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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

Lib State Historical Soc



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PRICE TWO CENTS

## THE CIRCUS

WENT UP TO THE TENT TO WATCH THE LABOR FAKIR'S TRICKS.

And there I saw the Kangaroos, the Johnnies, Pats and Micks—and Many Funny Fakirs Cut Up Some Funny Sticks—Now, What D'ye Think of That?

I went into the Circus tent To see the Sunday show, And there beheld the fakirs Sitting in a row.

Irishmen and Johnny Bulls And Yankee Doodles, too, And here and there among the bunch I found a Kangaroo.

Now what d'ye think of that? First there came the Ringmaster, His whip was cracking loud, A way he has of trying To keep order in the crowd.

And then the big "Fat Angel" Flapped his wings and raised his hull, And read the Section minutes In the temporary lull.

And then jumped up a foundryman, From Newark town he came; His foot far from his native heath, McArdle was his name.

And he told how foundry helpers In that city were on strike, How many a brawny laborer Would be made to hit the pike.

If the noble "union" molders Didn't stop their present game Of working with "scab" helpers In some shops that he could name.

And then the wee Inspector Fitzgerald, took his cue, His dictionary book took out And started in to chew.

He deprecated strongly Molders' inconsistent act; That the helpers needed helping He was conscious of the fact.

And he hoped the worthy brothers Would appreciate a show Of the strikers' plucky fighting And assist them with the "dough." Now, what d'ye think of that?

And thus opened Sunday's performance of the Central Federated Union Circus with an incident that served to bring another incident against the kind of "solidarity" practiced by pure and simple unions. The molders have what they want and are not caring what happens to the helpers, just as the good "union" men on the rapid transit tunnel case but little what becomes of the striking Italian excavators.

Later McArdle moved that Sammy Gompers be requested to write to the Ironmolders' National body and ask them not to work with scabs. This brought on a discussion in which Gould of the Hebrew Actors declared that the Newark strikers many of whom are Hungarians, had been earning but \$7 or \$8 a week. This knight of the footlights became so excited that he made three motions at one and the same time, for which he was called to time by Hard of the Wagonworkers. Barr of the Sheetmetal Workers tried to set them all straight, and Barry of the Actors took a turn in the sketch in the character of a "Fat Philanthropist," and described the miserable conditions under which some of the strikers were living, incidentally announcing that the actors had assisted them by giving a benefit at Newark. Pallas of the Patternmakers, who claimed his organization was not injuring the helpers, Fitzgerald and others did mere stunts before the sketch was finished which it did with the passing of McArdle's motion to notify Gompers, and another motion to donate \$100 to the strike.

The only time the "Juicy" Rapid Transit Committee was heard from during the whole course of the show was when Pallas announced that the Rockdrillers and the Hopseshorers were the only organizations that had so far notified him of changes in their wage schedules to go into effect on June 4, and said that further than the desire that other bodies represented on tunnel work notify them similarly they had no report to make. Not a word was said about the Italian strikers for whose special "benefit" the committee had been enlarged two weeks ago, and nobody seemed to have the courage to bring the matter up, the Kangaroo contingent being particularly noticeable by their silence on the matter because they naturally are the ones who would be expected to ask some question in that direction, seeing that they on previous occasions expressed some sympathy for the Italians.

Kangaroo Greben who has not been in evidence since the early days of the Hanging of the Hopseshorers, fearing lest he would be forgotten, jumped into the ring and demanded the report of the committee that was supposed to settle the long-standing dispute between the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union and the Hebrew Variety Actors. The report detailed the points in dispute and gave a decision that the bodies must amalgamate, though it is still doubtful whether they will do so.

An appeal from the Ladies' Garment Workers of Racine, Wisconsin, was a strong illustration of the class struggle and the

beauties of "arbitration." It seems that the employees of the Schoen Manufacturing Company in that city had their grievances "arbitrated," went back to work to find the agreement under which they returned broken three times in one day. They thereupon struck again, with the result that the company has gotten out an injunction against them and is suing the union and its leaders for \$10,000 damages.

Bohm started to read again, but was compelled to stop until the racket created by a crossfire going on between Quinlan of the Pipeculkers, Hanna of the White Stone-workers and others. Some one shouted that Quinlan was making a noise just to get his name in the papers, a remark which contained more truth than poetry.

When Bohm got a chance to proceed the communication he read was a peach. It came from a bunch of freaks calling themselves "The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor," abbreviated C. A. A. I. L., which stands for "Comical Aggregation of Asinine Idiotic Licksplitters." On the letterhead was a list of the "main guys" of the bunch which contained names of six "Reverends," three "Right reverends," one Professor and a number of "charitable" ladies of the kind who find the trials of the working class a good field for the working off of surplus energy. The circular calls for the cooperation of labor bodies in promoting "harmonious relations" between those dear brothers, capitalists and laborer. It states that "we believe capitalists entitled to a 'fair interest' on their investments and employees to 'fair wages'—Now, what d'ye think of that?"

One Lewis of Buffalo who is a national officer of the Team Drivers did a special turn by permission of the regulars. His stunt related to the troubles of the Hackmen, Bohm, Organizer Robinson, McGowan, Ringmaster Holland, Henry Hand, and others. From it all it appeared that the two unions of Hackmen, the one containing all wagoners is not in the Federation, while the one containing many small owners of rigs is. Reichenbacher put a stop to the whole thing by making a point of order that there was nothing before the house.

Inside Ironworkers announced that they are still fighting the Iron League which intended to open its shops on Monday in hope of stampeding the men. The Metal Polishers and Buffers are parts of the same fight.

"Whang the Miller" was the title of the next act which was started by the delegates of the striking flourmill men, who declared that the mills are tied up but feared that the action of the Firemen in voting to return to work would help the bosses in their proposed attempt to run the mills with the few new men they might be able to obtain. Holland and Carrol of the Firemen, McGinnis of the "far down" voice and McConville of the Engineers, each took a hand in this sketch. Holland told why the Firemen had voted to go back, and roasted the millers for not trying to organize what are known as the second millers, who according to Holland are now doing the work of the strikers in some plants. One miller admitted that they had shown "too much consideration for the bosses" by striking in a slack season so as "not to tie up the plants when they were rushed." The end of the squabble was the appointment of a committee to confer with the bosses and the granting of the request that the Firemen be asked not to return to work.

Morton of the Woodworkers introduced resolutions calling on the public to insist on the right to transfers on the street car lines of the city. Of course, they passed it without a murmur.

Here a colored artist, the negro delegate of the Asphalt Workers did a turn and carried off the honors gracefully. He announced a compromise on hours and the full scale had been granted by all but one company. The black brother said his little piece briefly and easily, and a lesson in the virtues of brevity and unostentation might well be learned from him by white fakirs who so like to spread themselves.

Presently a loud report was heard and it was believed that it was the cause of the rush of fire engine through the neighborhood a few minutes later. The noise, however, was nothing more than an explosion of a chunk of Kangaroo Wolf's queer dialect.

Then came a great explosion; I looked to see the flame, And saw a funny kangaroo—Genosoe Wolf's name. It was a chunk of dialect That made the awful roar. It busted when he spat it out Upon the Circus floor. Now, vos is los mit dot? Wolf wanted to know what Lord had done about the accusations made by Keyes, over whom so much fuss was made early last winter, when he made a holler about grafters and graft. Lord replied that it was a personal affair, but if any one was particularly interested in getting his opinion he would make no bones of giving it.

## BALTIMORE DOINGS

WORKINGMEN PRACTICALLY DIS-FRANCHISED BY PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS.

Only Middle-Class Men and Capitalists Eligible to Election for Mayor—May-Day Celebration—Speeches by Berry Unrefuted by "Socialists" Present—State Convention Next.

Baltimore, May 24.—International Labor Day was celebrated by Section Baltimore and the German Singing Section at the Labor Lyceum, on Monday, May 4. The German Singing Section put on a very suitable programme, which was well received by the audience, which numbered about 500.

The chairman then explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and made an earnest appeal to the audience to support our Daily, Weekly and Monthly People. He then introduced Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, Mass., as the speaker for the evening. Berry was well received, and he waded into the Republican party and showed up their fake issues and how they deceived the working class. (Then he took up the Democratic party, and proved beyond a doubt that it was a reactionary party of the worst stripe.)

As there was quite a number of the Socialist party present, he turned his attention to it for a while and made some telling points, with the hope that at the close of his lecture they would ask questions; but, oh, no! The Kangs are not built that way. They would sooner go around, like a snake in the grass, and strike when our backs are turned.

When Berry finished his lecture the chairman arose again and asked if there were any persons desiring to ask any questions, as we would be only too pleased to answer them; but there was not one.

The young people then assembled in the ball room and danced until the early hours of the morn.

The comrades and readers of The Daily and Weekly People will recollect our account of the election which was to take place in this city. McLane, the Democratic machine candidate, was elected by a majority of 500 votes, with five precincts missing. Wachter, the Republican faction candidate, who was knifed by the organization, will contest, and the courts must decide who is elected.

W. Giseiel, prohibition candidate, received 854 votes. F. Mareck, Socialist, alias Social Democratic, candidate, received 682 votes.

Now I will take the readers back to the election of November 5, 1901. On that occasion Jacobson, "Socialist" party candidate, polled 742 votes; so you will see by this account, which I have taken from the Sun Almanac, that they have lost instead of gained.

The part Section Baltimore took in this election was as follows: We distributed 8060 leaflets, 6000 "S. L. P. vs. S. D. P." 1000 "Uncle Sam on Taxation," 500 "Socialism," 500 "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists."

We found it an impossibility, with so few comrades as our section contains, to comply with the election law, which is as follows: To be a Mayoralty candidate you must have \$2500 worth of property; a Councilman candidate, \$500; and then you must procure 300 signatures of bona fide voters and bring them before a justice of the peace and swear each and every one of them is legal, and, as this law reads, we must pay him 25 cents for every signature thus collected and sworn to.

## IN THE WEST.

Some Tricks of the Exploiters at Cosmopolis, Wash.

Aberdeen, Wash., May 22.—A writer in the "Gant's Sawyer," a paper, published at Hoquiam, Washington, gives a description of labor conditions in the town of Cosmopolis, in that state, which shows up the tricks of the labor skinner of that locality as follows: "There is not, in all the land, a big concern more unfair to labor than the Grays Harbor Commercial Company at Cosmopolis, of which C. E. White is the figure immortal, the godhead and the stay. Personally, I could say nothing against Mr. White, but as an employer of labor, he seems to me to be a leech, sucking the blood from the veins of men who toil. A man of family in Cosmopolis must either board at the mess-house, the damnable hole in all the city, or receive ten dollars per month more and board himself and family. Out of the 600 men employed at Cosmopolis, there is not 300 of them receiving above one dollar per day and many of them are receiving much less.

"The Grays Harbor Commercial Company has caused Cosmopolis to be cursed from one end of the country to the other, because of the treatment which they put up to their employees. The mess-house has been discussed until it can be smelled from afar off and the method of securing men through falsifying employment agencies has been the topic among laborers about the state for more than a year. Not long ago the Grays Harbor Commercial Company disposed of half a carload of valises and blankets which they had held for men who were shipped in from Seattle under a false promise from the employment agent. Labor at Cosmopolis is only half paid and not half fed. Men are worked overtime and paid only on the per cent of their little monthly salary, and day by day, the grasp of the greedy hand chokes the laborer into submission and filches from him the honest fruits of his toil.

"Cosmopolis, were it not for the One Man policy of the Grays Harbor Commercial Company, would be one of the best towns along the river, but no, the Grays Harbor Commercial Company do not want a town at that point and in consequence, they fight the idea of any other enterprise springing up within the city limits. The Grays Harbor Commercial Company controls the city government and every other thing at Cosmopolis. It rules with an iron hand all things, and bars any project which would develop and make the country better. The Grays Harbor Commercial Company does not pay by one-third its share of taxes, it keeps, it is said, about 25,000,000 feet of logs on hand and gives in about 3,000,000 feet to the assessor. It asks men to do \$4 worth of work for one dollar, it assists in collecting a \$3 poll tax, when other towns demand but two, it pays the smallest wage scale in the state and forces men to board at a mess-house which is a disgrace to civilization. It retards the building up of Cosmopolis and South Aberdeen and makes property which would be of much value to outside owners, almost worthless.

"With every natural advantage, there is no reason why the Grays Harbor Commercial Company should not pay the same wages as are paid in Aberdeen and Hoquiam and leave the men free to board where they please instead of forcing them to eat in a mess-house and pay the company a profit on poor grub. All the strife now on the tapis of Chehalis county labor circles is born and bred in Cosmopolis and all because men who work there are recognized as slaves more than freeman. Chehalis county is suffering from lack of development, because of the Cosmopolis magnates and the sooner the matter is adjusted, the better it will be for all parties concerned. It is the duty of every laboring man to notify the unions of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Whatcom and Everett to warn all laboring men from shipping to Cosmopolis, as there is nothing there for them aside from hard work and poor wages." And the above is in the West where the young man is supposed to come and grow up with the country. R. M.

Newark, Attention!  
The Essex County Socialist Club is arranging a festival for the evening of Decoration Day, May 30, at headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue.

The affair will commence precisely at 8 p. m. Aside from music and dancing the committee in charge is negotiating with artists of no mean pretension to entertain the audience with a number of songs. As to refreshments, the committee will present a "bill of fair" of an excellent character—everything will be palatable and chic.

The price of admission, 10 cents, payable at the door, is so small that everybody can afford to come. The comrades are expected to be on hand in full force. The arrangement committee being in the position to prognosticate the affair to be up to the mark takes pleasure to extend a general invitation to all friends and sympathizers. Come one, come all. Press Committee.

Where Is Charles Mullen?  
Any reader of The People who can give the whereabouts of Comrade Charles Mullen, formerly of Section Denver, Col., and later of Section Houston, Texas, will confer a favor upon this office by sending us his name and address.

## SAN PEDRO'S STRIKE

PROCLAIMED AS A VICTORY, REALLY IS A DEFEAT.

Bristles With Lessons on the Working Class Failure to Organize on Conscious Lines and Capture Political Position—Police and the Agreement.

San Pedro, Cal., May 20.—"Lumber Yard Company Let Down Easy by San Pedro Federal Labor Union." These headlines create the impression that the Federal Labor Union of San Pedro, Cal., had really won a victory, but I, as a member of that organization, am sorry to say, what is more likely, that the opposite statement would be the truth. I leave it to the intelligence of the readers to decide, after going over the facts given below.

The Federal Labor Union received a call for aid from Port Bragg Union, Cal., which is at present locked out, also from Redondo Union members, who are striking to raise their wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour. The members of this union unanimously voted to assist these two organizations by sending financial aid and by refusing to handle any of the lumber brought down by steamers from Port Bragg; also lumber which had been shipped to Redondo to be discharged; but owing to the strike in said town could not be handled there.

On May 17 a public mass meeting was held in Weatherly Hall, where everything went smoothly for a while, the various speakers confining themselves to the pure and simpler standpoint of the labor question, such as about the workingmen only being entitled to a certain portion of the wealth which they produce. Two lawyers especially were enthusiastically applauded for their statements that the interests of the business men, lawyers and the wage-workers were the same. On the strength of this statement they thereby expect to get some of the workers' votes at some future election.

After these worthies or "friends of labor," who always declare how honorable labor is, but most respectfully decline to share that honor, had finished, I made a few remarks about the necessity of all workingmen standing together, also urging them not to be satisfied with only a portion of the wealth they produced, but to fight for the whole of it, which they could get by the intelligent use of the ballot.

A member of the Federal Labor Union, also of the "Socialist" party, rose to "bore from within," but he was yelled at by a ruffianly fellow to sit down. After several unsuccessful attempts of the chairman to restore order the meeting broke up.

The following morning, May 18, the San Pedro Lumber Company attempted to unload the steamer. A few men—unionists as well as non-unionists—were ordered by the foreman to work the steamer, but were induced by the secretary of the union to refuse to be used as tools against their striking fellow workers at Port Bragg and Redondo. This angered the foreman and one of the straw bosses, both of whom thereupon in capitalistic "law and order" style, jumped upon the secretary—one holding him while the other pummeled him. Fortunately help was near, and the two "heroes" had to retreat.

A curious feature of the strike was the sight of the union sailors and officers of the steamer making loads and landing them on the dock. I tried to induce them to quit work previously, but failed, they having signed their rights away not to join in any sympathetic strike through the influence and misleading arguments of the great labor misleader Andrew Furseth. They argued something like this: That they are not interested in the strikes of other organizations; that they have fought enough battles for others, and are now allied with the capitalists by the strength of their brotherly agreement, to quit fighting one another and taking part in a fight with one of those wicked labor organizations, which may, through jealousy, try to wrench from their big brother, capital, the little wealth he has so honorably earned through industriously working the workers. Although they did not quite use these words, it amounted to the same thing. As it has always been against the rule for any of the ship's crew to handle cargoes on the wharves, they were scabbing it on the longshoremen by their

actions. When their business agent came around he notified them to quit.

The lumber yard officials, seeing that they were unsuccessful in creating any disturbance by attacking the officer of the union, or getting the men to fight among themselves by any other means, hit upon another scheme. They had the city marshal, deputy sheriffs and other "friends" of labor ordered to San Pedro. They carried a "friendly" message from the capitalists to the workers under their coats, which they intended to deliver by tapping the workers on the head, as a sign of gratitude for having surrendered their political as well as economical power into the capitalists' hands. But fate was against them.

