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ROUSING SPEECH ON "THE MIS-SION OF THE WORKING CLASS."

The "Taxation" Delusion-Parable of the Glass Eggs-The Future Awakening of the Workers-Kangaroos Fear to Ask Questions.

ecial to The Daily People.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.-Daniel De Leon lectured in Cleveland, at Germania on the night of January 16. He was greeted by an enthusiastic audi-ence. His subject was "The Mission of the Working Class." The lecture was held under the auspices of Section Cleve-land, Socialist Labor Panty.

nrade John Keicher acted as chairm. In introducing De Leon, he said that a great many workingmen claim that they take no interest in politics. They were making a great mistake, for is the science of living. He urged all present to unite with their brother workingmen in a grand effort to bolish the private ownership of the of production and distribution, and the substitution therefor of the co perative commonwealth. | After these few introductory remarks,

he speaker of the evening, Daniel De Leon was introduced.

Leon said that Cleveland was a wn in which, perhaps, above all others in the United States the working class ded to have clear vision to be sure they were right and then go ahead. A in which three such men as Tom L. Johnson, Mark Hanna and P. M. Arthur lived, was a town that needed its eye teeth cut, or it might get

De Leon said that it was not enough to merely wish for Socialism. "A man ish that a house be built," "and yet if he were not architect igh to construct it, it would amount nothing. Just so, men must know w to construct a Socialist Republic he tactics they must use, etc., before they can hope to be successful. The prime mission of the working class was not old age pensions, eight-hour laws, or municipal ownership of public utilities, but the abolition of the wage-system; that prime object being accomplished, all the rest would follow."

De Leon spoke of the coal famine and us remedies offered by the

'One Cougressman," said he, "had proed that no person should be allowed worth more than \$10,000,000. All that should be confiscated to the te for the sake of reducing taxation. What," said De Leon, "do the working class care about reduction of taxation We, as members of the tworking class, are more interested in having good ins than in worrying about the taxes evied upon them. Give us the incomes and we will pay the taxes levied there

er measure passed by congress as the taking off of the tariff on coal. De Leon said that Chairman Payne of Ways and Means Commission of the house of congress, said to a reer of the New York Post that as he tariff on coal only amounted to 67 ents a ton, its taking off would afreporter, "What can we do? We have to do something to satisfy the people." De Leon then paid his respects to the

Social Democratic party. He told of Morris Eichman of Hoboken, N. J., who ran for office simultaneously upon the Chizen's, Republican, Democratic and cial Democratic tickets., (He certainly road," not a "narrow" De Leonite and a very "Sociable Socialist" (?) in-

De Leon said that not a line could abowing that Eichman had been ed from their party. He told of Democratic councilmen voting for Mass. He spoke of the so-called "So-cialist" party members voting for the Union Labor Democratic candidates for gress in the two San Francisco districts, thus electing two men who will go into the Democratic caucuses in congress, and be bound by them. In other words, the "Socialists" (Heaven save the mark!) in the two San Francisco conal districts voted for their enemies, the Democratic capitalist candi-Surely nobody will claim that ialist" party is anything but a undeniable facts. De Leon said that to induce hens to lay, farmers some es placed a glass counterfeit egg in they cackled over their glass egg and ed to lay. Thus, the Social cilmen, who sell out at the first opportunity, and the votes cast for Wynn and Livernash, Democrats, for congress in the two San Francisco dis-tiets. Thus 40 the Social Democrats

that the working class will be deceived into voting for these decoy ducks of But the game will not work. "The

Socialist Labor Party is here, and here to stay," said De Leon. "It is a party with a conscience and therefore it is hated by all the fakirs, from P. M. Arthur down to Hayes. Although we polled but something over 50,000 votes yet we stand erect in hollow square proud of our forces, proud of the qual ity, if not the quantity of our adherents raiting for the reinforcements of honest workingmen, which we know will soon come to our aid in overwhelming

as it surely well-"Capitalism, beware!" There were a few Kangaroos present and at the close of the lecture they were offered the opportunity to ask questions or deny or dispute the allegations of the speakers, but they were not "game" and they eneaked out of the hall as they neaked in. I suppose they thought, "Oh! if only Father McGrady were here to protect us by his holy powers."

numbers. And when that time comes,

DANGEROUS TRADES.

Dust and Poisonous Fumes Shorten the Workers' Lives.

A recent authority, writing on the sub ect of "Dangerous Trades," gives some data on the enormous death rate and number of diseases incident to the varius occupations, which shows to what extent the risks of labor are incurred by the toilers who produce the wealth of the world. On the subject, the writer referred to, says:

"The importance of the subject is recognized by every student of social lence and by every intelligent manual laborer. We have heard a good deal, from time to time of the 'horrors of Great as these horrors are, they war.' have their counterparts so far as disease, maiming and death are concerned, in the industries of every modern State. The railroads of the United States, with their 40,000 casualties to workmen, furnish a yearly Gettysburg; the fever camps of Tampa and Santiago find a counterpart in several trades wherein large numbers of the operatives are gradually poisoned into invalidism or unto death. "Risks of one sort or another seem to

apply to all work. In general, outdoor workers '--- ine advantage, gardeners, nurserymen and agriculturists, giving a avorable account of themselves in th mortality tables. Indoor workers suffer from many causes, largely from the inhalation of irritant dust or fluff, or of oisonous fumes, and also from metallic Lung diseases are common in all trades wherein a gritty dust is pro-duced. The delicate cellular structure of the organ is gradually transformed, and the lung becomes converted into a hard and almost solid organ, incapable of carrying on the work of respiration. Potters are a proverbially unhealthy class, and so also are cutlers and file cutters. As compared with the standard mortality of occupied males, that of file cutters is in excess by not less than 90 per cent. while above the age of thirty-five years it exceeds the average rate by from 93 to 110 per cent. Stone workers, despite their outdoor work, show high percentages in the mortality tables, the cause being largely the inhalation of gritty dust. Brass workers, according to Dr. R. Simon, rarely attain old age, the grinders being affected by the dust and the founders, mixers and casters by the fumes of oxide of zinc.

"Poisoning is common in many trades. ers, file makers, plumbers, painters and glaziers, potters, glass makers and polishers, copper workers, coach makers, gasfitters, printers, cutlers and wool workers. The making of white paint is one of the most deadly occupations known to man, and though improved methods have recently somewhat reduced the rate of disease and death attendant upon the process, it still exacts a heavy tribute of life Phosphorus poisoning attends the making

of safety matches. "Its usual result is a necrosis of the jawbone—the so-called "phossy jaw" of the English operatives, though a French physician has also described a general ease of the system, due to phosphorus, which he has named phosphorisme. The manufacture of vulcanized rubber, including the making of waterproof garments, is another trade wherein the oper atives are frequently poisoned. The workers, many of them young girls, are employed in steamy, unsanitary rooms constantly exposed to the fumes of naphtha, and bisulphide of carbon. The latter in time causes not only paralysis of the limbs and a chronic hysteria, but also a temporary blindness.

"All the tetile workers suffer from the inhalation of dust and fluff, the cotton operatives worst of all. The latter are also especially liable to rheumatism on account of the excessive humidity of the oms in which they work. Flax spinners suffer not only from lung diseases, but from a peculiar skin disease, while wool workers, especially those who handle dirty wools, are frequently afflicted with

expert testimony incident to it. Each of these incidents has either a peculiar ail-Thus do the Social Democrats greater or less liability to one or more over their glass eggs in the hope of the common diseases."

WONDROUS WISDOM DISPENSED TO WORKMEN BY TROY PREACHER.

All Went Well Till Workingmen Took a Hand-Closs Conscious Toilers Show Up Absurdity of Parson's Logic. Explain Modern Conditions.

Special to The Daily People. Troy, N. Y., Jan. 21 .- A silvertongued sky-pilot, with the gestures of a Kangaroo and a smile that was "childlike and bland," delivered an "address" at the Labor Lyceum here on Sunday afternoon, of such a character as to lead one to infer that the reverend orator's bump of wisdom must be fearfully and wonderfully developed. The modern Solon, who thus undertook to enlighten our benighted minds, belongs to that class of phrase-slinging gentry of whom our Kangaroo neighbors speak as being "Socialistically inclined," and is known as Rev. Dr. A. C. Sewall, pastor of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. His subject was: "The Rights of the Third Party." The following extracts from the published report of his speech will give an idea of how he treated it:

"The three parties which I have in mind are labor, capital and the general public. The editor is a laborer as well as the compositor, the architect as well as the builder or the houcarrier. The carpenter who owns only his hammer is a capitalist; the sloemaker who owns nothing but his awl. The ambition of every man who seeks to lay by anything in the savings bank is the ambition of a capitalist, and it is gratifyng to know that such small capitalists are constantly on the increase in this country. The difference of amount of capital does not affect the fact of being a capitalist.

"All unretired capitalists are laborers, many of them putting in more hours in the day and harder hours than the man who drops his tools at the blow of the whistle. To the general public we all belong, although at the time of any given controversy, as in a street car strike, we think of the public as those who are not included either in the ranks of the strikers or of the company against which the strike is organized. In speaking of the rights of the third party, I desire to recognize in full the rights of the other two, and the public must also respect the rights of both. The two, labor and capital, are mutually dependent.

"What, then, are the rights of the third party? First, the right to be regarded by both labor and capital in any proposed outbreak of hostilities between them. Second, the right to take both parties in hand and control them both, either by the legislative arm on the one hand or the military on the other, as the case may demand. In a word, the rights of the general public are sovereign. To take the present recent coal strike for example. When the operators said to the President and the general public, in substance, 'This is our business. We propose to manage it for ourselves and shall brook no interference from the public whatever,' they exceeded their prerogatives. The public replied and is still replying, 'It may be your business, but it is a business in which you are responsible to us and you will discharge your responsibilities to us worthily or others will do it for you.'

"On the contrary, if the miners had been disposed to say ,'This is our controversy. We will mine no coal, witter or no winter, until we secure every advantage for what we have set out,' the whole country would have risen up in arms against them and would have been fully justified in so doing. Shall millions of people freeze and the wheels of industry and enterprise be stopped because of o quarrel between two factions assuming to control the output of a commodity which has become a public necessity?

"My contention is that before a strike is ordered the interests of the public should be considered. That which I wish to make perfectly clear and emphatic is this, that no section of society, however large or small, can without criminal folly arrogate to itself the whole of social prerog-

"The only power that wealth has is purchasing power. Money could buy nothing if there were nothing to be bought. While we deplore the purchasing power, would it not be well if we should as deeply deplore the existence of so large a purchasable human commodity?

"We shall not get rid of the evil by abusing either party to its creation and maintenance.

"Suppose capital were transferred from those now administering to the many who wish to obtain its control. While moral character remains no better than it is, would the control of the many be any more just or wise than the control of the few? Two questions are here involved, one of practical education and experience and the other of moral character, and of the two the latter is by far the more important."

It is needless to say that the Rev. Sewall was handled without gloves. One of the local comrades got the floor and showed the difference between the awl and the gigantic shoemaking machinery of to-day; the shoemaker working with his own kit in the days of hand production, owning his product receiving an equivalent in exchange for it; and the shoemaker of to-day who is merely one of from 77 to 100 operatives who co-operate in producing, with the aid of machinery, a pair of shoes which, when produced, are the property of the owner of the factory. This fractional part of a shoemaker gets an equivalent of oncy about one-fifth of the product of his labor, while the balance goes to the capitalist owner of the machinery.

The same comrade explained the conditions under which the old hand compositor worked and compared them with those of the operator of the present, who is employed by a capitalist to run a costly Mergenthaler typesetting machine. He further explained the difference beween wealth and capital and showed up clearly the absurdity of Sewall's claim that a man with a hammer or a few dollars could be a capitalist under modern conditions.

Still another comrade got after nim about the question of changing human nature and pointed out how people are creatures of their environment, and the necessity of first changing the economic conditions.

After being flayed in this manner for about twenty minutes the poor cussion be cut short, as he had but a short time left to sum up. He said he wanted to get away because he had another lecture to deliver somewhere on Monday night and feared he wouldn't be in shape for it.

Another comrade arose and told him he would not detain him long, but would tell him that it would have been more appropriate if the subject had been the "Duty of Capital and Labor to the Middle Class."

The comrade compared the capitalist class to the wolf and the middle class to the coyote in their methods of preying upon the working class. From the look on the reverend gentleman's face when we got through with him, it is doubtful if he will ever attempt to dispense his wisdom in the Lyceum again. He will probably feel safer to confine himself to his pulpit.

CINCINNATI AGITATION. Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., has arranged for agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 17 East Thirteentl street. Lectures will be held in English and in German.

Admission free and all are welcome Frank F. Young, Organizer.

CLEVELAND MASQUERADE BALL; Section Cleveland will hold a masquerad ball, January 31, at Hungaria Hall on Clark avenue, for the benefit of The Dally and Weekly People. Readers of The People are invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents each Masked 25 cents a person. .

JUST LIKE THE POVERTY-STRICKEN AND IMMORAL BRAND ELSEWHERE.

Congested and Unsanitary Housing of the Poor-Illicit Co-habitation and Economics-The Remedy of the Learned and Brainless Professor-The Unemployed of Both Sex.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, Jan. 24 .- A meeting of the Associated Charities of this city was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on January 19. The officers for the year were elected as follows:

President, Salem Hyde, wholesale dry goods merchant; vice presidents, Francis F. Bacon, department store merchant; Prof. James H. Hamilton, political economist, Syracuse University; the Rev. Adolph Guttman, D. D.; the Rev. John Gimes and Mayor Jay B. Kline. The meeting was very harmonious; there wasn't a dark cloud in sight.

The most important part of the meeting was the annual report of the general secretary and organizer, Miss Marion Moore, who furnished a few of the capitalists of the city with facts on prosperity. She said: "I have been impressed with the necessity of the Associated Charities in the near future making a systematic and thorough inspection of the housing conditions of the poor. One is surprised at the number of tenement houses containing four, six, eight, ten families; of so many houses on one lot; of houses only a foot above the ground which makes the rooms damp and unhealthy, and of the lack of city water and proper drainage." In speaking of moral conditions of the

poor, she said: "I will frankly confess that I have not yet solved the problem to my own satisfaction of why such conditions exist, but they certainly do. I have been told of one locality thickly populated in which it would be hard to find a man that is not living with another man's wife, or of a woman who is not living with another woman's husband. I came upon the story of the man who bought another man's wife. I was informed that a certain family was in need and was requested to call upon them. I did so, and, in the course of my inquiries concerning the family, learned that the man bore a very bad character, and that the woman had another husband living. The further I investigated the more strongly assured I was of the latter fact. When I had occasion to call there again the woman told me that I had made things very unpleasant for her on account of those old stories. I asked her if there were any of them untrue, and she turned to the man and bade him to tell me all about it. He said: 'I knew this woman's husband and I knew he was going to leave her, and I bought her of him for \$5. I have lived with her for six years, and have taken care of the other man's two children. We like each other, and we'd just as soon get married if we could, but you see her husband's alive.' Now, what can that woman do? She is frail and unable to support herself and her little ones. She is the mother of one child by this man, and is about to have another. ed the last year with no work people Should she live with him? And what would she leave him for? And what would she do? What conditions can this woman-she is barely 30-have been brought up under that she would submit to be sold like a mere chattel and would consider herself the wife of her purchaser? She is a Syracuse woman. Her relatives live here. She was, I believe, brought up here. Does it not speak ill for the social state of a city of this size when such evils are allowed to exist? "I know of another instance of a man and woman, not married, who live to-

gether and year after year bring children into the world. Every year that woman asks for aid during her confinement, and people flock to her dwelling and assist her. They seem to forget her character from one year's end to another, and she periodically receives the help she asks for. I can't help looking upon that as the encouragement of vice.'

After the report was read, Delmer E. Hawkins, the professor of economics at the Syracuse University, went on to show how little brains it requires at the pres ent time to be a professor in a capitalist's university; for he said that the question of poverty in this country would practically be solved when every boy and girl in it was made self-supporting, and when more practical knowledge was taught in the public schools. He thought that physics and grammar were all right, but that it would be better to "cut" some of them and teach the girls bow to sew and cook, and learn the boys a trade. The capitalist applauded this most heartily Why shouldn't they when all they want is proficient and obedient slaves of the boys and girls of this city. But girls won't be able to cook for themselves, for they have nothing to cook. And

what good are trades when men

trades can't find work?

