can only with difficulty, keep their heads above water by trying to sell side lines. What prohibit the druggist from selling cigars How shall he pay his gas bill? Prohibit dry goods man from selling shoes? How shall he manage to pay his rent? So they talked, each according to his own particula naterial interest and the result was that the whole talking match amounted to noth

It is actually painful to watch the dying struggles of this fast disappearing class, in trying to hold their own against the progress of the department store.

Where a department store spends \$5,000, 000 yearly in advertising, the little fellow tries to capture the trade by distributing every three or four months, a couple of thousand circulars, at 75 cents per. Where a department store puts in as an attrac tion a \$40,000 dress, a \$50,000 painting, \$100,000 clock or a band of music and a theatrical entertainment, the puny riva tries to attract attention with a mechanical doll that shakes its head and costs about \$225, and many cannot afford anything nearly so expensive.

The Chain of Stores.

The department store is some twenty years old and the small man has learned to resign himself to it. The very small have been driven into the ranks of the wage workers and have become insurance collectors, salesmen, clerks, or have joined the army of the unemployed. Those who still army of the unemployed. manage to hang on to their little business be content to make \$25 a week where they formerly made \$50 and be thankful for

But during the past five years a new so suddenly, as to take the little fellow's breath away. This is the chain of stores, unknown a few years ago but now rapidly assuming gigantic proportions. A New York concern is said to own 120 grocery stores in the city and vicinity. The United ligar Stores Company owns a chain of stores in all the large cities and is adding new ones every week. A shoe concern owns over forty shoe stores here. A drug cor oration operates over twenty drug stores The Meat Trust is contemplating the establishment of a chain of retail butcher shops all over the country. A few big restaurant companies have chains of restaurants every large city. And so it is in all the various branches of trade. Where does their trade come from? Certainly, not from increased consumption or increased purchasing power.

The Cigar Stores Company recently opened a store uptown for which they are said to pay \$40,000 yearly rent. They will business at the expense of the neighboring retailers whose dying wall can be heard through the press at the present

The above mentioned grocery concern lately opened a store in Yonkers, where they are said to have taken in \$2300 on the first two days, at the expense of the Yonkers grocers, of course. As an illustration of the relentless man-

ner in which the middle class are being driven to the wall, may be cited a case o which the@writer has personal knowledge one which is by no means unusual. owned a grocery store in the upper West Side of New York city, doing therein a fairod business. The next corner was rented by the grocery concern and in four W's business was not paying expenses. He sold out at auction for \$3500 and opened a store on the South Side of Brooklyn, and was doing well, when, lo! in six months, the same concern (which al ways has men on the lookout for likely places) opened up in the next block, ruin-ing him again. W Tried it again but failed, and finally gave up business with but \$800 left of his former thousands. After a while he got a job driving a baker's wagor sek, which he lost after Following a long period of idlemonths. Following a long period of idle- milwaum hess be got another driver job at \$11 a 5th street.

=DRINK=

oca for

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

MOST REFRESHING

MOST INVIGORATING

EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

week. Losing this job he was compelled to take to driving a milk wagon at \$7 and two months later he committed suicide.

Mail Order Houses.

The keeper of the country general store thought himself secure from the department store and the chain of stores. Of course a certain number went shopping in the city on special occasions, but he didn't care much for that. But now he finds himself up against the same sort of proposition as his city friend, only in a slightly different

This is the big mail order house which is of late assuming colossal proportions. One concern of this kind in Chicago is reputed to be doing a business of \$35,000,000 a year entirely with farmers and dwellers in small towns, of course, at the expense of the country general store. Even the press itself is not exempt from the law of concentration s the acquiring of a chain of newspapers by certain interests is one of the latest de velopments in that direction.

Thus the onward march of capitalist de velopment is fast eliminating the small trader as well as the small farmer and small manufacturer and the small publisher And the poor benighted reactionists of the disappearing middle class, howl and struggle against the inevitable, as though they could stay its progress.

They would be expending their energy to some purpose if instead of wasting it, as they do, in that manner, they would join hands with the working class who are fight ing under the banner of the S. L. P. for the establishment of the Socialist Republic. But in view of the way in which man's petty material interests dominate his actions, this cannot be expected of those who are still members of the middle class and are filled with that false hope of surviv

Only the very few who are more intelligent that the rest will do so. But those driven into the ranks of the proletariat should know and must be made to know that in joining hands with the forces of the Socialist Labor Party, for the overthrow of capitalism, liks their only hope of attaining decent conditions of life.

New York, December 22.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly, People.

AKKON, O. W. Garrity, 194 Upson Street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11
S. Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA .- Geo. Wagner, 324

BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 532 Columbia avenue. BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamake Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.-J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.

BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521

CANTON, O .- John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street. CINCINNATI, O .- Frank Geiser, 1067

CLAYPOOL, IND .- Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N CLEVELAND, O.-P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairneld street. Fred Brown, 225

18 Fairneia street. Fred Brown, 225
18abella street.
CLINTON, 10WA.—E. C. Matson, 102
Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Ganther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493
So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

DETROIT, MICH .- P. Frisema, Jr., 334

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL .- G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J -G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.

ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schand, 17 E. ennsylvania street.

EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmontone, 205 Bow street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde,

i Fulton street. GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wilcox,

7 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sionn. HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA. -- Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, HOIYOKE, MASS .- M. Ruther, 17 Glen

street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amily street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, 1ND.—J. Burkhardt, N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro,

714 W. Ralirond street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.—Glibert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.

LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L.

LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L.
Bryce, 317 Grey street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller,
205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney,
1400 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wil-

der street. LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Esex street. MARLBOROUGH, MASS .-- C. W. Doyle,

57 Pleasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham, Village street.

MEDFORD, MASS .- George Anderson, 18 MILFORD, CONN.-Gust. Langer, P. O. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. John on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITTAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan,
200 E. Main street. 00 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt,

or street.
ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste, ABINGTON, MASS .- Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J. - John C. Butterworth, OAlbion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana,

100 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1511 ½ Main street.
PEORIA, K.L.—James Duffy, 214 Kei telle street. PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Edmund Seidel,

2125 Bridge street. 2125 Bridge street.

PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861

Clinton avenue, South.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87

ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, Matagorda street.

AN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll,
Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51

SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhl-SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Lidorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2.219. North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. salem. Mass.-John White, American House, 23 Church street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1642 Major avenue.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557. ger, Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker,

SHEBOYGAN, WIS .- F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MASS .- A. Quarnstrom,

23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emii Singewald, General Delivery.

SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P.
Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler,
141 Highland street.

11 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block. TACOMA. WASH.-W. J. Hong, 5631

Adder street.

MOBONTO ONT CANADA Charles

Kemp, 1164 Queen street West

TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny. UTICA, N. Y .-- John Rapp, 23 Niagara VANCOUVER, B. C.-Albert Surges

235 1.2 Princess street. WATERBURY, CONN.-A. S. Fogeto WATERVLIET, N. Y.-W. M. Corbet.

1134 Seventh avenue WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Tennant For WOBURN, MASS.-N. Peter Nellson, 30 WORCESTER, MASS.--Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street. YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3

The value of capitalist opinion is seen in e following from a morning paper: "John W. Bates, one of the committee men which came to this country from Eng land about two years ago to study method of operation on American roads, is again visiting the United States, and staying a the Holland House. Mr. Bates is connecte with the London and Southeastern Railroad He said: 'When I came here a year ag last summer the thing that impressed me most deeply was the wonderful atmosphere of New York. The city's air was clean DULUTH, MINN .- Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield | was like champagne. To get out into the sunlight was an incentive to go at th with animation. I said to myself: "Her is the solution of the problem. atmosphere. It is a stimulant all the time. No wonder the Americans work like mad-Then I thought of dingy London with its fogs and its depressing atmosphere and its dirt. I must, however, revise my opinion. This time I find the New air as dirty as London's, if not even dirtier, I find the atmosphere clogged and choken

> the great activity and strenuous energy of the American. "The great activity and strenuous energy of the American" is due to capitalist pressure. Economic circumstances, aided by an intermixture of races and great natural resources, have forced the American to heare forcing the Englishmen and Germans to "work like madmen." too, despite their favorable or unfavorable climatic condi-

have felt quite at home. At the same time

have seen no diminution of industry.

Therefore I must find some other cause for

The free traders are preparing to fish in troubled waters. Speaking at the tariff re-form dinner on the 19th inst., Josiah Quincy "There are many signs that said: . . we have reached the crest of the wave of prosperity, and that we can profitably pre pare for industrial and financial conditions under which men's minds will be more open to other than immediate money making con-The residents of Free-Trade siderations." England must be very open-minded as they are enjoying (?) such industrial and financial conditions there. Perhaps Josiah will find this a favorable time to teach them "tariff reform."

When Rockefeller stocked his print preserves at public expense, he did a he has always done in the industral phase of his career. His appeal i likely to be so decided that he will less cally be permitted to continue to do in other phases.

SCHENECTADY'S LABOR TROUBLES

WAY BOYCOTT AND THE

Poltroonery of Pure and Simple-im and the Corruption of the Social amorrate on E. hibition—Mr. Emse and "Our" Days.

chenectady is at present looked upon a hotbed of Radicalism, and the king class of the United States is its actions

the General Electric Company's the general manager's time is taken up with conferences with tees from the various shops in the iks, for the purpose of settling differ-ter and, as the works are rushing now, Emmons generally gives in to the nittees' requests. Organizations are ant all over the works, and there is gies at the power of "organized" while in reality it only shows the step toward class solidarity, and that is misundrestood. The S. L. P. S. T. & L. A. are doing good work, the end that the workers here will

there their class interest lies. The strike at the General Ele nsations—the Street Railway boy-nd the Potter expulsion case, both

the boycott mentioned above, od by the Trades Assembly of Al-after action on the matter by the bly here, regarding that ac-ident of Schenectady Trades the president of Schenectady Francishly, Mr. H. V. Jackson, speaking reporter of The Schenectady Daily te, said "that this boycott was going pushed to the end, and that there ing to be seventy carry-alls in the to meet the demands of the public." first day of this so-called "boy nt time the "seventy to the present time the "seve alls" have not put in an appearan seem to be only a part of the off, when asked about it, Mr. said "that there was none, but had said that there was a boy-heir own responsibility." In retheir own responsibility." In rethe question "Had the Buildin to the question "Had the Building is Council declared the boycott?" Jackson also said "That he never at-et the meetings of the Building

Council, and he could not say."

If, Jackson, being president of the cetady Trades Assembly, must be of the fact that his Trades Assembly together with at least half of the ions in this city, endorsed by yet Mr. Jackson "did not know" man! Anyway, by the way the inated, it would appear that g Trades Council was the that insisted on the boycott; that as it may, it was a glori from begining to end. The class here have had a beautiful they can only see it.

is boycott can be noted. During it few days of the boycott, the cars were filled to nearly their scients in the General Electric offices, many of whom do not use a going to and from the works. superior people, who think they o G. E. works, and incidently the ht it well that they should nat they had nothing in comm workingman,," forgetful the fact that they are in the same boat being subject to precisely the same

on of the pure and simpler eatter is in no wise any hetter above mentioned Intellectual ibs, for the pure and simplers, rusual dense ideas, muddled and d by the training in the "Gom-Behool of Scabbery," fail to that there is no difference between otion store, a bakery, and aity such as a street rail-is their labor fakirs failed the difference in New York shey advocated the boycotting

re we have still one more stalist class never mi at the Capitalist Land Crush labor retunity to try and crush labor tions, for here we see them using to carry out their purpose, in hey are aided by the press, who seir "bluffs" with great headlines the weak ones of the working is shown by the following from the Schenectady Daily

same Court Issues Order Re-sining Painters' Union from En-eing Decree of Expulsion Against ordeman—Made Answerable by

TORY OF THE STREET RAIL. | of Socialism, is not to be scared or fooled by such bluffs.

> So far the Potter case has not taken n any serious aspect other than that the Painters' and Decorators' Union have refused to reinstate Potter as a member and so far as the painters and decorator are concerned, there seems to be a lovely muddle, as the president of that union, Mr. Sheffer, says, "Potter never had . as other than an apprentice, that he had never paid in his initiation fees, nor lues; that Potter, having sworn in his ment that he has worked for a year for two dollars per day when the scale is \$2.40 per day, is liable to expulsion for that alone," and so the game goes on, so after the usual frothing at the mouth by the pure and simplers, the whole affair will die away, until pretty soon some of these same pure and simplers will awaken to the fact that they are again face to face with their fellow unionists on strike and when the "good unionists" in blue have either compelled their fellow unionists to submit to the terms offered by the capitalists, or have shot a few of the strikers full of holes, then they will stupidly ask: "How did it all happen?" No wonder that such creatures as Gompers, Mitchell, and the rest of the grafters hold their positions of ease, mouthing about "harmony" when it is impossible, crying "Peace, Peace!" when there is one, nor can there be under the presen ystem. Well may the Socialist Labor Party seem, in the eyes of such as hearken to the labor fakirs, to be "narrow," olerant," and "too radical," for trusting to the men who betray them whenever it pays to do so; the pure and simplers cannot understand the basic principles from which emancipation from wage slavery nust spring, viz., class-consciousness and solidarity with political as well as eco nomic action.