The workers at that time were merely trespassers on the company's ground, and did not seem to care to receive the message, and, when politely told to move off the holy ground, where the wealth of the god of capital is every day nourished by the sweat of the wage worker's brow, they, with some mild protests, moved on, sore to the bottom of their hearts over the mean act of their big brother capital, for whom they had built those wharves and stacked those lumber piles, and to whom they had each election given their best weapon—the ballot—to secure which, workingmen in generations past have faced exile and death. I could not help feeling jealous, seeing those big fellows, only four in number, but possessing the political power, move such a big crowd of men along. I gave vent to my feelings by calling out to my fellow workers: "Here you see how handy the political club would come in, if we had voted it to ourselves."

Then, addressing the deputies, I told them that, by the grace of the workers they are enabled to use that club against would learn a lesson from this event and us; but that I hoped the workers here vote for Socialism, thereby wrenching that club from their hands and the class they represented.

"Oh, no! my friends," they retorted; "we are not trying to use any political power over you. We are here to protect you as well as the lumber company."

We informed the deputies that there was no chance for them to apply their protection to us, as we were willing to step outside the holy place. They left us wishing us the best of success, and assured us of their everlasting friendship.

But the presence of the deputies and the absence of the strikers did not alter the situation. The foreman was soon running around, asking men, one by one, either to work the steamer or quit the employ of the company. Union and non-union men alike walked out together.

The following morning rumors were afloat that several members of the union had made threats of scabbing it on the union by going to work on the steamer. Next a report was circulated from reliable sources that the lumber owners had made a statement that if it would cost as much money as it would require to cover every piece of lumber with silver dollars, they would have the lumber discharged. They might have added, if it would cost as many lives of workers as there were pieces of lumber.

Those statements made the executive committee wobble. They thereupon interviewed the foreman, who, in return, was anxious to have Brothers Labor and Capital brought together again, and, like a good angel of peace, led the committee over the forbidden grounds, into the "holiest of holies," where King Capital met its "Waterloo" by having to sign an agreement, the principal part of which consisted in a declaration to the effect that the San Pedro Lumber Company would take back to its employ all those men who walked out, rather than do something they did not want to do, providing those men would reverse their decision so that it would read, they would sooner keep their jobs by doing that which they did not care to do.

That being settled, the next "defeat" to the lumber company was the signing of the following worded agreement: "It would be foolish during the present labor troubles at Port Bragg for us to get any lumber from those quarters. Then came the signatures of the foreman and the executive committee of the Federal Labor Union.

Thus another "great victory" was added to ever so many similar labor victories of the American Federation of Labor. My chest fills with pride when I think of how many more such victories the working class organized on pure and simple lines will have to win before they will recognize the necessity of organizing on the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, where it will be impossible for one organization to scab it on the other, and still remain affiliated with the central body. A. M.

Notice to Sections.  
Delinquency notices for the use of sections have been prepared and can be had from the undersigned at the rate of 30 cents per 100.  
Address orders, with cash, to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## THE PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO WORKINGMEN PLAY SMALL PART IN PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Election Time Not Near Enough to Give Them Prominence in the Pageantry—Class Struggle Breaks Forth From Amidst the Glamor of the Occasion.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

San Francisco, Cal., May 17.—The working class of San Francisco played but small part in the pageantry that welcomed President Roosevelt to the Pacific Coast. It is hardly near enough to election time for the proletariat to be much in evidence here, and they were obliged to content themselves with rushing from corner to corner and from street to street, shouting themselves hoarse and frantically waving cheap cotton flags in honor of "their" nation's chief. They did not enter the great banquet hall or ride in the long procession. To be sure, the President of the Labor Council succeeded in getting a place in one of the carriages that followed in the train, but then he is a Kangaroo of national fame and effectually trained to feats of great agility.

The streets were beautifully decorated with evergreens and flags, and throngs of visitors in holiday attire enlivened the ever shifting scene. Bright military bands flashed here and there throughout the crowd, and strains of martial music filled the air.

The ordinary citizen might almost have felt lost amidst these unwonted sights and sounds; but high above the clamor of the throng arose at length a long familiar cry: "Unfair house; unfair house!" Then dragged along in slow reiteration, "Unfair, unfair, unfair!" But who heeded the doleful cry? Not the President of the great nation, doffing his hat to the adoring crowd; not the President of the Labor Council, holding firmly to his somewhat doubtful seat in the array; not the workingmen and women of the city, rushing wildly after the display; not even the weary pickets themselves, drawing half-consciously their monotonous refrain. Yet that discordant cry was the only true note in all that crash of sound. Unfair it certainly was, but the word extended farther than the pitiful little shop before which the accusers stood.

The procession was worth noting. The splendid regiment of colored troops whose fine figures seemed part of the steeds they rode so royally, and whose black faces flashed with barbaric enthusiasm, might have transported the spectator far into the distant past had he not been suddenly recalled by the appearance of the President and his train. Verily the sight of any assemblage of bourgeois citizens would dim the beauty of romance itself, and the representatives of the republic on this occasion were essentially modern. But the "strenuous" President has after all a certain charm. His strong, vulgar countenance is full of intelligence. He is a veritable type of the civilization which he represents. Indeed, it would seem as if the true American spirit had at last expressed itself fully, though accidentally, in the person of its chief executive.

The man is consistent, too, and in most of his speeches here the supporters of capitalism did well to applaud his words. When at the dedication of the Dewey monument he exclaimed with enthusiasm: "The greatness of a nation depends upon its warships, guns and sailors" the bourgeois crowd did well to cheer, although even the capitalist economists would hardly agree with such a statement, and the poets of all ages bear witness against it. His great expansion speech at the pavilion was only what was to be expected. Neither the speech nor the enthusiasm with which it was received admits of criticism. But, when speaking of the school review, which was part of his program here, he tells us that the sight of the ranks of the children of the night school gave him the greatest pleasure of all, patience ceases to be a virtue. Here are hundreds of growing children—dragging their weary little bodies into school at night because their days which ought to be divided between school and play are employed in slaving for their daily bread! Even the President of the United States and Emperor of the Philippines might be expected to show compunction, if not horror, at the sight.

But let it go on. The pageant is passing fast!

Open-Air Meeting of Section Chicago.  
Saturday, May 30, 7.30 p. m.—Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue.  
Weekly People readers are invited to attend these meetings and get in touch with the local section.  
These meetings will be started promptly at the time scheduled. Members are particularly requested to be present.  
August F. Fuller, Organizer.

# THE S. D. F. CONFERENCE

## First Installment of the News on the Health Uprising in England

London, England, May 15.—The twenty-third annual conference of the S. D. F. has come and gone. It marks a turning point in the history of the English Socialist Movement as vital as the 10th of July, 1899, was to the S. L. P. of the United States. For several years back a growing reaction against the seigniorious middle class atmosphere permeating the S. D. F. has manifested itself. Scotland has been the chief home of this revolt, which has been termed "the unholy Scotch current." A wish was expressed recently by a correspondent of The People that this current might sweep down the length and breadth of England. That hope is in process of consummation.

Readers of The People for any time back will know fairly well the constitution of the S. D. F. It never was a genuine working class movement. Started by middle class people, its whole career, viewed from without, has been one of empty phrasemongering and hopeless incompetence; viewed from within, one of utter corruption and treachery to the working class. It may be a matter of surprise to some that this regime should have lasted so long. In reality, it would still prevail save for the interference of the S. L. P. of America.

The advanced economic, the unique political condition of the United States, its freely warring class struggle illumined by lingering relics of an outgrown economic state, all combine in a thrilling drama the true significance of which, in clear and forceful language, is conveyed by the workers of the S. L. P. From this party, through the mediums of The People and The Labor News Company, come lessons to English workers, which, if learnt, will save years of heart-breaking and fruitless effort. That these lessons shall be learnt is the mission of the "unholy Scotch current"—of "impossibilism." That these lessons shall fall and the workers be led by a string of revolutionary phrases into the shambles of capitalism is the unspeakable mission of "possibilism," the official S. D. F.

Nothing could contribute better to an understanding of the fibre of the S. D. F. than a character sketch of its "leaders" and some of their methods.

The cornerstone, the keystone, the first, the great He Is of the S. D. F. is H. M. Hyndman. A middle class man, his "original accumulation" was inherited from the slave trade. By profession a gilded fisherman, he applies his living in the broiling stock exchange whirlpool. He is typical of the middle class coterie that supplies rulers, owners and intellectual coloring to the S. D. F. Typical of him is his below utterance:

"That the emancipation of the workers will be the work of the workers alone is, in my opinion, utter rubbish. All the great work of Socialism during the last hundred years has been done by men of the highly educated class, aided by men of labor who have educated themselves out of their class. I could give names, but it is not necessary. The course of economic events will inevitably force the workers into Socialism, as it will the middle and even the upper classes."

Here is summed up the entire philosophy of the S. D. F. cult—individualism. "Five sore fingers on a hand, each far apart." All the rest is a ramified confusion of this principle. As a strong side light may be instanced his just recent utterance:

"DeLeon, who was a man of ability and did good work in his time, is the worst specimen of this type, and he has carefully destroyed his own party and driven away all its best men."

That last act was certainly a redundant bit of hellishness on DeLeon's part. Having killed the party, he might have spared the trouble of driving away the "best men," leaving them as a "last act left to them in their old age" to mourn in senile decay over its stiffened corpse.

Hyndman is an "intellectual." He continually boasts of himself as "an highly educated member of the middle class." He is an incompetent man. Never has he been guilty of an original idea on social science. Hence the malevolent hats that only mediocrity can feel for genius.

England is an old country, with lots of history. That history embraces the feudal system. From the feudal serf of yesterday comes the wage slave of today. Society has thrown off the physical incubus of feudalism, but degenerate reversionists to its mental status still survive.

H. Quelch, editor of Justice (the arragowan of Docile Semicerary), is a type of mental serf. As far as his line can be traced they spring from the soil. Coming from London a young man, for years he worked as a porter for 25 shillings per week. Falling in with the Hyndman clique, his mental qualities got him adopted, and they have molded him a creature after their own image by every form of subsidy from old clothes to threadbare political ideas. They have made him manager of the privately owned Twentieth Century Press, where for a handsome salary and "perquisites" he

carries out the corrupt behests of his owners, and misleads or squelches whatever honest working class aspiration may manifest itself in the S. D. F. This constitutes the "lifetime of self-sacrifice" that this "self-educated working-man" contrives to befuddle his honest dupes with. He is the "men of labor who have educated themselves out of their classes" to lead the workers. One glimpse of him will suffice to show the quality of this "leadership."

At the twenty-first conference the "impossibilists" whipped the government to a standstill. The possibilists were wild with impotent rage. When a man gets foaming wild, and when he gets drunk (Quelch gets both), what is in the bottom of his heart gushes unrestrained forth. Quelch, driven "to bay by the straight boys, revealed the great principle, the unwritten programme of his cult:

"I am in favor of any means, from the ballot-box to the bomb, from political action to assassination."

To those who know Quelch the idea of him personally physically stabbing anyone is very whimsical. The only thing he was ever known to stab was a bottle of whiskey—in the neck with a cork-screw. The scene might be described by paraphrasing the classic quotation: "As Brutal plucked forth his twisted steel, mark how the aroma of Buchanan's special four-ply Scotch at 10s. 6d. the bottle followed it."

As an eye-witness to the "unswerving principle" of this "Socialist organization that has stood the trial and test of 20 years" read his following statement: (The English Liberal Party is the equivalent of the United States Democratic Party.) "I did not deny, I do not deny, that Lanbury and Thorne had Liberal support—I should have been glad if they had been able to get more, sufficient to have won it."

The striking feature of all these "leaders" is their lack of distinctive difference. They differ in detail only. H. W. Lee, secretary of the Federation, is a confirmed drunkard. The nominal headquarters is 3 Bolt Court, Fleet street, E. C. The real headquarters is Nooney's Irish House, opposite. There the leading lights of the "organized Social Democracy" spend much of the time they draw pay for to do the Federation's work. Recently the pavement at this spot sprang up and injured the arm of the last mentioned "comrade" so badly that they had to hire someone else to do the work. For this he was censured by the E. C. and also by the conference, and unanimously re-elected to office.

The London "organizer" of this "militant Socialist body" recently enlightened Scotland by stating that a man need not be class conscious to become a Socialist.

In credit to these gentlemen let it be known that they are no more crooked than the rest of the S. D. F. Government gang. They couldn't be.

This, then, is what "impossibilism" is emancipated from, and must now fight from the outside—the only vantage ground from which any wished for results can be attained. The capitalism system with all its anomalies; the bitter plight of the workers; the new "labor movement" with its "independent political action"; the labor "leader" with his legs under the mahogany and his labor dupes with their legs out in the cold—all contribute abundant material to demonstrate the correct principles and employing correct tactics—an English S. L. P. Will such a one be builded? It will!

Straight Boy.

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

The plan to finance the Daily People debt, as proposed by the Daily People, has been well received by the Party-membership.

The response to the circular of the committee has been good, considering that but comparatively little time has elapsed since the circular was issued and that, as a consequence most sections of the country have not had time to consider the circular and make answer in accordance with the action taken.

Yonkers was the first to send a batch of Daily People Loan Certificates and promised fifteen in the near future. Uncle Sam had hardly delivered the circular in Los Angeles, California, when a reply reached here with applications for three loan certificates: Troy, New York, led the record with six applications; and Patton, Pa., demonstrated "the disorganized state of the movement" in Pennsylvania, the "stronghold" of the knaglets, by applying for three certificates the day after they received the circular. They wrote "we will sell all we have applications for and then we will send for more." Los Angeles very wittily put the situation by saying: "The Party should own everything in connection with the Daily People—even its debts."

The proletarian character of a movement and the spirit of sacrifice it engenders are manifested by the number of letters from comrades saying "Next Saturday—pay-day—I will send my Daily People Loan Certificate application." A movement made up of stuff like this means business.

New York and Brooklyn have undertaken to excel in the scramble for Daily People Certificates; twenty-eight applications is their record: Whether they succeed will depend on the sections throughout the country. Watch them.

State committees are adopting the Daily People Loan Certificate plan and sending lists of members at large to the Daily People Finance Committee.

Enthusiasm is the rule all along the line. Get it on the ground floor! Get a Daily People Certificate now!

The mail of the business department this week is interesting:

Comrade J. S. Armstrong, Edinburgh, Scotland, orders \$6.65 worth of literature. The wage slaves of Scotland are breaking away from the "Social Democratic Federation." They are supplying themselves with a stock of the right kind of literature, and, since they have organized under the name "Socialist Labor Party," they also have sent for a supply of arm and hammer buttons. Presently, denunciations of the "red button brigade," so familiar to us at this side, will be wafted across the Atlantic.

Comrade Dave McNeill, West. Wailsend, New South Wales, Australia, sends in an order for two pounds worth of literature and closes his letter "with best wishes to our comrades of the S. L. P. and good luck to the Daily and its fighting cohorts."

Section London, Ont., writes for a supply of subscription blanks, stating that they are going to offer prizes to boys who get the largest number of subscribers to the Monthly People.

Comrade Lazarus of Brantford, Ont., sends in ten Monthly and four Weekly subscriptions. The Canadian Comrades are doing some good work for the Party Press.

Comrade Berdan, who is on the road for the New Jersey state organization as a canvasser for the Party Press, sends in twenty-six subscribers for the Weekly.

He writes that since he had some cards printed showing him to be an authorized solicitor for the Socialist Labor Party publications his work has been made much easier. All he has to do now is to present his card, wait a moment, make a few appropriate remarks and then get a definite answer. He says he likes the work.

Comrade John Sanderson, of Los Angeles, Cal., sends a check for seven dollars to pay for two years subscription to the Daily People. He seems to realize that the Daily People will be an absolute necessity to a workingman in the future.

Comrade Konecny, Two Harbors, Minn., sends in a list of thirteen yearly subscribers for the Weekly and gets a copy of Lessagary's "History of the Paris Commune." This shows what one man can do in isolated places where there is no party organizations.

In San Antonio, Tex., the comrades have made "Our Press" a standing order of business at their business meetings. Comrade Leitner writes that they are working to increase the subscription list of the Weekly People.

Comrade Geewriety, of Rochester, N. Y., writes that the members of his section are going to make a house to house canvass Sunday mornings for subscriptions to the Monthly People. Success to them.

Good work is being done in Syracuse. Comrade Trainor has sent in eight Weekly subscribers this week and ordered a bundle of 200 Monthlies.

Comrade Michael, of Denver, Colo., writes that they are holding street meetings and things are booming in that city. He sends in seven Weekly and eight Monthly subscriptions.

Comrade Philip Veal, who is on an agitation tour in Colorado, sends in seven Weekly subscriptions from Erie, Colo.

Another worker for the Party Press in Colorado is Comrade Billings of Grand Junction. His list contains eleven Monthly subscriptions.

The 35th assembly district of this city sends five Weekly subscribers. We should like to hear from other assembly districts in New York and Brooklyn.

Five Weekly subscribers from Comrade Cooper, Somersdale, Ohio, shows that he is not overlooking the Party Press.

Comrade Brown, Cleveland, sends in five Weekly subscribers for his section.

Comrade Ben Milbert, jr., Hamilton, Ohio, has five Weekly and five Monthly subscribers to his credit this week.

Comrade Goss, Belleville, Ill., secured two Weekly and eight Monthly subscribers this week.

Comrade Waterman, Stamford, Conn., sends in a list of ten Monthly subscribers, and asks for more blanks.

Comrade Marx of New London, Conn., the old reliable, sends in ten Monthly subscribers.

Comrade Pollard of San Antonio, Tex., is credited with twelve Monthly subscribers this week.