The army of unemployed in this city is on the increase, and this city is no different than the average American city To prove that the unemployed in this town is having a hard time. I will cite two instances furnished by our local capitalist press. The first one is as follows: "To the Editor of the Herald.

"I put an 'ad' in the Herald's edition of last night for 'Man Wanted,' and before 5 o'clock there were 19 calls at my house. They came afoot, on bicycles, every way-upward of 40, and I was so verrun that I ordered the 'ad' discontinued immediately. A. F. Lewis."

Mr. Lewis is a banker and wanted a coachman. He told a friend of mine that so many came of all classes of workmen, that he and his wife closed up the house and went to bed about 8 o'clock to prevent being annoyed any more,

The other instance of a girl wanted to work in an office, as follows: "I advertised for an office girl, and after one insertion I received 108 replies. Of course, I promptly stopped the 'ad.' "J. E. Knight."

So the professor can try another cure. Miss Moore proved very conclusively who it is that destroys the family. Her report shows the abounding prosperity that prevails in this Christian age. It points out the fact that it is the economic conditions that makes the morale of a society, because to-day we have capitalist economics, which are responsible for the disregard of marriage vows and also the disgrace cast upon the children for being unable to tell who their parents are Think of the moral shame that is on the fellow who calls himself a man that will go to the ballot box and cast his vote for Democrats and Republicans, or Social

EXPLOITING IN EGYPT. Boys Attending Eight Hundred to a Thousand Spindles

Democrats who are endeavoring to per-

petuate wage slavery.

The manner in which capitalism is being extended into hitherto undeveloped countries and the extension of the policy of bringing the mills and machinery into the cotton producing areas, as has been done in India and is being done in Egypt in the effort to get cheap labor and cheaper production, is illustrated in a letter in connection with the exploitation of Egypt, in the Textile Record of Manchester, England, which contains the following:

"Three or four years ago we commented upon the formation of the Egyptian Cotton Mills Co., at Boulac. Cairo. The scheme was accepted by English capitalists, the mill erected and coulpped with Lancashire machinery, and commenced work under the mangement of Lancashire men.

The difficulties, however, have proved both more numerous and of a different kind to some extent to what were anticipated. The natives, of course, were to be trained from a condition of absolute ignorance, and this has proved no light task. Teachers in the shape of skilled hands were obtained from Lancashire, and also from Greece and Italy, before much success was attained in this industrial schooling.

"We have several cases now writes manager, of boys minding three looms and giving very good results, and in some cases fully equal to any weaver in Lancashire. We have also several instances of boys minding 800 to 1000 spindles on the ring frames. We starttaught; we start this year with 600 taught and part taught, besides numbers who are not at present working, but who are likely to turn up again at any time.

"The manager says in the same communication: During the first year's working, which recently ended, we had several stoppages, and much expense caused through the mud blocking the waterways when the Nile was falling, but appliances have now been fixed. and all difficulties in connection with this are things of the past.

"Great difficulties have also been found in finding markets for the plenteous refuses which are made in all cotton mills, but I am pleased to say that by altering the character of these refuses we have been able to find a ready market for them in and about

"The prices we are obtaining for them are in every case much better than those obtained in Lancashire. Such matters as these were certain to be encountered. They, however, have not deterred the management from persevering with their task.

PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., OFFICERS Organizer, Edward Gilmore; assistant or ganizers, Louis Magnet and Andrew Peeran; recording secretary, Richard Berdan; financial secretary, Frederick Korttgen; trensurer, Jacob H. Schmitter; literary agent, John C. Butterworth,

SECTION ROANOKE'S OFFICERS.

The following have been elected to serve for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, Edward Smith; recording secretary, James McTier; financial secretary, W. T. Walsh; treasurer, J. P. Goodman; liter ary agent, B. D. Downey.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ST. LOUIS "SOCIALISTS" ASK NA-TIONAL OFFICERS TO RESIGN.

Majority Want to Fuse With Union Labor Party-National Committee to Decide-May Cause a New Political

Special to The Daily People.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13 .- The following, culled from the St. Louis Chronicle of January 10, will give the readers of The People an idea of the stew the "good" Kangaroos have got themselves into. Further developments will be sent on as they arise:

"SOCIALISTS SPLIT OVER UNION LABOR.

Question of Fusion Causes Disruption And National Secretary Greenbaum And Other Leaders Asked To Resign.

"The stand taken by several prominent members of the Socialist party in St. Louis on the advisability of aligning with or indorsing a trades union labor ticket, of which there is considerable talk of placing one in the local political field, has resulted in a serious breach in the ranks of the Socialists.

Resignations Demanded. "The resignations of these members, who form the local quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist party, have been demanded in a resolution adopted by the party at its general monthly meeting held at Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm street.

"The members who are asked to resign from their offices are: Leon Greenhaum. national secretary of the party; E. Val Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn and James S. Roche, all members of the national committee. "So fierce was the fight waged against

these members by the conservative rank and file of the party that the meeting lasted all afternoon and far into the night. "During the excitement William

Brandt, also a member of the national committee, tendered his resignation, but the assemblage refused to accept it. A Reflex Fight. "According to leading members the

fight is a reflex of the union labor political crusade recently carried to a successful issue at San Francisco, Cal., by organized workingmen, when one of their number was elected mayor. "This victory has had the effect of

stirring to political action labor unions all over the country, with the result that many Socialists have thrown aside their so-called class conscious or utopian ideas and, thinking they see a chance for success on strict trades union lines, are favoring the policy of fusion.

"The claim made by the conservative Socialists party is that the proposed fusion emanates from the Democratic party, which is making a desperate scramble for the vote of the union work-

Fear Trick.

"This the Socialists under fire deny. They declare that inasmuch as the party supports the policy of union labor, upholding its principles and fostering the various union labels, there is no harm in going a step further and alliguing for immediate political action, in the meantime hoping through educational methods, to raise the unionist to the deas of Socialism in its highest No Compromise.

"On the other hand, the conservative Socialists hold that there can be no compromise between labor and capital. nor revision in any sense of the word that when such compromises are made the party loses its identity.

"The party's action has created a big stir in industrial political circles. The members asked to resign are wellknown in the labor field, all having served as delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union. M. Ballard Dunn is at present vice-president of that body and an attempt was made several months ago to force his resignation from that office, on account of his activity in supporting the principles of Socialism.

"All parties concerned refuse to dis cuss the status of the affair. They say it is a matter for the executive heads of the Socialist party to settle.

New Party May Start: "This being the case the decision of

the controversy is looked forward to with interest. It is expected to settle differences which are arising all over the country, and some members intimate that it may have the effect of starting a new industrial political party on strictly union labor lines.

Committee to Meet. "As an apparent coincidence a meet-

ing of the national committee of the Socialists will be held in St. Louis Jan. 29. This session, however, is not called to adjust the present dispute, but is the regular annual gathering of that body.

"National Secretary Greenbaum refused to discuss the matter Saturday except to admit that he had been asked to resign from the committee, and that the board would undoubtedly pass upon the case, settling the question for the entire country."

TYNN CUITERS' STR

STILL ANOTHER CHAPTER AN-SWERING THE QUESTION "WHO ARE THE UNION · WRECKERS?"

Social Democrat Page's Fancy Versus Michael Berry's Facts-The Bosses Organ the "News" Prints the First, But Denies Space to the Second Straws That Show the Way the

Special to The Daily People.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 24 .- This is another chanter answering the question "Who are ion wreckers?" As the strike of the Lynn cutters goes on, the plot thickens and Tobin and his staff of Kangaroo "Socialists" are brought out where, to quote the maxim of the "Down Easter," "Seeing 's

As soon as the strike started, the writer heard about a mass meeting which was to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, the largest hall in Lynn. He incidentally sought those in charge and got the opportunity of addressing the strikers and sympathizers, who ered about 1000 persons. The speech, which, needless to say, was an Alliance speech, had the desired effect. it lined up every Kangaroo in Lynn on the side of Tobbe, and it did much, if you will pardon the egotism, in bringing out the women stitchers, who are a tower of strength to the cutters in the struggle which is now on.

aediately the howl went up from the Kangs as the following effusion of one, J. Harry Page, a Kangaroo, will show. Be fore we give the effusion, which was printed in the Lynn News of Saturday, the 17th inst., we desire to give the readers of the only paper printed in the English language in this country which is truly workingthis country which is truly workings, and therefore fit for a decent worker to read, a sketch of Page and his "ability," which is more of a disability. We do so be which is more of a disability. We do so be-cause the gentleman is on Tobin's "liter-ary" staff, assigned to duty in what, let us hope, is the Department of the Gulf. At present we will content ourselves with a cture of Page's phrenological make-up we will have more to say about the ord of this "wager of the class struggle."

Page is both a freak and a fraud. He ith a broad retreating forehead, like a cherel. It shows up gradually from his chrows to his spinal column. Under this tch-roof there is a mind which boils like mush kettle. This is the wall of the sugaroo whose picture we have faith-

"I was informed to night that one of the rincipal speakers at the mass meeting of litchers held under the auspices of Cut-rest Assumbly, 3863, K. of L., this after-son in odd Fellows' Hall was Michael T. Berry, late candidate on nomination papers of the Socialist Labor Party (so-called), for governor of this State. It is indeed surng that this avowed enemy of all labor as including the Cutters' Assembly, of se excepting the S. T. & L. A., should have been invited to address the shoe oper atives in Lynn at a meeting held under th es of a trade union which he and the tatives of his party have perntly maligned at the street meetings here during the late political camsigns, and I with many other Socialists he view the present labor situation with sep regret, who have ever and always ad-cented the taking of all strikes and boy-otts to the ballot box, feel that a grave take has been made by the officials of the of L. in their zenl to defeat the Boot of Shoe Workers' Union, in allowing the tative of this body whose insty of the hammer has well nigh nant of what was on shown so recently that they despise. This was a direct slap at every member of Cutters' Assembly affiliated with the Socialist party and the many loyal Socialist members of the Turned Workmen and Grain Counter Monthly Linkows.

"Truly the seat of conflict makes strange

entlemen of the executive board of K. ly, do not forget that Berry and his followers are the avowed enemies of all trade unions, by their own admis-aton, and their aim and object is first, last

"Fight if you must, but do not lend your to help your enemies to widen the between men who should be together overthrow of the present dan system (through and by political action) under which the wage earners of the world

an will join hands with the brother and sisters of Haverhill and Brockton in the piedge to free themselves by political action from chains which now bind them to economic serfdom and stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Socialist party through and by which alone I believe will the sulption of the labor problem be accomation of the labor problem be accom-

you complain who clothe the world, bouse the world aplain who feed the world,

ill you complain who are the world, of what the world may do?

As from this hour You use your power, The world must follow you."

"J. Harry Page." we which is out in the interest of the aroo, named Hitchcock, is a reporter, ed, so far, to print. This is our reply

J. Ha ry Page, concerning the labor situa tion in this city in general, and myself in particular.

As Page has taken upon himself the task of making me-by his own assertion-the enemy of the working class, I now arise to a question of personal privilege, if you please, Mr. Editor, and in reply to Page will say the late candidate of the Socialist Labor l'arty, not "so-called" but always for the last thirteen years known as such, did speak at the mass meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall. I make the admission hoping that it will soothe his lacerated feelings.

I spoke at that meeting because the issue was squarely drawn between the capitalist class, on the one side, aided by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and Page's party of many names, and the Cutters' Union which, in this instance, has taken a square stand against the scabbery of these birds of prey, in the interest of the shoe workers of the city.

As I belong to both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., both bona fide organizations of labor, which have ever in the past and will continue in the future, to aid every honest attempt of the workers to resis degradation of all sorts, whether such deg radation is attempted by the capitalist class or its lackeys, Tobin's union or Page's

party. I was there of right.
I believe I have an honorable record some twenty years on the field of labor. In that time I have never either voted for or endorsed an armory appropriation or acted as a deputy marshal to crush a strike, neither has any other member of the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A.; that is more than

Page can say for his party.

Neither do we endorse the scabby action of Tobin and his gang, all of which Page's party does, by calling it a noble waging of the class struggle.

It is a maxim in equity that "He wh asks equity shall come with clean hands,' and Page should, at least, bear this in mind before he takes it upon himself .to on this subject again, as it is a well known fact that his party of many names labor from Mark Hanna to John Tobin.

Mr. Editor, kindly give this as much ublicity as you did Page's letter. Respect fully, Michael T. Berry.

Our address to the strikes, put them on our sinde, and now the Kangs are to a man helping Tobin get scabs. Here are

some specific instances with a brief blography of the "gentlemen" in question. William J. Jackman, a Kang, ex-walking elegate of the B. & S. W. U., has been down in Maine securing scabs, which he brought from Maine to Lynn, some forty

were brought here but the cutters got most

of them out of town, and the rest are out

Elmer F. Robinson is another Kang who is belying Tobin. Robinson is a pal for "Alphabet" Gordon, alias "Roving Reuben," alias "Different Tactics." He, too, has a record which smells to haven. If you don't believe it, ask the Lynn shoe workers who prominent in the shell game known as the "Helping Hand," the only one which it helped was the grand central recorder, which was Robinson. But he showed his elping hand in a certain guardianship matter which brought his "guardianship" abrupt close. The ward was a female child under the age of consent. Robinson, is another open book on phrenology and physiognomy, he has a face like a weasel, con-stantly chews his moustache, until he brought about a shortage in the hairmar He never was known to look a decent man in the face unless he was attempting to work him. His eye is constantly on the move like the flash of a lighting bug. This

strike of the cutter There are several lesser lights engaged in the same business, but it would be pilling on cumulative evidence to go farther, and it would simply tend to prove the point al-

chap is one of Tobin's "trusted lieutenants"

doing all he can to get scabs to break the

ready established. Another of Tobin's scab help furnishers is Edward F. Smith, alias "Mick." He is an all round labor fakir and political healer, who was never known to get away from the man who has the "barrel" unless it was occasionally when he rushes to the man with the bottle.

In Haverhill the kangs are pursuing the me tactics, from Carey down. One and all of them are helping Tohin to smash the shoe workers. Brockton is in the clutches of this same slimy crew.

The result of our agitation will mean death to the American Federation of Labo in Lynn, so far as the shoe workers ar concerned if this fight is won by the cutters, and it seems probably that it will be despite the efforts which are being man by the bosses and Tobin, sided by the kangs to prevent it.

We believe it a fair prediction that come what will Tobinism will from now on go down in this part of the world and with it will go the allied A. F. of L. and the kang workingmen of Lynn are quite well posted on their ways which are like those of the "Heathen Chinee," both dark and peculiar.

The agitation which Section Lynn, S. L. P. and Local Alliance 267 has carried on fo years is now beginning to bear fruit. The truth, so long ignored by the rank and file must, triumph over the element of franc

We are now where the "midnight darkness is breaking into gray."

When the tide will turn, as turn it must with it comes the end of Tobin, and all hi bacene crew, which, with him, are nov working like demons to fasten his damnable contract on the shoe workers of Lynn and the American continent. Speed the day!

If Tobin wins an era of oppression will

begin in the shoe trade that will outrival anything in the history of "organized scabbery." The workers know this and are fighting like lious to shake off the chains which have bound them so long. Workers, rend the veil, not only in Lynn,

but the world over.

A bill to prevent combines has been ich, evidently, threw too much light on introduced in the legislature of Alabama. It will prove just effective as a bill needly, and the Kanga, in particular: against negro lynching in the same Editor the News: In your paper of the State. introduced in the legislature of Alabama.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

There must have been something unusual doing in Brooklyn last night, as the cashier of The People hurried away from the office without leaving a detailed statement of the number of subscribers received for The Monthly People during the week. However, the summary shows that 452 was the total for the week, and the names of the comrades who did the work will' be given in our next report. The total number recorded is a substantial increase over last week's showing. Comrade Adam Marx has probably led the list, as usual, as almost every day brings from him a bunch of ten new names and a dollar. He writes us to send him more sample copies, finding it easier to secure a workingman's subscription after he has examined the paper. This leads us to repeat that we will promptly forward, on request, sample copies of The Monthly and subscription blanks to any comrade desiring the same.

