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WEEKLY PEOPLE

R. G. Thwaites, Editor
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COLUMBUS S. L. P.

CONVENES, PASSES RESOLUTIONS AND NOMINATES CITY TICKET.

The Failure of Democracy Attributed to the Economic Power of Plutocracy. City's Chaotic Condition and the Causes Producing It—New Trades Unionism.

Special to Daily People.

Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party held a City convention on Sunday afternoon, February 1, at Winter's Hall, 111 1/2 East Main street, adopted resolutions and nominated a city ticket.

As a matter of justice to the Party and those in sympathy with it, or any who may want to know the facts concerning affairs in this city, the writer wishes to state that not one of the newspapers of this city has published those resolutions, notwithstanding that all of them were furnished with complete copies. One ultra-capitalist sheet briefly stated some of the points, and in doing so created a wrong impression.

These newspapers are all "friends of the people" and especially of the working class. They seem to have refused to present our message. They have always heretofore extracted our resolutions by giving copious extracts from them, though never publishing them in full.

The convention nominated the following:

Municipal Ticket.

Mayor—J. E. Lloyd.
President of City Council—E. T. Adams.
City Auditor—O. M. Held.
City Treasurer—J. Hauser.
City Solicitor—B. F. Marx.
Members of Board of Public Service—John Able, Sherman Wolf, J. E. Cox.
Police Court Judge—George Smith.
Councilmen at Large—Oscar Freer, O. C. Steinboff, E. Miles.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolution on Municipal Affairs.

The Socialist Labor Party of Columbus, O., in convention assembled, re-adopts the national platform of the Party, which recognizes the wisdom of our forefathers in establishing democracy, but which, also, understands the failure of democracy to be due to economic conditions—the tools of production and land having been alienated from the workers, are now held and owned by an idle exploiting class—thus, instead of having Democracy we have Plutocracy.

The Socialist Labor Party believes that a City Convention is becoming every day more evident and it hopes for an early realization of that sentiment into harmonious, intelligent working class action. That the capitalist government is fast approaching a climax is evident. The spectacle afforded by "our" last two city administrations—the one republican and the other democratic—is a sufficient condemnation of capitalism, as sustained by the two dominant political parties.

Chaos reigns; no citizen can more than guess "our" status as a municipality. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court to oust the mayor and board of public works. Numerous suits are pending in other courts to determine the status or functions of the several departments. Another suit to enjoin the issue of bonds for the construction of the much-talked-of dam, notwithstanding that the people voted favorably for such issue, has been brought. Suits involving the constitutionality of street assessments amounting to about \$2,000,000; suits against the city for damages amounting to about \$250,000; suits to enjoin the west side levy; suits for the salaries of the suspended sanitary police; suits to reinstate suspended firemen; ten suits in mandamus against Director Phillips to compel him to sign ordinances providing for the payment of suspended firemen; a suit against City Clerk Barr to compel him to submit the redistricting ordinance to the mayor for approval or disapproval; a suit to compel the railroad company to build the sidewalk on the east side of the north end of the viaduct; and other suits threatened on divers claims of illegality and unconstitutionality; the law department of the city for a time defunct—such is the chaos from which this city suffers under capitalism.

All the cities of Ohio are suffering from the same uncertainty, which was precipitated by the sudden discovery, by the Supreme Court of the State, of the fact that all special legislation classifying cities more than a century old, is unconstitutional. The result of this decision was a call of an extraordinary session of the legislature to enact a municipal code. The code enacted, other suits are required to determine the cities' rights. To-day we are dependent upon a coming decision before we can have any certainty all the cities to be placed at the coming election.

Regarding into the causes for these conditions may be mentioned a few pertinent special legislative and personal enmity. Each party and faction resorting to every conceivable scheme to handicap and disgrace the other, thus intentionally and maliciously bringing shame and disgrace to the city, to stir away the rights and liberties of the people.

There are open charges that these administrations were and are in collusion with the bankers and other law-breakers, supported with their connivances of the courts, and that they are powerless to enforce the law. Yet in neither of the capitalist parties do we find any movement to change these conditions and render impossible such delinquencies; but all the while are striving to evade the force of the law and bind their burdens upon the shoulders of the helpless, entailing endless litigation and colossal expenses.

What possible is being put forth to change the present system? The capitalist parties are powerless to change the present system.

CHICAGO CONVENTION

OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY—WELL ATTENDED.

Bogus Socialists Help to Solidify Action—Resolutions Adopted Denouncing Them and the Kanglets—Much Important Party Business Transacted.

Chicago, Illinois, February 1.—The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois held a special State convention in the city of Chicago on January 18 and 19, at which all the sections in the State, with the exception of two or three weaker ones, were represented. Peoria was represented by two delegates; Jacksonville, Belleville, Springfield and Madison County by one each, and fifteen from Chicago.

The convention was called to order at about 9.30 a. m., on the 18th by Comrade Cox, the State organizer. The election of a temporary chairman and temporary secretary, and a committee on credentials followed. After the report of the committee on credentials the temporary officers were made permanent.

The election of a committee on constitutional revision and resolutions, on party press, on organization and finance followed. The delegates from Peoria and Jacksonville arriving late at this point their credentials were examined and reported favorably, and the delegates seated. It was then moved to add one more member to each committee, so as to give Sections Peoria and Jacksonville representation on the committees, which was carried.

Short addresses were then called for on the situation in Chicago, which were responded to by Comrades Sale and Lingenfelter, of Chicago. The convention then adjourned for dinner.

After dinner a public mass meeting was held, with Comrade De Leon and Comrade Cox as speakers, a report of which has already appeared.

At the evening session the delegates listened to a very profitable address by Comrade De Leon. The delegates from the State expressed their astonishment at the action of the Kanglets at the public meeting in the afternoon, actions which fully verified the statements of Comrades Sale and Lingenfelter at the morning session.

After discussing the Jacksonville-Lacey matter, Comrade Lacey expressing himself as satisfied with what he had seen that afternoon, the matter was dropped and the convention adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. on the 19th.

After calling the convention to order on the 19th the committees got to work. Later they reported the following resolutions, which were adopted and ordered sent to The Daily People.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.
Whereas, there exists in the city of Chicago an organization led by Wm. Berns, John R. Pepin, Charles Baustian, Aaron Dubin, John Hellgren and others, calling themselves Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party; and

Whereas, such organization has no connection with either the State or national organization of the Socialist Labor Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, denounce said alleged organization led by Wm. Berns, John R. Pepin, Charles Baustian, Aaron Dubin, John Hellgren and others, as an imposition and a fraud; and, be it further, Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, indorse and recognize Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, of which Henry Sale is organizer, Albert Lingenfelter secretary, and Phillip Kelley, financial secretary and treasurer.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.
Whereas, there is an alleged State committee in the city of Chicago, styling themselves the Illinois State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party; and

Whereas, said alleged State committee exists without the authority of either the State or national organizations of the Socialist Labor Party; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby denounce said alleged State committee; be it further Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, indorse the State committee located in Madison and St. Clair counties.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.
Whereas, the members of the Socialist Labor Party are repeatedly called De Leonites, and it is repeatedly misrepresented by the capitalist press, especially by the so-called Social Democratic, alias Socialist party, that Daniel De Leon is the central figure round which

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THREE CENT FARE

OR "NO POLITICS IN THE UNION," VS. THE UNION IN POLITICS.

Syracuse Trade Unionists Enact a Little Farce—"Bore from Within" in the Common Council—Foreign, vs. Domestic Capital—A Distinction Without a Difference.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, Feb. 7.—The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, appointed a committee of three to attend a meeting of the common council and make an effort to get three-cent fares for the working class during certain hours each day as a concession from the Rapid Transit Street Car Company, who are asking for a franchise from the city fathers. The committee named by the Trades Assembly were the president, Charles A. Yates, H. P. Williams and Henry Waack. Mr. Waack is a Kangaroo cigarmaker. He is a firm believer in "boring from within."

At the meeting of the common council Monday night, the representatives of "organized labor" were given a chance to show their colors. Mr. Williams spoke first. He made a long argument in favor of three cent fares and claimed he represented 7,000 organized workmen. Here is where the pure and simple become a hypocrite, for they claim that they favor "no politics in the union." Mr. Williams insinuated that "organized labor" would be opposed to any alderman on the board that voted against the trades assembly's three-cent fare proposition. This is the way "organized labor" threatens the capitalist politicians after voting for them.

In speaking of the capital invested in the Rapid Transit Company, Williams claimed it was "foreign capital." What difference does it make to Williams whether the capitalist is a "foreigner" or a domestic capitalist? Mr. Williams is a wage-slave, and so is the rest of "organized labor." The domestic exploiter wants as much of the hide of the working class as the foreign exploiter does; yet Williams said those "foreign capitalists" are "birds of passage flying over the country and carrying corruption in their flight."

Williams also said it would be "better to squeeze the water out of the stock than the money out of the people." But Williams and the rest of organized scabbers prefer to beg for a crumb in this manner and vote for their capitalist masters on election day than to vote to own the means of production and transportation, so that the working class could have what they want at its cost of production, without having to beg it of some slimy, ward-healing alderman.

Yes; "organized labor" votes for republicans and democrats, so that not only the "foreign capitalist," but the domestic capitalist as well as the labor fakir, will not stop at squeezing the "water out of the stock" but will squeeze the heart's blood out of the working class.

Kangaroo Waack spoke next. He believes in "boring within" in the common council. He said that "all the people would get the advantage of a reduction in the rate of fares during certain hours, the benefit not being confined to workmen. Unless you are already committed you will grant this franchise. If you do this then there will be an afterglow. St. Louis had one, and there are rumors."

Charles A. Yates was the next speaker for "organized labor." Mr. Yates is the president of the Trades Assembly, and a man that has lots of dignity, besides he belongs to the kindergarten of parliamentarians. He referred to Mr. Matty as a prospective candidate for mayor and said that it would not be to his advantage to oppose three-cent fares. This is not bringing "politics in the union." Oh, no; but it is bringing organized labor into the common council. What's the difference?

Matty got the floor again and told the labor leaders he was not a hypocrite and declared he did not pretend to be anything but what he was; that he does not pretend to be an angel. Later on in the argument, addressing Yates and Waack, he said, "I have never taken anything I couldn't carry off, or if I have, they haven't caught me at it." Perhaps Matty knows Waack and Yates better than the rank and file of the local unions? It was certainly a manful slap to Waack, for he carries a twenty-year "Socialist card" in his pocket.

Mr. Yates, the parliamentarian, got the floor long enough to say, "I can readily see that there is a preconcerted plan to betray the speakers, so that they will lose the trend of their argument." From this, one interested in the labor movement might ask Fakir Yates if he and the other members of his committee are not trying to do the same thing? The capitalist is trying to betray the work-

THE "UNION" LABEL

VIOLATIONS OF ITS SANCTITY AGITATE TROY LABOR FAKIRS.

Gompers Writes a Letter Urging High Dues to Stop Them—Wanting Non-Union Programs Profitable Though Inconsistent.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The local labor fakirs of the A. F. of L. have had a fit in regard to the numerous violations of the sanctity of the Union Label, not only by the unfeeling public, who always look where they can purchase the cheapest, but by the rank and file, who invariably do likewise unless they have an axe to grind. To bolster them up to a feeling of loyalty to the personal interest of the labor fakirs "Greasy Gompers" was appealed to; with the result he addressed a touching appeal in the shape of a letter to the Local Federation, telling them that the only union salvation is to stand by the Label and don't forget to pay their dues.

If the official programme of the last Labor Day picnic is any criterion, the need of Greasy's letter for strengthening the crooked leaders is very apparent. The programme, when first started, was run by an advertising fakir, who paid the Federation for the privilege, and, to his credit, be it said, although not a union man, the advertisers, as far as known, were merchants who dealt in union goods. Unfortunately for the advertising freak, a cooper by the name of Sullivan, who was just blossoming out as a "friend of labor" in general, and St. Leo in particular, was about four years ago on the outs, and, at the suggestion of the labor saint was given a job by the advertising agent. That settled the agent's graft. Sullivan got wise and the following year introduced a resolution to the effect that the Federation run their own programme which of course meant Leo, Muldoon, Sullivan & Co.

Last year, a retail grocer, who is notorious for employing non-union help, had one of the most prominent places in the programme, which, on the front page in large type urged all good union men to patronize the advertisers. This store sells for cash, and the bulk of its customers are of the working class. One good union man whose union had posted this place as unfair stated that "He would buy just the same, but would send his wife to do the purchasing as she could not be fined by the union."

"Echo" Richards is ending a strenuous life trying to keep quiet, and, from all reports is succeeding. Especially since the Waterloo he met at the last election of the Cigarmakers' Union, where he received the large vote of sixteen out of a possible one hundred and ninety-five. It looks as if the rank and file wanted to show what they thought of Leo's impression plate and proceeded to deafen the poor "Echo."