Comrade Walker, of Seattle is one of the best workers this week. His list has ten Weeklies and twelve Monthlies.

Section Duluth ordered a bundle of 200 Monthlies.

We often receive notices from Postmasters to discontinue sending the paper, which is caused by subscribers moving and not notifying us promptly of their change of address. These orders from Postmasters must be complied with, and the names are therefore taken off our mailing list. Those who do not call for their paper within a reasonable length of time or notifying us of their change of address will please take notice. One hundred and fifty-six subscribers for the Monthly and 186 for the Weekly People is the record for the week. The showing for the Monthly is poor. Why not make it a record a week?

While the above correspondence and replies show considerable activity in behalf of the Party Press, they also show considerable inactivity on the part of the bulk of the party membership. What are they doing to help the press? Let there be considerable more activity. Let us pull together and the results will be greater. Our press is a power at home and abroad. It only depends on us to increase that power!

# NO FORGERIES, THESE

A BATCH OF AFFIDAVITS THAT WILL GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO THE METHODS OF THE VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION IN TRYING TO MUZZLE FREE SPEECH AND PRESS WITHIN ITS OWN PARTY IN THE PROTECTION OF ITS "PEESI NESS."

New York Socialist Publishing Company, plaintiff, against

William B. Mountain, et al., defendant. City and County of New York, ss.:

Harvey C. Bowerman, being duly sworn, says that he resides at 510 East Eighty-first street, in the City and County of New York, and is the editor and business manager in the employ of The New York Socialist Publishing Company, and is engaged in editing and publishing The New York Socialist and Trade Union Review, and while he was in his office at No. 23 Duane street, said city, this 3d day of April, 1903, the defendant, William B. Mountain, and "John Doe" violently attempted to enter said premises and force themselves in and created a disturbance which resulted in deponent bringing in a policeman. That since then and again on the 3d day of April, the defendants have stationed themselves in the hallways leading to the plaintiff's place of business, and with threats of violence and assaults, tried to prevent the deponent's and plaintiff's ingress to said premises.

That deponent further says that he is in possession of said premises in behalf of the plaintiff and has the keys to the same, but that the defendants tried to prevent him from going into his place of business and are interfering with the plaintiff in its business of publishing No. 7 of the issue of The New York Socialist and Trade Union Review.

That deponent prays that injunction may be issued against the defendants, so that this issue may be published. That he has read the complaint and the same is true of his own knowledge. H. C. Bowerman.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1903. George C. Richards, Notary Public, New York City, N. Y.

William B. Mountain, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the defendants in the action; that in January he was approached by James N. Wood, one of the affiants in this proceeding, with an offer to publish a paper called the New York Socialist and Trade Union Review and that said Wood would furnish the funds to finance the paper, and that if the venture proved successful the said Wood would purchase an interest in deponent's printing plant, and that they would continue to publish the paper together. That, acting on said offer, deponent purchased from one John T. Fallon a half interest in the Beaver Press for \$150 and afterward bought the entire interest from said John T. Fallon in the said Beaver Press, as appears from the annexed receipt and bill of sale marked exhibit A and B.

That ever since the purchase of said deponent was and still is the sole owner of the said Beaver Press printing plant, at No. 23 Duane street. That the said newspaper did not prove a success, its paid circulation never exceeding 100 copies and its advertising patronage amounting to \$2.

That Harvey C. Bowerman at no time held any interest in the said Beaver Press or owned any part thereof. That in February, 1903, the James N. Wood and Bowerman suggested to deponent that a corporation be organized for publication of said paper, stating that they could interest sufficient parties to raise three thousand (\$3,000) dollars. That a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the plaintiff corporation on the 24th day of February, 1903, at which were present James N. Wood, Harvey C. Bowerman, W. C. McNabb, W. H. Wisner, Fred H. Halcomb, E. F. Higley and deponent. That at said meeting it was decided to incorporate the plaintiff and following directors were elected to serve until the first annual meeting: The deponent, W. B. Mountain, Fred H. Halcomb, W. H. McNabb, H. C. Bowerman and James N. Wood. That the certificate of incorporation was thereupon executed by deponent and others. That it was also resolved to begin business when a thousand (\$1,000) dollars worth of stock was paid in. That the first meeting of the corporation was held on Sunday, March 22, 1903, at the office of the deponent, 23 Duane street. That the only action taken at said meeting was the election of officers, and that James N. Wood was elected president; John Wilkins, secretary, and the deponent, treasurer. That the said meeting was the only meeting held by the stockholders or directors of the corporation. That neither the directors nor stockholders ever authorized the purchase of the Beaver Press by the corporation nor the issue of any stock in payment therefor. That deponent never executed a bill of sale to plaintiff nor ever was requested to do so, and never appeared before Edward W. Searing on the 23d day of March or at any other time and acknowledged the execution of any bill of sale. That the only papers deponent signed to his knowledge were the incorporation certificates. That at no time did the said Bowerman pay a dollar for any stock, and the total amount paid in

for stock of the corporation to date is sixty-one (\$61) dollars. That on the 27th day of March, 1903, deponent informed James N. Wood and Bowerman that he would not print the paper, as it was a failure, and, there being no funds and the thousand (\$1,000) dollars had not been paid in for the stock of the corporation to authorize it to commence business. That on the first day of April, 1903, said Bowerman, William Wood, a brother of James N. Wood and two other persons entered deponent's place of business and forcibly ejected him from his place of business. That prior thereto deponent was handed by Edward W. Searing, plaintiff's attorney herein, an envelope, who immediately left. That an examination of said envelope showed it to contain a certificate for sixty shares of stock of the plaintiff of the par value of three hundred (\$300) dollars. That the issue of said stock was never authorized by the board of directors nor did deponent agree to accept, except upon condition that a thousand (\$1,000) dollars worth of stock was actually paid in. That the present action was never authorized by the board of directors and is brought by the said James N. Wood without any authority whatever. That after the ejection of deponent he was handed by Bowerman a letter, of which the following is a true copy:

"New York, N. Y., March 31, 1903. Wm. B. Mountain, Esq.: Dear Sir—As president of the New York Socialist Company I beg to inform you that your services are no longer required by the company. You will kindly turn over all papers and property of said company to Mr. H. C. Bowerman, your successor. Yours truly, James N. Wood, President." That the said James N. Wood had no power to depose deponent from his office as treasurer of the plaintiff and the acts of said James N. Wood are illegal and amount to a usurpation of authority. That deponent regained possession of his property, the Beaver Press. That on the 3d day of April, with the said Bowerman was deponent was taken to the police court, where he was charged by Bowerman with wrongfully taking possession of the Beaver Press, and there for the first time saw a bill of sale purporting to be signed by deponent. That deponent never signed said bill of sale and the charge was dismissed by the magistrate. That deponent remained in possession of the Beaver Press, of which he is the rightful owner, and was in possession thereof at the time of the making of the injunction order. That said Bowerman and Wood, under color of the injunction order, forcibly entered deponent's place of business, breaking the locks in deponent's absence and are depriving deponent of his property, contrary to law and justice. That proceeding herein is a result of a conspiracy between the said James N. Wood, H. C. Bowerman and Edward W. Searing to defraud deponent of his property in order to publish a paper which they have no means to publish otherwise. That as deponent is informed James N. Wood is single and occupies a room with his brother at 321 East Sixteenth street. That neither said Wood or Bowerman are worth five hundred (\$500) dollars and the undertaking herein is worthless. That the said Bowerman told deponent on the 20th day of March, 1903, that he was about to be dispossessed for non-payment of rent. That said Bowerman never had any interest in the Beaver Press. That a copy of the order to show cause and affidavits was handed deponent by said Bowerman, but the original order was not shown.

Wherefore deponent prays that the preliminary injunction herein be dissolved and deponent restored to the possession of his property, wrongfully taken from him under color of the injunction herein. Wm. B. Mountain.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1903. Sol. Summit, Notary Public, New York City, County of New York, ss.:

Frederick H. Halcomb, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides at No. 1192 First avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan; that he is a stockholder and one of the incorporators of the plaintiff corporation; that he was present at the first meeting of the stockholders of said corporation after its incorporation, held on the 22d day of March, 1903, at No. 23 Duane street, in the Borough of Manhattan; that at said meeting the following officers were elected: James N. Wood, president; John Wilkins, secretary, and W. B. Mountain, treasurer; that no other action was taken at said meeting; that no motion was offered nor any action taken authorizing the purchase of the Beaver Press printing plant or the issue of stock in payment thereof. That deponent remained at the meeting until its close, leaving together with W. B. Mountain, who sat next to deponent all through the meet-

ing. That deponent saw no bill of sale executed at that meeting nor any other document. That the said meeting on the 22d day of March, 1903, was the only meeting held by said corporation since its incorporation. That he is one of the directors of the plaintiff corporation and that the board of directors had no meeting except on the day above mentioned. Fred H. Halcomb.

Sworn to, etc., County of New York, ss.:

Edwin F. Higley, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides at No. 184 Herkimer street, in the Borough of Brooklyn; that he knows James N. Wood, whose affidavit is annexed to the moving papers in this proceeding; that said Wood occupies a room with his brother at 321 East Sixteenth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and that he has always known said Wood as an unmarried man; that deponent is a stockholder of the plaintiff corporation and one of the incorporators thereof; that prior to the incorporation of the plaintiff it was neither the owner of the printing plant at No. 23 Duane street, in the Borough of Manhattan, nor the publisher of any paper. That he was present at the meeting of the incorporators and was the secretary thereof; that no motion was passed or action taken to purchase the Beaver Press printing plant.

Edwin F. Higley. Sworn to, etc., G. T. Rexer. The plaintiff, by Edward W. Searing, its attorney, complains and alleges that: I. That it is a domestic corporation, duly incorporated by the laws of the State of New York, and are doing a general publishing business at No. 23 Duane street, in the City of New York, among other things publishing the New York Socialist and Trade Union Review.

II. That on April 3, 1903, while the plaintiff was in peaceful and quiet possession of its premises and carrying on its business at No. 23 Duane street, the defendant, William B. Mountain, and Richard Row and John Dow, forcibly obstructed and interfered with the plaintiff in its business and threatened to prevent the publication of its said paper and obstructed and injured the plaintiff in the free passage through the halls and entrance to its place of business at No. 23 Duane street, and still obstruct and threaten in the future to obstruct the plaintiff's business.

III. That the interferences and threats of the defendants, William B. Mountain, John Doe and Richard RRow, and said obstructions have injured and delayed the plaintiff in its publication of the New York Socialist and Trade Union Review, and if they continue and are not restrained will prevent the publication of this week's issue of the same. That said publication is a weekly paper and if a single issue is prevented from being published, as aforesaid had threatened to

prevent, it would result in irreparable injury to the plaintiff. That the defendants violence in entering upon the plaintiff's place of business and threats of violence and obstruction of the halls and entrances to the plaintiff's business have prevented its taking its forms to press, and may prevent the publication of said paper. IV. That the plaintiff has already suffered great damage therefrom. Wherefore plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendants: 1. For a judgment of this court restraining the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's business in any way, from blocking up the halls or preventing egress and ingress to the plaintiff's premises at No. 23 Duane street, or from doing any act without due course of law which will prevent the plaintiff from carrying on said business. 2. For a judgment for damages against the defendants for unlawful interference with its said business, and for such other and further relief as may be just. Edward W. Searing, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Leon A. Malkiel, being duly sworn, says that he is the attorney for the defendant, William B. Mountain, that on the 9th day of April, 1903, deponent personally examined the records in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York to ascertain whether the undertaking upon which the injunction was granted on the 4th day of April, 1903, was duly filed, as provided by Rule 4 of the General Rules of Practice, and found that the said undertaking was not filed.

Sworn to, etc., Louis Jacobs. City and County of New York, ss.:

James N. Wood, being duly sworn, says that he is the president of the plaintiff; that the defendant is one of the stockholders of the plaintiff, and claim the right to prevent the plaintiff from publishing the New York Socialist and Trade Union Review, and has created the obstruction set forth in the complaint which would prevent and does prevent such publication. That complaint was made by H. C. Bowerman, editor of the plaintiff, to the First District Police Court of the City of New York, on April 3, against the defendants for creating a disturbance and preventing the plaintiff from carrying on its business, but that police magistrate refused to entertain the complaint on the ground that it belonged to a civil court and not to a police court, and deponent says that if an injunction is not issued plaintiff will be irretrievably damaged. James N. Wood.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1903. James R. Kiernan, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

YIDDISH EDITION OF "WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE" By DANIEL DELEON Translated by JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG IS NOW OUT. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CLUB. This pamphlet is an excellent means of agitation amongst Jewish workmen, and all comrades coming in contact with such workmen should avail themselves of this means of agitation. PRICE, 5 CENTS A COPY TO BE HAD FROM THE LABOR NEW CO., 2, 4, 6 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK

The Monthly People TEN CENTS A YEAR THE MAY NUMBER HAS BEEN MAILED. 30,000 COPIES WERE PRINTED. WE CAN STILL FILL A FEW BUNDLE ORDERS. THIS NUMBER IS ONE OF THE BEST FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES. ITS CONTENTS— "TRADES UNIONISM," "THE HOLLAND STRIKE," "THE BILLION-DOLLAR STEEL TRUST," "CAN A CATHOLIC BE A SOCIALIST?" "THE ORIGIN OF PROPERTY," "TRUSTS," "UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN," AND OTHER GOOD ARTICLES. MAKE IT GOOD FOR DISTRIBUTION. Comrades, bestir yourselves! Roll up a thousand new readers every week for The Monthly People. Exploit every opportunity to get subscribers; at street meetings, where strikes are on, and any place where workmen are to be found. Don't forget the offer of seven of our most popular pamphlets to any one sending in twenty-five subscribers, all at one time, during May and June. The pamphlets are "What Means This Strike," "Reform or Revolution," "Socialism," "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," "The Class Struggle," "The Socialist Republic." The Monthly People 2-6 New Reade St., New York

# WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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We live in the age of a great social Revolution, that every day makes further progress. A growingly powerful intellectual stir and unrest is noticeable in all the layers of society; and the movement pushes towards deep-reaching changes. All feel that the ground they stand on shakes. A number of questions have risen; they occupy the attention of ever widening circles; and discussion runs high on their solution. One of the most important of these, one that pushes itself ever more to the fore, is the so-called "Woman Question."

The question concerns the position that woman should occupy in our social organism; how she may unfold her powers and faculties in all directions, to the end that she become a complete and useful member of human society, enjoying equal rights with all. From our view-point, this question coincides with that other—what shape and organization human society must assume to the end that, in the place of oppression, exploitation, want and misery in manifold forms, there shall be physical and social health on the part of the individual and of society. To us, accordingly, the Woman Question is only one of the aspects of the general Social Question, which is now filling all heads, which is setting all minds in motion and which, consequently, can find its final solution only in the abolition of the existing social contradictions, and of the evils which flow from them.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to treat the so-called Woman Question separately. On the one hand the question, What was the former position of woman, what is it to-day, and what will it be in the future? concerns, in Europe at least, the larger section of society, seeing that here the female sex constitutes the larger part of the population. On the other hand, the prevailing notions, regarding the development that woman has undergone in the course of centuries, correspond so little with the facts, that light upon the subject becomes a necessity for the understanding of the present and of the future. Indeed, a good part of the prejudices with which the ever-growing movement is looked upon in various circles—and not last in the circle of woman herself—rest upon lack of knowledge and lack of understanding. Many are heard claiming there is no Woman Question, because the position that woman formerly occupied, occupies today and will in the future continue to occupy, is determined by her "natural calling," which destines her for wife and mother, and limits her to the sphere of the home. Accordingly, whatever lies beyond her four walls, or is not closely and obviously connected with her household duties, concerns her not.

On the Woman Question, the same as on the general Social Question, in which the position of the working class in society plays the chief role, opposing parties stand arrayed against each other. One party,

that which would leave everything as it is, have their answer ready at hand; they imagine the matter is settled with referring woman to her "natural calling." They forget that, to-day, for reasons later to be developed, millions of women are wholly unable to fill that "natural calling," so much insisted upon in their behalf, of householders, breeders and nurses of children; and that, with other millions, the "calling" has suffered extensive shipwreck—wedlock, to them, having turned into a yoke and into slavery, compelling them to drag along their lives in misery and want. Of course, this fact concerns those "wise men" as little as that other fact, that unnumbered millions of women, engaged in the several pursuits of life, are compelled, often in unnatural ways, and far beyond the measure of their strength, to wear themselves out in order to eke out a meager existence. At this unpleasant fact those "wise men" stuff their ears, and they shut their eyes with as much violence as they do before the misery of the working class, consoling themselves and others with "it has ever been, and will ever remain so." That woman has the right to share the conquests of civilization achieved in our days; to utilize these to the easing and improving of her condition; and to develop her mental and physical faculties, and turn them to advantage as well as man,—they will none of that. Are they told that woman must also be economically, in order to be physically and intellectually free, to the end that she no longer depend upon the "good-will" and the "mercy" of the other sex?—forthwith their patience is at end; their anger is kindled; and there follows a torrent of violent charges against the "craziness of the times," and the "insane emancipational efforts."

These are the Philistines of male and female sex, incapable of finding their way out of the narrow circle of their prejudices. It is the breed of the owls, to be found everywhere when day is breaking, and they cry out in affright when a ray of light falls upon their comfortable darkness.

Another element among the adversaries of the movement cannot shut its eyes before the glaring facts. This element admits that there was hardly a time when a larger number of women found themselves in so unsatisfactory a condition as to-day, relatively to the degree of general civilization; and they admit that it is therefore necessary to inquire how the condition of woman can be improved, in so far as she remains dependent upon herself. To this portion of our adversaries, the Social Question seems solved for those women who have entered the haven of matrimony.