+++ Comrade F. Herz, of Providence, R. I., writes: "Enclosed find twenty subs for The Monthly, gathered by comrades of Providence. They are all pleased with that little sledge-hammer, The Monthly People, and there is no doubt we shall

get many more subs."

Readers of The Daily People outside of Manhattan and the Broux, who have trouble in securing their papers regularly from newsdealers should send their subscriptions direct to this office and have their paper sent by mail. They may not arrive quite as soon, but the delivery will be found more regular. We can not mail papers to readers in Manhattan and the Bronx on account of the postal laws.

Our Canadian comrades will oblige us by not sending Canadian postage stamps in payment of their bills. We can not use them, and can only exchange them at a discount of 20 per cent.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT. We have this week brought out an edition of "Old and New Trades Unions," a pamphlet especially adapted for the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance prop-The former edition was exhausted. It is a sledge-hammer blow at the oid, rotten, pure and simple style of trades unions, and a smash in the face for the labor leaders and the fallacies which they nurse and which have made labor organizations so impotent. Every comrade should read it, and see to it that every workingman, union or non-union. who is worth bothering with, should have a copy. The price is \$1.25 a thousand;

"The Mark," the appendix to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," has been returned from the binder and we are now ready to supply orders. Literary agents of sections should push the new works, as they are brought out, and thus enable us to turn our money over and bring out further publications. If every comrade would take a book, as they should, the first expense would be met.

"Two Pages from Roman History," by Daniel DeLeon, will be ready for mailing by the first of February. Hundreds of orders have already been received and will be filled as soon as the books leave the hands of the binder. An edition of 4,000 has been decided on to meet the first demand, which will be a large one. Price 15 cents.

+++ also be out next week. Orders should be sent in for it at once. Price 5 cents.

We desire especially to call attention to the coupon offer of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune of 1871," for ten paidup yearly subscribers to The Weekly People. Every comrade can help in this work and thus secure a valuable addition to his library. The offer is only made tem-

porarily, and will be withdrawn within

A Reverend "Socialist" at \$50 a Night.

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To The Daily and Weekly People.-What do you think of the enclosed? a true copy of a letter received by the secretary of a miners' union :

(Enclosure.) Fernie, B. C., Dec. 21, 1902. Frank Woodside, Secretary Miners' Union, Rossland, B. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother-We are having Father Thomas J. Haggerty, the great Socialist lecturer visit this camp the early part of the new year. It costs \$50 for each date, and any town that assures him \$50 to defray his expenses he will visit

Secretary Smith of the A. L. U. says he has no time to correspond, to fix dates in Western Canada, so I will take that upon myself, and if you would like to have him visit your town write me and if you know of any other towns, such as Frail, that would like to have him talk write to me.

I am writing to Boundry, Slocan and Nelson. Wishing you boys the compliments of the season, I am. Fraternally yours,

C. M. O'Brien.

HANNA'S''SOCIALISTS'' THEY "BORE FROM WITHIN" FOR HIM IN CLEVELAND.

Recommend Extension of Railway Franchises and Put a Spoke in Tom Johnson's 3-Cent Fare Scheme-Knocking the Tragedy Cut of "Mamie" Hayes.

Special to The Daily People.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23 .- Last week was certainly an interesting one to any one who believed that anything could be accomplished by "boring from within" the "pure and simple" trades unions of Cleveland, Ohio. When the proposition was first made that the socalled Socialist (?) Central Labor Union unite with the reactionary Building Trades and Labor Council and form one body, I told a kangaroo that, the progressive (?) element so-called would simply be swamped by the conservatives and their last estate would be worse than the first. "Oh! No!" said the kangaroo, "we will convert the reactionists. We will have so much the larger body to work on." Well, the Central Labor Union and the Bathaing Trades Council united and formed what is known as the United Trades and Labor Council and ever since that glorious (?) "unity" convention, the kangs have been boring and boring and still more boring the "pure and simplers" from within-with what results: Let last Wednesday's session of the mighty (?) United Trades and Labor Council tell the tale. Several months ago Robert Bandlow,

kangaroo, and J. H. Schmees, pure and simpler, were appointed a committee by the United Trades and Labor Council to look over the books of the Big and Little Consolidated Street Railway Companies and report the actual cost of carrying each passenger. Now, neither Schmees nor Bandlow are expert bookkeepers, and who knows but what the companies could so "fix" the books as to fool those wiseacres, Schmees and Bandlow and make them think the actual cost of carrying each passenger was three cents when in reality it was much less than that? Even expert bookkeepers are sometimes fooled by corporations and if this is so why is it not likely that the nonexperts, Bandlow and Schmees, were also fooled by the Big and Little Consolidated Street Railway Companies.

But let us pass that. Here is the report, given to the public last Wednesday night by those great (?) statesmen Schmees and Bandlow:

"BIG CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. (Stanley's Line).

'Average Cost of Carrying Passengers for Last Seven Years Was 2.85 Cents Per Passenger."

LITTLE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Mark Hanna's Line). Average Cost of Carrying Passengers

for Last Seven Years 2.85 Cents Pe Passenger." Schmees and Bandlow's report was

admitted to the low fare committee. The report of the committee exclusive of the data received from other cities covered forty-three pages of

typewritten matter. "The street railway question has been the battle cry of many political campaigns," reads the report. "Facts and figures have been used to suit the needs of political leaders and their adversaries, but were so distorted that the general public was no wiser after the

campaign of education than before." Now follows the meat in the account: mittee," reads the report, "we believe with the street railway commission of Chicago that for the city to control the situation satisfactorily (to whom? Why Mark Hanna, of course!) it must be able to deal with the problem as an entirety at any given time, which it is not possible to do when some outstanding grant expires at one time and some at other times

"As the last grants made to any of the existing companies expire July 1, a few weeks, after which coupon will be 1914, this problem cannot be dealt with refused. The book retails at \$1.00. It is as an entirety until that time and if any advantages can be gained for the citizens of Cleveland, such as lower fares and universal transfers, at an early date by an extension of present franchises to July 1, 1914, the citizens of Cleveland ought to give it due consideration. The question of municipal ownership of street railways, or granting any further franchises shall be submitted to a vote of the people at that time."

> In other words, Schmees and Bandlow, by stating that the actual cost to the company of carrying each passenger was close to three cents gave Major Tom L. Johnson's pet scheme of a 3cent far street car line a black eye and played directly into Mark Hanna's hands. Also, the low fare committee by recommending or suggesting that franchises for the street railways be extended from 1903 to 1914 or eleven years, gave to Mark Hanna just what he wanted. In fact, if Mark Hanna had written out that report himself, he couldn't have made it square with his material interests of bbing the people better than did this low fare committee. In fact a better name for them than the low fare committee would

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na committee. Now, what are the class interests, this so-called low fare committee? They are chairman, Fred B. Hobby; Harry D. Thomas, William C. Dairo, John Carley, E. H. Brown and J. E. Stewart. I have underscored the name of Harry D. Thomas for the reason that this double-dyed traitor to working class interests is deeper in the mire than the rest of the committee. The other members are pure and simplers, especially simple, and the work-

ing class need not expect much from them. But some persons might at least expect that Harry Thomas, who poses as a Socialist, (?) and who ran as the Socialist (?) candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District of Ohio, at the late election, one might expact that such a professed friend of the working class would at least make a show of bringing in a minority report against the extending of street railway franchises to 1914. But "'arry" did nothing of the sort. He silently acquiesced with the rest of the committee in their "extension of franchises till 1914" report. But let us leave him to his infamy and pity the kangaroos who were fools enough to vote for him, thinking that they were voting for a Socialist (?). Words fail me to express my detestation for the double-dealing hypocrite who, posing as a Socialist, betrays the working class with a Mark Ianna kiss. (Perhaps he got his thirty have been sharp or unscrupulous He is opposed to the low fare commitenough to get something for such a sell out).

Well! What followed the prescritation of the report? The curtain was now fully drawn up and a serio-comic tragedy commenced.

"It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received, that the committee be continued, and that copies of the same be presented to the various local unions of the city of Cleveland. "Max S. Hayes opposed the motion

and favored publication of a condensed extract of the report. He also said that he was in favor of setting aside a night in February to thresh out the report, when Mayor Johnson and representatives of the street car companies could be present and take part in the discussion.

"Let us not endorse it," he said. There may be sleepers in it. If you do adopt it there may be some things in it that you will regret." "There is nothing in that report that

can be left out," said Chairman Hobby. "That report is presented just as we find it and I believe that the people will study it." Frank Poplowsky (late delegate to

the New Orleans convention), Julius Stewart, Michael Goldsmith (McKisson Republican) and others spoke in favor of having the report published in full. The amendment (supported by kangaroo Hayes), to have the report published in condensed form was voted

Hayes then took the floor and moved to strike out that section of the report

have been the anti-Johnson-Mark Han- that related to the report of the Chicago commission and the section of the names of these traitors to working low fare report which suggested that street railway franchises be extended to 1914. His motion was voted down. (Exit Mamie to the tune of "Heart bowed down.")_

Robert Bandlow then moved that the report be discussed at a meeting to be held in three weeks, and his motion was also voted down. (Exit Bobby to the tune of "Boring from within.") Some of the "orators" were in favor of having the report published in a supplement to the Cleveland Citizen (supposed to be Hayes' paper but really under the thumb and iron rule of the pure and simplers).

"If that is done I will riddle it with a double-leaded editorial," said Editor Hayes in tragic tones.

Then tragedian Mikey Goldsmith drew forth his little dagger which he had had long concealed in the folds of his garments for Mamie, and said: "Then I move he look for another job."

But finally to avoid placing Hayes in the dilemna of either publishing a double-leaded editorial and throwing up his job, or remaining silent and backing down from as tragic threat, it was voted to con Mamie to publish the full report as a supplement to the Citizen, but simply to send out full copies of the report to the various local unions in the city of Cleveland. Now look at the noble, grand,

pieves of silver. He certainly ought to lightful position of tragedian Hayes. tee report, notwithstanding that other "Socialist" (?) friend of his. Harry Thomas, signed it. If it had been published in the Citizen when all his kangaroo friends (?) would see it he would riddle it with a double-leaded editorial" (for the sake of pacifying the kangaroos) but now that it has been practically adopted by the United Trades and Labor Council and merely sent out to the local unions, Hayes keeps as silent as a mouse instead of protesting vigorously as he would do if he were not a hypocrite. Hayes!one piece of advice, which you will not follow-it is too straightford a coursebe consistent, drop the kangaroos, join the pure and simplers where you belong and quit pretending to be what you are not, a genuine class conscious Socialist. But you prefer to tread the labyrinthian maze of kangarooism. Well you and your crew may tread it forever, you will never emerge from its meshes into Socialism. Put out the lgihts, drawn down the curtain. The serio-comic tragedy is over. (And Mark Hanna's ideas have been endorsed by the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland. The damned spot will not out.")

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class of people they throw up their in horror, thinking you are proa scheme whereby all the world stop its industries, like Joshua's for a time or a day, until you adhe new order of things and then start anew. But as in the case of the us sun theory knowledge will disate this thought, for like the human heart, the world and its activities must intly go on or you have immediate All changes must came grad-

I will digress a trifle here to make an explanation, for you who are a ocrat or Republican, also Social at and Labor Unionist of pure mple brand, will say "that is our way of thinking and acting. You S. L. en do not act in accord with your theory for you say we must have salism, not a step at a time, but all at once; saying 'it is as dangerous to a hair from the tiger as to take his life." Yes, we even say more, and is, "This tiger, capitalism, will as feroclously to prevent the ng of this small hair from itself as it will for its life, well knowing you an, when taking this small trophy, ne back again for more. Contly the S. L. P. demands no half ure of reform, as we do not ant a hair, we want the carcass. We object to a step at a time if it the right step, as we know all things ust come slowly and gradually, but do object strenuously to stepping ward or eldeways and backward nd forward. We wish, like the hands the dial of time, to move forward; ntly we say we want this tiger. life and all. Perhaps we will remain a trifle longer without a part of the olicy; but the S. L. P. will have hole carcass dangling at its fire en the others have but the tail. The S. L. P. movement is but a gradual ng up of power, then a demand for all, knowing then the benefits will follow. The other parties bein taking a half loaf and acknowlthe whole is theirs, but knavery d false theorizing prevent their ded for it, and their theory of a step ne practice, would give to their ist an opportunity to recuper-Like the tiger he can find a sub-

But dispose of the organism or syswhich is the seed of growth and in there is no recuperation. As ofustrated the capitalist will use all sorts of subterfuges, giving you aptiy beneficial laws, then either enforcing them or misconstructing to their own purpose, or perhaps lling them entirely as unconstitual. The Democratic and Repubparties are representative only of

you they represent the majority. But, | plish a thing, unless they themselves | told him birds did it? No; for altho' | if you are unable to see whom they represent you indeed are blind. Whose rights are conserved in all courts and legislatures? Is not the man of wealth the winner? You might think of some isolated case where the poor man got satisfaction, but one case in a million is not a very good showing that you are the preferred class.

Then you, "Socialist" or "Social Democrat," do you realize with what plan you are agitating even though you are honest in its espousal? It is that you can, without order or form centrally directed, bring about unison of purpose. For instance, you do not allow yourselves to be dictated to by any one of your number, or any number of the whole. All your plans are spasmodic, trying to blend all things, good and bad, in one.

You will not allow "dictation" because that would be too much like the S. L. P., who believe in intelligent generalship and headship. I should think the disastrous results of the commune alone would suffice to show a dullard that leadership must be to attain success. But if they are all leaders it is as bad as none. I think, Carlyle once said: "The Irishmen are all born leaders, and for that reason, none agreeing, suffered disaster." How true this is I know not. But I do know you Social Democrats think you can all be leaders, which will bring the same disastrous results.

Now, think here if you will, how can anything build without a base or its equivalent? Why, you think Socialism is like a tree. You plant and any one can water it, and it will grow. Yes, but it takes one to do the watering, who can discern between a solution of sulphuric acid and pure water; so any one can water the tree of Socialism. But we must first understand Socialsm, the the most nourishing food for it and must place the nourishment at the absorbing point, knowing that water is for the tree and roots and sunshine for its leaves; knowing that when the opposite is tried, the tree will die. Are you not working the opposite way by "boring from within," also in catering to middle class preachers and lawyers, etc., knowing their interests are not the workers'? Have you not seen al! good movements shattered by this blind theory before?

You can not mingle water and fire with any result but steam. The only way to control this steam is in a boiler. But Social Democrat reasoning is like throwing handsfull of water into the You produce steam, but where is You certainly don't control it. it? Well, then, a staunch boiler, and a staunch organization, are used for similar purposes, that is, to concentrate energy, and preserve power. You can focus a little heat, and gradually get a tremendous pressure. But common sense must be lavishly used.

The S. D. P. believes in any strategy that will bring socialistic officials into power, but what kind of knowledge has this official coming as he does from a mixed set of views, as this party seem to tolerate from examples shown us by their expressions and actions? You istic interests, although telling can not put men into office to accom-

have a true knowledge of why and how it can be done. They should realize, with no concentrating point, no regulating centre that is final, that this official will be a czar; and each official being in the same condition, how can they expect anything but demoralization?

Take Carey, of Haverhill, or Mc-Carthy, of Brockton; does the party control them? You can bet not, it is the opposite. Then this being a revolution and not a burlesque, they should understand that the only votes that they can get are those who don't thoroughly realize that a revolution must be a concerted act in place of a discordant one. Altho' they of the unknowing class are numerous, yet daily the S. L. P. efforts for enlightenment are being felt with the unknowing ones. and they are gradually growing less. So if the S. D. P. officials were elected entirely, what could they accomplish, knowing that none of their constituents agree as to the best arrangement of any new forms. Whatever they did would be objectionable to some, which is the cause of splits, so their system of tactics would make as many parties as there were men in it. How different with the S. L. P. Each man to every man's shoulder, all pulling the one way, well illustrating the gradual dropping of water, wearing away the hardest of

Take the trades unionist (pure and simple) next. His theory is a gradual breaking down of the feeling of enmity between capitalist and laborer, for he claims they should be one and friendly, because they produce results together. I acknowledge labor power and capital must and should be entertwined. But the laborer and the capitalist, which you are taught are friends, are friends as much as the rabbit and the snake who eats it are. They certainly are one; but flid the rabbit? He, poor fellow, is tucked away in the snake's interior. He is one with the snake, all right! But the snake is that one. But the snake is not a good comparison, as he does some work to get the rabbit, as he lays in wait, swallows and digests him, while your capitalist is saved this trouble, as his "labor lieutenants" lay in wait and swallow the workmen, while in the legislative halls the politicians digest them. All the capitalist has to do is to feel good and absorb the nutriment.