Tebo Guerin, the leading representative of the members who do no work of the Carpenters' Union, has been appointed on the Legislative Committee with his old side partner Tom McGovern horn voice. It is so long since McGovern worked, he has forgotten how; and for the last two years he has been going up and down the afflicted country calling dead ones in the labor grafting line "Fakirs," and has so impressed his admiring friend Tebo that he has christened him "Honest Tom." At one time it was Leo and Guerin that were wine and dined by the Princes and their ilk; but how the mighty have fallen, for Honest Tom takes the saintly Leo's place and, from present indications, will live like a top-notch for the rest of the winter.

Poor Jacob Ahearn, ex-Assemblyman and ex-Political, public and labor grafter is seriously afflicted with that fatal disease of dead ones known as "Imaginistics." The poor fellow imagines that he is still assemblyman and talks of his bills in the interest of labor that he will push through. He does not seem to realize that he was beaten last election. It is said that while assemblyman, Jacob held down an extra job on the side in one of departments at the Capitol, opening a door that had rusty hinges. Ahearn indignantly denied this, and, up to the present, the door has not yet been identified, and Jacob gets the benefit of the doubt.

McCarthy, the union printer, who succeeded to Jacob's soft snap, is like a big boy with his first long pants. He can't stop talking of the arduous duties of his snap and how much ability it requires, not to speak of the hard work, it is to draw the salary of assemblyman of the Empire State, than it does to work as a common Mergenthaler slob at his trade.

The London Times believes that Roosevelt's attitude on the trusts has alienated Republican machine leaders. This is a mistake. That prince of Republican machinists, Mark Hanna, loves Roosevelt for the enemies he has made.

Section Patton, S. L. P.

Patton, Pa., Feb. 5.—The section here has entered the spring election and issued the following address:

To the citizens of the Borough of Patton: Section Patton, of the Socialist Labor Party, has once more assembled and nominated candidates for the spring election. It urges all wage-workers to support the only party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Fellow wage-workers, we enter this municipal campaign with the same determination and uncompromising tactics as heretofore. We enter this campaign with the determination to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution, and establish the co-operative republic—a republic wherein the worker will not be robbed of his product, but where he shall receive the full rewards of his labor—through the tactics of uncompromising class conscious Socialism.

The abolition of capitalism is the issue that directly concerns the working class. It matters not which of the two old capitalist political parties is in power; they both represent the interests of the capitalist class. Both of them, when in power, shoot the workmen down, imprison them, and issue injunctions against them, forbidding them to walk the highways or to peacefully assemble. It matters not which of them happens to be in control of a municipality—they vote franchises and rights of way as the interests of the capitalist class dictate. The capitalist parties, who realize that the working class is becoming more and more educated in the principles of Socialism, have in this municipal campaign, placed working men in the field as candidates for some of the offices to be filled, with a view of leading the working class into voting these so-called representative workmen into power. The capitalist class will use them so that their interests will not be interfered with, knowing full well that those who represent and support them will have laws enacted that will be to the interest of the capitalist class only.

THE BERRY-SEVERMAN DEBATE

"PULL DOWN NUMBER 19" WORSTED BY THE LYNN SHOEWORKER.

Berry's Documentary Proof That Tobin's Organization is a Manufacturers' Association—Brazenly Met by General Denials—Berry, in Answering, Plies on Facts.

The meeting of the Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union held at the Kangaroo Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, February 5, was, without doubt an eye opener to the shoeworkers of Brooklyn and vicinity. Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y., a traveling "organizer" of the Tobin gang, visited Brooklyn some ten days ago for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the Brooklyn and New York shoeworkers, concerning the situation in Lynn and Haverhill, where strikes are now on against Tobin's organization.

At this meeting Sieverman tried to discredit the strikers of the Massachusetts shoeworkers, and expressed a willingness to meet in debate any representative of the shoeworkers of the East. Shortly after Sieverman's meeting was held, Michael T. Berry, a Lynn shoemaker, happened to come this way and spoke at a meeting of New York shoeworkers at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East Fourth street. At this meeting Berry learned of the antics of Tobin's lieutenant and at once issued a challenge to Sieverman to debate the following:

"Resolved, That the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a manufacturers' organization run in the interest of the capitalist class, and that class alone; and consequently the enemy of the shoeworkers and the working class." This challenge was extensively circulated among the shoeworkers of Greater New York and, as Sieverman was billed for a second appearance at 243 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, Berry was advertised to be present and ready to debate. All of this had its effect upon the shoeworkers, and on Thursday evening about 300 persons gathered to hear the debate.

The meeting was called to order by Matthews, the Brooklyn lieutenant of Tobin. As soon as the meeting was called to order, William L. Brower took the floor and stated that Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Mass., a representative of the Massachusetts shoeworkers, was present and ready to debate the challenge issued by him to Sieverman. Instantly the chairman began to use his gavel for the purpose of assisting Sieverman in crawling out of accepting the challenge, which was his evident intention. While Brower was speaking the audience was howling at the chairman and Sieverman: "Debate!" "You are a fakir," "Don't crawl," "scab," etc.

When the noise subsided Berry took the floor and stated that he was present and ready to debate the challenge which he had issued to the representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization and was prepared to prove the truth of his assertions by documents issued by that organization. All that he asked at this time was that Sieverman state whether or not he would accept the challenge, which had been issued.

Then the crowd rent the air and shook the Kangaroo temple from the pit to the rafters with their demands that Berry be given the chance to make good his charges. The chairman nearly broke his gavel, and threatened to adjourn the meeting if the audience persisted in its denunciation of the Tobin gang.

At this juncture an old Kangaroo, named "McCloskey," because of his unpronounceable name, ascended the rostrum and started to make a speech in both English and German at the same time. He was squelched after some efforts on the part of the chairman, who then introduced as the first speaker, one of Tobin's Brooklyn satellites, a man named Hopkins, who was introduced as a Brockton shoe cutter.

This champion of organized scabbery, evidently a Kangaroo, started in to assert that the Tobin organization was not, as had been claimed, a manufacturers' organization. He went on to show what had been done by his organization for the shoeworkers of Brockton in the factory of W. L. Douglas and the factory where the Emerson shoe is made, but he forgot to state how the "union stamp" found its way into the Douglas factory, for the purpose of giving Skiffington a job, or how the lusters were cut down at the time; neither did he state how Tobin recently squelched the attempt of the Brockton cutters to inaugurate an \$4 pair stint and forced them back to 120 pair per day. He failed to state anything about how Tobin filled the places of the trees in Condon Bros., Brockton, last summer when they went out for more wages, although they were members of his "union." On these matters Hopkins was suggestively silent. He wound up his bluff by stating that Sieverman was present and hoped that he would "entertain" the audience better than he could.

When Hopkins got through Berry again got the floor and demanded that

Sieverman state whether he would accept his challenge or not. Again the audience was howling at the fakir demanding that the challenge be accepted, but the chairman refused and Sieverman, who looked like a boiled lobster, remained silent.

The chairman then introduced a man named Odell, a Brockton shoe cutter, who followed in the same strain as did Hopkins.

As soon as he sat down Berry again took the floor and demanded an answer from Sieverman, "yes" or "no." Sieverman attempted to crawl. He said that while the meeting was held under the auspices of the B. & S. W. U., it was Berry's meeting and that he would have no chance.

Berry stated in reply that he did not know a dozen people in the hall, that he was a stranger to them all, with few exceptions. Sieverman then stated that he was not prepared to debate the challenge, as he knew nothing about it until he got into the hall. Berry replied by saying that if he was representing an organization and drawing a salary from it, as was Sieverman, he would be ashamed to make such an excuse to this audience, and said that the S. T. & L. A. would attempt to hire a hall for Friday evening and would give Mr. Sieverman half the time. There would thus be no excuses. This forced Sieverman to surrender and he finally consented to accept the challenge. As Berry was about to get upon the platform a Brooklyn shoe worker took the floor and castigated the fakirs for their attempt to crawl.

Berry then took the platform and in the twenty minutes which were allotted to him he fired hot shot into the Tobin camp. He began by drawing a picture of the position occupied by the shoeworkers along with all other workers under the capitalist society. He showed the wage slave character of the workers owing to the fact that the only thing, which they have to sell—labor power—is a merchandise, that any union of the workers which is a bona fide affair, must seek to overthrow the system which robs the workers in the shops.

"Does the Tobin organization do this?" asked the speaker. "No, it does the opposite. It seeks to bind you by means of scabby agreements which it makes with those who rob you and deprive you of the right to go on strike against your oppressors by forcing you to submit your grievances to boards of arbitration—committees of the bosses—used to legalize the swindle which Tobin and his gang have set in motion." Berry then produced Tobin's infamous letter to the shoe manufacturers in which he said:

"We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our union stamp under an arbitration contract, which absolutely protects you against a labor dispute or a stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages. We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personnel of the employees or without loss of time." "By whom is this scabby document signed?" asked the speaker. "By John F. Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. I ask you, fellow workers, is that the work of a labor or a manufacturers' organization?"

Berry then showed the attitude of the B. & S. W. U. during the great strikes of Brockton and Marlboro, when Tobin and Eaton, the two general officers took nearly \$4000 as their salary, while the Brockton strikers got nothing and Marlboro got \$150.

The speaker then got after Tobin's lieutenants. Beginning with Gordon, the mall robber and scab furnisher, he went down through the list and his description of those who are now attempting to get enough of Charley Elliott's "heroes" to fill the places of the Lynn and Haverhill strikers evoked thunders of applause.

"Is this the work of a labor organization, or a manufacturers' organization?" asked the speaker.

"They are Kangaroos, all of them. (voice in the audience) so is Sieverman."

Document after document issued by Tobin and his "union" was gone through by the speaker to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

When Berry got through, Sieverman, who had refused to debate until after a vote had been taken, which showed nearly two-thirds of the audience were members of the B. & S. W. U., took the floor amidst the jeers and ribes of the audience. He had a hard job ahead and he felt it. He had hard work to be heard, owing to the noise. He began by attempting, in a brazen faced way, to force down the throats of his audience the idea that Berry had lied in the statements he had made, despite the documentary proof which was offered.

He then went on to show that Berry and the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. were opposed to all organizations, outside of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. Sieverman next read a copy of the agreement of the Lynn cutters with the Tobin organization, which caused the present strike. He then made a eulogy of John Mitchell and Eugene V. Debs, and said, for the purpose of winning the sympathy of the pure and simple, that even these men have been attacked by the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. as fakirs. Voice in audience: "They

are." Sieverman next tried to show that the Lynn and Haverhill workers did not know what they were doing when they went on strike, and that Armstrong of the Lynn cutters, was trying to force all cutters to become members of his union. He worked hard for the sympathy of the audience, but failed to get it. When he sat down after dodging the charges made, Berry got up and asked if he was to have a chance to reply. He got ten minutes. He took the floor and rubbed in what he previously said, giving specific instances of where wages had been reduced in stamp shops, citing the J. H. Winchell Company in Haverhill; Cherby & Rugg, and H. B. Goodrich & Company in that city, and D. A. Donovan & Company in Lynn. He gave the names of persons in those cities who would vouch for the truth of what he said, and asked Sieverman if the Lynn workers knew what they were doing when they rotted him the previous Saturday night.

This was the unkindest cut of all. It took the wind out of this lieutenant of the organized scabbery. He looked silly and said nothing. He felt that he was thoroughly vanquished, and, despite the fact that the audience was, in the main, members of Tobin's organization, that his organization was branded by them for what it is, viz., manufacturers' organization, pure and simple.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the S. L. P., the alliance and Berry, and cries of "Down with the fakirs, you are a scab." The effect of this meeting was such as to open the eyes of the workers before Tobin gets the chance to open their pocketbooks, something which can hardly happen now that so many of them have learned the truth concerning the situation in Massachusetts. It was a knockout blow and no one feels it keener than Frank A. Sieverman.

During a campaign in Rochester, in which Sieverman was a candidate for office on the Kangaroo (Social Democratic) ticket, he begged the voters if they couldn't vote the straight ticket to at least vote for him, and instructed them to "pull down No. 19," meaning the lever on the voting machine, which would register a vote for Sieverman.

There isn't any more room for doubt, but that at the above described debate No. 19 was pulled down so hard that the machine busted and there were no votes to count for the would-be slick representative of the "organized scabbery," who was trying to bluff the shoeworkers in the interest of "institutions and its capitalist supporters, and incidentally the trifling consideration of \$18 per cent and expenses.