In keeping with their views, this element demands that, to unmarried woman, at least, all fields of work, for which her strength and faculties are adequate, shall be opened, to the end that she may enter the competitive field for work with man. A small set goes even further, and demands that competition for work be not limited to the field of the lower occupations, but should also extend higher, to the professions, to the field of art and science. This set demands the admission of woman to all the higher institutions of learning, namely, the universities, which in many countries are still closed to her. Their admission is advocated to the classes of several branches of study, to the medical profession, to the civil service (the Post Office, telegraph and railroad offices), for which they consider women peculiarly adapted; and they point to the practical results that have been attained, especially in the United States, through the employment of woman. The one and the other also make the demand that political rights be conferred upon woman. Woman, they admit, is human and a member of the State, as well as man; legislation, until now in the exclusive control of man, proves that he exploited the privilege to his own exclusive benefit, and kept woman in every respect under guardianship, a thing to be heartily prevented.

It is noteworthy that the efforts here roughly sketched, do not reach beyond the frame-work of the existing social order. The question never is put whether, these objects being attained, any real and thor-

oughgoing improvement in the condition of woman will have been achieved. Standing on the ground of bourgeois, that is, of the capitalist social order, the full social equality of man and woman is considered the solution of the question. These folks are not aware, or they slide over the fact that, in so far as the unrestricted admission of woman to the industrial occupations is concerned, the object has already been actually attained, and it meets with the strongest support on the part of the ruling class, who, as will be shown further on, find therein their own interest. Under existing conditions, the admission of women to all industrial occupations can have for its only effect that the competitive struggle of the working people become ever sharper, and rage ever more fiercely. Hence the inevitable result,—the lowering of incomes for female and male labor, whether this income be in the form of wage or salary.

That this solution cannot be the right one is clear. The full civic equality of woman is, however, not merely the ultimate object of the men, who, planted upon the existing social order, favor the efforts in behalf of woman. It is also recognized by the female bourgeois, active in the Woman Movement. These, together with the males of their mental stamp, stand, accordingly, with their demands in contrast to the larger portion of the men, who oppose them, partly out of old-fogy narrowness, partly also—in so far as the admission of woman to the higher studies and the better-paid public positions is concerned—out of mean selfishness, out of fear of competition. A difference in principle, however, a class difference, such as there is between the working and the capitalist class, does not exist between these two sets of male and female citizens.

Let the by no means impossible case be imagined that the representatives of the movement for the civic rights of woman carry through all their demands for placing woman upon an equal footing with man. What then? Neither the slavery, which modern marriage amounts to for numberless women, nor prostitution, nor the material dependence of the large majority of married women upon their marital lords, would thereby be removed. For the large majority of women it is, indeed, immaterial whether a thousand, or ten thousand, members of their own sex, belonging to the more favored strata of society, land in the higher branches of learning, the practice of medicine, a scientific career, or some government office. Nothing is thereby changed in the total condition of the sex.

The mass of the female sex suffers in two respects: On the one side woman suffers from economic and social dependence upon man. True enough, this dependence may be alleviated by formally placing her upon an equality before the law, and in point of rights; but the dependence is not removed. On the other side, woman suffers from the economic dependence that woman in general, the working-woman in particular, finds herself in, along with the workman.

Evidently, all women, without difference of social standing, have an interest—as the sex that in the course of social development has been oppressed, and ruled, and defiled by man—in removing such a state of things, and must exert themselves to change it, in so far as it can be changed by changes in the laws and institutions within the framework of the present social order. But the enormous majority of women is furthermore interested in the most lively manner in that the existing State and social order be radically transformed, to the end that both wage-slavery, under which the working-women deeply pine, and sex slavery, which is intimately connected with our property and industrial systems, be wiped out.

The larger portion by far of the women in society, engaged in the movement for the emancipation of woman, do not see the necessity for such a radical change. Influenced by their privileged social standing, they see in the more far-reaching working-women's movement dangers, not infrequently abhorrent aims, which they feel constrained to ignore, eventually even to resist. The class-antagonism, that in the

general social movement rages between the capitalist and the working class, and which, with the ripening of conditions, grows sharper and more pronounced, turns up likewise on the surface of the Woman's Movement; and it finds its corresponding expression in the aims and tactics of those engaged in it.

All the same, the hostile sisters have, to a far greater extent than the male population—split up as the latter is in the class struggle—a number of points of contact, on which they can, although marching separately, strike jointly. This happens on all the fields, on which the question is the equality of woman with man, within modern society. This embraces the participation of woman in all the fields of human activity, for which her strength and faculties are fit; and also her full civil and political equality with man. These are very important, and as will be shown further on, very extensive fields. Besides all this the working woman has also a special interest in doing battle hand in hand with the male portion of the working class, for all the means and institutions that may protect the working woman from physical and moral degeneration, and which promise to secure to her the vitality and fitness necessary for motherhood and for the education of children. Furthermore, as already indicated, it is the part of the working-woman to make common cause with the male members of her class and of her lot in the struggle for a radical transformation of society, looking to the establishment of such conditions as may make possible the real economic and spiritual independence of both sexes, by means of social institutions that afford to all a full share in the enjoyment of all the conquests of civilization made by mankind.

The goal, accordingly, is not merely the realization of the equal rights of woman with man within present society, as is aimed at by the bourgeois woman emancipationists. It lies beyond,—the removal of all impediments that make man dependent upon man; and, consequently, one sex upon the other. Accordingly, this solution of the Woman Question coincides completely with the solution of the Social Question. It follows that he who aims at the solution of the Woman Question to its full extent, is necessarily bound to go hand in hand with those who have inscribed upon their banner the solution of the Social Question as a question of civilization for the whole human race. These are the Socialists, that is, the Social Democracy.

Of all existing parties in Germany, the Social Democratic Party is the only one which has placed in its programme the full equality of woman, her emancipation from all dependence and oppression. And the party has done so, not for agitational reasons, but out of necessity, out of principle. There can be no emancipation of humanity without the social independence and equality of the sexes.

Up to this point all Socialists are likely to agree with the presentation made of fundamental principles. But the same cannot be said on the subject of the manner in which we portray the ultimate aims to ourselves; how the measures and special institutions shall be shaped which will establish the aimed-at independence and equality of all members of the sexes, consequently that of man and woman also.

The moment the field of the known is abandoned, and one launches out into pictures of future forms, a wide field is opened for speculation. Differences of opinion start over that which is probable or not probable. That which in that direction is set forth in this book can, accordingly, be taken only as the personal opinion of the author himself; possible attacks must be directed against him only; only he is responsible.

Attacks that are objective, and are honestly meant, will be welcome to us. Attacks that violate truth in the presentation of the contents of this book, or that rest upon false premises we shall ignore. For the rest, in the following pages all conclusions, even the extreme, will be drawn, which, the facts being verified, the results attained may warrant. Freedom from prejudice is the first condition for the recognition of truth. Only the unrestricted utterance of that which is, and must be, leads to the goal. (To be Continued)

## GENERAL STRIKES

Question of Their Utility Divides Italian Socialists.

Florence, April 24.—The late attempt at a general strike in Rome has set the two sections of the Italian Socialists—the Revolutionary and the Reformist—at loggerheads, and the curious phase of the battle is that the Avanti, the general daily organ of the entire party, takes the side of Turati, the leader of the Reformists, against the leader of the Revolutionary Socialists, Enrico Ferri, who has but now been chosen as the new director of the paper since the resignation of Bisolati.

The question at issue is this: At the great Congress of Imola, Pietro Chiesa and Gino Murialdi, in their diligent and exhaustive reports on the economic organization of the industrial proletariat, while admitting the utility of a general strike as a protest against violent or reactionary political measures, demonstrated its inexpediency as an economic weapon. Moreover, they deprecated the system of unorganized, sudden, unjustified strikes in the several trades, and their conclusions were endorsed by about three-quarters of the Congress. Two hundred and eighty, under the leadership of Ferri, while agreeing as to the inopportune of a general strike as an economic weapon, maintained that strikes in the separate trades were the only measures calculated to ameliorate the condition of the industrial working classes, and were, moreover, educational methods of organization and preparation. They maintained that the "revolutionist leaders" in all cases of a strike, mediated or proposed ought to mix with the strikers, moderating or stimulating the movement as might appear expedient. But during the late strike of the Roman printers, Ferri and his colleagues either remained neutral or leaned, now to this, now to that side of the combatants, and it is for this that Turati is calling them to account in every stringent fashion. He it was, as your readers may remember, who gave such powerful co-operation to the Premier (for the time Minister of Public Works) during the threatened general strike of the railway men last year. Through his activity and influence the public catastrophe was averted; and while the Prime Minister, Zanardelli, carried his point under military discipline, very substantial benefits were obtained for them, which will be added to when the term of the convention expires, and the men, thoroughly organized, are able to make their own terms with the future managers of the railways, whether governmental or private companies.

refused to pay the same wages for eight, as for ten hours, offering a nine-hour day at a nine-hour wage. Upon this about 2000 printers went on strike without consulting the heads of the Federation, and without, it appears, any reserve fund on which to subsist during their struggle. Their comrades, however, in other cities came out with generous support, but the masters took on other workmen, and this introduction of "blacklegs" (krumiri, so called after the African tribe which gave France a pretext for the invasion and occupation of Tunis) exasperated the men to such a point that, disorders being feared, the government, while maintaining strict neutrality between the contending parties, called into Rome sufficient forces to overawe any revolutionary agitators, to guard printing establishments and protect the rights of labor in the persons of the "blacklegs." During these weeks, the "Revolutionary Socialists" kept aloof, neither inciting nor moderating the strikers. They made, it is true, some attempts to arrange terms with the masters, but, failing, took no further part in the proceedings. Meanwhile the masters withdrew the offer of a nine-hour day, refused to dismiss the men summoned to replace those on strike, and refused to treat with the "Federation of the Book," declining all the proposals made by the Deputies Luzzatti and Roux (head of the great publishing house in Turin and now editor of the Tribuna). Thereupon the government, after holding a full cabinet council, sent their ultimatum to the heads of the firms that have contracts with the State. Seeing that for a entire month the official publications entrusted to these firms had been, owing to the strike, suspended, to the great detriment of the public administration, an official warning was sent to the head of each firm, notifying them that if within a week they had not placed themselves in a position to fulfill their contracts, they would not only be summoned to pay the legal forfeit for past failure, but would be excluded from future bidding for government contracts.

The defaulting firms protested against this measure, accusing the government of partiality for the men on strike; moreover, they avowed their intention of appealing to the courts, confident of a verdict of "set guilty" on the score of coercive force (forza maggiore). All the commercial and industrial firms in Rome united in their societies and associations, convoked an extraordinary meeting and proclaimed solidarity with the heads of the printing establishments—with admiration of the energy and firmness manifested for five and thirty days in resisting the unjust demands of the workmen—condemning the partisan action of the government, prophesying a complete victory, and solemnly affirming that all the industrial and commercial firms were and would remain their staunch allies; that all were ready to share the responsibility which the government cast on their shoulders for the non-fulfillment of their contracts, placing at the service of the printing firms all the moral and material means they possessed in order to secure the entire

and indisputable triumph of their common cause. This challenge to the men on strike when the contest was at its height, was the signal for action on the part of the other working classes in Rome, where rumors of a general strike had prevailed more or less during the first days of April, and here especially it was the duty of the Revolutionary leaders to intervent to prevent a useless and most inopportune demonstration.

Enrico Ferri, requested to speak in behalf of the strike, delivered instead an academic discourse on the "Future of Human Labor." Interviewed by the correspondent of a Neapolitan newspaper, he deprecated a general strike at the moment when Rome was crowded with visitors, gathered there for the Easter ceremonies, for the great historical and other congresses; but made no attempt to prevent it. At first the typographers hesitated to obey the call—the Labor Bureau (especially the republican members of the executive) was against it; but it was evident that the working classes themselves had decided to come out as soon as the employers of labor decided on making common cause with the heads of the printing houses. First, the stonemasons on the Victor Emmanuel monument abandoned their work; and the contractor, without taking on other hands, gave notice that the works would be closed until further notice. Then followed the metal workers, glassworkers, barbers, cigarmakers, bakers, butchers, newspaper vendors, bricklayers, house painters, plasterers, carpenters, etc., and 2000 men belonging to the paper and printing trades. The cab, coach and tram drivers struck also, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the citizens and foreigners in what, for Italy, is a "city of distances." The municipal employees, forewarned, were fore-armed, so that the gas and electric illumination was not interfered with. The hotel, restaurant and inn servants were left in peace, so that the convenience of visitors was less infringed than in last year's strike in Florence; but these left Rome in thousands, the hotel omnibuses serving to convey them to the station, so that the less inflicted on the hotels, apartments and pensions was considerable, to say nothing of the provision dealers, chiefs and all the bread-winners whose chief source of gain is these very visitors. With the exception of prohibiting mass meetings in public buildings and in "the open," the authorities remained neutral, calling some 20, troops of all arms into Rome for the protection of the Vatican, of the obnoxious printing establishments and of the krumiri. The municipal authorities, with praiseworthy promptness, provided bread and meat for all from Naples and Florence—so amply, indeed, that when the general strike ceased, ninety quintals of bread and some \$6000 worth of provisions were distributed among the poor, many of whom were the more or less voluntary strikers themselves, and among the charitable establishments.

The Labor Bureau, whose executive had, as we have seen, disapproved of that made no attempt to prevent the strike, summoned a few friends in council—Ferri, Lollini, other Socialists and

Deputies—and it was decided that the demonstration of solidarity having been made, the strike must cease. The executive summoned the leaders of the separate trades, thanked them for their "generous manifestation of loyalty to their working comrades in misfortune," and exhorted them to return to their usual vocations, which probably after enjoying their brief Roman holiday, they did with the utmost alacrity. No notice was taken of their absence by their employers, who had not had time to take on new hands. Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, was congratulated on his precautions for the prevention of disorder and the avoidance of bloodshed, by the King and himself, and by all but the employers of the typographical strikers, who meanwhile remained in the same condition as before the general strike—even worse off, as the employers, encouraged by the pledges of the other industrial and commercial capitalists, became more resolute in refusing to treat with the Federation as such. The newspapers, which had been suspended during the strike, mostly counselled submission. The Revolutionary Socialists still kept silence, but the men were so exasperated that, when called upon by the chief mover and leader of the strike, Pargagnoli, to decide on surrender or on submission by appeal to a general referendum, 1400 voted by ballot for the continuation of the strike, less than 300 for its cessation. Here the Labor Bureau did intervene to prove to the utter hopelessness of holding out. So to necessity they yielded; the employers refusing to dismiss a single krumir, taking the strikers back one by one, according to the roll-lists, and sending personal summons to the respective houses of the men, in no case treating with the Federazione del Libro.—Special correspondence to the New York Evening Post.

Veal in the Colorado Coal Fields. Received to date on the State Agitation Fund of the S. L. P. the following: Previously acknowledged.....\$32.00 Carl Morby, Castle Rock..... 2.00 Section Mesa County, Grand Junction..... 10.00 J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain..... 2.00 Charles Letaker, Deaver..... 2.00 Joseph Miller, Deaver..... 1.00 R. F. Reiman, Deaver..... 2.50 Robert Melzweig, Deaver..... 2.50 Max Petersen, Deaver..... 50 Charles H. Chase, Deaver..... 5.00 Section Colorado Springs, El Paso County..... 3.00 A. G. Allen..... 1.00 H. J. Brimble, Florence..... 1.00 Total.....\$64.50 Nearly all of the above are payments of monthly pledges. Besides these, Section Deaver has contributed \$20 worth of literature at regular retail prices. Comrade Philip Veal is now in the northern coal fields. You may depend upon the clear, earnest argument of this slave of the mines, especially when followed up by the sale of literature and subscriptions to The People, to make a deep and lasting impression upon the people of that district, who have until

now been deluged with the sermons and collections of the "International Socialist" party and with the "something new" of the United Mine Workers of America. The latter organization has this spring been crying for the eight-hour day, but the strike for the accomplishment of that has been abandoned, and the leaders will now be satisfied if they can get the "check-off system" put into effect there, so as to make the payment of the union dues a sure thing. Comrades, you must respond with energy to keep Veal in the field. Colorado State Executive Committee. Chas. H. Chase, State Sec'y. Denver, Colo., May 17, 1903.

May-Day in Houston. Houston, Tex., May 24.—Section Houston held a May entertainment, and the proceeds, \$23.54, were divided between The Daily People and the Daily II Proletario.

Special Fund. [As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.] Previously acknowledged, \$7,070.95; New York County Committee, per Scheurer, \$5; Otto Bartel, city, \$25; A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; L. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; Secretary Los Angeles, Cal., \$10; M. O'Connor, North Adams, Mass., \$2; F. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky., \$1; A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal., \$20; Secretary Houston, Tex., half of the proceeds of May-Day festival, \$11.77; total, \$7,147.72. Note.—A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal., should have been credited with \$2 on May 3. The total, \$7,035.95, was correct.

Phoenix, Arizona, Vote. Phoenix, Arizona, May 17.—Comrades, election is over. I, as nominee for Mayor of Phoenix on the S. L. P. ticket, polled twenty-eight votes. The vote would have been more but for the hotly contested election between the two old parties. They used all pressure possible to bear upon the voters, even to intimidation. Before the election the talk of the laboring class, to a considerable extent, was favorable to the S. L. P. nominee, but until they are thoroughly aroused to class consciousness their votes are uncertain. J. A. Leach.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. Rows: In 1883 (2,060), In 1886 (21,157), In 1892 (36,564), In 1900 (34,191), In 1902 (53,617).