How long would you have to argue with the rabbit before you could convince him it was for his interest to let the snake and him be one, especially when he knew he was not to be that one? Do you wonder why labor unions don't embrace the whole people when they know this? And is it a wonder Mark Hanna and his peace conference are willingly adopted by your capitalist as good, and unions of dis sort prove very acceptable to the employing classes? I don't blame them for collecting the union dues in the office when they understand its true meaning, do you?

The S. L. P. is called "narrow." Now suppose a man wished to go to Canada. and had no money, and some sympathetic friend told him to fly there, do you think he would try it because they

walking was nowhere as pleasant a way, yet I'm afraid he would attempt walking. Yet this must be a narrow man, could he not try. He would not need to fly all at once, but a little at a time. But after he had knowledge of its impossibility, he would be a fool to try; as things are to-day it would be energy wasted. So it is with the S. L. P. versus Reform or reactionary tactics. The S. L. P. learns from the experience of itself and others, while reformers keep on experimenting on tried - and - found - wanting lines, attempting to neutralize white and black, making both white, and when they succeed, time will be no more. You can never accomplish a thing, no matter how trifling, if you do not observe cause and effect. As an illustration, when your union speaks of capital and labor's share of the product, any one who knows any thing, knows there should be but one share, that is the

producers' share. If capital must have a share, its share should go to the creator of the universe, that is its logical owner, outside the producer. Perhaps the capitalist of to-day thinks the creator left it as a legacy to him; but I think even the unionist would not advance this absurd reasoning.

We recognize the necessity of replacing the worn-out implement, but this giving a share to capital resembles the pagan worship of giving tribute to mythical or stone gods, a giving of something for nothing.

Well, to get back to my subject, this change from the present to Socialism, as I said, must be gradual, but intelligent, as no one, if Socialism went into the saddle to-morrow, would know the difference; only instead of going backward you would notice a gradual advance. Your industries would be slowly merged into collective institutions, taking, if necessary, any amount of time from years to centuries, and, when in perfect running order, Socialism will be succeeded by a more perfect system. evolution moving us along, regardless of our wishes.

If those who fought the inauguration of capitalism were before you to-day, their ideas would be completely illustrated by your present day antagonism to Socialism on the same objection that capitalism, coming in, would stop everything, until it, capitalism itself, became workable. Yet how opposite are the real results, for here we are today hundreds of years in time later than the first encroachments of capitalism, and capitalism has not perfected its mission yet, and will not have, until it has been displaced by its offspring, Socialism.

So you see there is no immediate need to fear that Socialism will stop everything and wait a few days to take an inventory, then with a new line of goods and employers start anew. Capitalism is not a peanut stand that can be closed up for a while to be swept, papered and painted. It is more like a tremendous system of sewerage that has become clogged with refuse, and don't distribute its matter properly. part of the system receiving no distribution, all going one way.

Now, to remedy the imperfection you would not say: drop the old at once. No; but drop it as soon as possible, build up anew and gradually displace the old with the new, but by intelligent action. The S. L. P. works by economic law, knowing to instantly stop a thing without first having its successor booted and spurred for action, means deterioration and disorder. Yet the various reformers use this very thing against us in argument, saying we are too narrow, wanting too much at a time, when, in reality, all we want is to start a new and better system, retaining what is good of this our present system, just discarding and refusing the bad, which hinges on wage labor, while they are striving to plug and patch up the old system, which is bursting on all sides from its overload. And because the S. L. P. refuses to assist them, learning by experience that this system of distribution can never do its work to humanity's advantage, then we are "narrow," right being misconstrued into "narrowness." But any one who thinks can see the S. L. P. is the only party which advocates broadness, for it embraces all mankind; but it embraces them as human and intelligent factors who can emancipate themselves, using the proletaire as a base, a fulcrum, to lift so ciety. A realization of the class struggle will be the radiant point for all and must be alone acknowledged.

This is the step at a time policy which must win. The narrow way is that which overlooks wrong to gain friends or votes. Look to the S. L. P. tactics, also its declaration of principles, with the searching eye of skepticism, then into historical and known facts, using intelligent comparisons, and see if there is any need to fear it will be too narrow for you to follow. Trace, if you can through history a period where any changes of system to system held the world still, while it transfigured itself.

They are, as the changes from dark ness to dawn, imperceptible, but they must be in order of succession, no halfway change, but complete and thorough transformation. Is this worth striving for? And when understood, you might as well ask if it is desirable to be happy; is it a pleasure to see mankind taken from the valleys of oppression and lifted to the pinacle of contentment? Yes, even tho' a Joshua could command the industries of the world to stand still and be obeyed, it would be worth it all. So drop your votegetting theory and work for intelligent action. Not unity of action, but unified thought, and the action will be simultaneous.

This only is S. L. P. "narrowness." It is narrow only when in comparison to right and wrong combined as one; but as right and strength it will be broad enough to encircle the globe and find a solace to its narrowness and lack of step at a time policy by its emancipation of the human family. I think it was Emerson who coined the sentence, "They are building better than they know," and it is emblazoned to incandescence when placed over the emblem of the S. L. P.

John A. Anderson. Gardner, Mass.

Will the Working Class of Duluth Minn., Vote for It in February?

3, 1903, the voters of Duluth will again cast their ballots. It remains for the working class to act like a dignified body, and vote into power the Socialist Labor Party to the end that class rule and social injustice shall receive a blow that shall inspire the proletariat to extend other blows at the next national election.

Perhaps, however, the working class, is satisfied to believe the discordant how! about "prosperity" to mean that they actually prosper. If to be prosperous means a mere daily existence, or to be plain, two "meals" (perhaps three, giving the benefit of the doubt) a day, a place to sleep, and a pail to hang one's hat, is prosperity; if the daily struggle for a job, and the harder struggle to hold it, for fear of starving after the job has ceased, is prosperity; if the "reward" of labor is high prices on the common necessaries of life, and the "dignity" is a long list of accidents, wrecks, explosions; if all this is prosperity then,

But prosperity means more than a mere viz., absolute social well-being-pure sotions that cannot be realized so long as

it in our power to end capitalist rule with the Arm and Hammer vote of the Socialist Labor Party, cast by intelligent,

travelling salesman

boilermaker.

Alderman Second Ward, John P. John-

MUNICIPILIZATION.

Business Men'Find It a Good Means of Getting Cheap Insurance.

palization fever has struck Holyoke for fair, and old conservative politicians who, a few years ago, held up their hands in holy horror at the mere mention of the word, have now become lead ers of the new idea.

lighting and power plant started doing business, then municipal wood-yards followed. Yesterday the Board of Aldermen passed an order to establish a municipal coal-yard and now the Holyoke Business Men's Association has taken steps to establish a municipal fire insur-

The reason given for this change of politico-economic faith is said to be the exhorbitant rates charged. It is claimed that, although the average annual fire losses in this city for the past two years have not exceeded \$60,000 the fire insurance companies are annually drawing \$200,000 in premiums. Some of the business men claim they are paying as high as two per cent in premiums, while 1 and 116 per cent, is nothing unusual,

The plan proposed is that the present rate of insurance be maintained by the new municipal plan for three years to accumulate a fund and then to allow an annual rebate proportioned to the fire losses during the year. The business men have instructed the local representatives in the legislature to push it through that body as soon as possible.

COMPARED TO "ONE STEP AT A Monthly People UNIONISM." COMPARED TO "ONE STEP AT A MONTH PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONISM."

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 cstablishment, 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.

A Colorado sympathizer will pay for one year's subscription to the Daily People, to be given to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers to the Monthly People from the State of Colorado, between January 10 and February 10, 1903, both dates inclusive.

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

Up, Comrades, and at 'em!

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D-te.....1902

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The history and development of landed property in Germany, from the original forms of tenure common to all Teutonic tribes, to the present: With "Historical Materialism," and "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," this book completes the work of Engel's published in cloth at 50 cents. The price of the three pamphlets, 5 cents each, places them within the reach of all.

THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS. 2 New Reade Street,

<u>╶</u>

Kautsky's

A Criticism of It Criticized-Metzler

I have read A. Metzler's "criticism" of Kautsky's "Class Struggle" in The to distinguish it from the "class strugele for shorter hours or higher wages' no part of the class struggle; but an eparate" struggle which he mid call "the struggle for existence," distinguish it from the "class strugwhich, according to him, must have se Socialist system of production for

elleges that this conception of ass struggle would "safeguard" "against attacks." He to forget that a man shooting et may have the buils eye for ome distance from the bulls appears to me to have been sheeters who voted for the bo ocialist party. Does Metzler mean clude the bogus Socialist party in movement?" I think not. Yet, party was to take his advice, this the kind of a difficulty that he drag us into. Metzler ulleges he struggle for shorter hours and wages" "and the struggle for the each other," yet, he says that ggle" "are an absolute neces In other words, it is absolutely y for the working class to strug he Socialist system of produc nd, also, to struggle against it; in as the other "struggle" of "abple trades unionism. I would ask Comrade Metzler what he best tactics for the workis to employ to get something if that is possible, whether it ster hours or higher wages;" the

Struggle" " Class

tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and its political head the Socialist Labor Party, or, those of pure and simpledom and its "political tail." As the S. T. & L. A. is organized expressly to fight the capitalist in the shop, and, to obtain "shorter hours and higher Metzler if he considers the S. T. & L. A. "hostile" to the S. L. P., which is organized expressly to fight for the "So cialist system of production"? Now, the fact is that "the struggle for shorter hours and higher wages" is not "hostile to "the struggle for the Socialist system of production" if intelligently conducted via the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.; but, if unintelligently conducted via pure and simpledom, and bogus Socialist, it is a case of having the two bulls eyes for a "conscious aim," but, hitting the barn doors that are far away from the

bulls eyes. The class struggle proceeds from the economic fact that the economic luter-ests of the two classes, capitalist and wage slave, are opposed. Of the total wealth produced in a given time, the more of it that the capitalist class keeps for itself, the less of it does it pay out in "wages" to the working class. And, the more of it that it pays out in wages to the working class, the less of it does the capitalist class keep for itself. Hence, the inevitableness of the class struggle which, of necessity, must include the struggle "for more wages." Not only must Metzler ignore this economic fact in advocating his pure and simple nonsense, but, he would also throw away valuable evidence and proof of the existing class struggle, such as the his toric incidents which have happened at Homestead, Chicago, Brooklyn, Hazle-

ton, Buffalo, Tennessee, Idaho, etc. When Kautsky wrote that "all class struggle is political 'struggle,'" I pre-sume that he had in mind the fact that financial secretary treasurer, Frank Keefe. it is by means of the political power that Delegate to D. A. 19 (six months term). the ruling class keeps in subjection the Francis A.

overlooked this important fact. Yes, there are two classes to consider in connection with the "class struggle." And the capitalist class wields the political force even of the working class does not.

Again, if "modern society cannot escape shipwreck unless it reorganize itself into the "Socialist Republic," as Kautsky says; and, if the capitalist system is "working out its own downfall" the platform of the S. L. P. says; and as the "shipwreck" and "downfall" spoken of includes all classes; then, from that point of view, it is certainly for the interest of all classes to "reorganize" society "into the Socialist Repubic." This point appears to have escaped Metzler also. Hence, the platform of the S. L. P. calls not alone upon the working class, but upon "all honest citizens" as well. Even as chattel slavery inevitably became an unprofitable institution for the master class, so must wage slavery. As sure as capitalism rent society in twain, must its economic development unite the classes into a cooperative commonwealth.

It is to be hoped, however, that the working class will intelligently organize itself with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and make short work of saving "modern society from shipwreck" and "downfall." The capitalist class, in the meantime, can be depended upon to oppose Socialism because, from the point of view of the class struggle, its material interests are opposed. Hence, no Socialist should pamper with the capitalist class, a la "Kautsky-Millerand" et al. Granville F. Lombard.

L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A.

Shoe Workers' Alliance, L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A., of Lynn, Mass., at its last regular meeting installed the following officers for the ensuing term :

President, John R. Oldham: vice-presi-

dent, John L. Larson; recording and correthe ruling class keeps in subjection the Francis A. Walsh. Press and agitation oppressed or slave class; which, of course, committee, John W. Ryan, Michael Tracy would necessarily make "all class strug- and John A. Henley. Auditing committee, gle" political. Metzler appears to have Jacob Overs and David A. Campbell.

indeed, are we prosperous.

dog's existence. It means that which the working class has never yet enjoyed. cial and useful labor, and all the oppor tunities and possibilities of education music, art, literature, science and aspirawe are held in subjection by the capitalist class, which thrives like a parasite on our productivity. Hence, to the polls. where we outnumber this class! We have class-conscious men. For city comptroner, Endor J. Morin

Alderman Sixth Ward, Edward Kriz,

Section Duluth, S. L. P.

Holyoke, Mass., Jan. 22 .- The munici-

On December 15, 1902, the municipal

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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HANNA'S TRUSTED "LABOR LIEU-TENANTS" PROVING THEIR TITLE WELL EARNED.

The gentry upon whom Mark Hanna pestowed the appellation, "My trusted labor lieutenants," continue to prove their title well earned. Through the medium of their official trade journals they continue to exalt his aims and objects, as expressed in his espousal of arbitration. They further, by insidious ethods, defend him personally and attempt to fasten on working class minds the idea that he can be implicitly trusted to advance their interests.

The Machinists' Monthly Journal, the organ of James O'Counell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and one of Hanna's Civic Federation vice-presidents, in an editorial eulogistic of Hanna, has this to say of him in the current issue:

"Not long ago-with the earnestness of a man convinced of the righteousness of the cause at heart-he sol clared that 'the best efforts of my life will be devoted to the establishment of dial relations between capital and lar.' At every opportunity since then idly advocated all that would to gain at least a part of that for which it struggles. For two years at least his words and his works have

ma is a strong r brains and he can think; he is also a virile man and he can feel. During two years he has vainly protested at brutal cartoons and abuse and called upon God to witness that he peaks the truth. He is not believed.

"In the name of right reason what cerity? Why is it so difficult believe that he has got a glimmering economic truths that philos on preaching for years? Is it not entirely reasonable to suppose that Mark Hanna sees the shortsightedness se with whom he is associated his life-the 'trustees of Providence oration managers—and is trying to avert the disastrous consequences of their bind greed and criminal capacity? This may be so for no one has ever accused Mark Hanna of being a fool. In the meantime give him credit for be-ing sincere until it is proven other-Judge not that ye be not

This is obviously a specious plea. It is remarkable for assertion and biblical quotation, but not for fact. When it e, that "for awo years his (Hanna's) words and his works have been consistent," it utters what is untrue. During those two years thousands of workingmen on strike at San Francisco and Boston were treacherously defeated through the machinations of the Civic Federation. The coal strike, from which Hanna profited, was also delayed until an inopportune time, by the same means! Did Hanna repudiate this theachery, or those methods? Did he use his virility and his brains to prove sincerity for labor? As the Machinists' Journal implies, Hanna is no

Now, let us so a sten further. It is well known that the object of the Civic tion is to avert and settle strikes in order that this country may present an unbroken front in the struggle for rid markets. In this the capitalist class in control of the Federation, with the assistance of the labor fakirs, have admirably succeeded. They have accuired billions by the move. But what as tabor acquired? Increased wages? The Machigists' Journal says that every se wages go ap, prices follow and outdistance them. More leisure? Let the ed violent deaths by accidents ng the workers testify to the strain d on them. Labor has gained g, while a panic stares it in the And yet the Machinists' Journal have us believe that the man o was largely instru mental in bring-

interest of labor!

The Machinists' Journal may be right in saying Mark Hanna is no fool. We would remind it that he has no monopoly in intelligence. There are other menworkingmen-exho are no fools either, and who will not be hoodwinked by Mark Hanna or the men who so wellearn the dishonorable title bestowed upon them by him-"My trusted labor lieutenants"-that is, my trusted assistants in the process of fleecing labor and keeping it blind to its class interests.