UNION VS. MILITIA

Question Bobs Up in Hartford Painters' Union.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 8.—The union vs. militia case has spread to this city. Like Potter of Schenectady, N. Y., the "union" militiaman here is a painter also. George A. Hindley is the principal in this affair. The organization he belongs to is the Painters' and Decorators' Union. Hindley is a private in Company A, 1st Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. The by-laws of the painters' union prohibit a member from belonging to the militia, but despite that he joined it and went with his company to help the capitalists down the Waterbury strikers. Hindley was recording secretary for the union, and at a recent meeting of that organization, it was voted to suspend him from the position for sixty days, taking from him the privilege of membership until such time as he could exhibit his discharge from the militia. The members also censured him severely for going to Waterbury with the troops, on the ground that in doing so he arrayed himself against organized labor and violated the rules of the union.

Hindley has sent in his resignation from the National Guard, and expects to receive his discharge this month. If he had not done so he would have been expelled from the organization. The action of the union in taking such summary action is being denounced by the capitalists of this city as unwarranted and against the "principles of American freedom." There is talk of having a bill introduced in the legislature making such an action by unions punishable, on the same lines as the measure now before the New York legislature, which was brought about by the Potter episode.

William McNally.

Whereas: By the hand of an assassin, without provocation or warning, Comrade William McNally was brutally murdered, Resolved: That Section Seattle greatly deplores and deeply mourns the death of our late comrade, whose comradeship although of but a few months' duration, was yet sufficient to prove him a valuable proletarian, and a staunch supporter of the cause of his class; therefore, be it Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official organ, The Daily and Weekly People, and spread upon the minutes of the section.

Walter Walker, J. W. Monette, Charles Prosser, committee.

Abe Brearcliff, Organizer. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 28.

LOCAL QUORUM OUSTED

"SOCIALIST" PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN THROW THEM OUT.

The Beginning of "One Grand, Sweet Song"—Irregularity and Fusion Charged—Deposed Men Have Champions Who Argue for Them—Meeting a Hot One.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—The following from the St. Louis Chronicle of January 29-31, inclusive, will give an idea of the matters that engaged the attention of the "Socialist" party's national-committee meeting here last week:

"SOCIALISTS HOLD MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

"National Committee in Annual Session—Will Pass Upon Cases of Members Who Were Lately Asked to Resign.

"The national committee of the Socialist party met Thursday morning at the Lindell Hotel in annual session.

"The delegates present were William Mahoney, Indiana; E. Berlyn, Illinois; Sumner T. Claflin, New Hampshire; W. E. Healy, Florida; Samuel Lovett, South Dakota; N. A. Richardson, California; George H. Goebel, New York; W. G. Critchlow, Ohio; George E. Boomer, Washington; George H. Turner, Missouri; John M. Work, Iowa; George A. Sweetland, Connecticut; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; C. Christensen, Nebraska; Thomas Mills, Kansas; J. M. Barnes, Pennsylvania; Morris Hillquit, Massachusetts; R. C. Massey, North Dakota, and G. H. Lockwood, Minnesota.

"N. A. Richardson of California, was the chairman of the day, and Leon Greenbaum, secretary.

"The committee on credentials neglected to incorporate in its report the names of the local quorum, members of the executive board, and the chair ruled against them. An appeal was taken, resulting in their being given seats in the meeting.

"Members to Face Charges. "The members of this body are Leon Greenbaum, E. Val Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn, William Brandt and J. Roache. Charges are pending against them, and a motion was offered after this action to remove them, but it was declared out of order.

"The local quorum was asked sometime ago on account of alleged irregularities to withdraw from its official position, and the disposition of this matter will be one of the principal matters at this meeting of the national body.

"When a resolution was adopted Thursday morning limiting speeches of the delegates to five minutes each during the entire week's program, both Mr. Roache and Mr. Greenbaum pleaded for an extension of time in which to present their defense.

"Wanted to Be Heard.

"Hear us before we are crucified," exclaimed the former. "Let us tell our story before the sentence of death is pronounced upon us."

"Mr. Greenbaum insisted that if the delegates had made up their minds already as to what they should do with the case he did not think it necessary to even consume five minutes in presenting the charges. 'Do it in a minute if you are already convinced,' he declared.

"The defendant members claim that because they advocated a 'union labor party,' exceptions were raised by party members in St. Louis, as exclusively told in the Chronicle several days ago. The term 'local quorum' is applied, inasmuch as the members represent the national committee on matters of general importance."

"SOCIALISTS NAME CANDIDATES FRIDAY.

"Second Day's Session of National Committee—Greenbaum, Dunn, Brandt and Others Are on the Verge of Discharge.

"The national committee of the Socialists' party, in its second day's session at the Lindell Hotel Friday, made nominations for national secretary. The men named for this office are Mr. Mally of Massachusetts; W. G. Critchlow of Ohio, and John M. Work of Iowa. Mr. Critchlow seems to lead in the favor of the delegates.

"The committee on organization reported immediately upon convening Friday; their report was adopted.

"Establishing local national headquarters and designating a national local quorum will be the next propositions for consideration. This means selecting a place for the next meeting of the committee naming successors for Greenbaum, Roache, Putnam, Dunn and Brandt, the five who are under the ban, charged with irregularities, as told of exclusively in the Chronicle.

"None of these men's honesty is questioned by the national committee. They are simply accused of being dictators, instead of servants of the party, having injected too much of their personal preferences into matters of moment to the party rather than considering the wishes and welfare of the majority.

"Their eventual discharge from service which is now practically an assured fact will carry with it no stigma of disgrace."

"SOCIALISTS CHOOSE ENTIRELY NEW QUORUM.

"Not One St. Louis Member Was Named.

"The third day's proceedings of the Socialists' national committee, in session Saturday at the Lindell Hotel, were characterized by heated arguments, the voices of the participants attaining such a pitch that they were plainly heard in the corridors. The meeting was held behind closed doors, no one being admitted but delegates.

"The cause of the excited arguments was said to have been certain verbal charges that had been uttered at Friday night's session against the retiring local quorum. Some of the accusations were of a serious nature and the five gentlemen affected had champions who repudiated the allegations in no unmistakable terms. At one time it seemed that the meeting might go to pieces. Members of the press were barred from the room and no information was obtainable about the occurrence.

"The action of removing the local quorum was foretold in the Chronicle several days ago. The discharged members are: M. Ballard Dunn, E. Val Putnam, William Brandt, George A. Hoehn and James S. Roache.

"Their removal was due to a difference of opinion as to the policy of the Socialist party, and not because their honesty was questioned in the least.

"A grave constitutional question confronted the committee Saturday morning, as to whether it had a right to elect another local quorum from its body. This brought about other discussions, resulting finally in the decision that it had and the following new members were chosen: Ernest Untermyer, Girard, Kas.; J. P. Roe, Omaha, Neb.; John A. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; George H. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel Lovett, South Dakota.

"The meeting will probably adjourn Sunday afternoon. The next annual session will be held at Omaha."

"LOCAL QUORUM IS OUSTED BY THE SOCIALISTS.

"Dunn, Putnam and Others Thrown Out—Leon Greenbaum Let out as National Secretary and Omaha Gets the Headquarters.

"By an almost unanimous vote the national committee of the Socialists' party, in session at the Lindell Hotel, decided Friday night to remove the local quorum of the executive board on account of irregularities in their official positions.

"This action was foretold exclusively by the Chronicle several days ago. The members affected by the order are: M. Ballard Dunn, E. Val Putnam, William Brandt, George Hoehn and James S. Roache.

"Leon Greenbaum, secretary of the committee, was let out and his place supplied by William Mally of Boston Mass. Omaha, Neb., was chosen as headquarters for the ensuing year, St. Louis losing the headquarters."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Last year, during the initiation of the Rooseveltian "anti-trust" campaign, The People predicted that the projected legislation on trusts would result in making anti-trust laws more binding on labor organizations, while giving corporations even greater latitude than they at present enjoy. The anti-trust discussion in congress has taken a turn which indicates that the prediction of The People is approaching verification. Jenkins, of the house committee on the judiciary, in a speech, which was the leading feature of a long session, boldly declared that there were no trusts; that corporations were operating within their legal rights; but said there was a condition of conflict between capital and labor which demanded the enactment of a constitutional amendment to enable congress to control and regulate it.

How this "condition of conflict" can be regulated except by regulating trades unions, seeing that "corporations are operating within their legal rights," is not clear. The labor organizations have been figuratively called trusts. Congress will make the figure legal, with results beneficial to the capitalist class.

When Theodore Shaffer ended the steel strike two years ago, it was announced that he had won "a great victory." The victory consisted of an increase of non-union mills among the trust plants. Some of the fruits of this "victory" are now coming to the fore. The Amalgamated Association has made demands for new and increased wage scales. The Steel Trust will not insist on a reduction of the present scale, providing the restrictions on output are removed. It demands that production be unlimited; and asks, according to the despatches from Pittsburg, the same advantages in this regard that it now possesses in the non-union sheet and tin plate mills. The "great victory" is thus being used to drive the workers deeper into the mire of capitalist exploitation.

The two vivacious French boulevardiers who sang for Mrs. Fish and then roared her vulgar ostentation and lack of originality in a Parisian journal, may not have acted exactly right toward their employer, but they told the truth. Bravo to them for having done so.

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MORALITY AND CLASS RULE

It is quite possible that the bare thought of raising into preeminence the principles that prevail among the proletariat, among the working class, may be looked upon as a most dangerous and immoral innovation, upon the ground that it would threaten to reduce both morality and culture to a condition that might be termed "modern barbarism."

And yet the fear is but a prejudice. It may, on the contrary, be proven that the idea of replacing the present ruling principles with those of the proletariat aims at the noblest degree of civilization and at the greatest triumph of morality yet recorded in the world's history.

The fear of the country is, I repeat it, a prejudice—a prejudice peculiar to these days that are still lorded over by privilege.

In other days, during the first French Republic of 1793, for instance, we find prevailing exactly the opposite prejudice.

In those days it had become a dogma that all the upper classes were immoral and corrupt, and that morality resided only with the lowly. This view proceeded from Rousseau. In the new "Declaration of Rights of Man," issued by the French convention, that stupendous constitutional assembly of France, the idea is even set down by a special article—by article 17, which provides as follows:

"Whatever institution does not proceed upon the principle that the people are good, but the magistrate corruptible, is radically defective.

This is just the reverse of the blind confidence that is nowadays demanded and according to which there is no greater crime than to question the good intentions and the virtue of government officials, while, as a matter of principle, the people are looked upon as a kind of tiger and as the seat of corruption.

In those days the contrary dogma went even so far that almost every one who had a good coat on was, by that simple fact, looked upon as a corrupt and suspicious character; virtue, purity and patriotism were thought to reside in those only who did not have a good coat to wear. That was the period of "Sansculottism."

There is a certain truth at the bottom of this view of things, only it is a truth that manifests itself in a false and one-sided form. Now, then, there is nothing more dangerous than a truth that does so manifest itself. If it is adopted in its false and one-sided form, it will, at certain periods ply the saddest havoc, as was the case in the instance of Sansculottism. If it is wholly rejected as false, by reason of its false and one-sided form, we are still worse off. A truth, as in the instance in point, will have been rejected, without the recognition of which no sound step is possible in modern society.

There is no other course left than to seek to free that clause of the French Convention from its false and one-sided form, and to attain a clear understanding of the truth it contains.

As I stated before, public opinion will to-day be inclined to pronounce the whole clause utterly false, and a bit of declamation indulged in by the French Revolution and by Rousseau. Nevertheless, even if the process were feasible thus to throw aside both Rousseau and the French Revolution, it would be utterly unfeasible with regard to one of the greatest German philosophers, the century of whose birth this city will celebrate next month, the philosopher Fichte, one of the most powerful thinkers of all nations and of all times.

Fichte also declared, to quote his own words, that, along with ascending social rank, there is an increased deterioration of morals. He said: "The higher the social rank, the greater the corruption."

Yet even Fichte did not go to the bottom of these maxims. He attributes the corruption of the upper classes to their selfishness. But the question immediately comes: Is there no selfishness among the lower classes? Or, why should there be less selfishness with the latter than with the former? Indeed, it must sound like a surprising contradiction to claim for the lower classes less selfishness than for the upper ones, seeing that the upper classes have over the lower the advantage of culture and education—two elements that are recognized promoters of morality.

The real foundation for the maxim that the upper classes are the abiding seat of corruption, the solution of the contradiction that at first blush seems so puzzling, is this:

For some time the whole development of the people, the whole current of history, has been tending increasingly toward the abolition of the privileges which guarantee to the higher classes their station as the superior and ruling classes in society. The wish to continue these privileges, or be it personal interest, necessarily furthwith drives every member of the upper classes—except the exceptionally few, who, through a deep insight, have once for all raised themselves above their own personal conditions—to take a hostile attitude toward the development of the people, toward the extension of culture and science, toward every healthful pulse of history and every victory it gains.