MULVIHILL'S FIX.

A year or so ago Mr. Mulvihill was elected Mayor of the city of Bridgeport, Ct. He was a workingman, was picked out of a union by capitalist politicians, and set up and run as a Labor candidate, and elected. His election was the signal for shouts of joy from certain quarters.

Since then, the trolley employees of Bridgeport and vicinity went on strike. These hard-worked men, who have to do the work of two or three persons—conductors, switchmen, and what not—who are kept in a state of perpetual high tension and receive for that starvation wages and inhuman hours—these men demanded better conditions, were refused, and struck. That's the status to-day, and Mulvihill's fix is on.

As Mayor on a capitalist platform, the "Labor Mayor" is caught in a cleft stick of many clefts:

The pure and simple Unionism that he is the "Labor" of is in itself contradiction enough for any man, especially if in public office. Such Unionism moves instinctively, but only up to a certain point, along class lines: "it wants more." But there it stops. Another of its principles, "the rights of capital," blocks the logical development of the class instinct of Labor. If capital has rights, its right to live must be granted. Seeing, however, that Capital cannot live except by increasingly grinding down Labor, pure and simple Unionism runs into a blind alley. A compromise results, and that is the political corruption of the leaders, or, to be more specific, the Mulvihill "Labor Mayors," etc.

But that, of course, is no solution. The original class instinct at times gets the best of the "compromise," but being entirely blind takes absurd turns. One of these is violence at strikes, in other words violent endeavors to establish harmonious relations. Such absurd moves bring the absurdity of capitalistically poisoned "Labor Mayors," etc., to a climax. The result is that Mulvihill is struck by brick-bats by the strikers, and at the same time has his nose brought within a quarter of an inch of the out-and-out capitalist Sheriff's fist.

The fix of Mulvihill should be a warning that the straight road, the logical road is the only road: the road of compromise leads into a hole.

"RESTORING" A RESOLUTION.

Local Omaha of the so-called Socialist, and Social Democratic party adopted on the 7th of this month a series of resolutions and resolutions which it requests the Socialist press of the country to publish. In response to the request, the said Socialist party papers are publishing the below:

Omaha, Neb., May 7.—Local Omaha, Socialist Party, at a general meeting, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club" had been organized by a number of persons whose leaders were the deceased officers, Secretary Geo. Bard and Treasurer F. A. Alexander, of the Nebraska State Committee, the former having been found guilty of being a paid hireling of the Republicans, and the latter having been found guilty in attempting to weaken the party organization through the formation of a Propaganda Club; and

WHEREAS, Both of these members, instead of complying with the deposition, have made an unsuccessful attempt to put themselves in possession of the party's property, were prevented therefrom by the State Committee, have even brought the matter before the court, which decided in favor of the Party; and

WHEREAS, Walter Thomas Mills, National Committee member from Kansas, made an agreement with the said "Socialist Propaganda Club" to deliver a course of lectures under their auspices, and although he was never notified by Local Omaha as to who these people are, still refused to cancel his lecture-course, and turned over the Local Party to a non-Party member; be it

rade as well as those of a Party officer; be it, further.

RESOLVED, That we call upon the State of Kansas to withdraw Comrade Mills from the National Committee; and be it further more

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the National Committee, to the State Committees of Kansas and Nebraska, to the Socialist press of the country, and to Walter Mills.

A careful scanning of the above justifies the theory that a good portion of the original whereases and resolutions must have miscarried in transportation. To present them as above, and as is being done by the said "Socialist" party press, is very much like the fragmentary presentation of some curious ante-diluvian monster of whom only fragments have fallen into the naturalist's hands. A Currier "restores" the fossil. From his knowledge of anatomy, etc., he concludes as to how the missing parts must have looked, and he then presents the "restored" animal from head to toes. The same method and system being now applied to the published fragments of the Omaha Resolution, the following unpublished and in transportation miscarried fragments may be given to the public, along with the above fragments that did not miscarry:

"WHEREAS, A Socialist organization has for its task no less gigantic a job than the cleaning away of the dust and filth of capitalism:

"WHEREAS, Such a job is entirely in the nature of a House-cleaning on a national basis:

"WHEREAS, He who wishes to qualify for a big job, must first show his capacity to fill a smaller one:

"WHEREAS, The 'Socialist' party organization demonstrates by its impotence in the handling of Professor Walter Thomas Mills, not to mention of other and many similar individuals, that it is not able to keep its own house clean, and lacks the grip and power to dispose of the dust, dirt and filth therein; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this body do, and hereby does, go out of the National House-cleaning business, and do, and hereby does set up its shingle as a junk-shop."

As a Socialist paper, THE PEOPLE takes pleasure in according to the request of "Local Omaha," and the paper hereby gives the benefit of its extensive international circulation to the above-restored resolutions.

THE "SICK MAN OF THE WEST."

Washington Seligmann lies in Roosevelt Hospital, a prisoner under the charge of attempted suicide. In rooms contiguous and connected with those occupied by the ex-actress, Anita Sutherland, he lived at the Rosmore Hotel, and there tried last Wednesday to cut his throat with a razor. Financial reverses in Wall street, and, of course, also ill health, are the causes assigned by him for his deed.

Suicide is, unfortunately, no uncommon occurrence in our days. Economic distress, or that even worse visitation, the spectre of the fear of economic distress, accompanied by its inevitable accompaniment of ill health, with increasingly recurring frequency yields the suicidal blade. The present instance, however, does not merely furnish cumulative evidence; it does not even merely emphasize an ominous social phenomenon; it does a good deal more. The circumstances that surround the case—the would-be suicide's membership in the wealthy financiers' family of the Seligmanns, and his consequent close relationship with one of the official professors of capitalism, Prof. E. R. A. Seligmann of Columbia University, together with his intimacy and costly relations with Anita Sutherland—make of it a flash-light occurrence that "illuminates the whole field."

Capitalist society is a social system in unstable equilibrium. The economic laws, under which distress and despair are carried into the homes of the workingmen, bring but Pyrrhic victories to the individual members of the capitalist class. Together with the material spoils taken from the working class, the capitalist class absorbs psychic qualities that place it also under the harrow. Habits of luxury are acquired that raise artificial happiness to the rank of an essential condition of life. Thus, while below actual distress brings on despair, above, an amount of wealth that would gladden thousands of plundered workingmen's homes is considered trifling and inadequate, and shrivels like ashes in the hands of its possessor, leading him, through identical mental strain, to identical acts of despair. Nor is that all. Below, where the plundered workingman is worried to death, the smoke of the conflagration is smothered. Not so above, where the plundering capitalist undergoes corresponding worries; and how intense these worries must be may be just now gathered at a glance from the stock quotations. Above, the smoke of the conflagration is not smothered, it expands and carries into the air the gases generated by combustion, and these, coming in contact with the atmosphere, ignite and send up through the

soot tongues of peculiar flame and luridness,—the Anita Sutherland, or "morality and order" tongue of flame in this instance, for instance. How irrepressible the explosion, may by this time be realized even by the would-be suicide's cousin, Prof. E. R. A. Seligmann, who only recently tried self-complacently to hold up the capitalist end of society at a public gathering in this city.

The crumbling, hopelessly crumbling, and only artificially and temporarily propped up Turkish Empire has been well designated the "Sick Man of the East." The West also has its "Sick Man."—CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

THE LATEST SAMPLE.

On July 1 there will go into effect a law, or rather a clause of a law, that may be designated a master piece of capitalist legislation. The law in question is officially known as the "Agricultural Appropriation" bill, signed by the President on last March 3; the clause in question is one that empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors, whenever he has reason to believe that articles ARE BEING IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES which, "by reason of adulteration, are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States."

It is difficult to decide upon an exact name for this law or clause. To cover its many sides, a many-yards-long name would be requisite. It is a "grand manoeuvre" whereby, not two, but two score flies are all seen to with one clap: it assumes governmental solicitude for the people's health,—without undue regard for the pockets of the domestic adulterating capitalist; it assumes a high grade of interference by the collectivity for the protection of the individual,—without doing violence to that "Americanism" that resents the "mousing" into the "private business" of the citizen; it assumes an ethical understanding of "Government,"—without in the least touching the indecency of that "cleverness," that consists in making money, no matter how.

It is now about ten years ago when a Nebraskan, Senator Paddock, suffering from a sudden qualm of conscience at the unconscionable adulterations of foods and drugs, introduced in Congress a bill for their inspection. The Senator and his bill soon looked like the incautious meddler who stirs a hornet's nest. The howl that went up against him and it, and the thrushes that were made at both were "quite frightful to see." Indignant "American Individualism" got on its ears, and shook its gory locks at the desecrator of their "rights, privileges and immunities" to poison the people. To make a weird story short, the bill and its sponsor were dropped; and they both dropped out of sight.

But what's sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander. One thing is to interfere with the "rights, privileges and immunities" of our domestic capitalists, and another it is to interfere with the "rights, privileges and immunities" of their foreign competitors, who sought to trespass and were trespassing upon the preserves of our domestic lords in double-skinning the American public—skinning it of its money and of its health. As a result of the clear perception of this unquestionable difference, the clause in question found its way into the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and preparations are being made for its rigid enforcement,—the more rigidly enforced, all the more numerous being the victims of our domestic lords.

And that's what Capitalist Government is there for.

A few weeks ago the New Haven and Hartford railroad raised the wages of its trainmen. The increase was heralded as a "victory for organized labor." Since then the company has pursued a policy of "economy and retrenchment" to recoup its losses. First, it reduced the number of men on yard crews from 4 to 3. Next it increased the hours of labor. Finally it displaced a lot of clerical labor by abolishing some five offices through consolidation with other offices. All branches of labor on the line are dissatisfied as a result of this policy. A few more such "victories" and labor will be completely undone.

One Harrison Smalley, instructor in the Department of Economics of the University of Michigan, says the laborer is an inferior animal to the capitalist, hence the latter's superiority. Unfortunately, he does not tell us how it is that the capitalists generally evolve from those inferior animals, the laborers. The trouble with Smalley is that he has taken a Southern idea which denounces the negro as an animal inferior to the white man and adapted it to the labor question. Sure, Smalley's a smart man, that he is, indeed!

ON LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY

I.

II. Proletario, Giornale Socialista, 19 Carmine Street.

New York, 18, 5, 1903.

Mr. Daniel De Leon, Editor "Daily People," Dear Comrades of "The Daily People," New York City.

We hope you will consider the opportunity of taking a step towards the organization by the Socialists of all countries in New York of a general mass meeting in order to protest against the horrors of Kishineff. We find we ought to take this initiative, not only in order to assert our horror for religious hatred and wholesale butchery of a people, but also because the Russian Jews are persecuted especially on account of their large contributions to the revolutionary movement in Russia.

The editors of the "Daily People," "Worker," and "II Proletario" could join to form the committee.

G. M. SERRATI, Editor of "II Proletario."

II.

Editorial Department, Daily People.

New York, May 19, 1903.

Mr. M. G. Serrati, Editor "II Proletario," New York City.

Dear Sir and Comrade:— I have yours of the 18th inst., in which you suggest that a step be taken for a general mass meeting to protest against the horrors of Kishineff, etc.; and that the editors of the "Daily People," "Worker," and "II Proletario" join to form the committee.

A year or more ago it would have been so difficult to explain the situation to you that I might not have undertaken it. The facts from which my conclusions flowed, not being then within your reach, as you were still young in this country of Fata Morgana, you could not have been expected to understand my conduct. It is not so now.

At this very time you are engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict in behalf of the Italian workmen, on strike in the subway, against the labor fakirs. You have seen these labor fakirs seek to betray the workmen by the old dodge of advising their "return to work pending arbitration." You need not be told whose agents these labor fakirs are, and you have thus had forcibly brought to your attention what the mission of the labor fakir in America is.

During these performances of the labor fakirs, where have you seen the editor of the "Worker" stand? If he is a bona fide Socialist, was it and is it not his duty, to ring the signal of alarm against these miscreant labor fakirs? To warn and enlighten the English dupes of these by emphatic exposures of these present acts of betrayals, and thus help to emancipate the workmen whom they to-day sell out? Surely so. Was that the conduct of the editor of the "Worker"? It boots us little to be Socialists in one corner of our mouths, and forget all about it at the other corner. As Socialists, we know how material interests dictate policies. The material interests of the editor of the "Worker" order him to keep his mouth shut. The editor of the "Worker" is an employe of a private corporation,—the Volkzeitung corporation; and it is an established fact that the corporation cannot exist without the good will of these labor-betraying labor fakirs. This fact controls the action of all its employes, of whom the editor of the "Worker" is one, and consequently he has been silent on and has been saluting the iniquities of these very labor fakirs, whom you have been struggling against. There are the columns of the "Worker" to tell the disgraceful tale. How would you like to find yourself on the same public platform with the editor who tolerated the very fakirs that have been trying to sell out your unhappy countrymen in this strike? What a Godsend would not the Kishineff atrocities be to these labor fakirs and their principals, together with such prostitute "Socialist" editors as the editor of the "Worker," if those atrocities abroad could help to conceal at home the mission of the labor fakir by throwing into one pot both their supporters and their opponents! The confusion would be ideal for the whole pack of miscreants. They could and can well afford to promote an abstract and distant good by accomplishing a concrete and nearby mischief,—the confusing of the public. Would you give them a helping hand? I am sure you would not, at least not intentionally.

Now, as to the Kishineff atrocities themselves. I invite you to take a ride on the Second Avenue Elevated Road from Houston street down to Division. Look out of the cars, to the right and to the left. You will come across not less than forty crowded sweatshops. In this heat, the windows are thrown up; you can look in with ease. Of what race are these "sweated" human beings?—Jewish. Of what race are the vampires who "sweat" and bleed them?—Jewish. These "sweated" Jewish workmen, workingwomen and children are being physically, mentally and morally ruined. They are being killed in body and soul by the slow process of physical and mental starvation; and this is being done to them by Jewish contractors and

the like. Can any raw-boned Cossack do worse? Alongside of these Jewish capitalist "sweaters" of Jewish working people, the murderous Cossack is an angel. He acts only under sudden impulses, and at certain periods; these Jewish capitalist vampires, however, together with those higher in authority than they, act deliberately, calculatingly, persistently, continuously. For every one Jew murdered in Russia by race and religious rage, hundreds are slaughtered right here, under the very shadow of our City Hall, by capitalist Jews. The condition of the Jewish working people here is that of a perpetual Kishineff, only more heinous, because more covered and insidious; only more atrocious, because carried on on a much larger scale.

Now, then, these identical Jewish capitalist vampires are leaders in the proletarians against Kishineff. Of course, we can't afford, in fact it pays them, to raise the dust of protest against the distant Kishineff, and under that very dust conceal the nearby Kishineffs that they are perpetually perpetrating, and that they mean to persevere in. The voice that would be raised by Socialists against the RUSSIAN Kishineff atrocities only,—and none other is contemplated in your proposal—could only go to swell the volume of noise raised by these capitalist Jewish vampires. Our work is to unmask these criminals at home and expose Kishineffism everywhere. Would you help them to keep the mask on, and thereby keep the eyes of their Jewish working people dupes shut? I don't think you would, at least not intentionally.

For these reasons I am constrained to decline both the purpose and the method of your proposition.

I am ready to join in any demonstration, even in behalf of an abstract good and against an abstract wrong, however distant the latter, Russian Kishineff atrocities included, provided the demonstration is so conducted as to be of concrete, express, unquestioned and unquestionable and near-at-hand application, and all the switches are locked tight against derailments into vaporous and, therefore, mischievous, because confusing, sentimentalism. Yours fraternally, DANIEL DE LEON, Editor "Daily People."

A cousin of Governor Pennypacker, in discussing the cartoon libel that made the chief executive of the Keystone State notorious, says, "People make up their opinions from the newspapers they read." In this statement the cousin of Pennypacker speaks the truth; but he is guilty of less regard for that quality when he says further, "It is to the interests of newspaper publishers to get the truth and all the truth." Newspaper publishers are not moralists or scientists. They are business men and capitalists, representing vast economic, financial and political interests, that are not dependent on the sale of newspapers so much as they are on the creation of a favorable so-called public opinion. These newspaper publishers realize that "People make up their opinion from the newspapers," and they accordingly endeavor to have them, with the aid of the columns of the press, make up those opinions in a manner favorable to the interests which they (the newspaper publishers) represent. Take the attitude of the press of this country, for instance, on the question of Socialism. None of them tell the truth about it. And why not? For the simple reason that, contrary to the opinion expressed by the relative of Pennsylvania's Governor, it is not to their interests to tell the truth.

Within sight of The Daily People building two unions—Big Six and the Franklin Pressmen—have their offices and employment bureaus. Every day groups of idle men may be seen lounging about them waiting like Micawber for "something to turn up," i. e., a job. Every one of these men show conclusively by that, so far as the printing trades are concerned, Mr. Rockefeller's statement, "There are no unemployed," has no application. A visit to the offices and employment bureaus of many other trades would undoubtedly show a like condition of affairs.

It is now asserted that the President was informed one year ago of the Post Office scandals, but that he did nothing toward prosecuting the persons involved. What has come over the quondam civil service reformer. Is he, too, swailing himself of the latitude offered by the good old capitalist principle of promoting the material interests of the individual at the expense of society and the State?

The Iron League has issued an ultimatum to the 4500 striking and locked-out workmen in the iron and wire trades threatening to fill their places with other men if they don't return to work by the first of June. What would the Iron League do? Expose the prosperity fraud of there being more jobs than men by thus duplicating its forces?