STRAUS'S SCHEME TO WAT TYLERIZE SOCIALISM.

In the century-long conflict of the classes-ever since the human race emerged from primitive communismthe ruling classes have always developed a wonderful, though most always, futile adaptability to new conditions. They have changed their base of action and thought as often as movements and ideas detrimental to their interests demanded, in order that they might control and direct them and thus preserve their own. They have changed front and led the Wat Tylers and their insurrections to destruction. Or they have, as in France in '48, espoused national workshops and caused them to be failures in order to deter the growth of the, then, incipient proletarian movement. Years ago the capitalists unanimously contended that the basis of capitalism is altruism, in opposition to the materialist conception of Socialism. To-day, many of those same capitalists are declaring that material interests are the basis of capitalism, and they are forging capitalist weapons from Socialist doctrine, with the same timehonored, though equally futile, motive of preceding ruling classes of saving their class interests from the inevitable industrial evolution toward Socialism.

Oscar S. Straus, prominent in the Hanna's Civic Federation, in a speech before the Brooklyn Union League Club a few days ago, said:

"The relation between Capital and Labor is not founded upon sentiment. No matter how much the pulpit and the philanthropists, the sentimentalists will strive to consign that topic to sentiment, it will reappear in the keenest competition in modern life. Two hundred and fifty years ago, Roger Willlams said: 'What are all these strikes and conventions about but for larger powls and more porridge.' It is the problem of our civilization; we cannot escape it; we can guide and regulate it, but we cannot escape it.'

And how would the diplomatic Strau "guide and regulate" the conflict of material interests which society cannot escape? By Wat Tylerizing the labor organizations in the Civic Federation, on the fraudulent grounds of promoting co-operation between capital and labor; thereby killing Socialism.

But Oscar is a little too late in history to be any more original or successful than his predecessors. Though the Civic Federation has been success ful in keeping the working class in line in the struggle for world markets, it has not quelled the class struggle as the innumerable strikes and bitter antitrust agitation prove. And this conflict of material interests will go on ever more bitterly amid the misery of the approaching crisis.

The movement whose basic ideas Straus uses is larger than the Civic Federation. It is co-extensive with the movement of capitalism towards concentration. It can only be quelled when all the contradictions arising from that concentration are quelled, i e., by the establishment of Socialism. This fact is being impressed on the working class mind by the movement toward concentration against whose effects the Strauses so vainly plot.

THE FUTURE OF THE PROLE-TARIAT.

It is not the custom of the scientific Socialist to speculate on the remote future. That is a task he leaves to the utopian. The scientific Socialist is generally too busy with the past and the present, analyzing facts and noting their trend, in order to be guided by them as conditions require. Hence, it comes that the literature of scientific Socialism is mostly taken up with things that have happened and are happening, and little with things that may

Despite this state of affairs the scientific Socialist often looks forward in an endeavor to anticipate events, and with the aid of science, see, if possible, what accurately reflect working class condithe future has in store for the prole- tions.

ing about this condition acted in the tariat. In this way the ploneers of Socialism were able to predict many decades before their occurrence, phenomena which are now common-trusts. for instance. We intend to take a less ambitious peep into the immediate future to-day and invite our readers to join us.

> There are certain industrial phenomena that are just now universally admitted. It is admitted that the productive capacity of the American workingman is unsurpassed, exceeding that of the British and German workingmen, who rank next. It is also admitted that this greater productivity is due, among other things, to an intensity of labor unknown to the European workingmen. The extent of this intensity is shown in the age limit which bars a man of 45 from obtaining employment, men of that age being too slow for the industrial pace set by modern American industry.

Along with this greater productivity and intensity of labor, there go other phenomena. Recently there has arisen a cry that the price of American products is too great to admit of export sale. This is said to be an outcropping of American labor conditions, which makes labor expensive; though, what is more likely, it has also been attributed to the excessive profits required to meet the dividend payments of overcapitalization. Nevertheless, since such a cry aims at a cheapening of labor, it must be considered.

Again the cry has arisen that Labor is not performing all the work that it can, that it is doing least for the most money, that is, restricting output; while the Civic Federation, at its last meeting, devoted one of its sessions to the restriction of output, with the view of making output unlimited, if possible; it being urged as a commercial necessity.

From the above facts two things are clear, viz., first, that American labor is productive and intense; second, that that productivity and intensity must be increased, that, in fact, a well defined movement is under way to accomplish that end. Either labor must become more productive and intense or it must be supplanted by mechanical means, This is what we believe the immediate future has in store for the American proletariat

This picture is not a roseate one. The colors with which it is painted-that is, the facts from which it is deduced-do not permit of its being otherwise. The fact is that under capitalism the future of the working class can never be otherwise than dark. Given a system in which one class—the capitalist class owns all the machinery of production and distribution upon which another class-the working class-depends for its existence, and you have a condition in which the latter class cannot exert itself without increasing the profit of the former class, and sinking into a proportionate degradation. The working class under such conditions is a slave class driven ever harder under the wealth it creates. The installation of machinery by displacing labor and increasing its supply, tends only to decrease its wages and increase its troubles.

The future of the proletariat will capitalist class and makes the machinery of production and distribution social property to be exploited, not for the benefit of the capitalist, but for the benefit of the workers. Then, and not until then, will it know lessure and the benefits of machinery.

WHO LIES?

The capitalist class, in order to bolster up its exploitation, seeks to delude it victims every decade by issuing statistics, based on the census, intended to show the material progress of the working class. Wherever a widespread strike affecting wages occurs, these statistics are brought out to show that despite that strike and other damaging facts, like the increase of crime, destitution and suicide, due to want or the fear of want, the working class receives ever more of the wealth it produces, and, consequently, has less cause for complaint and more cause for congratulation than ever before.

The Socialist Labor Party has frequently exposed the deception practiced by these statistics. It has analyzed their fraudulent methods, and made clear the loability of arriving at correct conclusions through them. It has, in fewer words, pointed out that as the purpose and source of these statistics are capitalistic they cannot and do not

New facts that substantiate this view are continually coming to light. Take the matter of wages, for instance. The census figures of 1900 show that the average annual earnings of workingmen are \$437. Do the latest facts show these figures to be correct? Let us sec.

These wage figures include the average earnings of men, women and children. If we divide the population of the country (76.303.387) by the number of persons engaged in occupations (29,-285,922), we find that between two and three members of the average family are employed, and that, computed on the basis of the census figures, the average family income or earnings would range from \$875 to \$1300 a year. Do the latest facts mentioned, which refer to family incomes, bear this out? Let us see

Paul Findley, discussing "Advertising" before the convention of the National Association of Grocers and General Merchants, made this statement:

"In the course of my experience I have learned one interesting and instructive fact, namely that one-third of the families of the United States live on incomes of less than \$400 and one-half on less than \$600 a year, while only five per cent. have incomes exceeding \$3000 per year."

This is the testimony of a trained and hard-headed observer, whose business demands an accurate estimate of the purchasing power of American families. It shows that more than two-thirds of the families have not got incomes as large as the lowest computation based on the census figures regarding the annual average carnings of workingmen!

The question, "Who lies, the census of the Socialist Labor Party?" is thus effectually answered!

THIS IS THE COUNTRY FOR SO-CIALISM!

It is often claimed that Socialism will never thrive in this country as "it is inimical to the institutions of this country." "Socialism," it is asserted, will flourish in Europe because conditions there differ from those here."

There never was a more fallacious idea. This country's institutions, both political and economic, are more favor able to the development of Socialism than are those of other countries. Socialism is predicated on unrestricted suffrage and trust development, the former of which makes possible the peaceful solution of the class antagonisms of the latter. Both of these requisites to Socialism exist to greater perfection here than elsewhere. In European countries the suffrage is restricted by property and other qualifications, while trust development is hampered by feudalist conditions and customs.

Nor can it be said that conditions here differ from those abroad, except in the sense that they are more general and intense here, capitalistically speak.

To give an illustration, in order to emphasize the latter contention: About the same time that "the great anthracite strike" occurred in this country there also occurred in France a strike of miners. This strike, like that here was ostensibly for similar demands, viz., increased wages, reduced hours, were involved. 40,000 less than were involved here. The area affected was geographically and economically less than that in the coal strike here.

The French strike was, on a smaller scale, like that in this country in the objections it raised and the results it created. These objections and results are well set forth by Paul Lafargue, in "Le Socialiste," as follows:

"The scribes of capitalist journalism are in a sorrowful mood. The miners strike, they say, is causing their belov ed paymasters to lose millions per day However, instead of a loss, the strike is, on the contrary, enabling the capitalist class to fill their pockets * * * Shares which were falling from June last have gone up with a rush . . The strike which means starvation to the miners and their families is enabling the mining companies to sell on the most favorable terms; and when the miners go back to their subterranean pits, the companies can still sell their coal at strike prices instead of reducing it, as might be the case if production had not been temporarily suspended, and if the coal had continued to accumulate at the mouth of the mine. Nothing could be more profitable to the mining companies than a general strike."

Lafargue then shows that as the anarchical production of capitalism produces vast accumulations of commodities, strikes are welcomed by the capitalists as a profitable means of dis-

posing of them. Then he says further:

"The companies have no interest in hurrying on a settlement of the present dispute, which has so beneficially affected their dividends. This explains the extraordinary delay in replying to the demands of the men, and the proposals for arbitration."

Who that reads Lafargue does not find it hard to convince himself that he is reading of the French, instead of the American strike? Who does not note the same dependence on the part of the miners here? Who does not note the same profitable strike advantages for the coal companies, bituminous as well as anthracite, in the strike here? Who does not note the existence of strike prices after resumption, with the large coal reserve disposed of here? Who does not find the same unwillingness here in the failure to put all the strikers to work and make the coal output still greater than it is, in order to cheapen prices? Who, in fewer words, does not find the accentuated physiognomy of American capitalism reflected in the mirror which Lafargue holds up to the French strike?

And yet there are some who say "conditions here are not like those abroad." Laugh them out of court. They belie the American reputation for intelligence and knowledge!

This is the country for Socialism! It will lead in Socialism, because it leads in Capitalism. On with Socialism!

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative society is very frequently brought forward as affording conclusive evidence against the truth of socialist doctrine. It is said to disprove the assertion that capital is becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few, in so far as it seems to point to the existence of a numerous class of small capitalists. Further we are informed that it utterly overthrows the socialist contention as to the inherently antagonistic interests of the two classes, by showing that it is possible for one man to unite in his own person the functions of capitalist and wageworker. In place of the political and revolutionary efforts of the socialists to gain possession of the means of production for the working class, we are frequently told that a much more practicable method of advancing society is to take up the work of co-operation and strive to extend and develop the movement. This, it is averred, is real socialism. By it the workers become possessed of the machinery of production and they do so by an easy and practicable method. These are arguments frequently heard from the member of the little middle class and the co-operator, for the average co-operator is invariably a workingman with bourgeois habits of thought, possessing in an exaggerated degree all the shallowness and shortsightedness, all the explosed prejudices and dead ethics of

It is hardly necessary to say that the

administration of certain wholesale and

distributive agencies by working class

shareholders is as far from being so-

this dying class.

cialism as the Ruskin Colony or the Oneida Community. Under the co-operative companies the worker is exploited just as he is under a private canifalist employer. The co-operative employee, like the employee of a private trader, receives, not the product of his toll, but a wage usually levelled the competition of to subsistence point. The greater the competition be, the nearer does it approach to subsistence level. The difference between this wage and the product of his work, is the profit, dividend, plunder or swag which is stolen from him by his employers. This exploitation is the same in character, and produces precisely the same results, whether the exploiter be a belted earl or a dock laborer. So much for the producer. When we turn to the cooperative consumer we find the vaunted benefits which it claims for the working class as a whole to be equally illusory. If the co-operator confined himself to saying that he found that this method of purchasing commodities brought him certain temporary and personal advantages, we should have little fault to find with him, any more than with the man who thinks he gets groceries better and cheaper at Mc-Ilwhan's in the Gorbals than at Callahan's in the Candleriggs. When, however, the co-operator claims to solve the social problem and better the lot of the whole proletariat, it becomes necessary to unmask him and expose his claims as being the merest quackery. It is alleged that the "store" reduces the cost of living to the consumer.. Probably this is correct, but it does not necessarily on that account improve the proletarian's lot. Those favored few who are dividend drawers and members, so long as they represent a minority of the population, ARE bet-As a rule the co-operative shareholders are members of what is

called the aristocracy of labor-skilled

artisans. To the vast majority of the

laborer, the co-operative society is prohibitive. Should it ever happen that the mass of the proletariat enter the co-operative movement, then, the con sequent reduction in the cost of living would, through the competition of the unemployed, necessarily reduce wages again to the subsistence point. An actual instance in proof of this is given in the case of Galashiels in the south of Scotland. The chief industry in and around that town is the spinning and weaving of Scotch cloths. So intense has foreign competition become that half of the mills in the place have been closed down, the foreign markets being closed against them in this line. The workers have been compelled to leave this comparatively small town by the hundred; and what of them is left have to eke out a miserable existence o less and less wages. In this town the co-operative movement was strong, but this form of strength but weakened their posititon. The amount of bonus or dividend is known so exactly by the master mill owners that wages have been reduced and the co-operative advantages considered as a kind of part payment. There the workers appear to e simply subscribing together to buy their weekly "fodder."

It is well known, too, how the possession of shares in a co-operative or building society acts as a clog at the heel of the worker in the workshop and the trade union, and leads him to tolerate conditions of work and wages which he would never dream of were it not for his miserable "capital invested." At the present time Glasgow affords

us a striking example of how little co-

operation is effective toward the softening down, or allaying of the class struggle. A strike is in process on the part of the tailors in the employment of four of the Glasgow co-operative societies. The tailors, who number 150, are agitating for a wage of six pence per hour, the same wage as the London Docker, and not at all an exorbitant figure, even judged by the standards of capitalist wage slavery. This is the wage which is general among all classes of tailoring establishments in the city, whether private employer, company or co-operative society. To the proletarian shareholder, however, this sum is quite unreasonable, and an attempt is being made to reduce it by a half-penny an hour. The strike has been in existence for over three weeks, and both parties maintain an equally uncompromising attitude, the co-operators determined to add an additional half-penny per hour of surplus value wrung from their wage slaves to their dividend; the tailors equally determined that their masters shall confine their robbery to its present limits without the proposed augmentation.

Whether the men will be successful remains to be seen. As Socialists we are of the opinion that they are entitled, not only to the half-penny per hour alone, but to the whole of the value which their labor contributes to the raw material. The attainment of this is, of course, entirely impossible unless under Socialism. So long as the present capitalist system remains, so long will the class war penetrate into all productive agencies as the curse, the Ate or Nemesis of capitalism. That the co-operator as a proletarian should fight his employer in trade union lines and at one and the same time as "store' shareholder, should be engaged in fighting trade unionism on the part of his employees, is simply a further proof of the utter chaos, the endless contradictions and absurdities in which the storm and strife of capitalism entangles the class unconscious. Meanwhile the shadow of the trust is creeping over the land and the same fate awaits the cooperative society and small business as has already befallen the little middle storekeeper through the action of the co-operative movement itself .- H. McK., in the Monthly Socialist (Edinburg, Scotland).

The New York State Republicans have elected Platt to succeed himself as United States Senator. It is said that the chief argument that won the fight for him was the necessity of party unity. This is a very superficial view. A poll by mail taken among men prominent in professional, political and banking circles by the New-York Evening Post showed that Platt was the unanimous choice of the bankers. Had the bankers refused to stand by Platt the politicians would have deserted him instanter. The reason is not far to seek. The legislature of New York State, like congress, is but one of the many committees that manage the common affairs of the capitalist class. It is controlled by the capitalist class instead of controlling it. To-day the bankers are the capitalists par excellence. Their word is the determining factor. Thus it is that the politicians were a unit in following where the bankers led.

According to Judge Morris of Baltimore, it does not make any difference whether strikers use lawful or unlawful means to prevent others from taking their places, picketing is an illegal act if it results in damage to the employer's property. In other words, only non-effective strikes are legal and permissible.