It is this conflict between the personal interests of the upper class and the nation's development on the path of civilization that breeds the inevitable and high degree of immorality noticeable in the upper classes. Theirs is an existence the conditions to which one but needs to keep in mind in order to realize the canker that gnaws at its vitals, and the corruption it is bound to become a prey to. To be daily compelled to oppose, to deplore the success, to rejoice at the failure, to strive to stem the progress, to counteract or even to curse the achievements of all that is great and good, is like living in an enemy's land—and that enemy is the common aspiration of the very people among whom one moves and in the promotion of which all genuine morality consists. I say it is like living in an enemy's land. When it is considered that this enemy in one's own people, that it is looked upon and treated as an enemy, the conclusion is inevitable that the enmity must in the long run, be concealed by

cunning, that it must be closed over with more or less artificial drapery.

Hence the necessity either to do all this in defiance of the voice of one's own conscience and intellect, or by long habit to have silenced that voice in order to prevent being troubled by it, or yet never to have known anything else and better than the religion of prejudice.

Such a life cannot choose but lead to a total neglect of and contempt for all ideal inspirations; it is bound to suggest a commiserating smile if the great word "idea" is mentioned; it inevitably nourishes a deep-rooted insensibility and aversion for all that is beautiful and great; it cannot but dry up all sense of morality within man and kindle in the stead of this the one absorbing passion of self-seeking prejudice and thirst for pleasure.

This conflict between personal interests, and the march of civilization is, fortunately for the lower classes of society, absent among them. True enough, it is to be regretted, there is selfishness enough, more than there should be, among the lower classes. Nevertheless, there, whenever selfishness is found, it is rather a defect of individuals, of single persons; it is not the necessary defect of their class.

It needs not a very strong instinct to tell the members of the lower classes that in so far as each of them leans upon and thinks of himself alone, he cannot hope for any material improvement of his lot.

On the other hand, in so far as, and to the extent that the lower classes of society strive for the improvement of their condition as a class, for the improvement of their class lot, just so far and to just that extent does the personal interest of each—instead of resisting the development of history, and thereby being guilty of immorality—rather fall in line with the whole people, with the victory of an idea, with the progress of civilization, with the vital principle of history itself, which, after all, is nothing else than the development of freedom.

Accordingly, the lower classes are in that happy state, instead of being dead to an idea, their personal interests themselves are calculated to be most sensitive to its reception. Theirs is the happy state in which that which constitutes their true personal interests, beats in unison with the throbbing pulse of history, with the motive power of moral de-

An Address Delivered by Ferdinand Lassalle in 1863, at Leipsic.

velopment. Hence they may give themselves over with personal enthusiasm to the development of history, and be convinced that their attitude is all the more moral the greater the warmth with which this pure passion may burn within them and the more completely it carries them away.

These are the reasons why the rule of the proletariat is certain to cause morality, culture and science to blossom forth as never before in the history of man.

But from this it follows that there is the duty of a totally new attitude incumbent upon all who are of the working class.

There is nothing better calculated to put upon a class a worthy and deeply moral stamp than the consciousness that it is destined to become the ruling one, that it is called upon to raise the underlying principle of its own rank to the dignity of the principle of the age, to make the idea that animates it the leading idea of the whole of society, and to remodel the latter in its own image.

The high historic dignity of this mission must absorb all the thoughts of such a class. Thus inspired, the vices that usually accompany the oppressed are no longer becoming to it, nor the kill-time pleasures of the thoughtless, nor yet the harmless levity of the insignificant. It becomes the rock upon which the modern Church must be built.

The high moral earnestness of this thought must never leave the workingmen; it must ever be with them—in the shop during the hours of toil, in the hour of rest, in their walks, in their meetings; even when they lay themselves down upon their hard couches it is this thought that should fill their soul and should engage their thoughts until slumber overtakes him. The more exclusively the workingmen are absorbed in the moral earnestness of this thought, the more completely they give themselves up to it, all the faster will they bring on the day when the present period of history will have fulfilled its mission.

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THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

By D. Ross, Londop, Ont.

The problem of immigration at the present time is one which largely occupies the public mind, both from a capitalist and a workers' standpoint, in the Dominion of Canada.

From the foregoing we gather that although every effort possible is made to induce immigrants to settle in Manitoba and the great Northwest, but little success has been attained in that direction. There are millions of acres of fertile lands in that region which can be had for the asking, but none scarcely desire to make their homes there. They prefer to drift and eke out a living around the industrial cities and towns of Ontario.

Why is this so? The answer is very easily found. It is not the agrarian population of the older countries who emigrate but the industrial wage-slaves who are trying to improve their condition. To them the free life of the prairie, with its self-dependence, has greater terrors than the accustomed drudgery of industrial shops and factories, and so old Ontario gets the greater share of immigrants.

What is the Cause of Immigration?

This brings us to the question, What economic necessity underlies all this emigration of the workers from one country to another? Also why are emigrants chiefly composed of the industrial class? It is evident that in these later days discontent and unrest have taken possession of the workers and they have become migratory in a greater measure than they have ever been before in the world's history. To the mind of the Socialist this question of emigration lies very close to the great and ever-present problem in the mind of the worker, namely, how to acquire the means necessary to support human life, and extract therefrom the greatest amount of happiness and comfort.

In taking up the consideration of this question it must be stated at the outset that the masses of disinherited who have been for generations inured to the misery of the outcast life of the slum in cities are for the present out of all consideration in connection with this subject. As the problem of the workers alone is the problem which Socialists seek to solve they cannot afford to waste any time or effort propounding a panacea for the capitalist redemption of "the lapsed masses" or evolving a cooperative scheme for perpetuating the harmony of capital and labor. All the necessities for the support of human life are produced by labor alone, consequently, upon the worker is laid the burden of producing sustenance for the outcast denizens of the slum as well as the luxurious occupant of the lordly mansion. It has been the misfortune of the leaders in the labor movement in the past to look upon both of these extreme elements in society as a necessity, considering that

they exist by divine sanction, and so try to reconcile the sum of human happiness with their continued existence. Through this error much suffering has been entailed upon the human family, and the adjustment of the wrongs of the workers has, through these means, been needlessly postponed. But the Socialist is courageous enough to look all such beliefs in however old or honored, in the face and pronounce the truth or falsehood there read with unflinching candor. So the Socialist says that in a great measure the aforementioned degraded occupants of the haunts of misery in our cities are but the cast out and rejected portion of the working class which are no longer profitable to the latter, or capitalist, class, as their wealth-producing powers are extracted, and therefore good for nothing but to be cast aside. So having this disposed of these classes, which do not affect the subject under consideration, we shall enquire why it is necessary for workers to leave the land of their birth and the home of their kindred and friends to come to a strange land, and among strangers continue the same perpetual struggle for a bare existence?

Immigration No Relief from Capitalism for Workers. The reason is obvious. Capitalism in Canada requires their services and so the necessary inducements to leave their homes in Europe are held forth. Here, they are told, is abundant employment and rich remuneration with glorious vistas of future fortunes. The powers of the State are exercised through the agents of capitalistic government, who go to proclaim this glad news in the ears of the overburdened workers in the old lands. What sounds so joyous as the story of freedom and fortune to the ears of the weary toiler? He foolishly believes that he can break the chain of wage slavery and acquire freedom if once across the Atlantic. But his visions of freedom and fortune are quickly dispelled after landing on the shores of the Dominion. The flag above him may proclaim that he has severed his relations with the land of his birth, and the language sounding in his ears may impress upon him that his fellows are no longer his countrymen and former companions; but he learns that he is still in the same old service and his master is Mr. Capitalist. The chain of wage slavery in Canada, as in Europe, is binding and galling, and labor power is still bought and sold in the same old market, all of which impresses the fact upon the worker that the conditions he attempted to escape from are not national, but world-wide. Possibly the intensity of his poverty may be slightly relieved, but perceptibly the intensity of his toil is increased, and the product of his labor

returns to him in very much the same proportionate value as before. Thus do we welcome and treat the wage slaves of the old lands in this western land of the free.

The Lesson That England Teaches.

Another peculiar feature of this rising tide of immigration is that one-third of its volume comes from England, against two-thirds from all other parts of the world. Surely, this has an important lesson for wage workers. England has for over a century been the workshop of the world. By the industry of her workers and the energy of her merchants she has acquired the proud position of being in the van of modern civilization and advancement. By her accumulated wealth she is considered the money-lending nation, to whom mammoth worshippers of the earth pay tribute. And she—this great capitalist nation—can do no better for her hard-toiling industrial class than turn them into homeless wanderers or waifs of the street to make her cities resound with the piteable refrain: "The poor, the poor are ever in the way. The poor are starving day by day. They walk along the king's highway. The starving poor of Old England."

This being the fruit brought forth under the present system by the first of industrial nations practically at the dawn of modern methods of production, what will the full yield of the harvest be when capitalism gets in full swing in all these nations?

Progressive civilization in its westward march, has brought into being many blessings for the human race; yet ancient vices cling with dying grasp to its skirts, which truth and enlightenment alone can shake off forever into the grave of hopeless resurrection. And among them all, no vice has been more blind and cruel to retard the blessings in store for humanity than the ignorant worship of the vaunted rights of a corrupt and despotic oligarchy of capital. So the plain and imperative duty of the Socialist Labor Party is to destroy forever this ignorant superstitious fear which holds sacred in the minds of the workers the right of capital, which experience, justice and truth condemn as the most degrading fetishism clinging to modern civilization.

The Attitude of the Socialist Toward the Immigrant.

By all means let us welcome to our shores each toiling brother from older lands, but let us meet him with this new gospel of human emancipation. Inspire him with a new faith and hope, which will resolve itself into a determination to fight the old foe of his former burdened years in this new land to which he has come,

thus increasing our stalwarts in the noble cause of Socialism. For surely the worker who is brave enough to leave his home and kindred, coming to a land, to him comparatively unknown, has in him the elements which go to make up a man. Teach him not to sit down and weep sentimentally when he sees displayed the emblem (flag) of his homeland, as many have done. But inspire him with the fact that until its folds shall proclaim justice to the toiling masses of his country instead of sheltering and fostering the rule of capital; until it speaks protection to mankind and not to a class, it is unworthy of a human sign. "Rule Britannia" has often filled the bosom of the British workman with pride, but it has not retarded the fast increasing ranks of dependent proletarian wage slaves of the land.

Emigration a Safety Valve for Nations Overrun With Unemployed.

Canada and South Africa are, judging from the tone of the capitalistic press, at the present time, to act as safety valves for relieving the dangerous pressure created in the ranks of the workers of England, due to lack of employment. So the generous, wise and humane rulers of the country, in the goodness of their heart, in order to prevent unseemly disturbances, are devising means for sending abroad their surplus workmen. While reports are continually published of their own diminishing rural population and declining agriculture, they see no remedy other than getting rid of the evidence of their incompetent misgovernment by deportation. With the rural population pouring into the cities and towns of all industrial countries, and then speedily being converted into workless wanderers, this beautiful system of modern capitalistic government will soon develop such a virulent and chronic condition of misery that life under its continued sway will become intolerable.

One special feature of the deportation of workless unmarried people in England to-day is the inducements and encouragements held out to young, healthy, unmarried women to accompany the men to lands, where the female element is lacking in order to perpetuate "England beyond the seas." The upholder of chattel slavery scarcely devised more depraved methods than this in connection with their godless system. Surely, the rottenness of the system should be apparent to all, when the most sacred of human relationships must become subservient to the necessities of this system of capitalist rule.

The worker must adapt himself to the coarse, heartless methods of life consistent with the interests of his rulers.

Continued on page 4)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of votes. Rows include 1898 (2,060), 1899 (21,157), 1900 (36,564), and 1902 (52,895).

OPEN LETTER TO PAUL LAFARGUE.

Dear Comrade—It has been said of your distinguished countryman, Montesquieu, that he was luminously instructive, not only in that in which he was correct, but also in that in which he was occasionally erroneous. It is in this spirit of admiration for the talent you have bestowed upon the Social Question that we desire to call your attention to a certain false, at least imperfect, conclusion that you slipped into in the course of your article "Les Trusts Americains" (The American Trusts) in the issue of "Le Socialiste" of last January 25.

This explains why, despite your correct statement of the facts touching the power of the Trusts over the "news" dispatches, their power can not affect, and so little does affect a Socialist daily, that THE DAILY PEOPLE is here and will continue to be, uncompromising, defiant.

The daily press of the Socialist Labor Party is built like the Socialist Labor Party itself:—nothing short of physical force can affect it; and if and when that should be attempted, the attempt will be but one of those boomerang shots, that are never fired but from a camp whose own imminent destruction has rendered it utterly senseless.

We speed the day!

THE WATERBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

That the Working Class is not represented on the benches of the educational institutions of the land, is a well known fact. Even in the primary classes, which are overcrowded with workingmen's children, only a small fraction of such children is found. As the grades ascend, the number of pupils declines. When, finally, the High School is reached, there is hardly any of this element left. The reason is obvious,—the poverty of the workingman. Accordingly, the blessings of High School education are not for the workingmen. Whatever wisdom is there taught, does not reach them. This is the rule. As all rules, this one has its exception. The exception—and a striking one it is—is furnished, is just now being furnished, by the High School of Waterbury, Ct.