Mitchell's further opinion that the differences between employer and employe are only temporary and are only a sort of spring house cleaning leads to the belief that Mitchell regards the four seasons as one. Everybody else sees the "house cleaning" going on from one year's end to the other.

Chicago still continues to show great increases of population. How can Chicago be so cruel to those who claim society is going back to the country?

There is a band of utopians who believe that capitalism can be displaced by means of co-operative societies, organized as stock companies. These societies, being nothing more nor less than corporations that are ill-equipped for the competitive struggle with the large aggregations of capital represented in the trust generally go the wall, carrying with them a train of other disasters. The following is a case in point: "Kansas City, Mo., May 17.—Walter Vrooman, founder of the People's Trust Company, the Western Co-operative Company and other utopian schemes, in which he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, is the defendant in a divorce suit at Trenton, Mo., brought by his wife, who supplied him with \$250,000 to carry on his plans. Mrs. Vrooman was formerly Miss Anne Grafflin, of Baltimore. She gave her husband one-third of her fortune of \$750,000, to be used in the furtherance of his schemes, as she was fascinated with the idea of assisting him in uplifting humanity.

"Vrooman came to Trenton, Mo., where he founded Ruskin College, and his People's Trust and Western Co-operative Company, operated from here as headquarters. When the two latter concerns failed last autumn, he bought up all the stock and saved all investors from financial loss. Ruskin College was moved to Chicago last month.

"Mrs. Vrooman, in her petition for divorce, charges her husband with infidelity. It is not known whether Vrooman will contest the divorce proceedings."

The only way to displace capitalism is by social co-operation. Society must organize industry on a national and international scale. Trust evolution is preparing the way and proving it practicable. The next step will be to socialize the trust. There is no other method of co-operation that will succeed.

Bishop Potter, in his usually profound way of mistaking effects for causes, has announced a new cause for the present large number of strikes. He says they are due to petty bosses, or foremen, who drive the men in order to curry favor with their employers. Just why they should receive favor from their employers the sapient Bishop does not state. Perhaps he would find an answer in the fact that to-day these petty bosses are acting in accord with the policy of industrialism, dictated by their masters, of intensifying labor abnormally in order to increase output, so that the markets of the world may be captured.

There they go again! The labor organizations are interfering with the development of the country. Read this and be convinced:

"Austin, May 19.—Railroad construction in Texas has practically ceased as a result, it is said, of an understanding between the larger systems to do no more work for the present. So, instead of 600, the new mileage of the State will not exceed 200 miles.

"The Rockefeller, Harriman, Gould and Rock Island interests are understood to have entered into a five-year contract not to invade territory pre-empted by each in the State."

Recently an eight hour law for underground miners was enacted in the State of Arizona. The operators declare that if the law is enforced wages will be reduced proportionately. One mine, the Poland, has discharged 150 men, who are experiencing difficulty in finding another job, and whom the company confidently expects to hire again on an eight hour law wage instead of a ten hour wage basis as formerly. In view of these facts is not the Socialist justified in claiming that nothing short of the working class control of capital will prove of benefit to that class?

Workmen would do well to stay away from the Pacific Coast. According to the correspondents of The Daily People conditions there are not of the very best, especially in such places as Los Angeles, Cal. Yet from this and other centers along the coast there comes a demand by the capitalist press for more workmen. Look out for this demand, it is meant to overstock the Pacific Coast labor market.

The capitalists always count on the labor fakirs to defeat strikes. The K. of L. Building Constructors, District No. 253, has written a letter to the building contractors in this city making overtures looking to a settlement of the building trade strike. This district claims a membership of 10,000 and is prepared to supply men. Such is "organized labor."

The innocent middle class makers of farm machinery are taking Roosevelt seriously and they have accordingly asked him to proceed to disorganize capitalist industry by proceeding against thirty-three combines. Poor fellows! they have still to learn that government is here to promote, not disintegrate capitalism, and that Roosevelt's anti-trust bluff is a means to that end.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—There are some things I don't like in Socialism. Uncle Sam—Which, for instance, and to what?

B. J.—The idea of compulsion. U. S.—Is there any compulsion in Socialism?

B. J.—Certainly! their "co-operation" is not "voluntary" co-operation. I believe in voluntary, not compulsory, co-operation. Compulsory co-operation is dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are "compelled" to do is under all circumstances "dictatorial"?

B. J.—Certainly. U. S.—Could you live with your head under water?

B. J.—Not I. U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—Nay. U. S.—You are "compelled" to live above water and to move with your feet, eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider it dictatorial that you must walk and can't fly, that you must breathe air and not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dictatorship in that.

U. S.—You then admit that not all that you are "compelled" to do is "dictatorial"?

B. J.—No, not all. As I stated just now, what my physical or natural condition requires I must submit to, and don't think it a hardship.

U. S.—And submit to gladly?

B. J.—Yes, gladly. U. S.—The first question you must then put to yourself in this instance is this: "Do social conditions give me any choice?"

B. J.—Why should they not? U. S.—We'll see. If you had the choice to live under water you would change about like the hippopotamus?

B. J.—Guess I would. U. S.—Having no choice you stay above water?

B. J.—All I can. U. S.—Now, then I shall show that social conditions are as compulsory upon man as physical ones. Can you live and do your work unless the shoemaker, the tailor, the bricklayer, the coal miner and so forth worked and supplied you with what you need?

B. J.—No, but neither could they live unless I and other working farmers supplied them with food.

U. S.—Exactly. You are all dependent on the one or the other?

U. S.—You are co-operating? B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—You are COMPELLED to co-operate? B. J.—Hem! By Jericho! it's so!

U. S.—Do you feel under any dictatorship? B. J.—No.

U. S.—The prevalent method of production and distribution brought on by the tools of production established social conditions from which man can escape as little as he can escape from physical conditions. Capitalism—capitalism thrusts co-operation upon men; now that the means of production has become such that no one man can operate them alone and that it takes the whole of society to conduct the work of production and distribution, the co-operative feature of life has become most pronounced. Man has now no more choice whether he will co-operate or not than whether he will live under water or not.

The People has received an old editorial from a capitalist paper, in which combined political action against Socialism by Republicans and Democrats is suggested. Such action would be welcome, as it would serve to make clear the capitalist character of the two old parties. It would be of estimable value on that account. But, for that very reason, such combination will not occur. The capitalist class must have political divisions to fool the workers. Nay, it must rig up bogus Socialist parties and compel the "labor leaders" in its pay to use the labor unions for the same purpose. The day for combined capitalist politics has not yet arrived.

The Pueblo Courier says "Capitalists love labor organizations that are of no use to the working class." Does that explain why Hanna rushed to the rescue of the pure and simple trade unions when Parry made his savage attack on them?

The newspapers are full of Hanna's "stand" on Roosevelt. It looks as if Mark was standing with both feet on the rough rider.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Now, Father Haggerty, Stand Up! To The Daily and Weekly People—The S. L. P. comrades of Phoenix had the pleasure (?) of hearing the Rev. Father Haggerty, of loquacious vocabulary and sentimental bearing.

The existing trouble between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party seems to trouble him very much, so much so that he requested a conference with the Socialist Labor Party members here, the object of which was to try and mend existing differences.

He admitted that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. were all right in principle. Right here we stated that the honorable way to settle the differences was to go into the first party that was organized and that stood firmly for those principles, the S. L. P.

But—the old “but”—“De Leon was a malicious and tyrannical liar.” He lied about the great and good E. V. Debs and also about his reverence, by publishing in June of 1902 that his reverence was in the employ of the Havenmeyer Sugar Trust.

His first lecture was what he called a rambling talk, but he assured his audience that his second lecture would be a straight scientific lecture on the class struggle.

It is true that he made an elaborate discourse on the very debased economic condition of the working class, but his audience were left in ignorance relative to the methods that they should adopt to overcome that environment.

If a doctor should be called to attend a patient and he should say to the patient, “your condition is really alarming,” do you think that would do his patient any good? If he did not apply the requisite remedy or, if he applied the wrong one, it would aggravate, not cure the disease.

Haggerty said that the S. P. is a non fusion party. Now I told him that in the late spring election in Hartford, Connecticut, and in Chicago, Ill., that they fused. He said it was not so.

This lecture before the applicants for membership was all that could be desired. He gave clear and concise doctrine in relation to government ownership by the working class. I said to one of the members, “He gave you the same doctrine the S. L. P. has been propounding less for years and you swallowed it with but one exceptional murmur, and that is, that you kicked like bronchos at the S. L. P. members for teaching the same thing.”

The old saying is that consistency is a jewel. These people may know what it is to be consistent, for if they were honest they would have said to Father Haggerty, “This is S. L. P. doctrine, and we cannot consistently accept it and start an opposition organization. We have been opposing them all along on the same doctrine of government ownership and now to accept the very same doctrine and start an opposition organization would make us appear ridiculous before the public.” But they don't seem to care what the public may think; the main thing, right or wrong, is down the S. L. P. They don't say so. They profess to have great love for the S. L. P. So did Judas profess to have great love for his master. This is the third time that the S. P. has organized here. I suppose it means three times and out.

Phoenix, Arizona, May 17. [Father Haggerty evidently has not got rid of his pulpit recklessness of assertion. He charges De Leon with having lied about Debs, but carefully abstains from stating where, when and in what way, so that the “lie” cannot be inquired into. He also charges De Leon with lying against himself by publishing a certain charge in June of 1902. In the first place, we have no recollection of any such charge having been published against the gentleman, and he might as well specify the issue; in the second place, even if such a charge was published at that time, De Leon is wholly free, even from the possible guilt of not having verified a communication sent in before publishing it. De Leon is guiltless because, as is well known, he was away from this office the whole of June, July and August of 1902, “enjoying his vacation immensely,” and consequently not in charge of the paper. Father Haggerty had better return to his vomit, the pulpit, or drop his vomit, the pulpit's, bad habits.—Ed. The People.]

Third installment of the “Rush to Rochester.” To The Daily and Weekly People—Recently there has appeared in the columns of the People, articles which tended to throw light on the antics of the Avery-Goldstein combination of Boston, regarding the Kangaroos, whom Mrs. Avery, who is the stuffed prophetic of this clique, says are “Atheists.”

Now comes another chapter in the same matter. The Boston Daily “Globe” of the 21st inst., prints a report regarding William R. Dyer, who has been for years the train-bearer of the “stuffed

prophets.” Dyer has fallen by the wayside as the result of Avery, and Goldstein's conspiracy against the Kangaroos, whom they discovered to be “Atheists,” at the same time that they made the important discovery (to them) that the Kangaroos either had no treasury, or if they did have one they refused to have it raided by this clique of cold-blooded grafters, whose platform is, and always has been addition, division, and silence.

In the queer dialect of the one time queen of the “Cause of the Winds,” “Society demands” that Dyer have a job, and that the ash barrel Kangaroos have some trouble, which they are sure to have, owing to their inherent crookedness, which brought to them this bunch of grafters, who now seeks to rend them asunder. “As God made them he matched them.” So let the good work go on.

Here is the Globe's report: LEAVES THE PARTY. William R. Dyer Resigns from the Socialists Because He is Opposed to Certain Recent Conduct.

“William R. Dyer, organizer of the metal trades federation of North America and business agent of Boston lodge, 264, I. A. of M., has written a letter to the Massachusetts state committee of the Socialist party, tendering his resignation as a member of the party. His reasons for this action are opposition to the suppression of free speech, the attitude of the socialist party toward the trade union, and the following: “The socialist press is trying to belittle the work of John Mitchell and the United Mine Workers' organization, whose work has done more for the interest of the workers of America, than the socialist party in the whole time of its existence.”

“The American labor union and the Western miners' federation, under the direction of socialists, declare the coal commission report to be an insult to the honor and dignity of organized labor.” “The miners' strike and my years of experience as business agent of the machinists' union have proved to me without a shadow of doubt, that the economic organization is the most effective place to educate and discipline the workmen that they may act intelligently and proceed with order to the conquest of economic justice.”

“The trade union movement offers a field large enough for me to use my whole time and energy for some years to come and it is great enough to hold my utmost loyalty.” “I have sent in my resignation as treasurer of the Boston city committee; also as chairman of ward 7 ward committee and also as a member of the Boston socialist club.”

Praterally, Michael P. Berry, Lynn, Mass., May 21.

The Confusionists in Philadelphia. To The Daily and Weekly People—Walter Thomas Mills' visit to Philadelphia about a week ago, and the consequent election of the “Me Toos” prompts this letter. In the last end of an address to the Friendship Liberal League, Mills stated that “He had yet to meet a man who wasn't a Socialist. There were,” he said, “many men who thought they weren't Socialists, but when he explained Socialism to them, they were obliged to confess that they were Socialists, too.”

After Mills, with the “Socialist party” in tow, had left the meeting, a man took the floor and professed that he was a Democrat and also a Socialist. He said that he had been accused of being an opponent of Socialism; but he argued clearly that, according to Mills, a man might vote for either Democratic candidates or Republican candidates and still be entitled to call himself a Socialist.

Evidently the “S. P.” is reasoning similarly that, since all men are Socialists, the adherents of the Republican and Democratic parties belong to the “S. P.” The resulting big-headedness has caused that party to decline a challenge to debate issued to it by the Socialist Labor Party. At least, that is the most reasonable explanation of their refusal. It cannot be that they fear the result of the debate; first, because they say that the S. L. P. is dead, and, of course, they do not fear an argument that a corpse can present; second, they do not fear the result because they are pure and incorruptible, and, of course, do not fear any accusations.

However, the Socialist Labor Party has undertaken to present its side of the argument to street corner audiences of the working class. Saturday night it planted its banner on the north plaza of the City Hall for the first time this season, and opened fire with a battery of four speakers on the capitalist enemy and their confusionist allies. Phil. May 17, 1903.

Tobin, the Manufacturers' “Bright and Shining Star.”

To The Daily and Weekly People—You will find enclosed the first page of “The Brockton Times.” The Times is a “union paper,” and it is owned by W. L. Douglas, a shoe manufacturer, and the report of the “joint conference” is timely, as it gives a clear proof of the correct statement which recently appeared in The Daily People concerning Tobin.

You will also note the heading “Tobin Gets the Stamp,” this is very misleading as it seems to convey the idea that Tobin forced Perkins, Newhall & Company to surrender the stamp.

But it is clearly shown that the firm was only too glad to return it to the big scab union, as they (the firm) had no use for it. Jere Devine. N. Abington, Mass., May 16. (ENCLOSURES.)

Interest in the welfare of Brockton was the keynote sounded by those who participated in the joint convention of the Brockton Manufacturers' Association and the Joint shoe council yesterday afternoon. Harmony prevailed, and though little or no progress was made in the direction of strengthening out the present rather complex situation of affairs, the general idea

prevailing was of the right sort. Manufacturers and joint council members apparently felt better after the two hours of discussion. The upshot of the whole matter is that another joint convention will be held shortly, at which a more definite decision may be arrived at as regards some move toward untangling the uncertainty that has, it is admitted generally, during the past few weeks assumed a disquieting aspect. It is admitted on every hand by manufacturers and joint council members, that the bright and shining star, so far as sagacity displayed in a knowledge of his situation and what is needed to relieve it are concerned, was John F. Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

II. TOBIN GETS THE STAMP.

Another Firm in Lynn Brought to Account.

Lynn, May 15.—The union stamp which has been held by the shoe manufacturing firm of Perkins, Newhall & Company has been surrendered to President John F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Several months ago when the firm employed K. of L. stitchers, it was notified that the arbitration agreement with the union was being violated, and a demand was made that the K. of L. employes be discharged. This the company refused to do.

The matter hung fire until within a few days, when, after the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union members employed in the other departments of the factory refused to pay dues to the union, it was decided to demand the surrender of the stamp. The demand was made yesterday by President Tobin and the company acted upon the request at once.

The “Direct Legislation League” Fails in Its Bunco Game.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last regular meeting of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 300, S. T. & L. A., a communication from the “Direct Legislation League of New York,” signed Paul Thielke, secretary pro tem, of the “Conference” was tabled. The said “League” requests our local to take part in a conference, and join the other twenty-three organizations which have so far responded to the bunco game of these old-time charlatans.

The letter says in part: “It is not necessary to point out to you the necessity of getting organized labor together for legislative action, a thing which is sadly needed in the labor movement.”

The above is amusing, because one set of the falls tell “organized labor” that the laws are there, all that is necessary for a good union man to do is to vote for the candidate recommended by them, the “labor leaders,” and now we see another set which claims exactly the opposite.

Last February our local received a similar invitation and the same was answered in such manner that there was no doubt left as to our stand on this matter, as the enclosure shows, but that concern seems to be of the kind that likes to try again. Well, Messrs. Thimms, Toennls, Thielke and Company, please take notice and don't try to buy L. A. 300 again. A. F. (Enclosure.) March 5, 1903.

Edward Thimms, Secretary D. L. L. of New York, 150 Nassau street.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your invitation to this body that we join your league, we respectfully beg to say that we consider the purposes of your league to be either futile or mischievous to the working people.

The people enjoy to-day direct legislation in all that is important. When we go to the ballot-box and vote for candidates and parties, we clearly enough say “Yes” or “No” as we please, upon the candidates or parties that we vote on. If we don't like their principles we can say “No,” and not vote them. If we do like their principles we then vote “Yes” by voting for them. For this reason we consider all such schemes as direct legislation to be futile.

For the above reasons, we also believe such schemes to be mischievous to the workmen.

What else but mischief to the workmen can the beating of the tom-tom on such useless things accomplish? Such schemes can only serve to draw the attention of the workmen away from issues that they have yet to settle, and draw their attention to issues that are practically settled.