The same Yellow Journal that two weeks ago daimed it had won the anticar jam crusade, yesterday announced that the matter is now in the hands of the State Railway Commission. O victory, what lies are perpetrated in thy proletariat the class of the unskilled | name!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JON-ATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-If I were a Socialist I would not go for the labor fakirs the way you Socialists do. UNCLE SAM-How would you do it?

- B. J .- I would let them alone. ire sure to come around in the end.
- U. S .- What end?
- B. J .- When the movement is strong.
- U. S .- A strong movement will bring B. J .- Hem!
- B. J .- Yes.
- U. S .-- And how can a strong movement brouught about before fakirdom is knocked out?
- B. J .- Hom ! U. S .- What you want amounts to this:

A strong movement is necessary: to bring that about we must break our way across barrier raised by the fakirs; and yet you want us to leave the fakirs alone!

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considered that come anonymous letters. All letters must carry

C. T. F., WORCESTER, MASS-The abolition of chattel slavery in the early sixtles was not a reform, but a revolution demand ed by the industrial development of the country. It was a forcible change from slave to "free" labor and from free trade to protection. It marked the triumph of Northern capitalist industry over Southern slave-owning agriculture. Reform, in the shape of the various compromise measures, beginning with those adopted at the fram constitution, only delayed and intensified the, revolution.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN .- 1. The re ports of the last census can be obtained free of charge by writing to the "Director of the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C." Should this prove of no avail apply to the representative of your congressional district. The Import of these reports depends upon the uses to which you intend to put them. To industrial wage workers those on manufactures and industries, are most important. Governmental statistics are issued for the purpose of promoting and bolstering up capitalist exploitation. They are of great value to the wage-earner versed in Socialism able to analyze their fraudulent methods and use their figures to the advantage of his class. 4. Aside from the census reports, those of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., contain valuable information for the wage worker described. 5. There is a Socialist movement in the Argentina Republic: mainly in the large commercial and indus trial city of Buenos Ayres.

R. O. N. NEW YORK CITY -- Accordng to the statement of Brooklyn Navy Yard officials, the warship "Montgomery left Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. Japuary 17, in good condition, for Bahia,

H. H. H., NEW YORK CITY .- Your letter has been referred to the General Comnittee, Section Greater New York. It is left for them to correct the impressions their minutes make, if they so desire.

I. K., SECRETARY THOMAS PAINE -Call at this office. Would like to confer with you on notices of your society.

J. H. B., WILMERDING, PA .- This ofice does not believe your question comes within its province. It has, consequently, referred your letter to the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor

D. C. S., LOCKPORT, N. Y .- Owing to the crippled condition of our forces, due to the absence of Comrade De Leon, it is impossible to gather and forward the information you request in time. Call on B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo. He can aidyou in your campaign.

Events at Lynn, Mass., prove conclusively that Tobin's union is a capitalist concern. Who ever heard of the courts, the mayor, sheriff and mounted police aiding a genuine labor union? Such a thing is unknown and will be as long as capitalism is capitalism.

One of the most learned theologians of Mississippi has been convicted of bigamy, having married seven times. Looks like a too close study of the Old Testament and an attempt to emulate Solomon and David and the other personages therein described.

The frequency with which Judge Gray, of the Arbitration Commission, takes opportunity to say something derogatory of the miners, is an index of the kind of a decision that may be expected from the commission.

The Brownsvillites who emptied the coal cars may soon expect to fill the Kings county jail. The proletariat cannot do such things with impunity. It's dangerous to capitalism.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear print under an assumed name will at all each name to their communications adds their own signature and address one other will be recognized.)

mpers Posting the Employers. To The Daily and Weekly People. On the 30th inst. the great and only the auspices of the Central ted Union of this city. About a k ago he was the star speaker at given by the Economic ague of this city, an organization ed of the leading swells of the d'y. No report of his speech apred in-any of the local papers; but, from what I have been able to glean from some who were there, the genera d of his discourse (which was withe Atms and Objects of Organized Labor") was on the "identity of interests," etc., etc., and his main efforts were directed to the end of convincing his addience that the Federation of Labor was a very conserva tive body working to harmonize those

Gompers must have some ulterior tive in visiting this section, as he assed a swell club in Buffalo about the same time, and he is to speak in stown on the 29th. We have tried to get the privilege of debating with him, and, failing, tried to get the fakirs who have the affair in charge to have the meeting thrown open for disafter his speech, but they won't do that, either. They are afraid to do

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 18.

The Class Struggle in Los Angeles. To The Daily and Weekly Peoplebeen going out relative to party mat-ters in Los Angeles, mostly making it appear as if S. L. P. enthusiasm and agi-tation work were combra For some time past various stories have work were coming down to a

The section in this city has been made taker in a practical way of the of the times, when all hitherto real or apparent good workers in the movement, who have developed other ests which concern them besides So-m, are impelled, in the rush and ment of capitalist prosperity fever cleave closer to the one and forsake other, or else to try and draw their ist conceptions up to the place these shall coincide with their is horizon. This precipitates a affict between those deserters and forlowers, who have faller as to this fever, and the proletarian dard bearers, the real Socialists, who at get sway from the only interest y have in capitalist bondage, as work to are subjected to wage-slav

ery all the time. Of course, to propagate the troth is lways alow, but if you have a little lece of scandal to disseminate, be it ever so little, and be it true or be it utterly false, then it is wonderful to now quickly such tidings can be d and taken up and passed along by idlers, malodorous hyprocrites and The staunch comrades of Los who have stood firm and unted through the fire of injurious er, and underhanded trickery, are ed with a roughness of speech and This is the jagged front they ent to every enemy, but the personal acter of these wage-slave comrades is such as to render any precautions s to external demeanor unne

The truly honest man does not need himself with a sem tward virtue, or to guard his natural expressions, or restrain himself and say only half what he means at any one As a child I was taught to bewe that to cultivate a careful restraint eech and manner, and to develop of behavior toward all pers, whatever may be your opinion of them or your intentions towards them, stituted the first achievement of a an, and a victory over self. But g, as well as bitter experience, with types of these gentlemen has ed me to realize that character, like er, will assert itself, that this culti-of artificial behavior is a lawyer's trick of the exploiting and competing classes, which they teach their young as a hen would teach her chickens, and at the cowardly, hyprocritical form of spression to all men which is sadly distaken for natural politeness, really dicates just so much of trickery, de-it and unprincipled dishonesty and

which designate on the one hand the square, set and clear-headed comrades of the Socialist Labor Parts ere are the two kinds of character er hand, their opponents of the capi-st color, from the highest power of italism down to the crusaders who trying to found a kingdom in our

of The Daily and Weekly People ould know that the field covered by otion Los Angeles is not really being soluted by infide's as the crusaders sport, but on the contrary, the con-ides, having repelled their sanctimoni-us invaders have freed the section on a worse than useless incumbrance, and abolished a lot of unremunerative er; and constructive work has now un. Our band is small and united, rk is steady and the field is g. The atmosphere without is crystalizing and many voluntary

growth. The work that we do here is sprend throughout the land by the nomadic wanderings of the workingmen, and comrades of Los Angeles are spurring each other to more real enthusiasm and more work for the cause than the section has seen for a long while. Our greatest necessity now is for street speakers, which we are making an effort to develop. Let us work for the unswerving progress of class-conscious intelli gence, to take the place of those wild, fatal rushes of a desperate working class which have desolated their hopes H. Norman. in the past. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 13.

Cincinnati Itoms of General Interest.

To The Daily and Weekly People .- As the comrades throughout the country are various points, it will be of general inter est to know that this slow place is taking a step forward that will be effective in crys talizing S. L. P. sentiment into action There is considerable opposition among the comrades here to social features being util zed for the benefits of propaganda, but the section, at its last meeting, decided it was necessary and appointed a committee to make the idea operative, and bring the comrades and friends of the Party in closer touch, as well as to inaugurate a plan for raising money for general propaganda pur-

Comrade and Mrs. Hauser will take the initiative by inviting the members of the section, and their wives, and some personal friends to their home, in order that the new work may be begun. Mrs. Hauser is usiastically in favor of this work, and other ladies and wives of comrades will, undoubtedly, share the same spirit and be come active in this new work. A com mittee was appointed to arrange for the observance of the anniversary of the French Commune; an anniversary that has never doubtedly arrange for a mass meeting to mpress this important event on the people of this city.

City Library Reading Room. It was decided at a recent meeting that our officia paper ought to be on file with the other apers of the world at this public reading som. The Daily People with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P., can now be seen there. The Kangs have all along had their papers on the files of the room

The party will hold its city convention at 1411/2 East Main street, on Sunday, February 1, at 2.30 p. m., to nominate city ticket and transact such other business tion. The convention will be a mass con vention of Party members. Party men will please take notice, and readers of The Daily and Weekly People in the city and all sympathizers with the movement are cordially invited to attend this convention Oscar Freer, Organizer. Columbus, O., January 20.

Restricting and Counting Out the Working Class Ballot in Texas.

To The Daily and Weekly People,-Texas capitalism has just begun to exploit in min plicity of "enterprises" which give Labor employment and rob the cradle and the grave that the "risks" of capital may be cured in ever increasing dividends. of the "risks" assumed by capitalism is entrusting Labor with a class-conscious bal-lot. That it realizes this is shown by the restrictions placed upon said ballot when

On November 4 last year a constitutional unconscious of the State, imposing a pol school fund, but in reality to place at the clans a boodle fund for campaign purposes. The growing percentage of illiteracy the State need expect nothing from capitalist politicians or any part of the campaign funds filched from the Working Class

r the guise of a poll tax. The noll tax in El Paso county is \$3 The prime plea for the passage of dment was to increase the school fund purified the following letter shows:

"Ft. Hancock, Tex., Jan. 5, 2003.

"Clint, Tex. "Dear Sir,-I understand from Mr. W. E. Curry that you were present in El Pasc when the county commissioners canvasses the election returns of November 4, 1902 three S. L. P. votes, cast in Quadrilla pre cinct, El Paso, thrown out by Commis Garcia, with the remark that 'such votes are not counted here,' or 'we don't have to count such votes here.' Is this true in substance, and if so will you kindly quote the language used and what transpired on that

Mr. White declined to answer my letter although admitting the truth of the state ment to the following persons: D. V. Pea-cock, William Coalson and W. E. Curry of Ft. Hancock, Tex. Mr. White was an "Independent" Democratic candidate for county mmissioner and was knocked out by the machine." which had its men at every booth and polling precinct in El Paso co

Ft. Hancock, January 19.

St. Louis Kangaroos in a "Union" Labor Party Stew.

To The Daily and Weekly People,-It i not the intention of the press committee of Section St. Louis to monopolize the columns of The People, but a few extracts from a recent speech delivered by a local labor fakir, Eugene Sarber, business agent of the Machinists' Union, at meeting of the Metal Trades Council, will be interesting reading, from which the class-conscious wage-slave

can draw his own conclusio Sarber said, in part, as follows: "As con ditions now exist in St. Louis union labor is waging a fight against itself. Something must be done to restore peace and harmony. Instead of being a factor in the local political field, where much good could be accom-plished in behalf of our members, we are so divided that our strength counts for 'little as show that our hammering of yesteris, last year, and the year before, has
all Labor Union (which is supposed to reping place to make inquiry concerning the
ing place to make inquiry concerning the
resent 30,000 organized workingmen) leans bill. He-and the manager went over

toward Socialism (but where are the votes?) the books and it developed that the bill towards Democracy. The metal trades declare for neither, and our vote is scattered to all parties. Many of our members would rejoice to see a bona fide union labor party launched into the political arena, and to this end we are working. The recent threatened split in party, because some of the leaders took a stand for union labor, is simply a forerunner of what may be expected. Champions union labor in St. Louis should know that our only salvation lies in coming together and that as soon as possible." This concluded the speech.

Some of the Kangs declare that they will never join the union labor party, but the labor fakirs have given out that the Kangs will have to do business or get off the which means that they will have to id the labor fakir in his deal with the capitalist politicians or go on record as union

The Kangs have certainly got themselves ace of a stew. During the last cam paign they were kept busy jumping and boring. They jumped into the trades unions and bored; jumped into the gesang vereins and bored; jumped into the coffin societies bored: jumped into the ranks of the deputy lous, but Deputy Sheriff G. A. Hoehn, when force during the late street-car strike in joined the posse to make Socialists out of them!) And judging from present indications they will soon leap into the union la-

"Poor Kangaroo, poor Kangaroo The Labor Fakir ain't doing a thing to

At the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, in which the Kangs claim have a majority, the secretary, Dave Kreyling, who 's a Kang, was instructed to send an official communication to a number of United States senators urging them to vote for the eight-hour bill which passed the house of representatives and will soon

While all of this is going on the S. L. P. is in the midst of the fight preaching the class struggle, showing up the labor fakir, and pointing out to the wage-slaves that their only salvation lies in the organizations of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Help us to spread the light.

Press Committee, Section St. Louis, Mo. January 19.

Further Expose of "Logical Centrist" Eberle.

To The Daily and Weekly People-Readers of The People will remember that just after the little Kang sickness, recently experienced by the working class movement in Pennsylvania, a letter appeared in our official organ, over my signature, which exposed the crooked political action of certain persons mentioned in the municipal election of February, 1900. At that time I omised a further expose and this letter is written with that intention. Further information regarding the affair is now in my possession which throws additional light on the former letter.

Just prior to the little-Kang illness, Comrade F. J. Colburn went to New York State and was absent at the time the matter of the election referred to was being investigated. He was not a resident of the State at the time the log-rolling took place and being absent at the investigation, was wholly uninformed regarding the affair. He was not a member of the Party in 1900, a fact that I desire to ask the comrades to keep in mind.

Right after my first letter appeared in The People, Comrade Colburn returned to Pittsburg and went as usual to the headquarters on Wylie avenue. He assisted in work then under way. helping Eberle chiefly. One day he states that Eberle called him out of the office into the hall and asked him ifhe had seen Brown's letter in The People. Colburn replied in the affirmative, whereupon. Eberle declared it "was a lie and I want you to take this paper, copy it and send it to The People." Colburn became indignant to think that Eberie should want to use him in such a manner and gave that worthy a good raking over. Now; bear in mind the fact that Colburn was not in the State in 1900. nor was he here at the investigation to learn anything regarding the affair. Notwithstanding, Eberle wanted him to affix his signature to a denial of the intriguing charged against Eberle. After denouncing that worthy Colburn left the bullding and has never been there since. Being in daily contact with the "logicals" he gleaned many points of information which finally convinced him as to the truth that the outfit was on a par with the Kangaroos of former days. Eberle's action was the last straw. he declared, and now he has returned to

the Party, a sadder but a wiser man. In the February election of 1890, branch 13 ward, Allegheny, then Troy Hill, and of which Eberle was a member, decided to conduct its campaign mainly through the medium of literature. For this purpose literature in English and German was secured from the Voltz Printing Company, and some in the Bohemian language was secured from New York. The last was secured through Comrade Rudolph Katz. The bill from the Voltz Company was forwarded to the branch and a warrant was drawn on or about the 18th February for the amount, seven dollars and some cents. The payment devolved upon Eberle, the treasurer having given him the money at the meeting where the warrant was drawn. The treasurer, Gustav Stelter, frequently asked Eberle for the receipted bill, but that worthy always had an excuse. That year the S. T. & L. A. held its fourth annual convention and Eberle was a delegate. During the time of his

had not been paid, Stelter receiving another bill which he presented to the branch at the next meeting. Action on the matter was deferred, however, until Eberle's return. When he did return he got wind of what had transpired and went to the Voltz Company and after pleading with the manager to get him out of the predicament, got him to accept the money and date the payment back. Producing the receipt he succeeded in bluffing Stelter, but the latter kept an eye on Eberle, having a suspicion that all was not right. Last June I found a man to whom the manager of the Voltz Company had told the story, and bringing them face to face in the presence of a third party succeeded in getting the following statement from the manager. In substance it is as follower Eherle came to me and was all trembling with tears in his eyes and told me that the trouble about the bill would cost him his membership in the Social ist Labor Party unless the matter could be fixed up. He claimed to have forgotten the bill, so says the manager, and as the story appeared plausible, I consented to date the receipted bill back and fix the books to correspond. In dating back the receipt, the manager named February 14, and the warrant was not drawn until four days later, so Eberle overshot the mark, a fact that Stelter and the branch members did not per ceive, but which a reference to the minute-book afterward made plain. When asked for the receipted bill at the branch meetings, prior to going away to the S. T. & L. A. convention, Eberle always replied that he had mislaid it. The facts as herein set forth were

given to the grievance committee of Section Allegheny county, last July, for the purpose of substantiating my statement that Eberle was a liar and unfit for membership in the Party. The facts were denied by Eberle but nothing of fered in rebuttal, although since the bill was paid by check all that he had to do was to give the date of his check. The Voltz Company does not hold a eheck; they needed money and would have cashed the check immediately, so by applying at the bank Eberle would have disproved my assertion.