In the course of the struggle of the classes, that is continuous and universal, and that has the town of Waterbury, as it has all other spots of the land, for a field of battle between the idle and plundering Capitalist Class, on the one hand, and the toiling and plundered Working Class, on the other, an acute stage has been reached in that town between the street railway employees and their employers. Such acute stages are called strikes.

In other words, a strike is on in Waterbury. Forthwith the militia is sent down into the city; and, seeing the car-depot was too small to accommodate the "soldier boys," they are quartered in the High School. From a professor's desk, so to speak, Major-General Russell Frost, in command, at his High School headquarters, sends out these words:

As for shooting, if it comes to that, we won't use any blank cartridges. We will use ball cartridges. We mean business. If we must shoot we won't fire low nor high; we will shoot to hit.

With one bound the Waterbury High School leaps to University dignity. On the wings of the telegraph and telephone, and re-echoed through the myriads of columns of the press, its teachings have taken the right of way over the teachings of any and all schools, high and low, and Universities to boot, of the land. The learning that, hitherto, was circumscribed to

by the capitalist class, feels at a loss unless its morning daily keeps them posted on the latest sneeze of the Tsar of Russia, the latest snicker of the brat of Duchess Consuelo Vanderbilt of Marlborough, the latest escapade of the roue husband of Countess Anna Gould of Castellane, etc., etc. All this, no doubt, is "news"; and in the volume and freshness of such news capitalist journalism is not to be competed with. But is it news that contributes rightly to atune the workingman's mind towards his emancipation? Assuredly not. On the other hand, accurate information on the plots set on foot by the capitalists, aided by their "Labor Lieutenants," the labor fakirs, against the workingman, these and all such kindred matters, unquestionably "news," are of prime importance to the proletariat. Accordingly, the tactical move of relinquishing the field of capitalist "news," and occupying that of labor "news," apart from achieving the ideal of weaning the workingman from the poisonous teat of capitalist trash, achieves the simultaneous object of placing the neck of a Socialist daily beyond the reach of the yoke of the Trust-controlled telegraphic dispatches. The daily, to which the suppression of such telegraphic news is a decree of death, might as well die, for all that the Socialist Movement cares: its very dependence for existence upon such sources marks it useless, if not harmful to the workingman. On the other hand, the daily that is as the breath in the nostrils of the working class can not succumb to any such "decree of death,"—it is beyond and above the reach of such bolts, the eagle poised on his mountain top eyrie is not safer.

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the four walls of the building, now has no bounds short of the nation's bounds; and the beneficiaries thereof no longer are the children of the well-to-do, but are children and, above all, the parents themselves of the Working Class. On the Waterbury High School grounds the gist of all politics and economics has been made palpable. What abstract teachers talk about, when they discuss the "Class Struggle" pro and con; what abstract theoreticians talk about when they analyze political parties; what more practical professors seek to demonstrate by connecting "acts" with "principles,"—all that Prof. Major-General Russell Frost summarizes in five short sentences, and, with the walls of the Waterbury High School as a resounding board, the summary is made to reach the eyes and ears of every workingman in the land,—to wit:

"Right without Might is suicide. The Working Class, with Right on its side, but commits suicide when it places Might in its adversary's hands. The issue between Labor and Capital cannot be settled unless Labor joins Might to its Right. With 100 votes for the Right to every 1 vote for the Capitalist Wrong, Labor but commits suicide when it casts its 100 votes for the political parties of Wrong and thus gives Wrong the benefit of Right. So long as this is done Labor has 'no kick coming.'"

So sayeth the Waterbury High School. Well for the Waterbury High School!

"MY IDEA IS"

A lady District Superintendent, whose duties lie in the evening play centers of this city, and who, as such, comes into close relationship with the children of the tenements, has had this to say: "Those of us who have any knowledge of the conditions that exist in tenement houses where people have to live in a few rooms, and where, as a rule, the families are large, know that there is no place in which those who attend school can study without interruption, and many come to school in the morning with lessons unlearned or unwritten. The excuses are manifold, but they all point in one direction—the want of facilities at home. My idea is—"

And what may her idea be? Is it that "the conditions that exist in the tenement houses" shall be abolished? Is it that a bona fide attempt shall be made to remove the cause of the poverty of the breadwinners in the tenements? Is it that simultaneous efforts be made to bring within the criminal code the class that owns and batters on these tenements, and that, after pauperizing the workingman breadwinners, demoralizes their compulsory homes and thereby squeezes some more wealth out of them? Is it, in short, that an effort be made to purify the homes of the workingman's children, render them more spacious and fitter for the habitation of human beings and thereby attach the children to their homes, so that the "home influences," the "home recollections"—that sweet-scented aroma that does so much for the after-man—may accompany these future men through life, steadying and encouraging them in the trials and temptations of the struggle for existence? Let the lady District Superintendent speak for herself:

My idea is that these children could do more in an hour in the schoolhouse, with some one present who is able to answer questions and give assistance, than they could do in two hours at home. It might cost something, but the money expended would pay a handsome dividend in the progress the children would make; and we must remember that a very large number of these children have to leave school at an early age. We should therefore do as much for them while they are under our care as we possibly can. It should also be remembered that the schoolhouse, for many of these children, is the one bright spot in the neighborhood. It is usually clean; it is cheerful, spacious, and sometimes beautiful. The longer the children are in it the better the influence it has over them.

In other words, the idea is to let alone the tenement pest-holes, together with all that breeds them, and remove the children more and more from "home," with all that implies. Heavy as the drapery of "philanthropy" be that this District Superintendent seeks to veil the fact with, still the fact, pointed out by Tolstol, peeps through the folds and, like murder, cannot be put out of sight.—"The capitalist class will do anything for the workingman, except to get off his back."

The District Superintendent's "idea" is nothing new. It is not her "idea" at all. It is the "idea" of her class,—the "idea" that makes it Ichabod.

PROFESSOR-ELIOTIANA.

President Eliot of Harvard, has again been saying things. This time his audience was newsboys. The Boston dispatches say he addressed them in Wesleyan Hall. His subject was "Work." The refrain of the address was: "Never work moderately. Work at top speed. The object of human life is to increase happiness and joy. Work, work at top speed." The Boston dispatches break off abruptly. They do not describe the frame of mind the newsboys, the intelligent newsboys, were left in, nor the thoughts that must have cropped up and bumped each other in their heads.

Here is a newsboy. He can't remain a boy forever. Once out of boyhood, he must go into the factory. He carries with him President Eliot's words: "The object of human life is happiness: work at top speed." And he sails in and works,—works at top speed. Does happiness follow? He has no work unless his employers have orders or expect orders. What is the immediate result of his working at "top speed"? Inevitably, that the orders are filled in shorter time than they would otherwise be. And what is the result on him of that? The result is that he is laid off. With Eliotic owliness and unction he will be told that there is an "overproduction" and that not before the "overproduction" will have been consumed can he get work again. What is his condition, then? One of happiness? Just the reverse,—one of wretchedness. Pursuing the itinerary, mapped out for him by Prof. Eliot, so far from reaching happiness via "work at top speed," the route has led him plump into unhappiness.

After having heard Prof. Eliot, the thinking newsboy must have felt sore perplexed. The moral sense prompts him to venerate "Work"—no need of the help of any professor for that; the experience of his elders, that very experience that throws him on the streets to earn a living when he should be at school and on the play-ground, tells him, on the contrary, that the more he venerates "Work" the worse off he will be. Facts, hard and cruel, are within him at fistcuffs with his moral promptings. Since time immemorial the seers and bards of the race have perceived in man two conflicting spirits—the Good and the Bad. The conflict appears in the highly dramatized Faust, and more recently in Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and in Poe's "William Wilson." Yet not all the torments and tortures of Faust, Dr. Jekyll and William Wilson, rolled in one, can compare with the conflict, raised within the healthy workingman, by the clash of his moral instinct that tells him "To labor is to pray," and the bitter experience that brings home to him the fact that "To labor is to die." To that "hell on earth" the Prof. Eliots leave the workingman's mind a prey. Never once do they—they of better opportunities—pay their debt to the race, by reaching out a helping hand to the struggler, and restore peace to his tempest-tossed mind.

That work is left to the Socialist, the militant Socialist, the Socialist Labor Party man. It is he, who, brings the torch of enlightenment. It is he who recognizes and shows why, to-day, "To labor is to die." It is he who thereby lights the path to the Socialist Republic, where alone Labor can become a sacrament.

And that mission—the mission of drilling the Working Class into fit architects of the Socialist Republic—the S. L. P. will achieve. It will achieve its mission athrow the howl raised and all impediments thrown in its path by the jabbering crew of politicians, professors and pulpiteers, that, to-day ply their nefarious traffic in, and are in possession of the Temple, whence the Party's whip of twisted cords is driving them.

Railroad Commissioner F. M. Baker objects to the plan to put two engineers on a locomotive. He says the chief work would be to draw extra pay. As this means extra expense to the railroads, and as the railroad commission is organized chiefly to save the railroads expense, Baker's objection is perfectly logical.

The retail tobacco dealers now charge that the chain of stores known as the "Independents" are trust stores in disguise. This is denied, but the denial doesn't count. Many of the trusts are interested in other industries besides their own under circumstances that fail to disclose their ownership. The Standard Oil Company, for instance, is interested in a chain of drug stores in this city under the name of a well-known druggist. Thus the trust is slowly encompassing the doom of the small retailer under various guises.

The industrial outlook in this country does not justify the belief that the relations existing between capital and labor are entirely harmonious. With the wage conflicts on the railways of the West and the "strike riots" in the East, those relations appear very much strained.

PENSIONS FOR FORMER SLAVES.

A bill has made its appearance in Congress for pensioning colored people who were slaves until emancipated by the proclamation of President Lincoln. It is a pity that the elements that have taken possession of this bill, and under whose auspices it is now pushed forward, mark the thing a fraud, as Pension Commissioner Evans designated it, or a "wild-cat scheme," as President Roosevelt called it. This circumstance will prevent the idea embodied in the bill from receiving the proper consideration. That idea did not originate in fraud. It originated in a fractional appreciation of the Labor Question. It was a flickering and stray ray of light caught by the well-intentioned, but untutored, pupil of the eye in the brain of an Iowa ex-member of the House of Representatives. Stripped of its present fraudulent shell, the idea is worthy of study. What is just in it is worthy of appreciation; above all it is worth realizing how true it is that fractional truth, so far from promoting, hinders the realization of the whole truth. In this sense the original idea at bottom of the bill, together with the fate that awaits it, is in itself a magnificent sermon on the folly of seeking to rear moral aspirations on aught but a solid and material foundation of fact.

The originator of the bill in question visited this office a few years ago and explained his plan. He argued this wise:

"While the Negro was a slave, he produced wealth. On that wealth both he and his master lived. It follows that the Negro was robbed of the product of his labor. The wrong done to him must be redressed. It cannot be wholly redressed. The dead slaves are beyond the reach of redress on earth. Even the living ones cannot be fully reimbursed. It is our duty to atone for the wrong done to the extent that we may. My bill aims at that. I want your support."

The answer to this appeal consisted in fetching down from the library shelf in this office one of the volumes of the "Works of John Adams," and turning to and laying before the gentleman from Iowa the following passage:

"Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave who receives these necessities at short hand. The former may be entitled 'freemen,' the latter 'slaves,' but the difference is imaginary only."

Heavy drops of perspiration gathered on the forehead of the Iowa gentleman. Finally, when asked:

"Seeing that in point of being robbed of his product, there is no difference between the Negro 'freeman' wage slave of to-day and the same Negro chattel 'slave' of before, upon what ground can a demand be maintained to 'reimburse' him for the robbery committed upon him formerly, while leaving him unreimbursed for, and thereby tolerating the robbery perpetrated upon him, to-day? Upon what ground of justice can the white 'freeman' wage slave of to-day be allowed to be robbed of his product, along with his colored fellow-workingman, while demanding 'justice' for the old surviving Negro chattel slave?"

—when asked that, the gentleman from Iowa closed the volume of Adams and observed: "That beats me! This is a hell of a problem!"

Evidently too hot for the gentleman from Iowa, he dropped the problem, and his plan has evolved into a fraudulent scheme engineered by frauds,—whither all "One thing at a time" moves evolve to; whither lands all aspiration after Justice unbalanced by sound knowledge.

But the problem thus relinquished by the originator of the pensions idea for former slaves, is still pursued unflinchingly and successfully by the Socialist Labor Party. His mind illumined, not by a stray or flickering ray of the Labor or Social Question, but by the flood of light that the Question sheds, the Socialist, so far from being disheartened, gathers strength by the comprehension of the problem in all its fulness.