As a sample of the way the pure ar mple protect their own interest, just one case may be cited. Some time ago, when the present president of the Schenec tady Trades Assembly, Mr. H. V. Jack Trades Assembly, Mr. H. V. Jack-was accused of stealing the funds of his union, the pure and simplers stood by him, and instead of punishing Jackon, or whoever the guilty ones were accepted a mortgage on some old junk that Jackson had stored away. Meanwhile a member of the investigating littee, who investigated the case stated "That Jackson did not use the money, but refuses to say who did."

Just recently, this same Jackson ha

been afflicted with "Socialism" (it may well be imagined what kind), and as a result he was in the recent election th comince for Member of Assembly. On the same ticket were two others of the same kind as Jackson: J. Crane Schermer horn for police commissioner, and Charles W. Shaw for Alderman. Both these men scabbed it when they had the strike in the General Electric works in May last, when oth union and non-union men went out. Such is the "broadness" of the S. D. P. Such men as these are considered "fit representatives" of the working class! True it, is, that they are "good and fit representatives" of the S. D. P., born as it was in fraud and deception and main-tained by all the crooked tricks and heats that only tricksters and cheats snow and use. Yet, with all their slimy foulness, their lies and "kow-towing" to the other capitalist parties, as well as their loud protests of being "the only true union labor man's party, the S. D. P. cut a sorry figure here in the last election. They did not get half the votes the S. L. P. did, and the prospects were rather better this year than it will be in the future. The S. L. P. will take care the future. The S. L. P. will take care the future are to a working class organization as such, determined to be revenged to a such, determined to be revenged.

Poor Social Debauchery! Despised by the S. L. P., hated by the unionists, their position is indeed pitiful, and the outlook or the needful meal tickets for ex-Insurance Agent, Lawyer Job Harriman and ex-Rev. Pulpitpounder Vall, is very slim, for if they do not "deliver the goods" there will be a falling off of the financial aid given them by the Republican and Democratic parties, and just while this is happening, the position of the S. L. P. as the only party of the working class is being made clear, the party that has clear and well defined lines, that hesitates not to shock the wrong ideas that have been inculcated into the working class through a long line of instruction by parent, school er, parson, press, political humbug, and labor fakir, and even the hidebound trades unionist is beginning to understand that the Socialist Labor Party and its nic right arm, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, have got some other mission than that of "union wreckers."

the S. T. & L. A. local has been energetic, whole, particularly when you con sider the make-up of the working class in this city, for they are almost completely in the grasp of the pure and simple unions, with the usual result of the teachings in such unions, going each election time to the ballot-box and voting that their masters shall still rob them, that their children shall have to be at work in the factory, when they should be at school, and that they, the proud American citizens, shall be "free and independent," even though that "freedom" shall consist of the choice to either work

The agitation here by the section and

master for another. On the other hand, it is only in the S. L. P. and the unions of the S. T. & L. A. that the workers are taught what class-consciousness means, when put into action at the ballot

The capitalists know and act according to their class interests. Well were it for the working class if they knew their position only half as well as do the capitalists. True it is that Trades Unionism of the pure and simple style is nearing the end That fact is foreshadowed by the ever increasing development of machine tool of which there is no lack of instances here in the two main industries of this city, viz., the American Locomotive works and the General Electric works, where there is a never ending improvement of the machine, with a corresponding displacement of human labor, and while this displace ment may not be apparent on the surface, owing to the number of men who find employment at these two plants, yet many of these same men have been forced to leave their homes to look for work elsewhere, owing to the small manufacturer having either gone out of business or having secured some labor saving tools. thereby "freeing labor."

Mr. G. E. Emmons, the general manager of the General Electric works, is credited with saying, "With regard to trades unions, it is their day now, but

ours is coming."

In this Mr. Emmons is doubly wrong, for in the first place, it cannot be the "trades unions day" now, inasmuch as in spite of the boast "that trades unions keep up the wages," the fact is demonstrated right here in this city, that they do not even hold their own. The increased cost of living and the wages paid now, in comparison to the cost of living and the wages paid in this city ten years ago, is ample proof of that. As to Mr. Emmons' other statement, that "our day" is coming, he is in error also; "our day coming" implies the crushing out of the trades union movement, and while it is conceded that the crushing of the labor novementais part of the aims of the capitalists, it is also a sure thing that that very act will drive the working class into an awakening to their position and political power, and the very means whereby the capitalist class expects to obtain relief will be their undoing. Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad"; or as did the Philistines in the old Bible days, when they thought they had Samson "where the hair was short," they, the Philistines, went down to destruction along with Samson; but the work of the Socialist Labor Party is to see to it, that the working class is not in the position of the blind Samson, that when the day of destruction of the capitalist system comes, that the working class will see clearly and act in accordance with their class in-

When the day comes it will be our day, the worers' day, not the day Mr. Emmons must have had in mind, for the proletaire will be on top and will then be able to enjoy the full fruits of his

Press Committee. S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

For the last ten years the letter carriers of the country have been clamoring for more pay. During that time at every session of Congress a bill in their interest has been introduced but has never passed both houses.

The organization of the carriers' is connected with the "great" American connected with the "great" American Federation of Labor, and at the last session of Congress a committee from the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Congressional Committee having postal matters in charge, Con-gressman Loud, of California, the chairgressman Loud, of California, the chair-man of the committee, opposed the car-riers' bill on the ground that it would increase the already large deficit in the department. It is said that he snubbed he committee of the American Federation of Labor.

labor" was nominated against Loud and elected by an overwhelming majority. The American Federation of Labor did it! the carriers did it! has been the triimphant cry ever since. Now comes and councement that Loud is to be appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, a position in which he will have more o trol over the destinies of the letter car-

riers than when he was in Congress.

The Administration is against any increase of expenses in the Post Office Department, that is, increase of salaries to employes. Loud was made to bear the brunt of an attack that should have een directed against the Administra tion; that is granting the correctness of the American Federation of Labor tactics. Having served as "scapegoat" he now gets his reward, and the American Federation of Labor still has its "victory" to win.

Jerome tried the impossible task of taking his capitalist horses to the water and making them drink at the Canfield trough. Jerome should learn that the animals have more strength and sagacity than he, and that they do not intend to expose their gambling proclivities

In a communication from W. S. Cor-bin, secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, he says that a section of the Party has just been organized in Brantford, and preliminaries toward Brantford, organizing two sections are under way Conditions in Canada at present are couducive to the propagation of class con-scious Socialism, and the party there is

putting forth every effort to educate the wage workers to unite for the over American citizens, shall be "free and independent," even though that "freedom" shall consist of the choice to either work at whatever price their labor will bring in the open market, or starve; the freedom to tramp from one city to another, glad to have the change to exchange one is also being done in the Dominion.

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS.

The so-called Socialist papers that champion the so-called "Socialist" party afford interesting reading just now. Interesting because one can see how little their editors know of socialism and the opinion they have formed of the intelligence of the working class.

In these papers the misery of the werkers is told in touching language; the suffering of the working women, the privations of the children in the factories, the exposure of the men in the mines and on the railroads, the gloon of the tenement-all these are eloquently portrayed. The picturings usually wind up with some such exclamation as: "Workers, how long will you stand it?"

No effort is made at teaching economic or Social science. Nothing but phrases empty phrases.

One may go over issue after issue o such papers without ever learning that there is such a thing as the capitalist system. That under this system the worker is the same as any other mersystem. chandise. That machinery, lowers the price of goods through the increase of their plentifulness, due to the increased productivity of labor. That wages, or the share of labor's product that labor is allowed to keep, must become ever smaller. That without the ownership of the machinery of production, labor cannot arrest its decline. That to get possession of that machinery labor must conquer the public powers on an uncompromising class conscious, revolutionary Socialist platform.

These alleged Socialist papers leave the reader entirely in the dark as to the cause of the trouble and its remedy. They leave their readers to act like the woman, who, when told that her husband was suffering with a severe pain, ran off to the druggist and bought him a purge, to find when she got back that the hus band had a toothache.

Because of the existence of misery in society it doesn't follow that the victims will embrane socialism. Suffering does not necessarily teach a man its cause True, his condition should make him lis ten to sense, but it does not of itself supply the sense. All the harrowing tales that might be told do not explain why socialism must come. To go about and stick one's fingers into the sores of people sufferings all the more keenly, but it does not explain why they suffer, nor does it teach socialism. Only harm is done by such papers. Their empty phrases make it all the harder for their dupes to understand the real thing when it is presented

These papers proceed on the idea that the wage workers have no reasoning pow-ers. Following in the steps of the yellow journals they dish out "bright" sayings, satirical squibs on the present system, exposures of capitalist politicians and other "spicy" things.
The fake Socialist, ignorant of eco-

nomies, naturally concludes that the sub-ject is "too dry" and too hard to be understood by his readers. Everybody is not a Socialist, he argues, and con-sequently would not care to read scientific articles on the subject. Such reasonside down. It is the Socialist who has the least need for scientific articles on the subject, while such articles are just what are needed by the non-Socialists. Only the Socialists can profit by the light articles of criticism. have the knowledge necessary to appre-

As there is no royal, i. e., easy road to learning, so there is no "socialism at a glance." To understand the subject it must be studied.

"We want something now." How often that phrase greets the ears of the S. L. P. man who endeavors to drive ome to pure and simple trades unionists the truths of uncompromising socialism hat demands nothing LESS than the overthrow of capitalism.

Over and over again events in their own trades have demonstrated to these workingmen that their attempts to ac-"something now" accomplish Organizations founded on the sthing can be gained now peing based on a fundamental error, never can accomplish anything. Only that orthing now. The capitalists seeing in such an organization their final doom will en eavor to delay its advent by yielding considerations. Such concessions, how ever, will not deter the Socialists from their purpose for one moment.

It is a historic fact that slaves canno free themselves so long as they do not know who and what is the tyrant that oppresses them. The bulk of the wage laves in the country to-day do not know who the real tyrant is. To fight the trusts, railroads and all such things, elieving them to be the tyrants while up holding capitalism, is the same as if the colonists had taken the colonial governors for the tyrants and had upheld King George. The tyrant at that time was British rule, the tyrant to-day is capital

John Rockefeller, Jr., told his Suntay-school that there are many mer to-day who are torturing Christ anew Taking this to mean that these men are guilty of moral trangressions, we are led to ask, could this observation on the young man's part have been induced by undue introspection?

The New Jersey State House has been found to be constructed of "iron" peams made of wood. In a system like capitalism, which encourages food dulterations of all sorts and palms of shoddy for cloth and pasteboard for leather, "iron" beams made of wood may be new, but they are not surpris-

"Prosperity in Pittsburg" is a cap italist heading of the account of the large holiday spending in the Smok Who the spenders are is not stated. Perhaps they include the dead and injured among the mill workers, due to the horrible accidents for which Pittsburg is noted.

SOCIALISM UPHELD

By the Utterances of Capitalist Pulpiteers, Police Officials and Publishers.

The Socialist contention that modern capitalism is a murderous system, and that the pulpit is an apologist for the same system, was unconsciously substantiated by the Boston Post, in a recent issue. Speaking editorially on the coal question, the Post says:

"The great increase in the death rate in Boston last week is directly attributable to the lack of fuel for domestic use. The effect is felt mainly among the poor, who are more susceptible because of insufficient nourishment. The high prices of food and the difficulty of getting coal have brought a large part of our population into a condition where they are an easy prey to the diseases which flourish in cold and destitution.

Thus, from the mouth-pieces of capitalism, issues forth the indictment of capital ism as being a murderous system. But plainer still to the understanding is the above editorial's unconscious exposure of the clerical fallacy that suffering, and death are attributable to "God's will.

The ancients of old used to have their slaves believe that suffering and misfortune were evils that were attributable to certain bad gods. Each bad god possessed the power to work a certain evil upon human beings. Those of us who have read ancient religious worship, will remember the various means employed by the ancients to appease the wrath of their bad gods. Of course, such a form of religious worship as then existed. was but an institution of the ruling class of that time, who employed such methods, in order to keep the lower classes in a state of meek submission to the "will of the gods" ins no doubt was the expression then in vogue, as taught by the classes and believed by the masses). While we have a new form of religious worship to-day, yet we still possess many, characteristics of the and one of them is, the teaching of the clerical apologists for capitalism, our sufferings and misfortunes are attributable to the will of God. So far the mass have believed, or at least those of the "eyes, yet see not, vet hear not." To such a fallacy the So "Not God's will, but capcialist replies : Continuing further, the italism's will !" Socialist says: "If you would maintain your one God is always good and merciful, why also hold him responsible for the evils that are done?"

Captain Dugan of the Boston bureau criminal investigation, reported last week that 576 watches had been pawned in a preceding twenty-four hours, a number 300 greater than ever before in the history of the bureau. Captain Dugan also noticed an increasing number of other personal effects in the pawnshops, and is inclined to lay it to the high price of coal.

Another indictment of capitalism.

This, too, culled from the Boston Post, a capitalist sheet:

Boston, the so-called "cultured Boston." and to itself known as "Modern Athens," was given a trusty shock by Frank A. Munsey at the Merchant's Club dinner one evening last week. Munsey has invaded Boston and bought out the Boston Journal, reducing the price to 1 cent. Speaking on 'Trusts," Mr. Munsey said at the banquet : "In my judgment it will not be many years -perhaps five or ten-before the publishing business of this country will be done by a few concerns, three or four at the most.