Eberle has several times threatened sui for libel. This will be his opportunity. I have no fear of the result. If this does not cause him to act I shall try another letter exposing this fakir thoroughly.

Some of the comrades throughout the country will be anxious to know just what the little Kangs are doing. They are getting mighty near the dropping apart stage. They have become stenchfulllong ago and there are many who are ready to desert at any moment Comrade De Leon's visit will put the finishing touches to the scabby crew who were to be saviors of our movement.

A convention, we are told, is being agitated for Washington's birthday February 22, when the "logicals" will discuss what they are to do. Some want the convention in Philadelphia, perhaps because they think that it would be easier to treat with the real Kangs there than here. The real Kangs are officia in Pennsylvania and will make no over tures to the crew here. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. The dupes of Eberle, Schulberg and Goff, Sr., will allow themselves to be ruled by a delegated body; sensible men would like a voice in proceedings of such moment as the one proposed at Philadelphia. A sort of seance was recently held where one Frank Fairman, anent a discussion of the Kangs, declared, "Well, we are Kangs anyway, and might as well go with them." The chairman rapped him to order, he being one of the men in the "logicals" whose sense of decency is

not wholly lost. Comrade De Leon visited Pittsburg in February, 1900. Eberle arranged the advertising. One bill contained statement that De Leon was hated and feared by every labor fakir and political crook in the land. Goff, Sr., introduced him at the Bijou Theatre and in so doing remarked, "We love him for the enemies he has made." I wonder how the gentlemen feel when they recall these circum-

Goff stamped and raved at headquarters and declared he would bring the editor of The People and the national officers to their knees. When De Leon is here we shall see if the editor of The People bends his knees in suppliance to this bluffer.

I am ever for my class, Geo. A. Brown, No. 9 Bartlett street. Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 18.

"The Worker," an organ of the Social Democrats (so named, it is believed, because it works the workers in the interests of capitalism), and its German owner, the New Yorker Volkszeltung, true to their policy of supporting capitalist trades-unionism. have nothing condemnatory to say regarding the action of Tobin in attempting to enslave the shoe workers in the interests of the Lynn manufacturers As they cannot afford to reveal the fact to their readers that they are dealing in green goods, silence is golden, and since it is, it must also give consent. To condemn Tobin would mean to condemn themselves.

The ministers who leave the pulpit to protect the rights of labor evidently find that more profitable than protecting souls from damnation and a few other sulphuric things.

The war talk against the Kaiser is said to be growing. It better hurry, for when the Kalser begins to talk

SPECIALIZATION

Bank President's Reason for Not Letting His Son Follow His Footsteps.

ranks and until a short time ago was in active command of a large bank in this city, was one day asked why his son, who was studying to become an engineer, had not gone into his bank with the object of succeeding his father. The banker delivered himself in reply somewhat as follows:

"In the first place he did not want to and in the second place if he had I should not have had allowed him to do so. No son of mine shall make his career in a bank if I can help it." "Why not?" he was asked.

"Well, there are a lot of reasons, all meaning the same thing and that is, that a bank training and banking as a career nowadays in a large bank MEAN MAKING A MACHINE OF A MAN. SYSTEM must take possession of his very soul if he is to progress and he must learn to stifle every generous emotion as fast as it presents itself in business hours, and every other kind of emotion as well for that matter. He is dealing all day with the only thing now sacred to the Wall street man, namely, money,-the only thing about which no triffing is permitted under direct penalties-and he must the men above him. He must learn to bully the man below him and toady to the men about him. He must learn to look upon the president and directors as the final arbiters of his fate in life and he must govern himself accordingly. His first thought must be to please them in all his actions. He, they feel, would have to do this anywhere else. "Well, perhaps he would, but not

in the same way. In other professions a man is expected to have a mind of his own, but in a bank the president's mind is the only one that counts nowadays. If the president thinks that the cloud is like a weasel, a weasel it must be, for the vice-president and everyone else down to the office boy. That is the way it is to-day. It used to be different when I was a boy, but banks have grown so big now that there is no room for anything but SYS-TEM, SYSTEM, SYSTEM. Consequently, for a man in a bank to-day a misplaced figure or entry is a calamity comparable with anything short of the president in a rage! I don't believe that's a very good career for a young man of parts, like my boy, though I say it myself.

"Besides, how can a man learn very much in a big bank except exactitude? He can learn as much of that as is good for him in six months. Then he had better get out of it. If he doesn't he will at forty years of age fret and fume the entire evening at home, because a little wheel has slipped a cog. The present cashiers and vice-presidents of large banks have mostly had a chance to learn something on their way up, but their successors will be a lot of cranky automata with no souls of their own. I don't want any such in my family.

"Moreover, there is something in the world besides money and I don't see how a young fellow in a bank can ever find that out. Has it ever occurred to the average man that in most states it's much cheaper to kill a man than rob a bank? Maybe it's all right from a banker's point of view that this should be so, but I don't approve of erecting money into the only thing sacred on the earth and worshipping it as such. At all events, I don't want my boy taught it in a bank."

The organizations of labor are often

denounced for their resistance to progress. It is pointed out that they are opposed to the introduction of machinery, or the use of old machinery to its fullest possibilities. But, does opposition to progress spring only from the workingman who fears to lose a job, cr does not care to be laid off very frequently by speeding his machinery as fast as he can? Do not the organizations of capital oppose new inventions also? Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, asserts that the establishment of his system is meeting with the opposition of the English cable companies. The reason is not far to seek. Ther are fifty millions of pounds sterling expended in the two hundred thousand nautical miles of cable lying under the sens of the world. The science of wireless telegraphy would render this enor mous sum valueless, if perfected. Here, then, is an answer to the question ask-

The many fires are puzzling the authorities. They don't know how to account for them. Perhaps the January inventory of stock has disclosed the fact that there is too much on hand.

The bankers found guilty of overcertification say that they only did what is done every day in financial circles. "Law and order" are always upheld in capitalist circles."

The Socialist Labor Party has no objection to various Western labor papers reproducing the contents of The Daily and Weekly People. On the contrary, it rejoices in the spread of sound Socialist doctrine by this means. All that the S. L. P. asks to the common fournalistic courtery of giving credit where war its chances of thriving will be alim. I credit '5 due.

" Light! More Light!"

Clean - Wholesome - Socialist

Literature

H AND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trushy 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

> No Trash No Pipe Dreams

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

PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Almanac, The Socialist, Lucien Sanial, \$ 50 Anarchism and Socialism, George Piechanoff Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky. Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belford Bar and H. Quelch..... Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling. 10 Class Struggle, The Karl Kautsky. 1 05 Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and Co-operative Commonwealth, The.

to Science. Frederick Engels..... Economics of Labor. Quelch..... Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napo-gels Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl

Marx
New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial...
No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebtnecht. Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Right to be Lazy The. Paul Lafargue. Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance 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 .

ism. Hyndman and Morris..... Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Lieb-Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Lassalle Lassalle
Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial.

Taxation. Lucien Sanial Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners ... Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx... What Means This Strike? Daniel De Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky, Was Jesus a Socialist? James Lea-

Future. A. Bebel..... Working Class Movement in England The. Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling.

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While our first duty as the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party is to create and supply a demand for sound Sowe must, to fill carry on a

GENERAL BOOK BUSINESS

and we are prepared to supply our custom ers with books or pamphlets on the Leber Movement, Political Economy, Sociology, History, Blography, Natural Science, 1'bilosophy, Literature and Travel. A large line of standard works of fiction, popular editions, can also be furnished.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial \$1 00

Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Bel-sart and Vandervelde...... 1 00 Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belfort Bax.... 1 00 Revolution and Counter Revolution. 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. Edward Aveling...... 1 09 Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel..... 50

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How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury...... 1 50 s Socialism Anarchism?...... 1 50 Middle Class Municipilization and the Municipal Programme of the Social-Socialists Give No Prospectus of the Socialist Republic...... 1 50 Surplus Value..... 1 50 The Beast Behind Czolgosz 1 50 The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party. 1 25
The Educated Proletariat 1 50 The Materialist Conception of History, 1 50 The Plan of the Socialist Republic. . 1 50 The Causes of Taxation 1 50 The Industrial Crisis...... 1 25 Uncle Sam and the Militla 1 25 Uncle Sam on Taxatlon..... 1 25 What Shall We Do to Be Saved?.... 1 25 What Is Socialism? Platform of the

LABOR SONGS-WORDS

Socialist Labor Party with Com-

ments 1 25 Why the Rich Will No. Become Social-

ists 1 50

AND MUSIC The Workingmen's Marseillaise 15 The Hand with the Hammer Down with Slavery On the First of May..... 10

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Upon presentation, or receipt by mail, at this office, of this coupon, accompanied by 10 paid-up yearly subscribers to The Weekly People, we will give, or mail postpaid, one cloth bound copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune of 1871." This book is the only authentic and reliable history of the most memorable proletarian movement of modern times. The retail price is \$1.00 Fill out this blank.

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NO COUPON, NO BOOK Two Half-yearly Subscriptions will Count as a Yearly are embodied in the foregoing.

successor may be chosen."

and the sections in close proximity to it,

and shall hold office for one year in ac-

cordance with Article 2. Section 1, h.

and Article 3, Section 5, or until its

"Section 2. The members of the State

Executive Committee shall be elected

many sections as members are required

to compose the committee: if, however,

there are less sections in close prox-

lmity to the seat of the committee than

members are required; the section hav-

ing reported in the preceding annual

report the highest number of members

in good standing shall elect one more

member. If necessary, the second high-

est shall proceed in the same manner.

but no section shall be represented by

"Section 3. The seat of any member

of the committee shall be declared va-

cant if he neglect to respond to the

roll call at two consecutive meetings.

Any vacancies shall be filled in accord-

"Section 4. The State Executive

Committee shall meet once a month, or

as often as necessary. The traveling

expenses of the members shall be borne

by the treasury of the State Executive

Of course, all the other paragraphs

will remain as they are; only those will

be expunged which have been substi-

tuted by others, if such should be the

DE LEON IN DETROIT.

Hall Filled to Overflowing by Apprecia

tive Audience-Questioner Cornered.

Detroit, January 20 .- Barniet Hall, a

Griswold street and Grand River avenue

was filled to overflowing last Saturday evening when Comrade Daniel De Leon as-

cended the platform to deliver a lecture on

The Future of the Working Class, and the

The large audience eagerly absorbed every

word as the speaker proceeded to lay bare

the factors which chain the worker to his

present social conditions. The tremendous applause which followed the masterful and

scientific analysis of the forces which re-

tard, and the means and tactics which

make for progress in the Labor Movement,

the part of the Working Class that the So-

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are the

The chairman of the meeting, after an

councing the course of lectures arranged by

Section Detroit during the winter, and in-

viting subscriptions for The Daily, Weekly

and Monthly People, the Socialistiche Ar

belter Zeltung, and the Wage-Worker, is

sued by Section Detroit, gave the floor for

One Hornberger, cigarmaker, arose and in

egular Timbuctoo style tried to put words

n the mouth of the speaker he never used:

De Leon left it to the audience to decide

by a show of hands whether he used the words or not. All hands went up, including

the questioner's, to refute the imputation

Oproarious laughter showed the apprecia

tion of the audience of the comical situa-

tion. De Leon then showed up the doings

of the fakirs in the union and thereby

traced a likeness of the very one who tried

to defend the labor lieutenants of capital

A number of other questions were asked

and answered to the satisfaction of the au-

dience, and in many instances to the dis

comfiture of the members of the bogus So

cialist party and the fakirs present. The

SECTION LYNN, MASS.

The next regular meeting of Section

Lynn will be held at headquarters, No.

Referendum vote on representation at

the International Congress and other

matters of importance will come before

the meeting. All members are requested

Meeting called to order at 11 a. m.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW

YORK. S. L. P.

'reviously acknowledged......

13th-14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 131

13th-14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 134

23d A. D., N. Y., bal. on list 201...

6th A. D., Brooklyn, list 116.....

F. Dormagen, bal. on list 173.....

2d-4th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 9...... 19th-21st A. D.'s, N. Y., on list 50.

5th A. D., Brooklyn, on list 113....

Total....\$296.13

MEETING D. A. 19.

business meeting Sunday, February 1

at 12 m., at No. 26 Monroe street, Lynn,

Mass. Locals are requested to see that

their delegates are present, as an election

of officers will take place, and other very

important business will come before the

NOTICE SECTION CLEVELAND.

Members of Section Cleveland, S. L.

P., are requested to be present at the special meeting for Sunday, February S,

whether the party should send a delegate

to the International Socialist Congress

ance will come up.

consider and vote on the question

Other business of great import

John A. Henley, Organizer

D. A. 19 will hold its next regular

L. Abelson, Organizer.

Francis A. Walsh, Organizer.

26 Monroe street, on Sunday, Feb. 1.

ecture was a success in every respect.

indication of the growing consciousness

cialist Labor Party and its auxiliary.

only organizations worthy of its support.

both a tribute to the lecturer and an

Tactics Necessary for Its Emancipation.

Hartford, Conn., January 19.

Fred Fellermann.

outcome of these lines.

ance with the preceding section."

Executive Committee."

from at least three sections, or from as

street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Rende street. (The Party's liter-ary agency)

Notice.—For technical reasons, ne Party ennouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at London, Ont., January 12, with B. Nuttall in the chair and C. Corbin absent and excused.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications from Brantford, ratifying the election of Comrade Nuttall on the N. E. C.: from Toronto paying their bill in connection with the Connolly tour, also bearing on other matters, to which the secretary was instructed to reply. From Du Vernet, Ferguson and Jones re payment of a bill of \$10 for the work of their agents, Farmer and Gould of Hamilton, in connec tion with the Roadhouse-Gordon case.

It was decided to write Du Vernet Ferguson and Jones, that as we had only employed them, and they had stated in their letter that the \$50 sent would cover all charges, we can entertain no further bills in this matter. From National Secretary of the S. L. P. in the United States re Connolly's bill, also check remitted to Connolly returned, as it did not reach him. The treasurer was instructed to send this

money to Connelly's address in Ireland.

Reports: The treasurer submitted a full report of the defense fund and was instructed to publish same in the official Philip Courtenay, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. &

Regular meeting of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., was held Thursday evening, January 22, at 2.6 New Reade street. Comrade Olsen the chair, Present Gilhaus, Kinneally, Olsen, Bartel and French. Absent Plom-ondon, excused, and Kopp without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and

mittee from Section Essex County S. L. P., was present in reference to mat-ters appertaining to D. A. 4, after hearing their report the following was adopted: olved. That the secretary be and is reby authorized to call the next regular setting of D. A. 4 for Sunday, February 8,

be held at S. L. P. headquarters, 78

pringfield avenue, Newark, N. J. Comrades Kinneally and Glihaus were inted as a committee from the board to

Communications: From Jersmiah Devine, North Abington, Mass., with application for membership at large, Action, Motion made and seconded that he be accepted. Carried. From L. A. 267, shoe workers, Lynn, Mass., on the strike of the shoe workers of Lynn against Tobin and the "organized scabbery" against Tobin and the "organized scabbery" and the progress and agitation being carried on by L. A. 207, the speakers of the Alliance being in great demand, several meetings having been addressed by Comrades Berry, Oldham, Keefe and others. A request was made by L. A. 267 that the shee workers of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity be looked after, which was referred to D. A. 40. From Francelle Led. to D. A. 49. From Evansville, Ind., request for Constitution of the S. T. & L. A. and as for organization, for the purpose to anize an Alliance in Evansville; secrery directed to communicate. From or-miser of District Alliance in reference to olding meeting in Elizabeth, N. J., under to auspices of L. A. 250; secretary directed to attend to same. From Marion, Ind., with request for constitution and ap-plications for membership in view of organ-ising an Alliance; the secretary ordered to tend to it. From L. A. 3 of Minneapolis, inn., with report on local conditions and aking certain requests which was granted d secretary ordered to communicate. om L. A. 206, Onleyville, R. I., with vote amendments and December quarterly re-rt. From Comrade Thomas J. Powers of neyville, R. I., in reference to meeting of D. A. 17, to take place January 24, received and filed. From L. A. 263, Senttle, Wash., and filed. From L. A. 263, Seattle, Wash, in reference to delayed constitutions; attended to by secretary. From L. A. 345, San Francisco, D. A. 21; Hartford, Conn., L. A. 385; Woonsocket, R. I., Pittsburg, Kansas, L. A. 325; Los Angeles, Cal., and D. A. 83, New Bedford, Mass., for due stamps and report of local conditions.