Full knowledge removes perplexities that otherwise might arise from subsequently discovered details; subsequently discovered fulness of a problem drowns under an avalanche of perplexities the fractional detail, previously ascertained and erroneously taken for the full problem.

The industrial outlook in this country does not justify the belief that the relations existing between capital and labor are entirely harmonious. With the wage conflicts on the railways of the West and the "strike riots" in the East, those relations appear very much strained.

ONE MORE COUNT

The "American Federationist" for this month has an article by Hans Fehlinger, of Vienna, Austria. The article is entitled: "Trade Unionism in Austria." It is difficult to imagine more poison for Labor's mind in the short compass of one page and a half covered by Mr. Fehlinger's article. It is poison to the workingman in America; it is poison to the workingman in Austria. The article is intended to show a fundamental difference between the source of the organization of Unions in Austria and the source of their organization in America, and to indicate that the Austrian Trade Union Movement is learning from and rising to the elevation of the American article. The reverse of all this is the fact: There is no fundamental difference in the source of the Unions in the two countries; and, so far from the Austrian Movement's rising up to the American, it is the American Trade Union Movement that is coming down to the Austrian level.

Mr. Fehlinger says that, in Austria, "Unions cannot be formed unless they are permitted by the administrative authorities." If this means anything, it means to convey the inference to both American and Austrian workingmen that here the process is different. One instance of many will suffice to refute the inference. That instance just appears to "hold the stage," and will be acknowledged by all. It is the instance of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union,—the bogus Socialist, or Social Democratic, or "Tobin Union," for short,—which, just now, is convulsing the shoe district of Massachusetts in the capitalist-instigated effort to furnish scabs, so as to lower wages in the shoe industry. The documents issued to the employers by the officers of the Tobin Union have been published in these columns. Their authenticity is unquestioned. They prove that the Tobin Union is formed with the permission of the employers; that, without such permission, the Union could not exist; and that, the consideration for such permission is, what it necessarily must be in all such cases, a free hand guaranteed the employer in his exploitation of his employees. What is the difference between the process of Union-formation in Austria and America? In Austria the "authorities" must "permit"; in America the employer must permit. Is there any difference? To the superficial observer there might seem to be a difference. To the conscientious observer the fact will not escape that the American employer controls the "authorities," consequently, that what happens here is essentially what happens in Austria, to wit, that, in America as in Austria, in Austria as in America, the RULING CLASS IS THE FOUNTAIN HEAD FROM WHICH THE PURE AND SIMPLE TRADE UNION DRAWS ITS PERMIT TO EXIST.

This has not always been so in America. It has gradually become so, until now it is the rule. This fact overthrows Mr. Fehlinger's opinion that the Austrian Trade Union is developing upward towards the American standard. It establishes the fact that the development is the other way, downward towards the Austrian level. And for good reason: Austria's capitalist progress has been slow; America's rapid: the development of capitalism, like the development of all else, is not steadily away from its starting point: it develops away from its starting point up to a certain stage, beyond that stage, retrogression sets in: rapidly developed American capitalism, having reached its zenith, now turns downward again; and thus the spectacle is beheld of American capitalist and Austrian feudal ways joining and kissing. The spectacle does not denote Austrian progress, it marks American retrogression.

It goes without saying that the clapping of the blinkers upon the eyes of the American workingman to prevent him from seeing whither he is drifting, and to puff him up with vainglory is essential to the perfection of the power of American capitalism for its contemplated invasion of Europe. It goes without saying that the trepanning of the workingman in feudalistic countries, so as to superinduce confidence in American capitalism, will render material aid to the American invader. Needless, accordingly, to say that the truth in the case cannot be too emphatically, or too clearly propounded to the workingman everywhere.

That Mr. Fehlinger, residing on the borders of Asia, should succumb, a victim to appearances; that he should be confused by the social-economic phenomenon of the day, impute a rising to what is in fact a decline, and thus lend himself a helper to capitalist chicanery against the workingman;—all that may be excused. Unpardonable, however, is the "Federationist" for giving circulation to such misleading matter. It knows better. The Socialist Labor Party has pounded the truth into that journal's skull. When the "Federationist" now gives circulation to the Fehlinger errors, it simply is earning its wages as the mouth-piece of Hanna's "Labor Lieutenants" by throwing dust into the eyes of the American workingman, by helping to spread delusion, both at home among the wage slaves of the domestic, and abroad, among the wage slaves of the international Hanna Class.

Score one more count in the indictment against the American Labor Fakir.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—It does seem to me that you act very foolishly in bothering with Socialism.

UNCLE SAM.—Why so? B. J.—I'll tell you. If you were out of work and on your uppers, then I could understand your giving up time to Socialism; but you are not so situated. You and I have work; we might earn more, that's true; but I would leave well enough alone.

U. S.—So would I. But what we have is not well enough.

B. J.—We are not running into debt.

U. S.—Leave aside the matter of debt. Have you a lien on your job?

B. J.—Not exactly; but—

U. S.—But what?

B. J.—But the boss won't discharge us.

U. S.—You know how it was with John Jones?

B. J.—He was sacked.

U. S.—Was he a bad worker, lazy, drunken, or otherwise no good?

B. J.—No; he was all right.

U. S.—And despite that, he was one day told to go. Why?

B. J.—There was no work.

U. S.—Under this capitalist system the worker gets a job only when the boss thinks he will get orders, or has them. If there are none, we are laid off. We may be lucky enough not to be laid off for a long time; but some day bad luck will strike us. Why?

B. J.—Why?

U. S.—Because this capitalist system is not run for the benefit of the people, but for the benefit of the bosses. It matters not how much wealth we may have produced, if orders drop, out we are and must starve. Is it of no interest to us to pull down a house that threatens any day to fall together over our ears, and to establish one that will be safe to live in?

B. J.—In that sense it is.

U. S.—Differently from the capitalist system, the Socialist system would be to every man a guarantee against want. Differently from the capitalist system, where the more we produce the greater is the danger of our being thrown out of work, the more we produce the more we would have.

Differently from the capitalist system, where every invention that turns up throws more men out of work and a proportional share of the burden on the shoulders of all of us who are at work, the less labor is needed by a machine the fewer would be for the workers.

Finally, differently from now under capitalism, where we workers are wage-slaves, dependent for a living upon the will, whim and caprice of the capitalist, we must depend for our welfare upon ourselves.

Is not that worth striving for?

B. J.—Well, you see that is all very good and true; but it is so far off.

U. S.—Even if the final goal of freedom were far off, that is no reason to throw it still further off by not working for it, eh?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—But however far the final goal may be, one thing is quite near, and that is our poverty and dependence, and the certainty that that will get worse all along. Will you deny that?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—So then if you have not spring enough in your mind to work for a high goal that seems far off, you should at least have sense enough to work to stem the troubles that are actually upon us. That's why I am not foolish for working for Socialism, and you are for not doing so.

Banker Bell of Washington, D. C., is a pretty good illustration of what bankers in general are worth in practical affairs. He ordered two tons of coal dumped into what he thought was the coal hole of his residence but what afterwards turned out to be the opening of a sewer. His butler discovered the mistake when the coal was wanted for use. Still, it is upon such men as Bell that, we are assured, the material welfare of the race depends.

The stupidity of the pure and simple labor union leaders passeth the understanding of man. President Parrot of the Waterbury strikers' union favors an appeal to the militia to protect strikers! Oh, the innocent Parrot! Does he not know that the militia is sent to oppress and not protect the strikers? If he does not know that events will soon teach him, if he is capable of learning from bitter experience.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear on a printed name under their own names, should their own signatures and addresses, please give them.]

The California Spectre—It stalks through the "Socialist" Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The following is an account of a labor convention, with some comments:

Chairman—State your point of order. Delegate—Mr. Brower never mentioned Socialism in his speech.

The above is but one of the numerous incidents which took place at the State convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

The convention was one of wrangling and confusion from beginning to end, and the Kangas were denounced as "union wreckers" several times.

The convention adopted the following: "Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorses political action by union men, as laid down in the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

The anti-trade-union element of the S. L. P. bers, with the aid of a few "Letter-Day Kangas" from the S. L. P., are endeavoring to organize a third "Socialist" party.

This action on the part of the "Letter-Day Kangas" and the Boreford element coming out for political action alone, stamps them as totally ignorant of the economic basis of Socialism.

Labor fabric McArthur of Frisco bitterly denounced the Kangas, likening them to British soldiers who did not know when they were beaten.

This was too much for the grafting "Moses" of Pittsburg. He skipped the town and went to Philadelphia, where it is said, he is "studying law."

Their "section" is disintegrating, as only a few members are left. One of these is said to be looking for a job on the police force!

Enclosure

some such measure that the laborite members were sent here. It was their pet scheme and so anxious were they that it be adopted that they selected Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento to introduce it.

"To-day the judiciary committee almost unanimously tacked on an amendment to the bill which in the opinion of the laborites spoils it for them.

As seen from Canada. To The Daily and Weekly People.—The figures of the S. L. P. vote given in last People (1st) gave me great satisfaction.

The wind-bag from Pittsburg, Selig Schuberg, made the ex-comrades here believe he could do great things, in fact, he made them believe he was a son-of-a-bitch sent by the high priest, God, to lead the workers here by a short cut and easier tactics to the co-operative commonwealth.

"Moses" Schuberg was going to work in the mines; join the miners' Union; make a speech in the miners' local "by special request"—these and many other things this "Moses" was to do, with the assistance of the "prophet" Davul (son), who made a prophecy that the Socialist Labor Party was going to pieces.

The next movement of the pirates of industry is to take a part of the working class in as stockholders and in case the dividends of the working stockholders being inadequate at sixty years of age to dodge capitalism and seeking a dry spot to stand upon, to form a nest as it were.

At an entertainment from which they expected enough money to pay debts and establish a fund for "unity" conventions and an ideal labor party came and went—minus people and money.

Their "section" is disintegrating, as only a few members are left. One of these is said to be looking for a job on the police force!

At a meeting held in West Scranton, the chairman of the abortion said that "though it was brought into the field by the trades unions, it was a separate organization which had nothing to do with the trade union movement, so any honest citizen could belong to it."

represented the working class why it was set up in opposition to the only working class movement in America, organized all over the country—the S. L. P.?

As early in the meeting one of the speakers had said he would debate with anyone of the opposition, the S. L. P. man who had asked the question challenged him to debate.

So, "Up at 'em," comrades, all along the line. Stand Fast Craigelachie! Scranton, Pa., Jan. 20.

Bituminous Miners Declare The People an Absolute Necessity, and Contribute to Its Support.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Find enclosed check for \$4, which is Section Patton's first contribution to the Daily People Auxiliary League.

Our section is composed exclusively of bituminous miners. They are supposed to be making big money during the present so-called scarcity of coal, but such is far from being the truth.

This proves one thing, that is, that the capitalist class, having complete control of the means of transportation, as well as of production and distribution, is using those means in a systematic way to keep the working class down to the lowest depths of poverty.

Are we Socialists' keeping pace with this rapid development of capitalism? The next movement of the pirates of industry is to take a part of the working class in as stockholders and in case the dividends of the working stockholders being inadequate at sixty years of age to dodge capitalism and seeking a dry spot to stand upon, to form a nest as it were.

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Now, this is what takes place there—and the human being in this country undergoes the identical process as the sheep, with the addition of more pain and worry combined with excessive toil.

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paid in dividends to coupon clippers on January 1, in the city of New York; hence only a certain number of workers, in the prime of life, having the longest fleecing are needed—aye—and the majority are superfluous.

And, my God, this majority actively engaged in productive industries necessary to life. What do they do with their families? They are denied access to the means to produce sufficient to exist upon, yet withal are they in the midst of plenty.

FRIND, NEWARK, N. J.—Would you say The People should not be mailed to your city, because there are no Alliance railroad men and, in order to reach Newark, it must be handled by members of fakir-ridden pure and simple brotherhoods?

A. M. M., COLUMBUS, O.—Always fall back for guidance upon the laws of the material world. Gravity in the material world has been defined as "the mode in which is manifested the tendency of all things to return to their original unity."

J. C. LINCOLN, N.E.—The politicians must not be taken too accurately. Not slight is the discrepancy that exists between what they say and what they know, but dare not say.

S. H. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Improved machinery lowers the price of goods because it increases their supply. For the same reason it lowers the price of labor-power.

D. D. G., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That's the rub. In these days of much floating "Socialism" one has to be particularly careful. All the more seeing that your Phila. "Togelaiter" crew, with whom Socialism was never more than a formula, are willing to accept as Socialism what is but bourgeois reform.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The subject of your correspondence and queries is so kindred that, rather than give an answer to each separately, you are bunched under one, the above address. Each will readily enough recognize the special answer that belongs to him specifically; and all will the better understand "where they are at" by the company that they find their answer in. Moreover this system will occupy less space:

1st. "Tis not the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party that stands by the workmen in all their fights with capital. 'Tis the Socialist Labor Party alone that does that.