"When this stage is reached, gentlemen, you may expect to find on your breakfast table in the morning and on your drawingroom table in the evening, newspapers of a grade of excellence of which the most sanguine mind has never yet dreamed. It will be possible then; it is not possible now with the merciless competition that confronts a newspaper publisher."

In the above words the Socialist is again vindicated when he holds that the purpose of capitalism is to destroy competition. After having succeeded in getting the newspaper business into the control of four or increase the cost of reading, so as to prefive hands, is it the intention of Munsey to vent the working class from purchasing newspapers? Mark, how he mentions the drawing-rooms. Whose drawing-rooms? The Boston, Mass.

The new wing of the Art Museum was opened yesterday. Those who had expected to see a fine collection of oil paintings on exhibition-a gift from the working class commemorating the prosperity that they have been and are now enjoying-were very much disappointed, for no such collection materialized. It is thought the workers "needed the money" for coal and other luxuries that were once classed as ne-

The American Institute for Social Service, incorporated at Albany, is a misnomer. A slight investigation of the schemes it advocates would prove to the disinterested that its right name is "The American Institute for Capitalist Service."

Yonkers is conducting a war on gamblers. So is Jerome. So far the only ammunition used has been drawn from the etensive vocabulary of the District Attorney. The results have not been fatal to the gamblers.

It is said that Guam's finances are in pathy among the members of the working class, whose finances are ditto.

The Coffee Trust and the Sugar Trust are both responsible for the death of a merchant they drove out of business. Still some politicians declare "There are no

England has just had a \$2,500,000

what is soon to become general?

There is a strike on in Lewis Nixon's



98th Street and First Avenue, New York

ALLIANCE & CIGAR & FACTORY Eckstein Bros. S. T. & L. A. Label Cigars

2 NEW READE STREET

Our Jewel. 4 in	\$1.25	Alliance, 41/2 In	2.50
Old Judge, 4 1/2 in	1.45	Habanas, 4 in	2.75
My Favorite, 4 in		El Portos, 41/4 in	3.00
Natures Beauties, 4% in	2.00	Red Ribbon, 43/2 in	3.50
Medallion, 4% in	2.25	La Amenidad, 25 for	
		WE PAY EXPRESS CHAR	GES

▗ ▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗ ▗ ▗ ▗ ▗ ▗ ▗ ॓ ॓ ॓ ॓

THEIR ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION.

Millions of Acres of Land Given to Railroads for Nothing by Government.

It is estimated that Congress and the different States granted over 300,000,000 acres of land to the Western roads during the construction period previous to 1880, to aid them to build into and develop the enormous areas of land lying beyond the Mississippi River. The United States government granted nearly 200,000,000 ncres land to ald railway construction, in addition to a considerable quantity of land granted by Congress to the States, and which was subsequently granted by States to railway companies. Some of the States also, especially Texas, held large bodies of land in their own right which were granted to rallway companies.

The United States Commissioner of Railonds some time ago issued a statement of the grants of land originally issued to railroads by the government to aid them to build mileage into the then undevelope The total number of acres thus granted by the government amounted to about 130,000,000 acres.

The table below gives a list of these original grants. Where a road has since been absorbed the company now owning the property is given in brackets: ORIGINAL GRANTS.

Acres granted Company-Cairo & Fulton (Missouri Pacific) 1,178,411 Cedar Rapids & Missouri (Northwestern) 1,055.514
Central Pacific 8,000,000 hicago & Northwestern 1,064,406 Burlington 3,390,244 Omaha (Northwestern)...... 2,170,947 Denver Pacific (Union Pacific). . 453,267 Hannibal & St. Joseph...... 781,945

Hastings & Dakota (St. Paul) ... 550,000 Kansas Pacific (Union Pacific) .. 3,134,253 La Crosse and Milwaukee (Omaha)..... 813,700 Leav., Law. & Galveston (Atchl-McGregor & Mo. River (St. Paul. 1,536,000 Memphis & Little Rock (Choc-.......... Minn. Central (St. Paul)..... 643,400 Oregon & California 4,700,000

 Ore. Branch Cen. Pac.
 3,500,000

 St. Croix & L. Sup. (Omaha)
 1,357,240

 St. Joseph & Grand Island
 1,700,000

 St. Louis & San Francisco..... 1,860,586 St. Paul & Sloux City (North-.... 1,123,579

western).... Sioux City & Pacific (Northwest-407.910 western)..... Southern Minn. (St. Paul)..... Texas & Pacific..... 7.258,468 K. & T.) 1.520,000 West. Pac. (Central Pacific) . . . 1,000,000 Winona & St. Peter (Northwest-............. 1,678,618 ern) . . . Wisconsin Central.....

soul. He has introduced a bill to probad shape. Guam will find lots of sym- hibit the publication and mailing of newspapers giving detailed accounts of suicides. Only despairing and weakened humanity seeks relief in suicide. To healthy and happy individuals there is no dauger of such "suggestion," which requires a morbid condition before the "suggestion" can make an impression. It may be that Jenkins is more couning than sensitive. He perhaps recognizes the anomalism between the capitalist ship yard. This is just to show what song of "unprecedented prosperity and "friends of labor" Tammany leaders the despair that is annually driving thousands to seek relief in suicides' graves. If this is the object of the bill ostrich Jenkins will find that it would drown the bank failure. Is this the forerunner of moans of these who groan under the weight of "Prosperity."

Representative Jenkins is a sensitive

DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J.

meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sun-days of each month at 10 o'clock 1, in., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren," SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The

County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE,

S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third

Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECCION HARTFORD. S. L. P., meets

every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th

Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club-rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head-

quarters and free reading room, 205 1:2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR

Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S.

L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, '8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345,

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

Propaganda meetings at Pythian Castle every Sunday night at 8 o'clock. SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Horan's Hall, 255 South Halsted street, corner of Harrison street. Public lectures every Sunday. Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Bou-levard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel. 1322 South 41st avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

All are welcome. Discussion inviteu.
SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L.
P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear
Fike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
S. T. & H. A. neets Mondays at 8 p. m.
Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue

Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, fur-nished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; \$2 per week. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

REMEMBER

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates; Lose than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 3/4 cent a copy; 500 or more, 3/4 cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 18, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communica-

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

1892......21,157 In 1896......36,564

TURN TO YOUR "EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE."

He who reads the accounts of the ferment in the camp of the retail tobacco dealers cannot, unless mighty well grounded in social science, but feel bewildered. Here are men, none of them looking like idiots, holding most contradictory positions. They want purchasers to boycott the Tobacco Trust, yet admit that if they themselves were to boycott the Trust products from their counters they could not "keep the cash register ringing;" they decide to appeal to the Unions in this "battle against the opsor," and yet, their very anxiety, and expressed wish, to "keep the cash register ringing" betrays the fact that y are not standing by the Unions in the Unious' "battle against the oppress or,"-the boycotted cash register firm; they appeal to the solidarity of the retailers, and yet-they turn around and cast ion upon their Chicago, brothestailers and fellow-sufferers who are also organising. And, as if all this mere not yet cause enough to be-wilder the average observer, the muddle is muddled still worse by the information that comes from the West, to the effect that an enormous cigar factory is to be set up in Chicago by the Trust elf, and that "none but Union men are to be employed." If ever there was a tangled skein here is one. Not only are the retailers themselves all tangled out Labor, "Union Labor," "Organ-Labor"-the supposed co-victim of is-is to become a beneficiary of the dreaded monster, and thereby help divide the otherwise "indivisible people, m the retailers claim to represent For all that, there is no real tangle in the matter; the matter is as clear as a When puzzled by the mesning of nglish word, the student is told: "Turn to your Angle-Saxon roots." So "Turn to your Eighteenth Bru-

In that masterly analysis of the class d of their resulting mental conceptionthe Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bona Marx points out that the Middle Class is a "transition class," and he points out what that means, and what it

In a transition class, the interests of two hostile classes actually meet. But they meet not to harmonize. As they are only vestiges of the two class-types, w meet only to mutually dull the class ts of each. The Middle Class besuch a transition class, has, accordingly none but wrath, both for the upper on both as extortionists. An odd ntal pitantasmagoria is, the result unted by the class instincts of er type-class, the transition Middle riues itself above all class conit pronounces itself "the peo What it represents is "the peorights," its interests are "the peosts." Hence, at impending es the Middle Class, never consary to examine the interests ttitude of the different classes, its east of all. But what the Middle nes does not change facts. To ith, it is a "class," consequently he people;" and, to end with, the of its own class is to carry in the most mutually warring and ents: as it is a sink for the of the Capitalist Class proper, it capitalism; as it is the fool's pararevel in its "treasuries" and coffin sidews, it is the matural asylum, even f not always the birth place, of the as the Gompers-Strasser Inter-Cigarmakers' Union. Obviously ch a class has in it all the dynamitie wers of disintegration, and none of the es of mutual attraction. And thus ens that, in the execution of its ent projects, the interests of the Middle Class ever turn uninterest-

re is, assuredly, nothing bewilder-the exhibition of the retail tobac-

t it is put to the test.

ing to the masses, and their boasted

proves itself impotence the mo-

ooked upon, may seem an external complication with the Cigarmakers' Union as plain can be.

The Middle Class man typifies his class in his own person. He is a man at war with himself: one side of him rasps against the other. His emancipation can not start before he has cast-off the physical and mental cocoon wrapper of his class, and developed into the butterfly of the class-conscious working man.

In this development the Middle Class man is aided by two forces, which he equally detests: the Trust, which urges on his physical, the Socialist Labor party, which molds his mental evolution.

IN TOKEN.

And now comes the Philadelphia "North American" to the rescue of Capitalism. Like a Knight errant of old, it steps into the arena, mounted and armed, to do battle for the old dame and against Socialism.

Watch the doughty knight. He cavorts on his steed and runs at Socialism with

What the Socialist promises and believes would be the result of the acceptance of his doctrines is alluring to the

Socialism parries the blow with its mighty shield, and with its mightier lance unhorses its adversary thus:

Certainly Socialism appeals to the discontented. Never yet was a revolution accomplished by the contented. It was not the "contented" Crown and Parliament of England, nor its decidedly 'contented" placemen in America, wh made the Revolution, and uttered in the very city of Philadelphia the "promises and believes" that overthrew the "con tented' of that time. The feat was per formed by the "discontented" colonists, who, decidedly "discontented" at the prospects of being taxed out of existence into the condition of East Incin pariahs rose and smote the "contented," who, in those days, were indulging towards the Revolutionary Fathers the identical language now used by the "contented" Philadelphia paper towards the Socialists "the American rebels appeal to discon tent.

The capitalist knight being thus unhorsed, Socialism then crowds him with its lance, thus:

Soho, Sir Knight of Capitalism! So then there ARE "discontented" in the country, and in numbers large enough to frighten the "contented"? Hitherto you asserted the reverse, and prated of "pop ular, unprecedented prosperity"! Take this; and this; and this for your contradiction!

The capitalist knight, having been thus driven to his own slippery ground of self-contradictory assertions, and made to fall, and the Socialist lance sticking in him, he makes a desperate effort to in the paper: overcome his assailant. He draws his sword and makes this furious lunge at him :

The Socialist forgets that the State is no wiser, no better than the men who compose its legislative and administrative bodies.

He is then despatched. Socialism, too, draws its sword, parries the thrust, and whacks the capitalist knight to pieces thus:

Socialism knows that. It knows it so well that it is intent upon bouncing out of the legislative and administrative bodies, out of the public powers, in short, the capitalist class that now controls them. And that, Sir Knight of Capitalto be no wiser, no better than the robber class of Capitalism now in pos Socialism is bent upon making the State as wise and as good (no wiser and no better) than the toiling class of Labor. And by this token it will.

which Socialism puts an end to the dying agonies of the Knight of Capitalism, and sees to it that he be buried quickly, lest the malodorous gases escaping from his carcass infect the atmosphere of the Socialist Republic.

ST. ANTHONY OF CAPITAL.

For almost a generation Anthony Comstock has filled the public eye. At first he filled it slightly; as time went on, he filled it more and more. The day arrived when he filled, in a sense, the most conspicuous place in the nation. He was a national

Censor of good morals. Comstock's activity was felt everywhere. Classic works of art and literature came under his ban. It came to pass that great paintings were excluded from public gaze, great statues were condemned, and an inquisitorial spirit began to pervade the Post Office, threatening a return of the days of the public fagot. People relied on the Spirit of the Age and trusted that Comstockism would not send us back to the Dark Ages, and goodnaturedly people began to joke on the new Censor. Pantalets were to be painted on the Venuses, and pantalets were to be clapped on the lower extremities of Franklin's statue on Printing House Square. But while many took this easy view of the Comstock out-break, there our unregenerate nature that we persist | ute.

a serious affair. And they were right. OF WHICH NOT A FEW CF THEM | The decision of the Comptroller of the ARE MEMBERS, the matter is plain Treasury just rendered against Comstock proves that the seriously inclined had the correct penetration.