For the Executive Committee, Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 300, S. T. & L. A. Yours respectfully, A. Francis, Pres. and Org.

The Manhattan Cocktail Method of Displaying Lack of Sense.

To The Daily and Weekly People—My article on the “Socialist” Party seems to have stirred up the animals, for I have received a long letter from one A. D. Wegman, East 98th street, N. Y., challenging my position and suggesting that I have jumped from the frying pan into the fire and inclosing a statement by the M. S. C. (Manhattan Cocktail Club).

Wegman evidently thought I was like the average Socialist Party man, not in touch with the history of the movement but I guess he'll think differently after reading my answer and I don't think he will want any more of me. I imagine this M. S. C. sends their statements to every new-name they see in the People.

Yours Fraternally, W. E. Fresh, Seattle, Wash., May 13.

The Contradictions of Capitalism.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The students of economics, on looking over the papers of the capitalist class, finds so many contradictions, that he wonders how it is that the working class can be so stupid and ignorant as to be misled by the expounders of Capitalism. But, when we recollect what little time the workers have for study, and that that little study consists of the consideration of articles coming mostly from the pens of capitalist editors and writers of sentimentalism, it is no wonder that when an S. L. P. man speaks to them on the class struggle they understand him not.

While looking over the two last Sunday editions of the Seattle “Times,” and found one whole page in each, devoted to the strike situation. The Times says strikes are prevalent all over the country, and

In Denver the struggle is very bitter, that capital (meaning the capitalists) are determined to break labor organizations. Yet, in the same paper we find that great capitalist exploiter and “philanthropist,” Andrew Carnegie, expounding his sentimental views in this manner: (If he means “Capital” in the proper sense of the term, he is rich, labor being the sole producer of wealth, but he again means the capitalist.) But, according to the situation, as presented by the “Times,” it looks, especially to one who studies the situation from a worker's standpoint, as if there was a bitter fight going on between the employing class and the employed, between capital and labor.

Mr. Carnegie, in speaking of the sermon he preached to the members of the English Iron and Steel Institute, he says he does not know much about scientific metallurgy, that the only machine he knows anything about is man, and he has studied it all his life. As a consequence we find he has been a successful exploiter of it.

He says the United States is the best country in the world for the workingman, and wonders why the English worker does not leave home and come to this country.

In order to answer this question, all that is necessary is to look on the other side of the Times and see what Mr. J. J. Hill, in expounding his views, in a speech in F. Louis says: “To move one ton of freight in England it costs \$2.50; in France and Germany it costs more than two dollars, and in Siberia \$1.70.”

Now, it stands to reason, labor being the producer of all wealth, wages must be a part of the wealth, which the capitalist does not keep, so the American wage-slave must receive the lowest wages, when he moves a ton of freight one mile for 72 cents. As the American capitalist makes the biggest profits, at the lowest wages, so we see our products selling cheaper than those of foreign countries.

Again, speaking of his big steamer, which has the biggest displacement of any vessel in the world, he says, “It takes one thousand three ton cars or a train seven miles long, to fill it.” He then asks the question, “What was it built for? To carry the corn and wheat and cotton, from the gentlemen from Kansas and Texas and Missouri.” Again he asks the question, “Where did it go to?” He answers, “It went across the Pacific ocean, to feed and clothe one hundred millions of people.”

When we think of the thousands of mothers and children, going to work, ten and twelve hours a day, in the mills of capitalism in the Southern States, with a crust of hard bread for a meal—not enough to feed a canary bird—with bare feet and rags to cover their bodies, we wonder what has become of the revolutionary spirit of the American people, and why strikes are not more numerous—yet we hear these capitalist talking about “prosperity.”

Again, Mr. Hill, speaking of his audience at the launching of his big steamer says, “Those gentlemen did not assemble there with a view to their own gain, but with a view to create good permanent highways for the unborn, to be the heritage of the whole people.” Yet, we find that when a workman is driven by oppression from home, and seeks to better his condition in any other part of the country, he must walk or steal a ride on some box car or on a brake beam, while his “brother,” the capitalist, rides in a Pullman Palace car.

Such is the condition of the American wage-slave, and yet we find them applauding such expounders of capitalism and exploiters of labor as Jim Hill.

Workmen, arouse yourselves, and throw these parasites off your backs by joining the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and proclaim your independence at the ballot box.

Pat Driscoll. Seattle, Wash., May 13.

A Tribute to the Memory of John A. Henley.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It was with feelings of the deepest regret that I read in this week's “People” of the “passing out” of Comrade Henley; his death deserves more than a passing notice; not a comrade in all the ranks, was truer, more steadfast, self-sacrificing, or more conscientious than he.

It seems but yesterday since that memorable convention of the S. L. P., which was held in Lynn in 1895, at which I acted as permanent secretary. Through all the sessions, at all its open air meetings, Comrade Henley was present, ever ready to help either by word or deed; his face all the while seeming to beam with the light of the coming of the Socialist Commonwealth, for which he worked so bravely and nobly, and for which he laid down his life.

The world can little spare such noble, clean, and wholesome characters as our departed comrade; his memory must be forever so sweet to those who had the privilege of knowing him personally; and his life work and struggles for the emancipation of the “wage slave” ought to be a beacon light to every militant Socialist to uphold and unceasingly work for the fulfillment of the lines which say: “The Pearls of Arabia, the Gold of the Mine, Sweet tresses of Cassimere, all—all should be thine, Step forth to the harvest and scale the bright Main—You have nothing to lose, but a whole world to gain.”

Fraternally Yours, Mrs. Bryson Efford, Orient Heights, Mass., May 19.

The Party Must Own Its Own Debt.

The following letter was received by the Daily People Finance Committee. It needs no further introduction: Mr. A. C. Kihn,

Dear Comrade—It is getting near the third birthday of the only English speaking daily Socialist paper in the world, and if it is not possible to clear it of debt in that time, I think the proposition to saddle the debt on the comrades (where it belongs) is a good one—it is the proper thing to do.

Now there are in the S. L. P., quite a few comrades who cannot afford to donate very freely (in spite of the terrific wave of prosperity which has swept the country from stem to stern), but who could afford to loan \$20 to the Daily People, which I think is a pretty safe investment. If there must be a debt on the Daily People let us own that debt. Enclosed find Wells & Fargo for

\$60. Give me two certificates and give me receipt for twenty dollars donation. Yours Fraternally, A. E. Norman.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 16. P. S. I see in Sunday's People that a gentleman named W. E. Fresh of Woburn, Mass., has seen through the sham of the bogus Socialist Party. Its about time he got next to himself.

In to-day's Los Angeles Times there is mention made of certain Populists and Socialists supporting Roosevelt at the coming presidential election. When Roosevelt passed our headquarters in this city on the 8th inst., he took off his hat and bowed to us. Was it possible that he was fishing. A. E. N.

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.

M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.—1st. Your first question is indistinct. “International Unions” are the names given to themselves by several trades organizations. “International Cigar-makers,” “International Typos,” etc. etc.; and these are the leading constituents of the A. F. of L. So that A. F. of L. organizers may properly aid in the organizations of such “International Unions.”

2d. We are not aware of German criminals having, at any time been shipped to America. Theoretically, the thing surely was done. We know its having been done from England during the early colonial days. It was done at the instigation of colony planters who needed labor, and would secure such by the process of virtual purchase of convicted criminals in England. They may have drawn upon other countries also.

J. B., SULLAN, WASH.—The position of the so-called Socialist party on Unionism is a hot-potch. It does not believe in Unionism, having no understanding of the meaning of the thing, and judging only from surface appearances. Nevertheless, it sticks to the Unions for job-pulling purposes. This throws it into the pickle that it finds itself in. It has to boom the Mitchells and yet it has to oppose Union Labor parties, etc. It is a policy of duplicity that leads nowhere but to corruption.

S. C., NEW YORK.—The 12th census gives the number of Italians in country at 484,207. The total number of foreign-born population, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii is 10,359,644.

R. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Be sure to hit 'em high and thigh. Such a combination is hard to beat in point of brass and cowardice, ignorance and perfidy to labor. Chase, for instance, spoke recently in Houston, Tex. He sends his reports to the bogus Socialist papers and makes out that he is booming Socialism. Now, how do you imagine he allowed himself to be advertised in Houston? As the “Ex-Labor Mayor”—not a word on Socialism. He ducked.

J. O'S., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Perhaps you are right. New readers are taking up the paper all along, and the “characterizations” of people explained in previous issues, may not be understood. Prof. Green Goods is the name given to Prof. George Gunton because of his dealing in economic green goods. He has been repeatedly exposed in these columns. He was always the guest of honor at the annual banquets given in the “profit sharing” swindling concern of Dolgeville, where a workman killed himself, wife and five children, driven to desperation by the way he was swindled in “profit sharing.” The concern afterwards failed. The “profit sharers” did not get their share of the profits of the failure. They only got their share of loss of work.

L. S., MADISON, WIS.—The most curious thing about Prof. Bohm-Bawerk's “demolition of Marx” is that he wrote a work in which the principal argument was evidently a Marxian inspiration. It was even a Marxian paraphrase. He showed that the feature of the improvement in machinery was that an ever larger number of tools were being needed in the production of the improving machinery.—another way of demonstrating the inaccessibility to the workman of the tool of production socially needed, hence the hopelessness of the condition of labor under capitalism.

V. W. H., NEW YORK.—1st. The lawful heir of a childless married man is his wife. 2d. The lawful heir of a childless married woman is her husband. 3d. A will must be attested before two witnesses and verified before a Notary Public. Any formula will do. You had better see a lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, 302 B'way.

COMING NATION, RICH HILL, MO.—Perhaps by this time you have seen your question answered in these columns. In case you have not we shall report that the writer of the article, giving the substance of a speech made by Hanna at a private banquet in Ohio, as reported on Wall street by a New York Wall street magnate who was present, is absolutely reliable. Many articles from him on matters concerning Wall street have appeared in these columns and they have all found truthful and accurate. Of course Hanna denies it. If you desire to communicate with our correspondent, you may send a letter here for him and if he chooses he may disclose his name to you.

It is fun to see “Socialist” party papers cribbing the article and giving you credit for it.

V. R., SEATTLE, WASH.—Why, man, do you think there is no limit to Social Democratic assnity? Is it not enough to yell at Hearst? Do you want them also to pick his platform to pieces? They would be picking themselves to pieces. The in-

nocent who edits the Milwaukee “Social Democratic Herald” tried it. He looked silly when “The People” showed up his “picking to pieces.”

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Does not the answer in last week's People to a New York comrade who attended the Cameron King meeting here and whose initials happen to be just the reverse of yours—A. S.—answer your second question? If aught still remains obscure, let's know.

S. G., MONROE, WIS.: A. F. P., CHICAGO, ILL.: T. D., DENVER, COLO.: A. R. O., COLUMBUS, O.: S. S., MONTREAL, CANADA: C. C., CLEVELAND, O.: A. B. F. & C. E. A., BOSTON, MASS.: & M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.—Your clippings and other materials have been received and will be utilized, if they have not yet been utilized, in some way or another, as you may have perceived. Keep on sending.

SECTION HAMILTON, CANADA.—This office has no choice in the matter but to follow the instructions of the Canadian N. E. C. unless, of course, otherwise ordered by the N. E. C. of this country.

JOHN A. HENLEY.

Section Lynn Pays Its Last Respects to Its Valiant Dead.

A special meeting of Section Lynn called for the purpose of taking official action on the death of Comrade John A. Henley, was held on Monday evening, May 11, at headquarters, 26 Munroe street.

Comrade John W. Ryan was elected chairman and Comrade Herbert R. Manley, secretary.

Comrades Michael Tracy, Michael T. Berry and Francis A. Walsh were elected a committee to draft a set of resolutions.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Comrades Frank B. Jordan, Herbert R. Manley and Charles N. Wentworth, elected at an informal meeting on Sunday, then made their report, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Great Destroyer has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved Comrade, John A. Henley, who has been for many years an indefatigable worker in the cause of working class emancipation, and the system of production, which forces upon the working class in all lines of industry conditions which eventuate in starvation and death, of which our departed comrade is the mute, though eloquent, witness; therefore be it:

Resolved, That in the death of John A. Henley Section Lynn, Socialist Labor Party, has lost a member who was a devoted friend and comrade, and whose life was sacrificed for the emancipation of the toiling millions of the class of which he was a member, whose entire existence was characterized by his devotion to the cause he loved so well, with a singleness of purpose that is well worthy of emulation by all members of the working class; and be it further:

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to the widowed, and now childless, mother of our deceased comrade, and to all organs of the Socialist Labor Party for publication.

Michael Tracy, Michael T. Berry, Francis A. Walsh, Committee on Resolutions. At eight o'clock Tuesday evening services were held at Comrade Henley's late residence, 175 Chestnut street, where an eloquent oration was delivered by Comrade George R. Peare, the first organizer of Section Lynn, and one of the pioneers of the movement in Massachusetts.

After the oration the members of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the Italian Socialist Federation formed a line and marched past the casket to obtain a last look of our beloved comrade.

Both sides of the street were lined by the comrades who stood with bared heads as the casket containing the remains of Comrade Henley passed through, in charge of the following who acted as pall bearers: Michael T. Berry, Michael Tracy, John W. Ryan, Francis A. Walsh, David W. Shaw and Frank Keefe.

The members of Section Lynn, to the number of sixty, with several members of the Italian Socialist Federation, formed in a body and escorted the remains to the depot, where they were put upon a train bound for Portland, Me., Comrade Henley's native city.

The burial was at South Portland. Comrade Charles N. Wentworth was sent to Portland to make all arrangements for the burial.

The funeral procession was a very imposing one and attracted favorable comment from the spectators along the route.

Authorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 104 Upson street. ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swain street. BALTIMORE, MD.—O. Haselgrove, 705 Asquith street. BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bolmbach, 87 Lamar street, Jamaica Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street. BUTTE, MONT.—P. J. Dwyer, 432 E. Broadway. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinszeln, 521 High street. CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 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.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairview street. Fred Brw'w, 225 Isabella street. CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street. COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South M. Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street, Oscar Freer, 222 1/2 N. 3rd street. DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building. DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frasca, Jr., 334 Arad street.

Connecticut \$425 Fund. Paid toward the pledge of \$425 for the State of Connecticut, Section Hartford: F. F. \$5; W. M. \$2; Fred Lechner, \$2; Americus Fantone, \$1; Chas. E. Fantone, \$1; A. Rossmel, \$1; Mat. Lechner, \$2; A. Kumpstsch, \$2; Fred Bauerle, \$1; M. Staus, \$1; F. Stuffer, \$1; H. C. Rossmel, \$1; J. Rossmel, \$1; J. Brewer, \$1; Alb. Gierginsky, \$1; W. Preskowitz, \$1; Louis Newhouse, \$1; receipts of New Year's festival, \$7.78; advanced, \$67.22; total, \$100.

Members at large, Moosup: Simon J. Coffey, \$2; Calbert P. Roy, \$2; Orville Laroeh, \$2; Henry Hoyle, \$1; total, \$7. Hartford, Conn., May 17. Fred Fellermann.

DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kris, 614 Garfield avenue. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 2129 Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street. PENNSYLVANIA, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.—Chas. H. Chabot, 181 Broadway. FALL RIVER, MASS.—Robert Bateson, 371 Crescent street. GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 817 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street. HOBOKEN, N. J.—Julius Eck, 310 Garden street. HOYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street. HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Arch 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 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, MO.—Jos. Trautwein, 1118 Stewart street. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Charles Peterson. KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. M. Howard, 1215 Independence avenue. KIRK CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 3013. 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, 1420 High street. LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street. LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.

MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street. MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street. MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street. MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Albion street. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Gust Langer, P. O. 77. MILWAU

OFFICIAL.

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

National Executive Committee. The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee could not be held on Friday because of the membership meeting of Section New York held on that night, and was called to meet on Sunday, May 24.

A committee of two was present from Section Essex County, N. J., asking for a ruling of the National Executive Committee on an action of District Alliance No. 4, the latter body having appointed a committee to draft a statement bearing upon the endorsement by Section Essex County of a proposition of Section Everett, Mass., a report of such action having appeared in The People.

Communications: From Section Everett, Mass., enclosing proposition for a general vote to amend the constitution, together with endorsements of other sections. The matter was order published to be held open for amendments for the space of five weeks as per article XI, Section 1, From Massachusetts State Fair Committee, enclosing document providing for the disposition of a mountain pen, won at the fair in a voting contest.

Illinois State Executive. Meeting called to order by Organizer Cox. Cox elected chairman. All members present, including two new ones, Wm. Yocum, from Section Belleville, in place of Edw. Haerlich, resigned; and David Reed, from Section Madison County, in place of Philip Veal, who has gone to Colorado to take the field for the party in that State.

Minutes of previous session adopted as read. Communications—One from organizer of Section Peoria on finances, giving city vote and referring to a kangaroo paper, and to a Citizens Alliance launched to fight Socialism. One from organizer of Section Chicago announcing election of officers. One from Chas. Pierson relative to going on the road. One from new organizer of Section Chicago ordering fifty State by-laws and stating Section had pledged \$2.30 per week to State Agitation fund; one from G. Renner with \$1 for State fund and \$1 for due stamps for himself and Val. Martis.

One from H. R. Richards bearing on consolidation of the two States, Indiana and Illinois to keep solicitor and speaker in field. One from Labor News Company with a number of bills to collect throughout the State owing to The People and L. N. Co. One from The People, with credentials for Chas. Pierson. Organizer explained how, after receiving a letter from Pierson, by the consent of Wm. Veal, due to the fact that because of certain changes in his family he wanted to remain home, Pierson was formally engaged and sent for. Committee ratified action.