2. Chestnuts! "Boring from within" does not mean to educate the workers. There were fully four "Socialist" party "borers from within" at the recent Indianapolis convention of the miners.

3d. You are funny enough for a picture in Puck with your theory of "impartiality" in the rows between the Unions. Your Silverman, rotten-egged by your, his own party members in Lynn, in the row between the Tobin Union and the K. of L., is a fit emblem of how your impartiality is bound to come out and to look after contact with reality.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

J. O'F., N. ABINGTON, MASS.—There was no enclosure in your letter giving the "latest echoes of the debate that did not take place."

J. A. A., REDLANDS, CAL.—Why, you innocent! Don't you know who "the leading Social Democrats of Germany" are who have repudiated Marx, and are crowned with the laurel of "leadership" by the capitalists of the world?

FRIEND, NEWARK, N. J.—Would you say The People should not be mailed to your city, because there are no Alliance railroad men and, in order to reach Newark, it must be handled by members of fakir-ridden pure and simple brotherhoods?

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glass that the Working Class drinks, the numerically much smaller Capitalist Class drinks a hogshead. If drink is the cause of poverty the Capitalist Class should be found in reeking tenement houses, and Working Class in palaces.

J. O'F., N. ABINGTON, MASS.—There was no enclosure in your letter giving the "latest echoes of the debate that did not take place."

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS.—Such matter, as controversies on the Class Struggle, has no place in the Monthly. What went in on the subject went in by mistake.

P. P., NEW YORK.—That bill to pension former slaves has been introduced by Mark Hanna "by request." And thereby hangs a tale. Hanna's act of introducing the bill is but one of his political manoeuvres against Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

T. J., NEW YORK.—Oh, you don't say! It was Tugan-Baranovski, was it? We thought it was Yaktimass-Taganassaki, a learned professor in Japan. What's the odds?

T. C. T., SEATTLE, WASH.—Nary! The English poodle of the "Volkszeitung" never dared publish the S. L. P. version of "The Difference."

H. B. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.—What will the upshot be of the Venezuelan imbroglio? Exactly no one can tell. In the main you could tell now. The Deutscher Kaiser will be all tangled up and discredited, along with his wiesacra cabinet.

W. G., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Your statement that "The People said last fall that the S. L. P. has no ticket in Illinois and Pennsylvania" is one-half wholly false, and the other half implies what is not true.

As to Pennsylvania, The People did early in the campaign say that there was no S. L. P. ticket in that State. That statement was made by the light of the information in this office at that time. In the People of Dec. 31, 1902 (Weekly, Jan. 10, 1903.) the identical issues that gave the S. L. P. vote in the nation, and in that very column, the following explanation appears:

"As to Pennsylvania, the official returns for the Socialist Labor Party give 5157 votes. But this figure is not accurate as the S. L. P. vote. After the ticket was nominated, the nominee for governor joined an intrigue conducted by just a baker's dozen in Allegheny county to commit piracy upon the party. He was thereupon repudiated by the party organization in the State and Jackson set up in his stead. This, however, happened at so late an hour that it was impossible to notify the constituency of Pennsylvania to strike him off the S. L. P. ballot and vote for Jackson. As a result only 125 votes were cast for Jackson, according to the reports that have run in here. This Jackson vote is not included in the 5157 S. L. P. votes given in the official returns of Pennsylvania, it is swallowed up among the "scattering." On the other hand, the vote cast by the 13 Pittsburg intriguers, and which is included in the 5157, does not belong there. Expelled by the party and left in the cold by those whom they at first succeeded in imposing upon, their votes must also be expelled from the S. L. P. total. Accordingly, deducting from the 5157 these 13 and adding the 125 Jackson votes, the corrected total is, as stated in the above table 5272."

Moreover numberless letters came in from Pa. stating they would vote the ticket because they voted for the principle of the S. L. P. regardless of the nominees who happened to have got on. That answers your question on both points. Now, go and settle accounts with the fellow who stuffed you.

H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't write on such wide paper. It makes the compositor's work hard. You could easily divide the sheets in three. Will others also take notice?

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

- AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 104 Upon street. ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street. ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street. BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue. BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lammeter street, Jamaica Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street. BUREAU VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas, BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, O.—John H. G. Jurgens, 1106 High street. CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirtieth street. CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner, So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1/2 N. CLEVELAND, O.—I. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairland street. Fred Brown, 223 Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street. COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Yeal, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, O.—Otto Stelnhof, 403 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 1/2 N. 3rd street. DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building. DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street. DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jennings, 1325 Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Umland, 656 W. 19th street. EVANSTON, ILL.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmondstone, 205 Bow street. 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, COLO.—J. P. Sloan, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellemann, 2 South Main street. HAVERTHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street. HIOYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street. HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 N. Third street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1118 Stewart avenue. KERRVILLE, CAL.—C. D. Lavin, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA.—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1/2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrell, 24 Wilder street. LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street. MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street. MARIION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street. MEDWAY, MASS.—Jos. McKay, 54 Blackstone street. MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 15 Almont street. MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Viethaler, 340 5th street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S. MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 763 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springleigh street. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 202 North Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Perdido street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127. PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 119Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 100 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,517 1/2 Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Loud and Hollings streets. ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay. ROCKFORD, ILL.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South. ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Ralsch, 57 Union street. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Market street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street. SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg. SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Dignado street. ST. LOUIS, MO.—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Comp-ton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—John White, American House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarstrom, 23 Wyatt street. SOUTH NOVALEK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery. SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—E. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. STURBEVILLE, PA.—Cyril Stalek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block. TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J. street. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kep. Bracoudale, P. O. TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Jussey, 93 Cth avenue, No. Troy, N. Y. TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Konecny. UTHICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue. WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell. WILKINSBURG, CAN.—Andrew Walther, 290 Austin street. WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Nelson, 14 Prospect street. WORCESTER, MASS.—S. S. Peterson, 30 Bellevue street. YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is set off a year, to 1904. The "Socialist Committee," with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, has decided by unanimous vote to postpone to next year the International Congress, which was to be held this year at Amsterdam.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

On Saturday evening, January 24, a regular meeting of the above named body was held at The Daily People building, with L. Kobel as chairman, and L. Winawer as vice-chairman.

Correspondence: A letter referred by the acting editor of The Daily People from Henry M. Harris, 320 W. 145th street, New York, asking that attention be called to the fact that he is not the H. Harris who had been reported expelled on January 10.

The action of the City Committee in granting the Pioneer Cigar-makers the privilege of selling tickets for their affair was concurred in. Its recommendation to instruct the Entertainment Committee to arrange a vaudeville programme for the next Daily People festival on Sunday, March 22, was adopted.

The Grievance Committee reported progress on all cases in hand. The delegates to the General Committee were instructed to constitute themselves into their respective County Committees on Saturday evening, January 31, 1903.

The organizer reported the result of the general vote on new organization plan as follows: In favor, 10; against, 7. In the matter of the proposition for changing the complexion of the N. E. C., it was decided to submit the proposition to the sections throughout the country by a vote of 15 in favor and 8 against.

The organizer's report was then adopted as a whole. The treasurer of The Daily People consented to hold on March 16, 1903, made the following financial report: Receipts, \$1,200.00; expenses, \$748.46, leaving a balance of \$451.54. The report was adopted.

The organizer was instructed to secure help to assist some comrades in Queens County to organize the county. In connection with all party entertainments it was decided that reports be made three months after date of each entertainment, and a list of the members owing for tickets be furnished the organizer of the section.

Adjournment followed. A. C. Kiba, Secretary. NOTICE TO ST. LOUIS READERS. Section St. Louis will hold agitator meetings during February, March and April as follows: North St. Louis, at Boston Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, every first and third Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Wage workers invited. Admission free. P. S. 19, S. T. & L. A. LYNN, MASS. All persons having business with District Alliance 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Lynn, Mass., are requested to take note that all communications intended for that body should be addressed to the Organizer, Michael Tracy, at 6 School street.

MONROE COUNTY'S OFFICERS.

Section Monroe County's election of officers took place with the following result: Organizer, A. Metzler; recording secretary, J. C. Vollerstein; financial secretary, Charles A. Ruby; treasurer, B. C. Wetzel; literary agent, J. C. Vollerstein; auditors, A. Metzler, B. Baum; agent for Daily People, Charles A. Ruby; agent for Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, A. Metzler, B. Baum; grievance committee, Charles Luedcke, H. Murphy, A. J. Berl.

OF INTEREST TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, voters and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party residing in Massachusetts, are urged to communicate with John W. Ryan, secretary of Massachusetts State Executive Committee, and to join the Party and push its propaganda.

SECTION PEORIA'S OFFICERS.

Section Peoria (Ill.) has elected the following officers for the next half year: C. H. Muehler, organizer; James L. Short, financial secretary; H. W. Clark, treasurer; and H. Wasson, recording secretary. Financial committee, Joseph Koller, F. Lichtsin and Carl Koechlin. Grievance committee, Carl Koechlin, George Schleg, Charles Kirk. Literary agent, Fritz Lichtsin.

The names of the following men have been struck out from our list as resigned: James Duffy, Ernest Toraeedo, Joseph Magnuson. The delegates to the Chicago State Convention, C. Koechlin and C. H. Muehler, made their report and the section unanimously resolved to stick to the S. L. P. An active agitation is being taken up at once.

SALEM'S OFFICERS.

Section Salem of the Socialist Labor Party has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, Peter H. Gray; recording secretary, John White; financial secretary, Thomas F. Brennan; treasurer, John P. Box; literary agent, Joseph Morin; agent for The People, John White.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION.

A mass State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in the hall of Section Pawtucket, Cattell block, 355 Main street, Pawtucket, R. I., on Sunday, February 15, 1903, at 2:30 p. m. Let all Party members in the State attend. Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., Henry Greene, Secretary.

RALLY IN BRADDOCK.

Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a rally in Carnegie Hall, Braddock, Friday evening, February 13. Section holds public meetings in McNally's Hall, Eleventh street and Washington avenue, Braddock, every Sunday evening. Public is invited to attend. P. C. Tesson, Organizer.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club, of Boston, will hold an auction and dance in Minot Hall, West Springfield street, corner of Washington street, Saturday evening, February 14, 1903. The winners of the prizes at the fair will be announced and the goods that were left over will be auctioned. Comrades and friends come and help to make the affair a success. W. H. C.

SOCIALIST WOMEN CALL ON ALL TO TURN TO AND MAKE THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE BAZAAR A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary call upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to the work of making the grand bazaar and entertainment to be held on Sunday, March 22, in Grand Central Palace, the success that its object merits. All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send them to L. Ahlson, 2-6 New Reade street.

In this affair it is to be hoped that all interested in the spread of Socialist propaganda will realize the necessity of establishing the Party press upon a solid basis. Towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose the proceeds of the entertainment will be employed; and beyond this, one may, whilst helping along the work of working-class enlightenment, enjoy a day of pleasure in the congenial company of the comrades in the battle.

If the comrades will exert themselves a little there is nothing that can prevent the results being a strengthening of the Party's fighting arm, as well as contributing to the spirit of comradeship that lightens the burden of our struggles with the monster of capitalism.

MILWAUKEE FREE LECTURES.

Section Milwaukee has arranged the following free lectures: February 13, 2 p. m.—"The Two Worlds," (German) Charles Minkley. February 22, 3 p. m.—"Individualism and Socialism," (German) Charles Minkley. March 1, 8 p. m.—"Socialism and Politics," Henry Sale of Chicago. March 8, 8 p. m.—"The Mission of the Working Class," Melko Meyer of Detroit. The above lectures will be held at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Everybody is invited, especially the readers of The People.

MILWAUKEE RALLY.

On Saturday, February 21, the Young Men's Socialist Club will have a grand rally and every comrade and sympathizer should be present. Comrade Frank H. Wilke will deliver an address on "Why We Should Organize." Comrades, beam this meeting, as the young men want to enter the spring election with a strong and willing membership. Bring your shipmates and friends and don't forget the date, Saturday, February 21, at Woeble's Hall, southeast corner Sherman and Fourth streets.

S. T. & L. A. ACTIVITY POLITICAL HIBERNATION

Successful Agitation Meeting Held in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

L. A. 259 of Elizabeth, N. J., held a very successful agitation meeting Thursday evening, February 5, at Schmitt's Hall, First street and Elizabeth avenue, Elizabethport.

M. McGarry, secretary of Section Union County, S. L. P., acted as chairman, and in a few remarks opened the meeting, introducing as the first speaker J. J. Kinneally, general secretary of the S. T. & L. A.

Kinneally delivered a short address on the necessity of an economic organization for the workers and said that it should be an organization that recognized the class interests of the working class only. He exposed the false doctrine and principles of pure and simple trades unions, showing the impotency of such an organization fighting capital with capital when 25 per cent. of all the wealth that had been created and produced by labor was in the possession of the capitalist class, while the working class possesses but 4 per cent.