Comstock has for years held the position of Post Office Inspector as the active head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The office carried a nominal salary of \$100 per annum from the United States Government. A man moved by pure motives, and well paid by his own Society, was, of course, no to look for big pay from the Govern ment. "Lucre was not his aim." And indeed Mr. Comstock never drew this \$100. Mark that!

But what did Mr. Comstock do? His P. O. commission entitles him to ride free on every road in the United States carrying United States mails, being practically good for transportation throughout the country. Now despite this, Mr. Comstock has, at least in a number of cases, charged mileage, and \$1.50 per diem in addition for attendance In other words, under the atmosphere of disinterested sanctity raised by his relinquishing the \$100 nominal salary, Comstock pocketed many times more The Department finally got tired of this, held up Saint Authony's claims, and or dered Marshal Henkel to pay none more.

Saints, patron Saints are symbolic of the epoch and the spirit that give birth to them. A savage will have an uncouth block of wood for his patron Saint; a devotee of music will give birth to a Raphaelic St. Cecilia; and so on. Likewise the immoral spirit of Capitalism It will also raise its patron Saint, the St. Anthony of Capital, who will pantalet the legs of Beauty and leave unpantaletted the legs of Fraud.

S. L. P. PERVERSENESS.

To the extensive collection of curiosities, gathered in this office on the movement that calls itself Socialist in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party. there have been added two documents that arrived to-day abreast of each other. They are: the recent municipal platform of the Salem, Mass., so-called Socialist party, and a new paper, started in this city, and named "Better Times." A few extracts from the two specimens will convey an idea of their quality.

The exordium of the first runs this wise:

If you want to buy coal at \$4.00 ton vote the Socialist ticket.

The declaration of principles of the econd runs thus:

Anything that will raise your pay, anything that will shorten your hours, any thing that will reduce the price of your necessaries of life . . . will find expression in this paper.

And the point is illustrated by the following thing, which finds expression

Socialism means: Steady work for all who want it: Trolley rides at 1 cent a trip: Gas et 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; Oil at 2 cents a galion; Sugar at 1 cent a pound;
A journey from New York to San
Francisco for \$1.00;

Medicines and medical treatment free; Rents reduced one-half; Shorter hours of work; Wages-all you earn.

Now it so happens that political economy teaches a thing, or two, which runs up against promises and theories underlying the promises above expressed. The wages of a workingman, this political economy teaches, are the workingman's hare in the products of his labor, and this his share depends upon his own price in the Labor Market. The more there are of him, and the cheeper it is to supply him with the necessaries of life the cheaper is he bimself, in other words, the lower are his wages. It follows that The token is the "coup de grace" with \$4.00 a ton coal means mighty low wages for the miner, and \$1.00 a ton coal still lower. It follows that 2 cents a loaf bread, 1 cent a trip trolley rides, 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet gas, 2 cents a gallon oil, 1 cent a pound sugar, \$1 journeys be tween New York and San Francisco mean a small wage for bakers, trolley men, oil workers, gasworkers, sugar workers, railroaders, etc., in short low wages, with resultant unsteady work The fact has been selzed by the fraudment protectionists, and twisting it to suit their purpose, they have pretended that high prices stand for high wages, and that high wages means a large share of the product of Labor-a fraudulent statement for the reason, as above stated, that Labor's share depends, not upor prices, but upon the supply and demand of itself in the Labor Market. It follows, accordingly, that to demand simultaneously higher pay and lower prices is an absurdity, and, consequently, when Better Times" and its ilk advocate both they but stand (or sprawl) with both feet in their mouths—the attitude of the so-called Socialist party, and why it is justly called the Bogus Socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party is awar that the economic reasoning presented above is "mud-slinging," a "calling of names," "vituperation," etc., etc., if not

even a "Daily People Lie." But such is

are being told that 300,000 voters were gathered under the "Better Times" Socialism, while the Socialist Labor Party Socialism barely gathered around its standard 50,000 voters.

Perverse S. L. P.!

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Mayor Low has written two letters, one to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, and one to Vice-President Skitt of the Manhattan, asking reasons why improvements could not be made in the schedules of cars and trains for the benefit of the public. such improvements, for instance, as more cars and trains, and two conductors on the street cars during the rush hours, one to collect fares and one to attend to the passengers.

This is the opportunity of Messrs. Vreeland and Skitt. Their answer should be about as follows:

Hon. Seth Low.

Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir:-In answering your questions why certain improvements, recommended by you, can not be made, which is the same as saying that we decline to make them, we respectfully beg to give our reasons:

1. We are stockholders and highsalaried officers in the concerns. Both capacities militate against your sugges-

As stockholders, our dividends depend upon the profits of the concerns. The higher the running expenses of a concern, the lower are its profits. More cars and one more conductor on each means an increased pay-roll.

As high-salaried officials, our position depends upon our success in increasing profits. A policy that would decrease profits would cost us our official heads: our high salaries and the "Christmas gifts." which we now add to our dividends-plunder, would be gone. As you are neither a stockholder of

nor a high-salaried official on, these roads such ills, as herein set forth, may and do leave you cool. Not us. We are not in this business for our health. 2. The favor of "the public" does not

concern us: we are in business, not in politics. It is otherwise with you. You are in politics, not in business. What interests you leaves us cool; as cool as you are left in what interests us In other words, the shoe does not pinch us both on the same spot.

3. We are no hypocrites: and that is what you are. As a capitalist yourself, you know as well as we that your propositions are unacceptable. But as a politician, currying favor to improve the chances of his much-damaged chances for re-election in an approaching campaign, you are playing to the galleries. You are trying to sail into a re-election on the top of a wave that you seek to raise against us. We think there is enough demagoguery now. We don't propose to help the evil along. Just keep your broken anteelection pledges; just keep your appointees from selling out the city to the New York Central as your Corporation Attorney Rives tried to; just mind your business.

For all the above weighty reasons we respectfully decline.

With the assurances of our high consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Yours, etc.

'Tis to be hoped Messrs. Vreeland and Skitt won't miss their opportunity to give this example of civic virtue. It will do immeasurably more good than improved transit accommodations.

Senator Vest is out with a regulation Democratic attack on the trusts. He claims that they are due to the protective tariff. Their existence in free trade England, he admits, but claims that they mopopolize certain lines of commerce only and not the great staples of life. The senatorfails to show why it is that if free trade will bust the trusts 25 per cent. of the American trusts are in unprotected indus tries. The senator also overlooks the fact that many of the English trusts are the result of American competition; that they have been formed after the fashion of American consolidations in order that they may be better able to restore the indus trial supremacy of England. The senator overlooks the fact that in all European countries American competition has hastened consolidation; and that the tendency to trustification abroad, consequently, owes its impetus to essentially the same quality which he would use under free trade to destroy the trust. There is no doubt that protection develops trusts; as Karl Marx says, it is a hothouse method of hastening the growth of industries and the capitalist class. But it is likewise true, that in these days of concentration under world-wide competition free trade will not destroy them. To solve the trust problem we must make the trust social property.

A Pennsylvania magistrate holds it to be an offense to call a man a scab Whether it is an offense because it hurts the man or capitalism he does not state.

New gold fields are being discovered in Alaska. The old ones have evidently been so thoroughly exposed that they fail to at tract the fellows who are born every min-

were those who did not. They saw in it is our evil ways, despite the fact that we PASSING OF THE LITTLE KANG.

(Written for The Daily People by S. J. F., New York.)

Poor chap, you have been, and you've gone Little Kang! And you showed your small calibre fast.

You had all the earmarks Of the various sharks With whom we have dealt in the past, And into outer darkness have cast-Where 'midst wailing their teeth they have gnashed I'll be dasht!

If you, too, didn't get there quite fast Little Kang!

So a "logical center you found Little Kang!

For the Party to revolve around, But, your measuring tape Must have been out of shape: Your theodolite, too, was unsound.

It didn't set straight on the ground, For with failure your efforts were crowned. your schemes ignominiously

But supposing your measuremnets true Little Kang! Ain't it strange you should so quickly

call

downed Little Kang!

For a vote to jump free-And leave the poor S. L. P. With no "logical center" at all By your fall. Eccentric is what I should call Such a queer exhibition of gall,

Little Kang!

They say that religion you've got Little Kang! And the Party you claim is severe,

When it sometimes attacks Those skypilot quacks Who are giving the workers a steer,

While they swear. We will get our reward "over there"-In the "land that is lovely and fair." But we're looking for something right here,

And we'll get it despite all your care, Little Kang!

Your methods betrayed your intent Little Kang!

Your lampoons showed your stupid-Your bold thirty-ones

And your other "big guns" "intellectual" rubbish-heap strew What a stew. You are in with your whole silly crew!

You're worse off than the poor Kangaroo. He has somewhere to go, but poor you You are now neither gentile nor Jew,

Little Kang! You are left without heaven or home. Little Kang!

And you now must use bluff and deceit, To make the Big Kang Think you have a whole gang, With whom 'twould be worth while to

treat. But the cheat They all know is a bone without meat, If they've use for a homeless dead beat You had better tump in with both feet,

And your brothers in perfidy greet, Little Kang!

You came and you've been and you've gone, Little Kang! Let us hope your experience will teach

Those who come in our ranks Not to cut up such pranks, Nor strain after what's out of their

reach. What they preach, They must practice and not act the

leech, Lest like you they be compelled to screech:

Take me in Mr. Kang, I beseech! "I am left a lone bird on the beach!" Truly, poor chap, you're a peach, Little Kang!

It is remarkable now that the President has been appealed to by Germany that it should be discovered he is a profound thinker on things German. Coincidents will happen in the best of nations.

The woes of Mascagni cannot be av pressed in an intermezzo such as the one that made him famous. Nothing but a Wagnerian trilogy will answer the pur-

The boom given to the idea of colonizing Hawaii with negroes looks suspicious The sugar planters there have long been trying to replace the Japanese laborers with cheaper help, but without success.

A labor man in Brooklyn says he was offered \$20 to secure a union endorsement of the Pennsylvania anti-labor tunnel franchise. Clearly, the capitalists get 'union" endorsements cheap. Senator Hoar and the President are

talking trust. Let them keep it up. the trust fears nothing so little as talk. They have had plenty of that and are growing fat on it. The United States Government has just

settled a \$225 claim that has been pending 105 years. The claims of labor will take longer to settle if the working class does not change the composition of the govern-By its absorption of the Union Steel

Company, the Steel Trust has disposed of its most formidable competitor. In so doing it has shown the necessity of capitalism concentrating ever closer in order to protect its interests. It thus gives a black eye to the theory that in a state of "free" competition there would he no combinations

Taleun ber 18 15 15 15

ANSWER, MAMIE!

The "Cleveland Citizen" contributes the following observations to the discussion now going on in the so-called Socialist party on the subject of fusion with a

Union Labor Party:
"A great deal of criticism has been leveled at California Socialists because in San Francisco, Los Angeles and one or two other places they acted with the Inion Labor party in municipal campaigns, or at least did not place a ticket in the field, the understanding being that the Union Laborites would in turn support the Socialist state ticket. borites, it is claimed, did not keep their part of the agreement to any large ex-tent, and it appears that the Socialists of that State are being "roasted" upon the presumption that they did not keep up with the balance of the country is gains whereas if the increase had been much larger the criticisms would have been proportionately less. The fact is that thousands of Socialist party votes were thrown out by the election officers upon the technical objection that voters had carelessly marked opposite the words 'no nomination." In Los Angeles alone 2000 such votes were declared invalid and about 1000 were counted, and it is estimated that fully 30,000 Socialist party votes were thrown out in the State ocause the blank space had been marked. None of the faultfinders, so far as we are able to learn, have mentioned this important fact, and if the California they would probably stand at the head of the list of States instead of sixth in percentage of votes cast. Whether the Californians made a mistake in operating (it was not fusion) with the Laborites remains to be seen, and those who are not conversant with the local situation and the actual results in that State ought to withhold judgment for the time being. The Californians can be trusted and if they made an error they will rectify it. They were confronted by

In order to appreciate the full value of this contribution to that important discussion, the deep significance of which has been explained in our issue of the 17th (Weekly of the 27th) in an article "Light Turned Cn," the following facts must be kept in mind:

1. The editor of the "Cleveland Citizen"

peculiar conditions.

is one Mamie Hays;

2. Mamie is a shining light in the so-

called Socialist party:
3. Mamie was one of the Jelegates to the A. F. of L.:

4. Mamie, at that convention, was the leading advocate of the adoption of the "Socialist Resolutions"; but despite her eloquence the resolutions failed: 5. Mamie then turned around and sup-

ported President Compers, the one onponent of the resolutions who actually slandered both Socialism and the Socialists: and 6. Mamie thereupon is herself elected

by the labor skates of the convention to go on the annual junketing trip to Europe as: "Fraternal Delegate" to the Trades The serious man will not allow the

sliminess of a Mamie to interfere with his observations. As an anatomist, bent on ascertaining the shape and size of a nuscle, will cut and cast off fatty accidents, so will the serious man disregard n social questions the extraneous matters that push themselves before his vision. question. THE issue is

Shall the economic organization (Trades Union) dominate the political organiza tion?

Shall the political organization dominate

the economic? Mamie wabbles. It is not given to her to stand straight. But in her very wabble there is a lesson, which read by the light of the six candles lighted above,

can not but be appreciated.