L. A. 345, San Francisco; D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass., I. A. 325, Los Angeles, Readond, Mass., II. A. 325, Los Angeles, Readond, Mass., II. A. 325, Los Angeles, Readond, Mass., III. A. 325, Los Angeles, Readond, Rea

Bedford, Mass.; L. A. 325, Los Angeles Cal., reports of the election of officers. Tressurer reported that he had been served with a summons in a suit by the siff Brothers against the G. E. B., had placed the case in the hands of the lawyer, placed the case in the hands of the lawyer

at of court.

After other routine business was trans ed, meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,

General Secretary.

DETROIT, MICH., LECTURES. Section Detroit, Mich., will hold lectures every Sunday, 2.30 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, near Hastings attest, upstairs. Admission is free. Eve-rybody is lavited.

January 25—"Can Trades Unions Solve the Labor Problem," by George Hasseler. February 1—"Scientific Socialism," by John F. Smith.

John F. Smith.
February 8—"Collective Social Effort,"
by Thomas Hackett.
February 15—"The Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by Melko Meyer.
February 22—"Surplus Value," by Herman Hichter.
March 1—"The Conditions of the Work-

March 8—"The Socialist Labor Party and scarm Movement," by George Hasseler.
March 14 or 15—Commune Celebration; atch for further notice.
March 22—"Individualism and Social-

March 22—"Individualism and Son, "by John F. Smith.
March 29—"New Trades Unionism
a A. F. of L.," by Melko Meyer,
April 5—"Why Capitalism Should be

SECTION UNION COUNTY, N. J. Minutes of general section meeting, ield at headquarters, corner East Jersey and Fourth streets, Elizabeth, Sunday, January 25, called to order at 4

Chairman, F. May; recording secretary, M. McGarry. Minutes of last section meeting read and approved.

Communications: One from National Secretary H. Kuhn as to general vote on International Congress; one from D. De Leon giving date for lecture February 22. Action: circulars on general vote referred to branches.

One new member was admitted. Report of Officers: Treasurer as follows: Income, \$83.18; disbursements, \$72.83 balance, \$10.35. Accepted. Entertainment committee reported that \$20 was cleared at last Christmas

festival. Election of Officers: Organizer, F. May; recording secretary, John Scramovsky; auditing committee, Fallath, Fruth and Samer: grievance committee. McGarry, Story and Koerner.

New Business: Committee for De Leon lecture was elected as follows: Koerner, Samer, McGarry, Fallath and

Motion to pay balance of \$25 to Daily People Auxiliary League was carried. J. J. Kinneally of the G. E. B., and N. Frizelle of D. A. H., S. T. & L. A., addressed the meeting and urged the members to help build up Local 259, and aid it in its efforts to organize our class on the economic field, financially and morally. After some discussion a committee of three was appointed to arrange a mass meeting with Chas. H. Corrigan as speaker in the near future. On mo-tion the meeting adjourned at 5.30 p. m. M. McGarry, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEBATE IN BUFFALO.

The attention of the readers of this paper and of all comrades in Buffalo is called to the public debate on Socialism to be held under the auspices of the La bor Lyceum in Florence parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street, on Sunday February 15, at 3 p. m. sharp. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the Only Salvation for the Working Class Lies in the Establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Republic." Comrade B. Reinstein will represent the affirmative, Mr. J. C. Cook, of Depew, N. Y., will

ake the negative. Admission is free. The comrades will do well to try and bring more of their shopmates to the debate, and thus use this opportunity to interest them in our movement. Since the debate will be opened promptly at 3 p. m., and the seating capacity of Florence parlors is a very limited one it will be well for all interested to come a little

ahead of the time. OHIO DAILY PEOPLE FUND. Andy Nesbit, Bellaire, O.....\$ 50 H. Weibel, Cleveland, O..... 5 James Wolf, Cleveland, O..... John Furst, Cleveland, O...... H. Hamm, Cleveland, O...... 1 00 Heidenreich, Cleveland, O.... H. Foerster, Cleveland, O...... G. Finkenbeiner, Cleveland, O... 1 00 James, Cleveland, O..... Wentz, Cleveland, O..... Brokasky, Cleveland, O...... August Stell, Cleveland, O W. F. Kruse, Cleveland, O...... Cordez, Cleveland O..... Kuhn, Cleveland O...... 1 00 John Eiben, Cleveland, O. Louis Grobel, Cleveland, O .. Robert Wagner, Cleveland, O. ... Jacob Eiben, Cleveland..... A. Koper, Cleyland, O...... K. Schuster, Cleveland, O...... John Goebel, Cleveland, O...... M. Mayrv, Cleveland, O...... J. Nuhge, Cleveland, O..... Kramer, Cleveland, O..... Ed Keim, Cleveland, O..... W. P. Keim, Cleveland, O..... E. Coleman, Cleveland, O..... E. J. Lauffer, Cleveland, O...... John White, Cleveland, O......

TO THE LADIES TAILORS OF AMERICA.

R. Zillmer, Cleveland, O..... 3 00

L. Jedlosska, Cleveland, O.....

F. Jedtman Cleveland, O......

Comrades! You are requested to keep away from the firm of Charles Schmidt, Steward building, Chicago, Ill. The tailors working in that place are still on strike. In complying with the above request you will avoid the necessity of go-ing there on an errand fruitless to your-

selves and harmful to our trade. For the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, L. A., 390.

A. Francis, Organizer.

SECTION HAMILTON'S OFFICERS. At a regular meeting of Section Hamilton, Int., on Saturday, January 17, the following officers were elected: Organ-izer, W. Cline; recording secretary, R. K. Synder; financial secretary, J. Camharder: mancial secretary, J. Campaigne; treasurer, S. Lyons; People and literary agent, I. Shapiro;
Agitation committee, I. Shapiro, W. Cline, R. K. Snyder, C. Noorhing and J.

Grievance committee, C. Evans, I.

Green and I. Shapiro. Auditing committee, Evans, and W. Cline.

RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y., OFFICERS Organizer, Frank E. Passono; recording secretary. John T. Dawson; financial secre-tary. T. A. Davane; treasurer, Henry Stasina

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

To the Members of the Socialist Lab Party of the State of Connecticut:

Your State Executive Committee wishes to announce that the proposed State Constitution has been carried by general vote in all its provisions, and in order to become effective now awaits the approval of the National Executive

No set of laws can eyer be propounded which will squarely meet the continually changing conditions, yet laws should meet the conditions for which they are intended for a reasonable time to come. Since the aforesaid constitution was drafted and, later, voted upon, various things have transpired within the State which are any thing but satisfactory. Your S. E. C. has discussed the matter at several meetings and is a unit in the opinion that in order to avoid similar occurrences in the future, certain provisions in the constitution should be changed before it is ordered printed. But your S. E. C. is at variance as to how it should be changed and therefore wishes the co-operation of the members in the State if they feel thus inclined. For this reason the undersigned was instructed by the S. E. C. to communicate this matter to the members through the columns of The People.

Your S. E. C. is a unit in the opinior that the composition of the S. E. C. should be changed in such a manne that more sections than one, as now should compose the S. E. C., for local occurrences and influences may corrupt the whole State organization.

The S. E. C. being the highest execu tive board within the State, it is selfevident that it must exercise all its power to uphold and maintain the constitution and adopted resolutions of the Party; yet, in spite of this, we had to witness the sad spectacle in the past year afforded by some members of the S. E. C. who did not know enough to do this, but instead acted as instigators in the violation of the constitution and

Fortunately, this endeavor was balked by Section Hartford. These members having made themselves impossible in the S. E. C. dropped ignominiously out of sight while the campaign was in full swing.

Now, this state of affairs was brought about by one man, who becoming completely rattled, and being active and energetic, influenced others with less energy and backbone than himself and, as always in such cases, having been caught together, the latter clung together. If it had not been for the opposition of the other members of the S. E. C., and that of Section Hartford, simllar affairs as those in Pennsylvania might have been the outcome of it. It stands to reason that if the members of the S. E. C. were chosen from various sections the influence of one individual

would not easily have reached so far. As the name implies, the S. E. C. is mainly executive in character, but to be such the members that compose it must possess some executive ability. But it is rather an assumption that one section should possess so many members with such ability, while the fact is that at the least the most active members are elected for this committee to the detriment of the one section from which they are taken, whereas, on the other hand, if the members were taken from various sections none would suffer out of proportion.

Finally, the S. E. C. will lose its local character if the members thereof are chosen from more than one section, and besides more sections will get better acquainted with the interior workings of this committee.

The most rational and democratic mode of representation would be that each section in the State should be entitled to one member in the State Executive Committee; but, considering the present status of affairs, this plan is not feasible, mainly for financial reasons. For practical purposes there are now, and for the near future, three cities which may be chosen as the seat of the S. E. C., viz., Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and if the seat of the S. E. C. is voted to be in any of these places the S. E. C. should be composed of members of the surrounding sections. If the S. E. C. is reduced to five members and the meetings held on a Sunday, any of the three aforementioned places may be elected the seat of the S. E. C. But if a larger membership is desired, then, for the present at least, either the seat of the S. E. C. would be monopolized by one section, or a greater portion of travelling expenses would have to be paid. In this case the revenue of the S. E. C. must be raised or else it would be too much crippled financially.

In passing, I desire to call attention to the fact that the last State convention created a so-called "defence fund" with the proviso that one cent from each stamp sold shall go to this fund. but said fund must not be used for any other purposes but legal defence. The whole thing emanated from the pure and simple idea to fight capital with capital. It is an absurdity in a Socialist organization.

As the members will see by the financial report, it averages about \$20 a year, a paltry sum if anything should happen, but if nothing happens we merely carry a dead fund, unworthy of a proletarian organization. Inasmuch as it causes only financial complication and unnecessary work, this fund, I think, should be abolished—the sooner

the better-and the money transferred where it belongs, into active work.

Now, in order to enable the members

to enlarge, modify or amend, I have drawn the necessary paragraphs which "Section 1. The State Executive Committee shall consist of five members to

> Bristow' street BOSTO:, MASS .- Frank Bohmbach, 87

Lamartine street, Jamaior Plain.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.-J. C. Custer,
19 Broad street. BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521

rondway. CANTON, O.-John H. G. Juergens, 1106 ligh street.

34 East Thirteenth street. CLAYPOOL, IND .- Oliver P. Stoner

Isabelia street. CLINTON, 10WA.—E. C. Matson, 102

more than two members in the State DENVER, COL.-Charles J. Michael, 400

> DULUTH, MINN:-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525

Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. 'ennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmontone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde,

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18
Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION. COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben. Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central ävenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isnac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.

HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701
Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Soclalist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt,
204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro,
714 W. Rallroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein,
1113 Stewart avenue.

125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O.

Bryce, 317 Grey street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wil-

MALDEN, MASS .- Henry Lyndell, F. D. No. 6.

57 Pleasant street. Blackstone street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18

Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.-Gust. Langer. P. O. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 Mont loyal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78
Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Denuts Mc Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste,
2402 Iberville street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, p. 127. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana.

2125 Bridge street.

Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, S10 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Comp-

House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1.642 Major avenue, SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- J. S. Weinber-

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AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION.

We Furnish

Up=To=Date

Judge Shocked That Miners Should Attend Deceased Comrade's Funeral.

The below clipping is culled from the Sydney (Australian) People:

"ILLAWARRA MINERS. "After months of walting, the arbitration court finished the above case and gave its decision last week. The wages are fixed on the sliding scale; if coal is selling at 9s the men are to receive 2s 6d per ton, and for every fall of 4d they go down 1d. 'The last to come the first to go.' 'A uniform eight hours for miners, shift men, boys and

wheelers is not ordered." "There are technical points which can only be fully understood by the miners, but looking at the award as a whole the miners cannot be said to have gained much. are to receive less than a third of the value of their product. On the eight hours demand the court was against them two to one, Sam Smith not 'concurring' on this

occasion. "The extreme solicitude shown by the judge all through this case for the 'owner' was most touching, being most anxious to safeguard any undue encroachment on their profits. He expressed himself as 'shocked' at the action of the miners in one mine knocking off work to attend the funeral o one of their mates. 'A most inconsiderat they lost their day's pay and seriously interfered with the working of the mine. And the profits—especially the profits Now when the arbitration court first started it was faced-and still is-with a crowded list to hear; yet Judge Cohen, in the midst of it, coolly took his month's holiday in the vacation on full pay, and neither he nor his brother judges consider

"When a judge dies they adjourn the courts and do not consider the public inconvenience caused thereby. But its differ ent with the working class, who are not entitled to those finer feelings and delicate susceptibilities of the superior classes. Profits must be found for the class tha doesn't work, and It's very wrong to do anything to diminish profits.

"One interpretation of the act in this case, by the judge, should open the eyes of the miners in Newcastle district who so badly wanted the court. That is with reference to producing the books of a concern as to the profits, etc. The judge ruled correctly that the clause meant strictly that only the members of the court could see them without the permission of those producing them. The act is clear on that point, though the miners and other workers were under the delusion the books showing prefits of any business or industry. would be at their disposal. The court is vorking splendldly in the interest of capitalism, as the People pointed out it would pefore the act was made law, and we have not been disappointed."

Section Winnipeg's Doings. Special to The Daily and Weekly People. Section Winnipeg (Manitoba, Canada.)

has made preparations to push The Weekly and Monthly People and the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung. Section Winnipeg is very small, yet we

have good material, class-constious fighters all, the best and strongest in the city. There is a section of Kangaroos here that is supported by the Putte clique of the Independent Labor party. One of these members ran on the ticket of this party for alderman, as the "Socialist" party was not popular enough for him. But the "popularity" of the Independent Labor party did not save him, as he was completely snowed under. Fraternally

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The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the order

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2. Reform or Revolution?
3. Socialism, by McClure.

4. The Working Class.
5. The Capitalist Class. 6. The Class Struggle. 7. The Socialist Republic.

Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for 25 cents.

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OFFICERS OF SECTION BUFFALO. The following officers were elected by Section Buffalo for the term from January 1 to July 1, 1903: Organizer and financial secretary, Boris

Reinstein; treasurer, Emanuel Hauk; recording secretary, Frank Herzog; literary agent. William S. Patterson; agent for The People, B. Reinstein; agent for Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, William F. Rohloff; librarian, O. A. Curtis; auditing committee. O. A. Curtis, J. W. Sharpe and G. Willrich; grievance committee, Ema Hauk, William S. Patterson, James Sharpe: agitation committee. O. A. Cartis, Emanuel Hauk, William S. Patterson, R. Reinstein and James W. Sharpe; press committee, O. A. Curtis, William son and B. Reinstein; entertainment committee, O. A. Curtis, Frank Herzog, B. Reinstein, William F. Robloff, James W. Sharpe, Edward Stauch and George Willrich : sergeant at arms, Emanuel Hauk.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE

The election for members of the Wiscon sin State Committee resulted as follows: E. M. Rubringer, Charles Minkley, August Schnaable, Charles Kaestner, M. Gross, Charles Doescher, Louis Zeiner and Frank

The committee meets every first Thursday in the month at 884 Seventh street. Frank R. Witke. State Secretary.

Andrew Walther. | 554 Madison street, Milwaukee, Wis,

fixed by themselves, come round, Darwinism and Politics, Ritchie; and Administrative Nibilism. Huxley ... 10 Civilization, Its Cause and Cure. Carpenter 10 The price of these was formerly 15 cents