Kinneally then explained that the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. were to unite the workers both economically and politically, so that they could strike at the ballot box as they strike in the workshop in their own class interests.

Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., was then introduced. Corrigan delivered a very able address on the development of capitalism, taking up, in turn, the handicraft stage of production and production by new and improved machinery; the latter of which makes possible the exploiting of the labor women and children and creates an ever increasing army of unemployed, whose welfare should be considered as well as those employed.

The speaker made plain how the pure and simple trades unions are officered by men who are either ignorant or dishonest or both, who lead the workers into futile strikes for and at the behest of the capitalist class, or for the benefit of their own pockets, as in the late coal strike, where the miners, for six long months, suffered and endured hardships as well as untold sacrifices, and were in the end forced to go back under the identical conditions that they came out against, while Mr. Mitchell, their mis-leader, gloats over the fact that the U. M. W. of A. has a full treasury. The treasury that should have been used to assist the unfortunate miners is being used to pay Mitchell's increase of salary, from \$1800 to \$3000.

Corrigan, in glowing words, pictured how the workers were murdered at Fomestead, Hazelton, Buffalo and in the Bull Pen; while fighting blindly the economic battle along the same lines and with the same weapons that they fought with fifty years ago.

He then showed the result of an economic battle carried on by the S. T. & L. A. Such a battle would be a successful one because the workers would be class conscious and would be taught not only to fight the capitalist class 364 days in the year, but also on the 365th day stand with a united front for the collective ownership of all the tools of production and distribution, and the abolition of the wage system.

The whole address was attentively listened to and well received. The benefits and work of the S. T. & L. A. were again explained by Kinneally, and when the call for members was made eight of the workmen present responded and made application for membership.

Several copies of "What Means This Strike" were sold and the S. T. & L. A. manifesto was distributed. L. A. 259 intends holding several of these agitation meetings, the next meeting will be held in the same hall on Sunday, March 8, when Rudolph Katz will lecture on "The Age of Machinery."

All readers of The Daily and Weekly People are requested to attend. MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION. The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Michigan will hold a convention on Saturday, February 14, 8 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, Detroit.

Nominations will be made for the spring State election, as follows: Two Regents of the University. A Judge of the Supreme Court. State Executive Committee, Melko Meyer, Secretary.

FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O.

Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 288 Ontario street, top floor, over American German Bank, every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Discussion to follow. February 15—"The Effects of Retail Combinations Upon Trusts," John Kircher. February 22—"Political Corruption," John D. Goetke. March 1—"Municipal and Public Ownership," March 8—"The Local Campaign," Paul Dinger. March 22—"Pallatives and the Prospects Thereof," John Kircher. March 29—"The Approaching Election," John D. Goetke.

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

NOT A TRUST. MOZLE BROS. 537-543 E. 15th St.

POLITICAL HIBERNATION

Is Over in Connecticut—The Labor Skates Wake Up When Spring Elections Come.

Hartford, Feb. 5.—The hibernating season in politics is about to close. Even that funny gang of middle class reformers which is mainly composed of labor skates and which is organized under the title of Economic League, has given some signs of life at its existence. And, very naturally so, because there are a few offices to be voted for in the month of April, and the whole outfit being nothing but an office-hunting concern, cannot well afford to let any opportunity such as a spring election pass by.

Originally, this league of labor skates was worked up as decoy ducks for the Democratic party; that it succeeded in this mission was proven by the fact that a Democratic "labor" mayor was elected in opposition to the Republican machine. But only a few of the labor skates have been appointed to office, and with considerable hardship at that, for it was frequently stated that none of them was fit for office.

At a recent meeting, they hit upon another plan, which has, at the same time, the advantage of showing what they really are, viz.: voting cattle drivers for the Democratic party. The following resolution will prove this: "Resolved, That we organize Democratic clubs in all wards of the city, and that we invite all Democratic voters who desire a change in the management of the party to co-operate with us in promoting these clubs. Each club shall have power to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for membership."

This resolution was adopted, but inasmuch as some Republican labor skates raised opposition, another resolution substituting the word Democratic into Republican was also concurred in, and now the double headed bunco game may go on.

The city of Hartford has outdone itself. With one big jump it has left antiquity behind and bounded on the summit of modern ingenuity; for, at a recent meeting of the city council, it was decided that the city of Hartford shall have a full equipment of voting machines at the next election. The addition of nineteen new machines to the six already in use here will give us twenty-five of these appliances.

Up to the present the old and antiquated voting system has been in vogue. Each party had to furnish its own ballots, under certain provisions of law, which allowed any Tom, Dick or Harry, by any name they saw fit, to enter the political arena. Of course, this nonsense and various other annoyances, in which the ward heeler played a big role, had, of necessity, to be done away with, or else the introduction of these appliances would be merely a big and costly farce.

A bill to provide all voting districts in the State with voting machines was introduced in the State legislature, which is now in session. Of course, it remains to be seen what attitude our bayseeds will take, for theirs is the majority therein. But no matter how the State may be provided for, one thing is certain, that in the coming election, very likely for the first time, the votes of the citizens of Hartford will be recorded as cast. The cunning ward heeler has at last lost his profession of manipulating the count.

The various endeavors of the Connecticut State Executive Committee to put a canvasser for our press, notably the Monthly People, in the field, have been so far without any results. Considering all the circumstances, especially the unsteadiness and roughness of the weather at this season, canvassing is not an easy task for anyone to undertake, but any local organization need not be hampered by any such organizations. It seems these organizations take it rather complacently and easy and await things to be done by others which, with a little push, they could do as well themselves. None throughout the wide country has done better than Comrade Adam Marx of New London, and why? Because, if anything had to be done in that neighborhood he had to do it, and credit is due to him for doing it. But it is questionable whether an organization with a complacent membership of a score or so would have achieved the same results.

Up till now Section Hartford has sent in 116 Monthly People subs. This is indeed very little for the size of our city, and yet this little has been collected by a few members of the section, for the majority finds it easier to hang about headquarters and indulge in "chewing the rag." It seems to us that any man who will not or cannot not do anything to promote the cause of S. L. P. should never join it, for he is merely a disgrace to it.

As sensible men we must be guided by experience. The last campaign in this State by the S. L. P. was the most thorough and enthusiastic, and yet results in comparison were very meagre. This gap must be filled by our press; but no member or section should wait for others, but each and all must start at once while the winter season lasts.

Argus. The dangers arising from cheap drug substitutes were well set forth by Dr. Wiley in his lecture delivered before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. These dangers are more liable to affect the working class than any other, as their necessity to be economical compels them to patronize those drug stores where cheap substitutes enter largely into the cheap compounding of prescriptions.

A HANNA SCHEME.

Presents Bill to Senate to Pension Former Slaves.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Republican leaders are still talking about the surprise sprung by Senator Hanna yesterday, when he introduced a bill in the senate to pension former slaves. The measure was labelled "by request."

The bill provides that former slaves more than seventy years old shall receive a bounty of \$500 and a pension of \$15 a month; those between sixty and seventy years old shall have a bounty of \$300 and a pension of \$12 a month; those between fifty and sixty years old shall receive a bounty of \$100 and a pension of \$8 a month; those less than fifty years old shall be entitled to receive \$4 per month until they are fifty years old, when they shall receive \$8 per month.

The bill also provides that relatives or others charged with the keeping of infirm former slaves shall receive the pension.

Extension of Time. The shortness of time in which the requests of coupon orders for Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune of 1871" was sent to comrades, compels us in all fairness to them to extend the time for receiving them. We also desire to give the subscribers to The Monthly People an opportunity to secure a copy of this valuable book.

The approaching anniversary of the institution of the Commune, March 18, makes the offer all the more valuable to the workers of America. This history of the most memorable proletarian movement of modern times, is the only authentic and reliable one yet written. Lissagaray was a soldier of the Commune, and he gives a sincere and interesting account of the attempt of the humble toilers of Paris to abolish class rule and rear a Co-operative Commonwealth.

The retail price has always been \$1.00, and the library edition sells for \$3.00. Capitalist historians have smirched the name of the Communards, and it is the duty of every Socialist to see that justice is done to the memory of those of their class, who were ruthlessly slaughtered in an attempt to found a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Card to Colorado Comrades. Denver, Col., Feb. 3, 1903. To the S. L. P. of Colorado. Dear Comrades—I shall leave here the first of next week for a vacation, and will return about March 1. Therefore, in regard to any matters for the attention of the State Executive Committee you will please correspond with Comrade Carl Starckenberg, No. 400 Club building, who will do my work during my absence. Keep the S. L. P. to the front. Yours fraternally, Chas. H. Chase, State Secretary, No. 1729 Welton street. My address during my absence will be Holyoke, Col.

Greene has backed down and shown that he is not so much intent on "weeding out crooks" as he is in making smart speeches and good impressions.

THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

(Continued from Page 3.) Emigration Proves the Truth of Socialist Teaching.

What instructive lesson can be deduced by Socialists from conditions rendering necessary the emigration of workers from one country to another in order to obtain the necessities of life? Contemplating a country like Great Britain which, in the past century, led the nations of the earth in modern industry, reaping for her privileged classes boundless wealth, we find that she had, in the same period, to carry on a system of emigration of her working classes unparalleled in modern times. Is it not reasonable to suppose that similar fruits must eventually result to nations following in her wake, if the same system of economic laws are to prevail? The question arises, in the face of the advancing progress of education among the workers, is it possible to sustain the delusion that this is the best condition possible under which to exist and to sustain? In time the worker must see that capitalism having first divorced him from the land and then, through the perfecting of modern machinery, disinherited him from the tools of his handicraft, placing him in even a more helpless economic condition than that of former times, offers him no better encouragement than a fatalistic belief in the righteousness of perpetuating the capitalism which increases his misery. The helpful word which the Socialist Labor Party has to speak in the ear of the overburdened worker is this: "Do not accept the fatalistic doctrines of those who have no hopeful remedy for your increasing troubles; no emancipating programme to pursue. Too long the siren voices singing the harmony of capital and labor have lured you to disaster; too long the right of capitalist ownership of the product of labor has held sway inviolate in the minds of the workers. It is high time to awake and cast aside the delusive dream that it is possible to expect conditions to improve under the present ownership of the means of production."

Emigration a Futile Protector of Capitalism. Capitalism may try to ward off its final day of destruction by encouraging and fostering schemes of emigration for the fast increasing hordes of unemployed, but the question is vehemently asked, Why should this remedy be applied when broad lands untilled at home remain and labor power and skill to produce all for the wellbeing of the worker is abundant? Must the workless people leave home and friends and kindred, going to the ends of the earth for the accommodation of the capitalist system? All this gigantic movement of emi-

gration springs from the necessity of capitalism which ends vast numbers hither and thither upon the earth to suit its purpose. In the abolition of the privileges of capital, the Socialist sees the avenues of boundless human happiness, comfort and prosperity for those who bear the burden of the world's toil. The sorrows of separation will never disappear until the workers shall take to themselves the powers of government. Self-reliant, class-conscious action along independent lines will speedily bring political and economic freedom to the workers. This is the faith of the Socialist, and towards the fulfillment of this he bends all his energies. Poets have sung, philosophers have dreamed, and prophets have foretold of the glories of the days that are to come; the Socialist hears, and ponders, and believes it possible. But more than poet, philosopher, or prophet, he labors to usher in the glad day, and, best of all, he has faith that through his class it is to be brought into being. For who could be more capable to proclaim human emancipation than those upon whom are laid the burden of the world's toil and thought, particularly when they have become conscious of their power? Workers, wake up to the dignity of your position and calling, let us prove ourselves equal to the occasion, and we shall demonstrate the old prophet's anti-capitalistic declaration was no fiction, when he wrote: "And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands."

The Texas poll tax is having a disastrous effect on the working class of that State. The issue of poll tax certificates in negro counties exceed the vote cast for governor. In the white counties there will be a big reduction of qualified voters owing to failure to pay the poll tax.

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DANCE AND AUCTION

GIVEN BY The Scan. Socialist Club OF BOSTON

IN MINOT HALL, Corner W. Springfield and Washington Sts., Saturday Even'g, Feb. 14 AT 7:30 P. M.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT FAIR HELD JANUARY 29, 30, 31, 1903. WILL BE ANNOUNCED. Doherty's Orchestra Tickets, 15c

Special Notice We have a great many of our patrons asking for MORE Visiting Cards; we have therefore decided that in the future and until further notice we will print 50 of the Very Finest Bristol Cards with your name and address, if so desired, on receipt of 25 "Mozle" or "Turkish Run" Coupons To avoid mistakes write your name and address plainly 10c. 15c. AND 25c. A PACKAGE MOZLE BROS. TURKISH RUN CIGARETTES NOT A TRUST. MOZLE BROS., 537-543 E. 15th St.