The so-called Socialist, party is builded on the theory that the Trades Union must dominate the political movement. Let it wabble as it may, its bong fide California expression holds up the issue clear, and thus joins issue clearly with the Socialist Labor Party which main-

tains: The political organization of Labor must dominate the economic; if it does the whole Labor Movement is inevitably drawn into the swirl of the inevitably petty, and resultingly conflicting, and finally corrupt conceptions of economic interests, unbridled by political

sense. Whatever organization a man, active in the Political Movement of Labor is in, has its fingers in that Political Movement. If the Political Movement has not supreme control, it can not choose but be controlled by the interests thus squirted into it. A Socialist party dominated by bodies, that, in turn and through their officers, are dominated by capitalists, is no Socialist party at all. It is a Mamie Party, in short a snare and a delusion.

Is not this so. Mamie? But Mamie crawls under the bedclothes, and mutters: "That fellow got me down fine."

J. J. Hill is alarmed. He says the busi ness of the country is undergoing a readjustment to meet changed conditions. As to how it will come out he does not know. J. J. Hill should not talk so ominously. He is in danger of being classed among "those pessimists and alarmists who regard

'our' prosperity as lacking in permenance and devoid of unbounded limits." Again. J. J. Hill by such talk, exposes the impotency of the capitalists class. What will the working class think of their inability to avert a crisis; they, the great industrial and financial plutocrats whom the humble workers have been taught to regard as the beginning and the end of all things Finally I J Hill lets the cat out of the bag of the "great insight" theory regarding the capitalists when he says he does not know how the country will come out "the readjustment." Why, any Socialist will tell him that the country will come out of it by being tighter in the grasp of the capitalist class.

What next? A Chicago physician claims to have devised a method of treating the heart locally. He penetrates the heart by means of a fine golden needle and injects fluids without danger. With the constant advance in science of all kinds who will despair of a solution of the social problem?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM-This is capitalist in

BROTHER JONATHAN-A t with your utopian ideas of abolic

U. S .- You call that utopian? B. J .- Yes; everything is utopian t. . unnatural. I'. S .- Say, it is,

B. J .- And so is the idea of equality. One man is stout and one man is lean, one is tall and one is thin, one is cleve, and one is foolish. Inequalities have ex isted, inequalities exist, inequalities will ever exist. It is natural, hence it is fool

ish to want equality. U. S .- How many pounds do ye weigh?

B. J.-350. U. S .- And I weigh only 155; we are

un qual, ain't we? B. J .- Yes. U. S .- Is that a reason for you to

have 21-2 votes more than I? B. J.'s jaw drops. U. S .- Are our laws utopian becaus they give each of us one vote, although

you weigh more than twice my weight? B. J. continues to look knocked out. U. S .- And that is all there is of "utopianism" in Socialism, 'the natural inequalities in man are no reason for the subjugation of one by the other, Dur system of voting establishes that, two men run a race and the swifted wins, that is no reason why the other should be burned with hot irons. That is what capitalism does. Our theory of the suffrage deprives it of all arguments. It is established that he who does not own the tools of production is "burnt with hot frons" by him who does. The "utopianism" of Socialism consists in giving both the same economic chance that they have politically. They did not always have political equality; this had to be wrenched from the political tyrant. So now with economic inequality here to be wrenched from the economic tyr. The same cales of people who opposed a

That the miseries of the working class under capitalism are not local but general is maintained in and out of season by the Socialist Labor Party. The "N. Y. Commercial," in an apologetic editorial defence of the conditions in the Pennsylvania mines, entitled "Miner; Miseries,"

versal suffrage now oppose the unive

right to life-and with the same as

unconsciously pronounces this position correct. Says it: "The testimony given the last few days before the Anthractic Coal-Strike Commission, says the Kansas City Star, 'has undoubtedly strengthened the case of the miners before the country Some of it has been of a distressing character, and, while the incidents related may be explained as unfortunate exceptions, they have made a painful

impression upon the public.'
"Why has it strengthened the miners case anywhere-before the country before the Commission? Everybody in knows that there is a measure of pov-erty, hardship and suffering in the anthracite coal fields. There is every where. You can go out right here in New York any day among the workers in almost any given industry and find cases of distress that are positively shocking in their details and in the cof ditions that are partly responsible for them. You can probably do the sa thing in Kansas City. Take a tour the operatives' quarters in, any i all you see, make inquiries, and the compare the results with the miner testimony-you won't find them the out suffering or 'oppressed' people in the country. Visit the homes of the coast fisherfolk, those in the copper and ironmining sections, those in the lumber ing areas, those even in some of the farming districts-it is the same old sto everywhere. There is misery somewhere in the ranks of the workers in ever important industry.

"But consider the narrowness of the anthracite-coal fields-how practically one little black spot on the map of Pennsylvania provides fuel for the people of dozens of States, and how vast an army of workers is crowded into that one little area-and you ought to be able to understand how coal-miners' miseries show up in apparently greater volume than in other fields, how they get more sharply into evidence. If we could take all the 'longshoremen in the United States and crowd them into New York for a month, some unthinking person might wonder how there happened t be so much poverty and distress am

How does the workman like the ple ture thus callously drawn by a cap italist authority?

Self-Explanatory

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In soking over The People of Monday, De-ember 1st, I find an article taken from an of our Scotch comrades styled, eal Candidate." This article conin "Ideal Candidate." This article con-tained an exposure of the Independent Labor party of England, and the shiring lights of that party as a lot of fakirs and traitors to the working class, which I have no doubt they are. Now, we of the Social-ist Labor Party would brand any man claiming to be a militant, who would peak from the platform or at a meeting ed under its auspices as one of them-elves, a fakir. Now, then, if we look wer the back numbers of London Justice of find a schedule of meetings to be held we find a schedule of meetings to be field under the auspices of the I. L. P. and the S. D. F., and who is the speaker, James Connolly, who is now touring this country for the Socialist Labor Party. Did our N. E. C. not know this; don't they get Justice at National headquarters and does not the article above referred to say that when one of the fakirs, to say that when one of the fakirs, Smille by name, was running for office he, or his party; entered into an alliance with another capitalist institution, the United Irish League. The Irish Socialist Republican party protested against it by calling it the most unblushing piece of treachery against International Socialism, and yet we find one of its own members going and speaking from its platform. What has N. E. C. to say on the matter. I think an explanation is in order.

James O'Gara,

52 Steuben Street.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 4. Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.

(Daily People, Sunday, Dec. 7, Weekly, Dec. 13.)

J. O'G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-Consolly is due here soon. Your letter will be shown him. In the meantime, are you sure that his name appears as the speaksure that his name appears as the speak-er on that "Independent Labor party" platform with his knowledge and con-sent? Shall let you know Connolly's

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1902.

To the Editor of The Weekly People—
Dear Comrade: I observe in a letter box answer to a correspondent in Rhode Island that you cast doubt upon the ascertion he seems to have made that I had spoken upon the platform of branches of the Independent Labor party in England. In this, however, you are wrong and your correspondent is right. Indeed, I cannot understand the action of your correspondunderstand the action of your correspond-ent in unearthing this mare's nest as something to surprise the readers of The Weekly People with, because, in the is-sue published, I think, one week before I landed in America there was a large and in America there was a mire on to f a complimentary farewell net given to me before my departure his Country by the South Salford h of the S. D. F., and the West ad branch of the L L. F., this ban-being given at the end of a week's ganda in the district.

The explanation of my action is that both these bodies in England, as a rule, avite speakers regardless of what section said speakers belong to, and do not expect such speakers to advocate the principles or policy of the party from whose platform he is speaking, but only to sive his own views moon principles and whose piatform he is speaking, but only to give his own views upon principles and tactics. Thus, whilst the leaders of the Independent Labor party were attacking Mr. Quelch, the editor of Justice, Mr. Quelch was speaking from the platforms of branches of that party, replying to such attacks and attacking in his to such attacks and attacking in his en; but whilst the leaders of the In-I was on the platform of such of their branches as I found willing to listen,

preaches as I found willing to listen, preaching revolutionary Socialism and, acidentally, exposing the fraudulent alliance between their leaders and the bourgeois Home Rulers.

If your correspondent can point to any instance where I spoke on the platform with any of the leaders of the Independent Labor party then he would have something to talk about, or if he ever heard of me speaking on a platform of rd of me speaking on a platform of irs during the last seven years unless as the principal speaker of the even-

cally to hear my views.

As long as the discipline of the parties.
In England is so loose that branches are willing to engage speakers whom they new to be opposed to the teat. to be opposed to the tactics of organization, and as long as there heir organization, and as long as there re no parties in the country with whose believ I am in full agreement I will be sady to repeat the offence complained f, because there will be no other way at by which I can bring my message the ears of the socialistically inclined a forgiand, and to get the English and rish proletarist in harmony is too important a duty to be left untried.

This is my explanation of this discussion, which every reader of The Weekly ecopic knew of over three mouths ago.

le knew of over three mouths ago.
Fraternally,
James Connolly.

Rejeioss in the Success of the Socialist
Labor Party.
To The Dollu and Weekly People.
Despite Mr. Wayland and his falselyrailed "The Appeal to Reason" (the Appeal
to Reaction), I am siad as a proletarian
sevolutionist that the Socialist Labor Party
is not "dead" but has made a material increase in its voting strength at the late
elections. Without the slightest doubt many
of the votes cast for petit bourgeois radicalism or middle class opportunist reaction in
the pseudo-Socialist vote were meant for
the only party in this country that is truly pasedo-Socialist vote were meant for sally party in this country that is truly lavor of the rights of the wage working s. the Socialist Labor Party. Clear somica, class-consciousness, uncompro-ing tactics, militant ardency and fear-hanesty are homogenous qualifications, of which are absolutely essential to and add only in true working class organiza-s evich as the S. L. P. and the S. T. & 2.28.

ings and tactics of the true or ultra-revolutionists that brought about and consum-mated every revolution in the world's history. All other movements claiming to be truly revolutionary are, and were, only movements contaminated with temporizing. ruling influences and thereby were hin-drances to justice and progress for the op-pressed and enemies of the human race tem, capitalism, is developing the dulcker to solution than any other stage of society heretofore in existence through the quicker evolution of the means of wealth production, and as the matter a stake in the coming revolution is not merely between ruling classes alone, such as in th French revolution, American revolution sides which the wealth of all the million aires of the world, past and present, is almost nothing in comparison, the stake of ruling class and the last serving class, and the latter conquering, the instrument of wealth production made common property, all ruling classes abolished, all become workers and freedom and comfort be for all, should the lines between freedom and slavery be more tightly drawn than in any former revolution. All else is reactionary and hypocritical, worthy of no intelligen bonest worker's support.

About two years ago I came this way from Massachusetts, stopped at Phoenix Ariz., a few weeks and I am in California since. From what I have seen in the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego and the country districts about them, I am absolutely sure that about 80 per cent. of the popu lation of Southern California is composed of middle class people, who came here chiefly from the Middle States. Many of them came here for the sake of health and mild climate, but many also came here to try to recoup their waning fortunes, though with sad results to the latter, as the middle class here is in the last stages of dissolu tion from the exploitation made upon them by commission agents, land, water and railroad companies. Consequently, many of the petit bourgeois fruit growers, bankrupt ecoomically and as a logical result, mentally so about economics, take to the "Socialist" party to bring on mere, impotent reforms of capitalist public ownership.

The middle class treatment of the proletarian workers hereabouts is on a par with the treatment in all other parts of the nation, domineering and defrauding. Upon December 5 the California Fruit Growers Convention at San Francisco, adopted a resolution "in favor of amending the Chinese Exclusion Act, so as to admit a re stricted number of farm laborers." But the middle class hopes are chimerical, their days are numbered and a large proportion of them, who are in miserable poverty, stand as firmly for the "sacred rights of property" of the millionaires as such prov-verbially narrow-sighted, small proprietors

usually do. As for the old style trade unions in Southern California they are like those else where, fit only for the hatred and contemp utionary workers. Claiming all the time that they are a benefit to the work-ing people, the old trade unloss keep on in their antiquated and corrupt methods the capitalist census returns for each de cade for the past half century, let us know the fact that though the workers are in-creasing the product of labor right along, that what they receive of it is growing pro

The proletarian workers are but a small part of the population in these parts, and it is very probable that a majority of them were but recently of the middle class from the Middle States. So, many of them being under middle class influences the most of revolutionary instinct in them, nothing but and the abortion of populism, known in this State as the "Socialist" party, is composed in great part from this undisciplined material. What revolutionary Socialist could read but with contempt, of the resolution which was passed last year by the Kang-aroos of Escondido, this county, against permitting immigrants to land in this coun try without the condition imposed upon them of passing a property qualification? or, of Kangaroos who regard with commenda-tion, L. W. Rogers, editor of the Los Angeles Union Labor News, in his spe San Diego, entitled, "Union Labor and Its Benefits to the Laboring Man and Mer-chant?" or, of the Kangaroo ticket which had C H Sykes, an Anarchist muddlehead this county, and W. J. Henderson of this grace of capitalism, as nominee for the low-er house of the State legislature?

and vicinity has about the mildest climate in the country, nearly all of the chief speakers of middle class muddledom, ego-tistic professionals who are "fishers in troubled waters," made up of lawyers without litigants, physicians without patients, preachers without parishloners, professors without pupils and labor mis-leaders galor come hereabouts and give out nothing but sycophantic appeals to the antedeluvian minded ranchers to join the Kangaroo party. Richardson, Mills, Woodbery, Rog-ers, Brower, Wilson, Harriman, Vall and many more ad nauseam, have put in an appearance hereabouts. The next one is to be the "has been" Debs, who is said will

speak here soon.

Comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are rare in these parts, but we distribute literaure at the Kangaroo meetings and else-where. If we had even only one speaker hereabouts, we could surely have a good county section of our party. We receive The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People,

and they are to us "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Onward with Marxian revolution and the S. L. P. vs. Bernsteinian reaction and the S. D. P. T. P. Lehan. Chula Vista, Cal., Dec. 14.

Of Course MacCartney Backed Down;
What Eles Can a Representative of Fraud Do?
To The Daily and Weekly People,—You
will please and enclosed clippings from
the Brockton Times and the Rockland InCartandar in reference to a delate that did dependent, in reference to a debate that did McCartney of the Socialist (?) party

REVENBER

issued a sweeping challenge during the campaign, and after consulting with the S. E. C. and having their consent, Comrade Jer. O'Fihelly issued a counter challenge to McCartney. Needless to say, McCartney

Yours fraternally.

Jeremiah Devine. N. Abington, Mass., Box 127.

(Enclosures.)

'MacCartney Challenged .- Jeremiah O'Fi-

of the Workingmen.

explanatory:

helly Wants to Debate on Interests

"The following, a letter from Jeremiah

O'Fibelly, Socialist Labor supporter, to

tepresentative F. O. MacCartney, is self-

"Having been informed that you made

public statement of your desire to debate with any one opposed to the party you

represent, and as the party that I am a

opposed to you and your party, and as my

party is very desirous of debating with you or any other member of your party

in any place. I hope I may be the means

is the only party that correctly stands for the interests of the working class, that

its methods are the only correct methods

to accomplish good for the working class and that any other party, by whatever name

called, claiming to be for the good of the

working class, is fraudulent, and instead

"Resolution number two is exactly the

same as the first, except that the words

Socialist party' must be substituted for

Socialist Labor Party.'
"The S. L. P. will take the affirmative on

esolution number one and will take the

"You being the challenged party have the privilege of selecting either position,

or perhaps a series of debates on both

ranged. The debate may be between you

part of Plymouth county that you select

any member of the Socialist Labor Party

on one side and any member of the Socialist party on the other; in the latter case

the debate to take place anywhere suitable

"L am ready to give you the names of

committee of three or more to meet a

similar committee of your selection to

make the necessary arrangements. The S. L. P. will pay one-half of the expenses

entalled, or we may, so great is our desire to debate, offer greater inducements. Re-

II.

"Not Wasting Time — Rep. MacCartney Declines Debate With Jeremiah O'Fi-

"Rockland, Dec. 8 .- Jeremiah O'Fihelly's

challenge through The Times to Represent-ative F. O. MacCartney for a debate as

to the merits of the Socialist and the So-cialist Labor parties caused a ripple of

excitement in political circles. In the re-

cent campaign Representative MacCartney

issued a sweeping challenge, and a forensic battle between the local leading lights of

the parties was anticipated with interest

This is not to be, however, for Mr. Mac-

Cartney declines to meet the doughty Ab-

ingtonian.
"'I shall take no notice whatever of Mr.

O'Fibelly or his party,' said Mr. MacCart-

ney to The Times reporter. 'We do not

care to waste our time on them or furnish

vote in the recent election shows that the

able number of votes in localities where

they had no organization, which indicates that their candidates were mistaken for

those of our party. They are trading on our reputation, and remind me of a dog

barking at one's heels. In the words of the immortal John L. Sullivan, "Let them go and get a reputation." "—Brockton

Box 181, Abington, Mass.,

Dear Sir,-In re an interview purporting

o be from you, in The Times of Dec. 8,

I wish to inform you that unless I receive

from you on or before December 16 a re-pudiation of that interview, I will presume

that you were correctly reported, and will

Respectfully yours,

- Why?

When McCartney made his challenge

When O'Fihelly took the gauntlet

Mac replied, with angry frown.

That McCartney had thrown down

Though Deception's cause is strong,

To the Rev. F. O. MacCartney,

He did not expect O'Fibelly

"Go and get a reputation,"

Did he fear the working people

Would decide against the wro For the Truth alone is mighty,

Argument for reasons Light, Fears not to expose false teaching.

First be sure and then be Right.

"At his heels the dogs are barking!"

That is why he fears them so

Those who fight in Labor's battle

In the struggle 'gainst oppression

That the Wrong be overthrown.

Against those who mislead Labor, Yes—we strive for Freedom's day,

That is why we seek discussion! For the Right we take our stand,

Four our class must rule the land!

-North Abington News and Rockland Inde

Colorado "Socialists" Defend Middle-

class Treachery.

To The Dolly and Weekly People.—As one of their late candidates, a lawyer, was advertised to speak on "Class-Consciousness" last Sunday night, about a dozen of

Jeremiah Devine.

Do not fear to stand alone

The Socialist Labor Party

Is forever in the fray.

And we fear not any party,

But "the dogs" are facts, you know; Stubborn facts cannot be gainsaid,

Truth fears not investigation

act accordingly.

December 11, 1902.

Jeremiah O'Fihelly.

cialist Labor Party received a consider

"Jeremiah O'Fihelly."

to the committee of arrangements.

-Brockton Times, Dec. 4.

spectfully yours,

(my preference is Rockland), or between

negative on resolution number two.

of being beneficial to the working class

is an injury thereto.

either of the following resolutions:

making arrangements for a debate on

ember of is absolutely and thoroughly

us S. L. P. men attended a meeting of the 'Socialist (?) party." The attendance was bout forty people, including ourselves.

The speaker dwelt upon the impossibility of laying down an exact and absolute defi-nition of the working class, including all those who would be benefited by Socialism, and excluding all who would not. He quoted dictionary definitions of the "working class," calling attention to their divergence; concluding that the Socialist movement could not rely upon anything so indefinite as the "working class," and sayng he believed that most if not all of the time and effort spent on the subject of class-consciousness has been wasted-yet holding that a larger per cent. of the working class than of the other classes could be depended upon as supporters.

In the discussion which followed, the S. L. P. pointed out, and illustrated by his torical events, that the classes in society had been directed in their movements by their economic interests; that to-day the interests of the working class (the wage workers) and those of their employers were opposed, and that consequently the movements of the working class and those of the capitalist class would be directed against each other in the present struggle They also called attention to the betrayal, of the workers by the middle class in France and Germany.

At this point a "consumer socialist" ap-peared; and then followed David C. Coates, formerly associated with J. A. Wayland, chairman of the "Socialist" party county central committee, in the last campaign, and at the same time lieutenant governor, by the grace of the Democratic-Populist parties and the trade unions of which he been a prominent officer-this man said that the working class was not betrayed so much by, the middle class as by members of their own class. Coates knows, and not because he has read it in The People, but from experience, and he knows that the tragedy is not closed.

Then the question was raised as to where the "farmer" belonged and the S. L. P. restricted the meaning of "farmer" to the wage slaves who perform the major portion of the work on the farm and showed that the same principles applied to them the industrial wage slaves. Upon this, R. A. Southworth, the co-operationist-Populist-Socialist, the S. P.'s candidate for lieutenant governor, their "farmer specialist," was called upon and since the farm owner and farm worker had been clearly distinguished. he was obliged to take, his position on one side or the other, which he did without hesitation upon the side of those "poo gracious, long- suffering" slave drivers. He was quite sure that in one agricultural county nine-tenths of their votes came from that class. He had found them more intelligent than the wage slaves-he could usually organize, a local of the S. P. among them by one "speech" (a doubtful proof of

Then came the closing by the speaker. Granting that classes had in the past moved in the direction dictated by their economic interests, he thought something new might be born in the world-that it did not neces sarily follow that they should act according to their interests in this struggle Granting that the acknowledged leaders of basis, he had not overlooked that Columbus and the other brilliant geniuses of history had departed from the established courses and had struck upon the ways of "truth and right," and he seemed to cherish a fond hope that he, too, in this dark period of humanity's march, might, genius like, beacon it to Sunny Socialism.

Denver, Dec. 16.

Monthly People the Greatest Propagan da Success.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- En closed please find P. O. order for \$3 for ten Monthly and four Weekly. Of The Weekly these are new subscribers. The Monthly People is the greatest success as far as propaganda work is concerned that the party has ever taken up, coming as it does, at a time when the workers are looking to our movement more and more as the only way out of their miseries. Expect to send more after the holidays.

C. W. Brandborg. Henning, Minn., Dec. 22.

Regrets California's Poor Showing. The Daily and Weekly People .- Enclosed please find \$1 to pay for ten yearly subscriptions to The Monthly People. not taking an active part in extending the circulation of The Monthly. I have no ticed but twenty subscribers credited to California, in The Weekly People. This is a very poor showing, considering the low price of The Monthly and the far-reaching effect such a publication will have upon the movement and in building up The Weekly. I do not come in contact with many work ing people, but improve every opportunity in trying to secure subscriptions.

Enoch Crews. Santa Cruz, Cal., Dec. 17.

Ohio's Daily People Fund. To The Daily and Weekly People.—En-closed find check for \$53.85 as payment on Ohio's pledge of \$425 to The Daily People The following are the contributors:

M. L. Hiltner, Laudeck, \$10; Henry Piper, Geneva, \$4; Andy Nesbit, Bellaire, 25 cents; Section Akron, \$31; Section Cleveland, \$8.60. Total, \$53.85. Section Akron to date has contributed

\$51 to this fund. The names have not been published before. They are: W. Garrity, \$25; James Shane, \$15; A.

J. Heisler, \$5; S. Brady, \$3; S. Wolf, \$2 J. Behr, \$1. Total, \$51. James Matthews. Secretary S. E. C., S. L. P.

Cleveland, Dec. 23.

The Standard Oll Company is making efforts to gain an entrance in India. The matter is now a subject of international consideration between England and the United States. It will be surprising if the Standard falled. Its power is shown in Russia, even moving governments.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM, 84-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. S., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y .- The names given by the French Revolution to the months of the year were: Vendimiaire (vintage) Sept. 22 to Oct. 21; Brumaire (fog month) Oct. 22 to Nov. 20; Frimaire (sleet month) Nov. 21 to Dec. 20; Nivose (snow month) Dec. 21 to Jan. 19: Pluviose (rain month) Jan. 20 to Feb. 18: Ventose wind month) Feb. 19 to March 20; Germinal (sprout month) Mar. 21 to Apr. 19 Floreal (flower month) Apr. 20 to May 19; Prairial (pasture month) May 20 to June 18: Messidor (harvest month) June 19 to 19 to Aug. -17; Fructidor (fruit month)

This calendar was issued Nov. 24, 1793. It was retroactive. It was made to begin with Sept. 22 of the previous year, when the Republic was proclaimed. Accordingly, the first month of the year become Vendi

W. J. H., DENVER, COLO,-Guess your dictionary is out of date. The transitive verb "to exploit" is of recent date. The Standard dictionary definies it selfishly," and "exploitation" as "selfish tage."

U. M. C., WATERVLIET, N. Y .- The constitution of the S. T. & L. A. does not require an officer to be a member of the S L. P. The name of Anthony MacDonald was withdrawn as a candidate for Gen'l Secy. on the principle that such officers should be S. L. P. members. The reason given was that the S. L. P. should have jurisdiction over men holding such office

H. F., NEW YORK .- 1st. The People (weekly) was started first week in April The "Dally People" was started 1801. July 1, 1900.

2d. We know of no instance in which a clergyman was a militant Socialist. Their training incapacitates them from rolid thinking and maniy action. A man may deal in shoddy through stress, and yet he may preserve his character; but he who retails the Delty over the counter runs greater risks of moral degeneration. 3d. The "Intellectuals" will never do

anything but sell-out Socialism. Socialism cannot be the product of the social ashbarrel, such as the "Intellectual" is, Build He may be a rough on the workingman. stone but only he is building material. But neither does it follow that all workingmen are sound material. All Johns are men but all men are not Johns.

P. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Look be low the surface. If you do you will find the facts to be just the reverse: the Socialist Labor Party is the one solidly harmonious, while it is the so-called Socialist party, alias Social Democracy, that it actually rent by internal feud. The S. L. P. is solidly barmonious because it is built upon harmonious principles, the principles being sound: within such an organization friction is not excluded; individual animosities or soreheads may arise, also individual discord in point of principles. These occurrences are however purely individual. As such they are easily quelled. The noise they make is purely artificial. The late events in the S. L. P. and the vote cast thereupon prove this beyond peradventure. On the other hand, the so-called Socialist party, being structurally a party of compromise, is rent from top to bottom by vital issues. Such rents don't make much noise -at first. As "noise" is of the essence the kind of discord that discordant individuals raise in the S. L. P., so "hush" of the essence of the fundamental and mass discord that afflicts the so-called Socialist party. Long it rumbles under ground. And then comes the crash. But the rumbling, the' under ground is a feud that goes to the vitals. Like a structure raised on quicksands, the so-called Socialist party eels to inevitable distruction. The solid foundations of the S. L. P. render it impregnable and indistructible. It is the center from which victory must radiate.