Valentine Martis was accepted as a member at large. Comrades Borneman, Boswell, Woods, Lewis and Swanson, of Section Springfield, were present, as well as many of the members of the sections composing the seat of the S. E. C., also several comrades from Section St. Louis.

Stamp fund—Balance in treasury, 22 cents; received from G. Renner and Val. Martis, \$1; total, \$1.22. Allowed organizer for stamps, stationery and telegraph, \$1.50; deficit, 28 cents. State agitation fund—Balance in treasury, \$8.10; from Section Madison County, \$9; Peoria, \$4; Belleville, \$2; G. Renner, \$1; collected at public meeting, \$4.25; total, \$28.35; bill for 200 books to Labor News Company, allowed, \$5, leaves a balance in treasury of \$22.35.

G. Surber, financial secretary; G. A. Jennings, recording secretary; Will W. Cox, organizer. P. S.—The above meeting took place in a grove in East St. Louis. After it the ladies of E. St. Louis made lunch, and speeches were delivered by Wm. Birkbarrow, Henry Poelling and Will W. Cox, to some 200 listeners.

Fire Damage Fund, German Party Organ. A Friend, Cleveland, O., \$1; James Matthews, Cleveland, O., \$1; John Draser,

less, trade unions themselves are useless. Therefore, it is a waste of time to attempt to check the development of capitalism. The purpose of trade unions to stay capitalist development, places them in the same category with reform movements. Therefore, in order to bring this matter to a referendum vote of the party, in accordance with Art. V, Sec. 7, part h, of the National Constitution, we ask your indorsement of the following:

"Whereas, an alliance with a reform organization manifestly ignores the revolutionary principles of the Socialist Labor Party, resulting in a loss of prestige and inevitably leading to the downfall of the party, and

"Whereas, recent reports from this and other countries have shown the fallacy of alliances with trade unions.

"We therefore call upon you to indorse the following proposition to amend the constitution:

"That part K, of Sec. 7, Art. 5, and also Sec. 6, of Art. 7, be stricken out and the following section be inserted under article 2:

"There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization."

"Section Everett, S. L. P. "Louis H. Englehardt, Organizer, "141 Broadway, Everett, Mass."

The points presented, when submitted to a vote, would have to be put as follows:

QUESTIONS TO BE VOTED UPON. 1. Shall Art. V, Sec. 7, part k, be stricken out?

(The said part k orders the N. E. C. to call for nominations for delegates to represent the S. L. P. at the National Conventions of the S. T. & L. A.)

2. Shall Art. 7, Sec. 6, be stricken out? (Said Section 6, Art. 7, provides that the National organization of the S. T. & L. A. may be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qualifications of regular party delegates.)

3. Shall there be added to Art. 11 a Section (Sec. 21) to read: "There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization?"

The following Sections have indorsed the above proposition: Minneapolis, Minn.; Essex County, N. J.; Patten, Pa.; Somerville, Mass.; Albany County, N. Y.; Lincoln, Neb.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Sec. New York, May 30, 1903.

Section Rockville, Conn., \$5. Collected by Louis E. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.—Louis E. Haller, \$2; H. Norman, \$2; F. Hoehl, \$2.50; B. Curdland, 25 cents; G. Anderson, \$2; F. I. Farr, 25 cents; J. Kessler, 25 cents; A. Demuth, \$2; G. Aisenpreis, \$1; A. C. Norman, \$1; R. C. Nielson, \$1; C. Kolst, 50 cents; S. J. Cooper, 50 cents; H. Schwartz, 25 cents; total, \$16.

J. Kittendorfer, Haledon, N. J., 50 cents; H. Landgraf, Paterson, N. J., 25 cents; P. Ernst, Paterson, N. J., 25 cents; Branch 55, W. D. & S. B. S., \$20; A. Friend, Cuyahoga, O., \$1; Cash, Cleveland, O., \$1.

On list of A. Mitchell, Cleveland, O.—A. Friend, East Side, \$5; G. Hiedinger, 50 cents; Kovar, \$1; Zwittmeyer, 25 cents; K. Houge, 25 cents; C. Sotser, \$2.

H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich., \$1; \$9. New York City, Thirtieth Assembly District, \$2; A. Ilausus, 50 cents; A. Moran, \$1; O. Barthel, \$1; A. Chambers, 10 cents; H. Haupt, 25 cents; W. Heyman, 25 cents; total, \$53.10.

Collected by W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.—Section Richmond, N. Y., (per J. S. Hoffman) \$5; R. Kinzel, Gloversville, N. Y., 25 cents; total, \$5.25.

Collected by F. chen, Cleveland, O., on list No. 2—H. Michel, 25 cents; A. Woelzel, \$1; A. Franz, \$2; A. Elselo, \$10; J. Kieferle, \$2; I. Bluechert, \$1; C. Holm, 50 cents; D. Duerr, 50 cents; C. Wolf, \$1; Voellner, 50 cents; J. Wagner, 50 cents; M. S. Schmidt, \$1; W. E. Meyer, \$1; J. Kovacs, 25 cents; H. Prieve, \$5; C. Kirschner, \$1; E. Zahnwo, \$1; Frank Erben, \$1; total, \$33.50.

Branch Peekskill—Mrs. E. Sobriewski, 50 cents; Mrs. Zolot, 25 cents; Mrs. E. Motz, 25 cents; C. Zolot, 25 cents; C. Sobriewski, 50 cents; E. Motz, 50 cents; O. B. Lent, 50 cents; E. Lemon, 50 cents; W. Odenwald, 50 cents; J. Odenwald, 25 cents; grand total, \$250.00.

Comrades, do all you can for this fund. Printed lists (German) for the collecting of money for this fund can be had on application from the undersigned. All money should be sent, not to New York, but direct to

Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Rich. Koeppl, Manager, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES. Dues cards, per 100.....\$ 40 Application cards, per 100..... 40 Constitutions, per 100..... 70 Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet)..... 1.50 Rubber stamps (regular size), each..... .67 Delinquency notices, per 100..... 30 Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, sent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. It is the best remedy for COLIC, WIND, GREEN STools, BRUISES, SCALDS, and all the ailments of INFANTS. It is the best remedy for CHILDREN'S COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. No store and ask for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Beware of cheap imitations.

COMRADES, TO WORK!

An Address by the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, State of New York.

Comrades: The undersigned committee herewith calls on you to again take up the agitation for our principles and tactics with renewed zeal and vigor. The season of outdoor agitation is here; strikes are prevalent on all sides; our enemies, the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, are divided among themselves, and an unprecedented crisis approaches—everything is in our favor. Work, and work alone, is required to advance the cause of class conscious Socialism. Will you perform it? We believe you will.

The S. L. P. has great cause for exultation over its splendid victory in this State last election, a victory which has been emphasized by economic events which have transpired since then.

At the last State election the S. L. P. took the stand that Labor is a merchandise whose price—wages—is determined by the law of supply and demand, and that, as a consequence, nothing short of the abolition of capitalism would free Labor from the effects of the economic laws that make it such. The traitorous conduct of the Mitchells and the Gomperses in uniting with the Civic Federation and the capitalist politicians, headed by Roosevelt, to betray the working class, especially the miners, was pointed out and condemned, as was also the cowardly, cringing attitude of the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, who upheld the Mitchells and the Gomperses in their nefarious work through fear of offending these labor fakirs and losing the votes of the very workers whom they were helping to delude.

To-day we see that the stand of the S. L. P. was correct in every particular. We see Labor learning that it is a merchandise, whose wages depend on supply and demand and the cost of subsistence, hence, the numerous strikes to take advantage of the demand for labor and to enforce demands for increased wages to meet the increased cost of living. To-day the betrayal of the workers by the Mitchells and the Gomperses, aided by the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, is patent. The shameful and treacherous defeat of the miners stands out as a warning to all the workers—note the way the Italian excavators in the New York quarry cited it, when refusing to return to work "pending arbitration," saying that, as they did not care to be tricked as the miners had been, they preferred settlement first and returning to work after. Arbitration, together with the Mitchells, the Gomperses and the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, stands condemned by events. The S. L. P., on the other hand, has been proven right in every particular.

Shall we let the fruits of this victory fall to the ground by standing idly by? Shall we rather not go out on the highways and byways, and in a systematic and thorough manner bring home to our fellow workers the correctness of our principles and tactics, as proven by economic events? To work, comrades, to work!

There is another matter which should add zest to our work. In the ranks of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, discord is the order of the day. The heterogeneous and crooked elements making up that aggregation, guided as they are by false and dishonest principles and tactics, are at loggerheads from ocean to ocean. Already the boom of a certain aspirant for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, and the machinations of the so-called "radical element" of the Democratic party, with their "municipal" and "government ownership" planks, have fallen aghast their camps, to the great horror of their "official" press, which is pretending to combat both. As this aspirant and this element are aided by the leaders of the pure and simple trades unionists, to whom the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats are wedded by their false and cowardly tactics, and whom they, consequently, can not logically oppose, the result is that the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, are divided into fusion and anti-fusion factions, a condition that will grow more pronounced as the presidential campaign approaches, and that presages for them an end similar to that which overtook the Populists, viz., absorption and annihilation by the "Democracy." When this occurs, hundreds of honest workers who have been following the will-o'-the-wisp of the "Socialist" part, alias Social Democracy, will turn to the Socialist Labor Party, as many of them have already done, and as many Populists did before them, when informed of its existence.

This, together with the approaching crisis, points to the fact that our propaganda can be conducted under economic and political circumstances more promising than those under which we have been working for some time. We must begin now, however, if we would reap the results in due time. Again we say, then, To work, comrades, to work! To work, comrades, to work! Let this be our slogan. Let us work persistently and systematically. First hold outdoor meetings. When advisable go into adjoining districts and towns where our party is not so well known. Take care, at outdoor meetings, to ask for names and addresses of sympathizers and those sufficiently interested to desire to learn more about our organization. Visit these persons on occasions where you have no meetings and induce them to join our party. Also see to it that at the outdoor meetings party literature is sold and subscribers are secured for the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People. Make it a point to get your hearers to purchase rather than induce them to accept pamphlets, as a man is apt to give more consideration to that which he pays for than that which is given gratis to him. Give

this feature of our agitation great attention, for many readers for our party literature and party press mean a good field for party work. If you wish to give away anything, give away leaflets. Make a specialty of "The Difference, or the S. D. P. vs. the S. L. P." and "The Attitude of the S. L. P. Towards Trades Unions."

If there is a strike in your city, visit the scene of it. Hold or address strikers' meetings, if you can. If you can not, distribute copies of our party organs and secure subscriptions for them. Also sell our literature. "What Means This Strike?" is especially suited for this purpose. Strikes offer agitational opportunities that should not be neglected.

When you have no open air meetings, make a house-to-house canvass for the party press. Visit enrolled voters especially, and induce them to subscribe for our party organs. Many other schemes may be devised, as local conditions suggest and demand. What we need, though, is to make a start where it has not already been done. Comrades, let us begin at once, all together. Let us subdivide the labor systematically and make a record that will be at once the model and the envy of all the other States. As was said before, everything is in our favor. Work alone is required, and we will and must perform it. All together! To work, comrades, to work! Up with the S. L. P.! On with the Social Revolution!

Yours fraternally, THE NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Harvey A. Santee, Secretary. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

W. M. S. & B. S.

The Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society held its regular meeting at 501 East Eighty-second street on Wednesday, May 20. All officers except the vice president were present, he coming after the meeting was in progress.

After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting some bills were ordered paid and various committees made their reports.

Three candidates were proposed. On motion it was decided to make the next meeting, to be held on Wednesday, June 3, a special meeting, when the constitution will be finally adopted, and the question of members-at-large will be discussed.

Upon motion the following, together with the preamble of the organization, were ordered printed in The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People:

"There has long been felt the necessity among the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party for a mutual sick and benevolent organization. Although recognizing the fact that under the present system of the private ownership of the means of production, the condition of the wage-working class cannot be permanently improved, and that under the present profit system the members of the wage-working class are ever subject to enforced idleness, or while at work to conditions which endanger their health and in consequence thereof become sick and unable to support themselves and their families, we, at such times also recognize the necessity of an organization which will provide the actual necessities to workmen who are the victims of such unfortunate conditions.

"Such an organization is the newly organized W. M. S. & B. S. and we therefore call upon those workingmen who feel the necessity for an organization of this kind to come forward and enroll themselves as members of the Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society.

PREAMBLE OF THE W. M. S. & B. S. "We, the founders of the W. M. S. & B. S., believe that all men are born equal, and that every inhabitant of this country is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We further believe that under the present capitalist system of private ownership of the land and the means of production, the wage working class (by far the majority of the people) are deprived of those natural rights.

"We are convinced that the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are the only political and economic organizations whose aims and objects are to abolish the system of private ownership of the land and the means of production, and establish in its stead the Socialist Republic, the co-operative commonwealth, when there will be equal opportunities to all; no one will be deprived of the fruit of his labor, and all may enjoy life, liberty and happiness.

"Therefore, we, the founders of this organization, do solemnly pledge our earnest and sincere support, morally and financially, to the best of our ability, to both above named organizations, to the exclusion of all other political and economic organizations."

H. D. Deutsch, Secretary.

P. S.—Persons wishing to communicate address H. D. Deutsch, 109 East 108th street, city.

New York State Executive.

A regular meeting of the S. E. C. was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Saturday evening, May 9, 1903.

A. Møren in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read

A communication was received from Daniel C. Sullivan, Lockport, N. Y., making application for membership at large. Was accepted and placed on file. The action of the financial secretary with reference to a communication from L. A. Boland, of Troy, was endorsed. A communication from J. Norton, of West Troy, was read and placed on file, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Section Albany with the view to learn full particulars.

A draft of a circular letter was read, has attracted wide attention by his party by Committee on Agitation and it was decided that the same be adopted and mailed to the different sections throughout the State, and afterward published in The Daily and Weekly People.

It was decided that all letters containing cash for dues, stamps or any other purposes, be mailed direct to the financial secretary, Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, in order to receive prompt attention. All other mail intended for the S. E. C. should be addressed to Harvey A. Santee, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

The following meeting will be held Saturday, June 6, 1903, at 6 p. m.

Several matters regarding general agitation were discussed at length, and the sections throughout the State will be notified by circular of the results.

The financial report was read as follows:

Receipts—Dues, stamps, \$70.44; Wallace and Lake Fund, \$35.47; campaign leaflets, \$1.25; total, \$107.16; balance April 30, \$68.01; on hand, \$123.24.

Expenditure—To Daily People, balance on \$45 pledge, \$54.03; postage and sundries, \$1.20; total, \$55.23; balance April 30, \$68.01; on hand, \$12.24.

Meeting adjourned. H. A. Santee, Secretary S. E. C.

WE NEED BLUE BLOOD.

Frank Capitalist Lackey Says Laborers Are Inferior Animals.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 20.—Harrison Smalley, instructor in the department of economics of the University of Michigan, declared that the efforts to show all men were created equal is pure assumption. "We have come to underestimate the fact," he says, "that some men, as some animals, are inferior to others. The capitalist is the laborer's physical superior. The laborer is at a disadvantage in this world because among other things of his physical inferiority.

By this I mean a particular kind of physical inferiority; not that the capitalist is stronger in sinews, muscles or lungs. The laborer has not the warm, rich blood which denotes physical superiority. This same blue blood, when thinned out, stands, of course, for inferiority, both mentally, physically and morally.

"Some men are cart horses worth \$5 and other men belong naturally to the higher order of beings."

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BEST CIGARS AT LOWEST PRICES: Box of 50 S. T. & L. A. \$1.40

Medallion, 4 1/2 inches..... 2.25 Nature's Beauties, 4 1/2 inches..... 2.00

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The plain but thrilling story, told in a masterly manner by the great French author, gets hold of the reader as soon as he starts to read it. Stripped of the French garb, Jesus appears before us the type of the earnest, honest, radical leader of the people—a figure which history has reproduced, with slight variations, in every crucial period in the progress of mankind, when the older order of things had reached its climax and was about to give way to the new.

Aside from being a story of most absorbing interest, with dramatic incidents second to none, the book gives that noble character to the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth which most of our generation—whether Christian, Jew or Freethinker—have failed to perceive through the mass of Church legend which attaches to the story of Jesus.

As a picture of society and the social classes of that epoch, with the class struggle raging within it, this story will throw a strong light on our conditions of to-day.

THE PREFACE TO THIS EDITION IS WRITTEN BY DANIEL DELEON

New York Labor News Company 2-6 New Reade Street New York City

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OF BOSTON, WILL HOLD ITS 14th GRAND PICNIC DECORATION DAY

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From 10 A. M. Till 10 P. M. SPEECHES

IN ENGLISH BY MR. JORDON OF LYNN. IN SWEDISH BY MR. J. RUDQVIST OF BOSTON

SINGING THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CHORUS! THE DANISH SINGING CHORUS BRACE! NORTH POLE SINGING CHORUS OF EVERETT! THE SCANDINAVIAN SINGING CHORUS!

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SPECIAL FEATURE TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN THE SW. GYMNASTIC CLUB POSSE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL CLUB. Prizes Will Be Awarded in Each Event.

DANCING FROM 8 TILL 10 P. M. DOMERTY'S ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, Genls. 50c. Ladies, 35c. Children Under 12 Years, With Parents, Free. Take Jamaica Plain, Forest-Hills-Columbus Avenue and Franklyn Park-Columbus Avenue Cars