R. T., BUFFALO, N. Y .- Do you imagin that Socialists will allow the label of So- ticularly and specifically and to advantage cialism to be used against Socialism, in the way that the capitalists are using the labe of Labor against the workingman? The S. L. P. stands up against both frauds: it strips the mask of Labor off the face of the Gomperses, and it strips the mask of Socialism off the face of the Mamie Hayes and the Careys.

S. Y. M., NEW YORK .- Literally so. Th Middle Class man is a caricature of the capitalist, and the pure and simple Labor Leader is a carlcature of the Middle Class

L. M. M., NEW YORK .- Saw It. There IS hope for the Los Angeles "Socialist." S. L. P." Presently it will get over that

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- The X-leaves

C. E. A., LIVERPOOL, ENG .- You will notice that there is no difference between the "cult of the holy coat of Trier" and the cult of M. Jean Longuet, "the grandson of Kangaroo governor candidates. Marx." If there is a difference it is it favor of the coat. A. D. C., LOS ANGELES, CAL .- The

New Yorker Volkszeitung was originally enthusiastically S. T. & L. A. Of a sudden it turned. The alleged reason was that "the S. T. & L. A. was scabbing," and the paper "never imagined such a thing was that the International Cigarmakers Union withdrew its \$200 label advertise ment from the paper and threatened no to give it back unless the paper stopped The People from exposing the of their fakirs. That changed the Volksseitung's views. As \$200 bought it one way, \$201 could buy it back again. But ona fide Socialist Movement does no deal in such merchandise.

J. S., NEW YORK .- The article was in

The "Workers' Republic"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY

Subscription, 50 cents per year

INVALUABLE FOR PROPAGANDA AMONG IRISH WORKINGMEN OWNED, WRITTEN, AND PUBLISHED BY IRISH WORKINGMEN

The "Workers' Republic" has lately been enlarged and contains many new features

OFFICES: 6 LOWER LIFFEY STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Historical Materialism

Engel's Introduction to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific " " " " " "

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

The Materialist Conception of History is a fundamental requirement for the comprehension of Socialism as a scientific doctrine and the Socialist movement as a living fact. The intelligent discussion of Socialism by the representatives of the proletarian class demands a knowledge of the effect of economic environment and development upon the ideas and actions of all classes in society. This little work of 32 pages, fresh from the press of the New York Labor News Company, should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York Labor News Co. 2 New Reads Street

The Wageworker

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, FARM FACTORY, OFFICE, STORE AND MINE. FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. PUBLISHED BY SECTION DETROIT, S. L. P.

334 Arndt Street Detroit, Mich.

C. E. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-That Chippewa

J. M., EVERETT, MASS .-- Your original question was whether there was not a contradiction between that article on "The Public' and certain passages in Marx. The answer was Yes, and the reason given. We understand your present point in position, but cannot accept your citation is a determining factor. The fact that in this coal famine other fuel, such as oil, eat, etc., is being resorted to no more affects our conclusion than the fact of Richard III.'s readiness, on Bosworth field, to exchange his kingdom for a horse affects the law of exchange value. That much for

question 3. As to 1 and 2, the question is not whether the capitalist does not seek, and even often succeeds, to raise prices regardless other considerations. granted. The question is, whether, due to Kittson a thousand and one social influences he does not often yield to a semand for Lake higher wages, rather than resist, and then does and is able to raise prices and in Lincoln that way keep up profits. That he does try this and succeeds is a well-known fact.

As to 4, yes, the article referred to all ludustries, "irrespective of those controlled by the Trust"-if in these days, when the Standard Oil Trust is gobbling up drug stores, and financiers are absorbing into the high finance all sorts of industries such an expression as "irrespective of industries controlled by the trust," can be safely used without a big footnote. Nos. 1 and 2 can be taken up more par-

next week.

W. W., NORTH ADAMS, MASS .- You Pipestone can't fret about it anymore than we do. Polk We are gathering the election returns from Pope the several States as fast as we can get Ramsey 416 313 180 the official figures. Shall be ready to publish the list shortly. So far there are marked increases all along the line, with Redwood 7 Renville 8 Ish the part of the first state the S. L. P. is, so far, 17,156 votes ahead. And there is more coming. Let the above suffice for the present. Remember, however, that in Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, It seems to learn. At first the S. L. P. Montana, Nebraska and Oregon, where, in was "dead"; now it speaks of the "dying the aggregate, the S. L. P. polled 1127 votes the aggregate, the S. L. P. polled 1127 votes in 1900, there was no ticket this year. For all that, the S. L. P. will be fully 17,000 ahead of 1900.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

As given by the canvassing board of the State of Minnesota for the S. L. P. and the

E. E.

•		2	N	
¥	Lear	Nash.	æ	. 3
	co.	Kang	1,	
	7	94	:	. :
	4	٠;	:	:
Countles-	-1902-		1200-	
Altkin	8	5	3	
Anoka	10	- 3	5	3
Becker	25	36	6	2
Beltrain	5 40	52	7	
Benton	6	7	5	3
Big Stone	9	2	3	2
Blue Earth	21	29	2	T,
Brown	15	31		2
Carlton	97	97	3	- 1

Chicago Clay Cottonwood Crow Wing..... Dakota Dodge Douglas Fairibault Fillmore Freeborn Goodhue 13 Grant Hennepin 648 Houston Hubbard Tsanti Ttasca Jackson Kandiyohi Lacqui Park Le Suerer Lyon 11 McLeod Marshall Martin Mille Lacs..... Morrison Mower Murray Nicollet Nobles Norman 19 Olmsted Otter Tail 31 27 St. Louis..... 140 Scott 7 Sherburner Sibley 4 Stearns Steele 5 Stevens 4 Swift 8 Todd 16 Traverse 8 Wabasha 16 Washington 5 Watonwan 2 Watonwan Wilkin 19 Winona 293

Total...... 2570 2521 886 3546 The capitalist press is exultingly print-

ing dispatches from Rosstoff, Russia, claiming that the families of the 4500 strikers there, who have been out a month, are in a pitiable condition, in fact, on the verge of starvation. Of course, the moral the capitalist press hopes will be drawn, is that strikes are to be condemned. But the reader, if he is at all discerning, will conclude that any system which treats its workingmen so badly as to cause their month of idleness is to be condemned instead. Whatever defects strikes may have they are unapproachable as a means for 40 exposing the robbery character of the cap-23 italist system which mekes them inevitable.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuhn. Secretary, 2-6 New Rea SUCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne treet, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-8 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party

amouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at London, Ont., December 15, with G. L. Bryce in the chair. Comrade J. W. Pearse, being out of the city, was excused. ites of the previous meeting were

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Communications: Two letters were received from Section London, the first stating that Comrade B. Nutail had been elected to fill the vacancy on the N. E. C., Comrade Nutail being present, he was at once seated on the committee; the second reporting the expulsion of Robert Ingram, brakeman, for ignoring the call of the Grievance Committee; a naswer charges preferred against From C. C. Crawford of New York, tive to A. M. Mulrhead, secretary incited to reply. From The Daily People aining subscription blanks for The thly, it was decided to send these to all sections and other correspondents of the ctions and other correspondents of the likely to act in the matter. A num-communications from Section Hamilof communications from Section Hamil, Du Vernet & Jones and Comrade C.
sodiey of Toronto, all bearing on the
adhouse-Gordon case; and a number from
tion Brantford, relative to Connolly, all
manding immediate action upon their rept; the secretary stating that he had reed to all of these, they were received and
d. From Comrade Meyer of Detroit, re
smelly, received and filed.

The secretary reported drawing on the

secretary reported drawing on the er for the amount of \$50, being Duss fee for the defense of Roadhouse, which be had at once remitted to compliance with the letter read. A m, in compliance with the letter read. A minumination was read from Du Vernet ating that the case had come up December, and that the jury had returned a verct of 'not guilty' in favor of the demants, Roadhouse and Gordon.

A bill for telephoning Brantford, amount cents, was submitted.

45 cents, was submitted.

The treasurer was empowered to pay the stpenses of Comrade Connolly upon receipt of the bill. It was decided to write Section Loadon of the action that the other sections are pursuing in the matter of The Dally Prepie Auxiliary League.

Phill Courtensy,
Becording Secretary.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOX. r. city...... wankee, Wis..... a. city..... Houston, Texas.... Union Hill, N. J. Patton, Pa...
cia, Brinton, Pa...
lever, Braddock, Pa...
man, Los Angeles, Cal...
eny, Wechawken, N. J... erson, N. J.....

GRAND FAIR. e given by the Massachusetts symmittee, S. L. P., in connec-the Scand. Socialist Club of in aid of The Daily People organ of the Socialist Labor to be held January 29, 30 and in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Ap-

wing persons: Mrs. A VikSumner court, Dorchester; G.
3 Ware avenue, Dorchester;
Lindegren, 11 Dexter street,
oston; A. Jacobson, 52 Story
outh Boston; Mrs. K. W. An5 Kenney street, Jamaica
tra. Sophia Njurling, 144 Lenox
oxbury; Mrs. Sasche, 256 Ruget. Boxbury; Mrs. D. Enger,

quested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best results

every one take hold and make this fair a grand success!

The fair committee meets every Fri-

day night at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, It is the duty of every member to be present, Dyer Enger.

Recording Secretary 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass.

VOTE IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Dec. 23.-The following is the Wippermans, judge of Supreme Court: Andrew county 5, Atchison 4, Audrain 2, Barry 10, Barton 1, Bates 11, Benton 3, Boone 4, Buchanan 34, Butler 12, Caldwell 1, Callaway 2, Camden 1, Cape Girardean 1, Carroll 6, Cass 3, Cedar 8, Charleton 4, Christian 6, Clark 1, Clay 2, Cooper 8, Crawford 2, Dade 3, Dallas 2, Douglas 12, Dunklin 2, Franklin 5, Gentry 4, Greene 11, Grundy 3, Harrison 5, Hickory 1, Hoit 2, Howell 14, Jackson 89, Jasper 35, Jefferson 6, Johnson 2, Knox 2, Laclede 3, Lafay ette 10, Lawrence 13, Lincoln 1, Livingston 1, McDonald 1, Mason 12, Maries 1, Marion 8, Mercer 2, Moniteau 1, Montgomery 2, Morgan 1, New Madrid 2, Nodaway 3, Oregon 5, Osage 1, Ozark 3, Pemiscot 2, Perry 1, Pettis 1, Phelps 7, Polk 3, Putnam 1, Ralls 1, Ray 3, Ripley 1, St. Charles 6, St. Cair 3, St. Francols 2, Ste. Genevieve 1, St. Louis 18, Caline 2, Schuyler 2, Scotlane van 2, Faney 2, Texas 4, Vernon 8, Warren 2, Washington 1, Webster 2, Worth 1, Wright 7, city of St. Louis 471. A total of p69 votes. celved 5335. 'The "Socialists" (Kangs) re-PROGRAMME

for public meetings, arranged by Section West Superior, Wisconsin, of The Socialist Labor Party at Union Hall, second floor of

January 11. 3 p. m.—"Altruism".....John L. Erickson January 25.

8 p. m.—"The Political Parties of To-day," February 8.

3 p. m.—"Idealism and Realism"... H Puck February 22. 8 p. m .- "Individuality Under Capitalism and Socialism. Louis Dyorschack

3 p. m .- "Development of Capitalism," Upperman

March 22. Europe"....F. Hafsahl on after Speech.

SECTION LYNN'S OFFICERS. The following is a list of the officers elected by Section Lynn (Mass.) with the of organizer, whose election was laid over until next meeting: Recording secretary, Francis A. Walsh; financial secretary, John F. Coyle; treasurer, John L. Larson; literary agent, Michael Tracy; assistant literary agent, Frank Keefe; grievance committee, Frank Keefe, Herbert R. Manley and John F. Coyle; agitation committee, F. A. Walsh, Michael Tracy and committee, F. A. Waish, Michael Tracy and Frank Keefe; press committee, F. A. Walsh, Michael Tracy and Frank Keefe; auditing committee, Herbert R. Manley and Jacob A. Overs; delegates to S. E. C., John H. Hagan

John W. Ryan, Organizer.

Resolutions.

At the regular meeting of L. S. T. & L. A., held December 16, 1902, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, In view of the death of our comrade, Louis Lars Rasmussen, L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., sustains a loss felt by each and every comrade. Kind and genial in his intercourse and associations, untiring and unselfish in his work for the cause of the working class, he won the esteem of all; therefore, be it Resolved, That we sympathize with his relatives in their sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this L. A., and that a copy be sent to our official organs, The Daily and Weekly People, for publication

Aug. Gillhaus, S. Winawer,

Lynn's S. L. P. Vote.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 18 .- The following is the vote cast at the recent municipal election for the S. L. P.:

Mayor-John R. Oldham; 95; alder Frank Keefe, 314; John W. Ryan, 289; Michael Breen, 280; John A. Henley, 256; Walter Deans, 245; Charles Sahm, 236; Charles N. Wentworth, 165; Michael Tracy, 140: ansessor—Frank B. Jordan, 223: board of public works—Herbert R. Manley, 196; common council ward 5—James Good-win, 90; David Shaw, 86. F. A. W.

NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The State Executive Committee of New Jersey met at headquarters, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, N. J. Comrade Dietrich, chairman, Present, Herrschaft, Dietrich, Oakea and Schmidt, Absent, Thuemmel, Fricke, Schraft.

Bill of Lawyer W. H. Sperr (\$15) was ordered paid out of defense fund. The matter of press agent for The People was laid over until the convention.

The secretary was ordered to notify all sections to send semi-annual report.

The secretary was ordered to notify Sec-

tion North Hudson to prepare for the convention. G. C. Herrschaft,

SPECIAL FUND. As per circular letter September 3, 1901: Previously acknowledged......\$6808.21 H. B. Boston

SECTION CLEVELAND'S GRAND BALL Section Cleveland will hold a grand nasquerade ball at Hungaria Hall, Saturday evening, January 31, 1903, for the benefit of The Daily and Weekly People. Tickets will be 25 cents a person, six prizes to be awarded. Readers of The People are requested to take notice. Sames Matthews, Organizer. [From Philadelphia "Tageblatt" (Kangaroo), December 20.]

stands this way: "Prof." De Leon, a short time ago, and in his usual style, suspended the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania; and with that committee, practically the whole organization in the State left the New York boss, but preserved its name This statement is known to be false to the Philadelphia "Tagebiatt." What hap pened, as known to all, is that a set of gentlemen in Pittsburg, who happened to be in control of the Pennsylvania State Committee, schemed to derail the Socialist Labor Parry and capture its offices. When they found their intrigue had failed and the teeth of the buzz-saw of the Fighting Socialist Labor Party in their flesh, that Pittsburg crowd then pro-nounced the whole Socialist Labor Party a pack of children and withdraw. It was then that the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. suspended from the Party that State Committee, and immediately set up a bona fide one. But the intriguers being, especially so in Pennsylvania, where they have nothing worth mentioning to-day In this, their sorry plight, they are now "making epoch" by running to hide their diminished heads in the ashbarrel of the diminutive heads in the ashbarrel of the Pennsylvania "Socialist," or Kangaroo party. This much for facts and fig-u-u-res.] As known, some time ago, Lucien Sanial, the ablest among the forces of the Socialist Labor Party, withdrew from the same. His friends in this city moved him to come here and utter himself on his further plans. Very tactfully it can't be said that they went about this. They left the members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party of this are themselves to blame that he was met rather coldly and with suspicion. That, among other things, had for its conse-quence that the hall of the Kensington Labor Lyceum was refused him on

friendy co-operation with the Socialist [Kangaroo] party, whereby finally union can result "upon acceptable base served their separate organisations, but act in common, do not set up rival cau-didates, and act practically in harmony. [There is no such harmonious action be-tween the French anti-Millerand and

political log-rolling in America]. enough, the objection was raised that such a course did not quite meet the situation, seeing that there would then be two separate parties in the field. Sania was, however, of the opinion that by the

attacks come mainly from the "n with their State Committee in Pittsburg [dead and gone long ago] where the strength [!?!?] of their action is located, and if they there are willing, it will then

but no defenders at the meeting. The So cialist Trade and Labor Alliance was pro nounced on all sides an experiment that had failed, and that was played out. Lucien Sanial related interesting matters from the camp of the Professor, for instance, hair-on-end-setting stories of financial nature. The best thing, how-ever, is to draw the curtain over them Among the things that Sanial said was that "we" had to be ashamed of this De Leon episode in the Socialist Movement of the land. That should suffice, ment of the land. That should sumer, altho, properly speaking, we do not belong under the "we," and are wholly
guiltless of the rise of the Professor, opposed him until he was finally adjudged a party criminal, and all there was to do was to wait till the madness had subsided. And that has happened thor-

SECTION CLEVELAND SPECIAL MEET.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a special meeting of all party members Sun-day, January 4, at 2.30 p. m. sharp, for the election of officers and other very important

Cleveland will hold a city convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the spring election. Let every comrade en-deavor to attend these two meetings with-out fall. James Matthews.

REMEMBER

Monthly People

Ten Cents a Year

Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers.

Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People

during January.

To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist books; in fact, a small Socialist library.

This means that the one sending in the largest number. of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903, will receive:

The Daily People for one year.

Capital, by Marks. Cloth binding. The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series. Value, Price and Profit, by Marx.

Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. The Socialist Almanac.

Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books, amount of \$5, from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Company.

In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's establishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January, and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here offered to any person.

Among his New Year's resolutions every comrade should include one pledging himself to do all in his power to increase the spread of straight Socialist literature and papers. Let January, 1903, be a record-breaker for new subscriptions.

Up, Comrades, and at 'em!

Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS OPENED. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

D.te.....1902

Manager Monthly People: 2 to 6 New Reade St. New York City.

Send the Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

> Amount enclosed, \$..... ADDRESS

Agents Address.....

SECTION LAWRENCE OFFICERS. At the last regular meeting of Section Lawrence (Mass.), the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Organizer, John Howard; financial secre-

ary, John Kenny; recording secretary, Charles Watson; treasurer, Paul Vanloorne; literary agent, Francis Worster; People agent, Gilbert G. Smith.

Grievance committee, Albert Holt, Julius Vandoorne and William J. Worster. Auditing committee, Robert Lawson Frank Fulton and Daniel J. Wall. Press committee, John Howard and Charles Watson. The section is still very much on the

map, and in conjunction with i. A. 373, S. T. & L. A., will push the work with greater

The Cloth and Cap Makers' Union has ounced the Locomotive Firemen for ting Roosevelt an honorary member. The Cap Makers should denounce itself for when given a choice between joining such ulenism and the unionism of the S. T. & L. An it chose the Rooseveltian brand.

WINTER CAMPAIGN, SOCIALIST LABOR

month, at 2.30 p. m., Beck's Hall, Jefferson and First streets, Louisville, Ky., beginning with December 14, 1002, and continuing for a period of six months, regular public meetings, consisting of short addresses and discussions, will be held. Every wageworker cordially invited. The Committee.

the first and third Thursday in the month at Dr. Johnson's office, Grand Junction, Colorado. Meetings begin at 7.30 p. m.

General meeting of Section Hartford, S. L. P., January 7, 1903. Members are urgently requested to attend this meeting. J. B. Williams, Organizer.

waukee, Wis., will be held at Woelfel's Hall, Fourth and Sherman streets, Saturday, January 3, 1908. Every member should be

"Light! More Light!"

Clean - Wholesome - Socialist

Literature

HAND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News

The following book list comprises works of Scientific Socialism

which we can heartily recommend : : . : : : : : : : : : : : : No Trash No Pipe Dreams

The best at lowest prices, and the best is the cheapest : : :::1

PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Class Struggle, The. Karl Kautsky. \$ 05 Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky. 05 Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels..... Economics of Labor. Quelch..... New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S.

versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman Socialism and Single Tax. A. Debate, Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kaut-Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes....

Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial. Historical Materialism. Frederick En-Tragic Pages from the History of

Strikes among the Miners...... What Means This Strike? Daniel De What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lessalle. Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky. Was Jesus a Socialist? James Lea-

Belford Bax and H. Quelch..... Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling.... No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Right to be Lazy The. Paul Lafargue. Summary of the Principles of Social-

ism. Hyndman and Morris..... Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand

Working Class Movement in England, Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. Anarchism and Socialism, George Ple-

Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund..... Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx......Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx

ARM AND HAMMER

Emblem Buttons......25c per dozen Solid Gold Emblem Pins......\$1 each Solid Gold Emblem Rings.....\$1.75 each Socialist Books and Pamphlets in the German, French, Italian and Swedish anguages also in stock.

agency of the Socialist Labor Party is to create and supply a demand for sound So-cialist literature, we must, to fill orders,

GENERAL BOOK BUSINESS

and we are prepared to supply our custom ers with books or pamphlets on the Labo Movement, Political Economy, Sociology History, Biography, Natural Science, Phil sophy, Literature and Travel. A large line of standard works of fiction, popular edi tions, can also be furnished.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial \$1 06

Anarchism and Socialism. George Pie-Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. H. M. Hyndman 1 00 Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Belford Bax ... Economics of Socialism. H. M. Hyndman Evolution of Property, The. Paul Lafargue ... 1 00 Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. Edward Bernstein 1 50 Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Convention of the Socialist Labor Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray.... 1 00 Parasitism, Organic and Social. Massart and Vandervelde...... 1 06
Religion of Socialism, The. E. Bei-Frederick Engels Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling 1 00 Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman 1 00 Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. 50 Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade. Future. A. Bebel....

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS Workingmen and the Trust\$1 What Shall We Do to Be Saved? Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Socialist Labor Party with Comments 1 25 A Plain Statement of Facts Middle Class Municipilization and the Municipal Programme of the Social-

ist Labor Party 1 50 Manifesto of the Socielist Trade and

The Beast Behind Czolgosz...... 1 50 Is Socialism Anarchism? How the Landlords Manage to Live in cial Democratic Party 1 25

Why the Rich Will Not Become Social-

Socialists Give No Prospectus of the

The Plan of the Socialist Republic.. 1 56 The Causes of Taxation 1 50 Effect of Machinery on the Working Class

Surplus Value.

The Industrial Crisis..... 1 25 1-Union Wreckers..... 1 25

LABOR SONGS-WORDS

AND MUSIC Workingmen's Marselllaise 15 The Hand with the Hammer

Down with Slavery..... On the First of May

Grievance committee, C. C. Crawford,

Entertainment committee, S. Winauer,

F. Bronchman. Mrs. F. Bronchman, J.

Moonelis, J. Klein, L. Kobel, E. Moonelis, F. Olpp, A. Picquart and F. Machauer.

Auditing committee. Section New York,

A. Moren, E. Mueller, M. Poehland, E. Diet

Timothy Walsh, Peter Geibel, James Han

lon and E. C. Schmidt,

rich and A. Fischer.

New York Labor News Company 2.6 New Reade Street New York City

GENERAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, SECTION NEW YORK.

A regular meeting of the above commit te was held Saturday, December 27, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chair man. Henry Kuhn; vice-chairman, Peter

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Four new members were The following nominations of officers and

committees for the ensuing six months were then made: Organizer and financial secretary, L

Treasurer, Donai - Ferguson and F. Olpp. Sergeant-at-arms, S. Winauer, J. J. Dono-

hue and Adam Moren. Credential committee, Henry Kuhn, Peter Geibei, Adam Moren and Edmund Moonelis. City executive committee, Adam Moren, Joseph Scheuerer, F. Olpp, L. Kobel, E. Gallo, J. J. Dorrobue, James Hanlon, C. C.

Auditing committee, State and National, A. Moren. P. Geibel, S. Winauer, E. C. Schmidt, F. Olpp, C. C. Crawford and Thomas Powell. Delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., J. Scheuerer, S. Winauer, E. Gallo, T. Walsh

and A. Francis. The organizer reported the acceptance of the following nominees for the New York State Executive Committee: Adam Moren, Henry Kubn, A. C. Kihn, Justus Ebert, B.

Ferguson, H. A. Santee, E. Mueller, S. Smilansky, L. Kobel, H. B. Friedman, James Hanlon, George Abelson, J. Slevin, W. L. Brower, E. Moonells, A. Picquart and E. Gollerstepper. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary, |

ill be thankfully received by

497 Beacon street, Back Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chap-Charleston; Mrs. A. John-uvard street, Cambridge; ugelotad, 27 Crescent ave-

LIGHT HAS BROKEN

SOCIALISTS AMONG THEM

On Thursday evening a meeting took place in the Labor Lyceum [Kangaroo headquarters] fit to make an epoch in the Socialist movement of the land. It

from Eberledown to Sanial, a lot of vision aries, imagined they had actually scuttled the Socialist Labor Party, and they con-Labor Party. It required the hard rap elsewhere to make these visionaries facts. Whatever little following they had melted away. This was

ground that "we did not wish to aid in Happily this suspicion proved unfounded. It was apparent from Sanial's speech that he, in the first instance, desires a

Such friendly co-operation Sanial con-ceives upon lines similar to those followed by the several groups of the French Labor party, wherby, at first, they pre

pro-Millerand forces.] This declaration met with marked approval on the part of the members of the Socialist [Kangaroos, whose delgate to Paris supported Millerand and upheld

was, however, of the opinion that by the time of the next presidential election the matter will probably be fixed.

Recriminations took place. They were unavoidable. Among other things, it was not comprehensible to all present how Sanial could hold out so long with the Professor and follow him. These kind of the the comprehensible to all the the content of the con members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party. The historic account, given by Sanial of the party strife, was open to attacks; and these followed. For the rest, everybody understood that Sanial's argumentation was a plea in his own behalf; consequently, they treated him gently; and this view obtained the upper hand. It was expressly declared that the members of the Socialist [Kangaroo] party were disposed to accept the hand that was offered them. Sanial's friends

Prof. De Leon found a few apologist

ING!

The following Sunday at 3 p. m., Section

Organizer, Section Cleveland.

PARTY. Every second and fourth Sunday in the

SECTION MESA COUNTY. Section Mesa County, S. L. P., meets

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

The general party meeting of Section Mil-

Recording secretary, A. C. Kihn.

Crawford, Olaf Sherrane and John Walsh.