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TRADES UNION WARFARE AND FU-SION THREATEN A SPLIT.

"Wonderful Growth of Socialism," by the Credential Committee-Hamber Wrestles With English and the S. L. P., Both of Whom Down Him-An Ex-Populist's Impression.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Columbus, O., June 1 .- The folowing is an account of the convention held by the "Socialist" party in this city on May 30 and 31.

The calling of the convention to order was followed by the nomina-Recess was then taken and the committee went to work. I watched the occedings and noticed many names arred on account of not being in good standing according to the secretary's accounts, yet when any ob-jection was raised by the would-be delegate present, Bandlow, of Cleveland would whisper a few words in his ears and out would come the coin, which would be received by Critchlow, the State secretary, for the S. P.

Five dollars a badge and the payer was a full fledged delegate. By this method the convention succeeded in seating fifty-four delegates in

whose name is Randall, and hails from Springfield, was refused the floor in the morning, Critchlow stating that local Springfield had not enough members in good standing to allow him a seat. Yet, in the afternoon session, when this same Randall rose to his feet to vote on question, Pickett of Cincinnati raised a point of order that, inasmuch as this man Randall was not in good standing in the morning, he ild not see why he should have the right to vote in the afternoon.

This was explained by Critchlow who produced and handed to the chairman to be read a sheet showing that local Springfield had enough good standing members on the roll to allow this delegate to be seated. Again a member of the credential nmittee who was close by called the attention of the chair to the sheet, saying that it was not the proper roll. To this the secretary replied that this roll was the latest addition to the roll. This brought forth the exclamation from the rear: This is a wonderful growth of Socialism in so short a time!"

(It takes twenty-five members in good standing to one delegate.)

letter was read from a delegate who was not able to be present at committee men after a lengthy arthe convention, and wished the congument stated that the facts in the police has shown great activity in one vention to adopt a plank advocating case showed conclusive the improvement of rivers and the fair means were used. abolition of convict labor, for, as he said, it would give the unemployed work, and do away with scabs.

A letter from Secretary of State Lewis Layland was read. It set forth the reasons why he had ruled the way he did on the claim of the S. P. against the S. L. P. previous to the party."

This letter brought the delegate from Hamilton, Humber, to his feet for a few remarks about the affair. as his local was the one that had instituted the suit He went over the whole ground, stating that the votes of the S. P. in Hamilton were eigh-ty-six and those of the S. L. P. seventy-six. He concluded by saying that the two Socialist Labor Party men "mate all kinds of fun mit us; they denounced us not only for teeling the name of Socialist from the S. L. P. but also of trying to scheel the name of Temocrats ven ve va- once before called Social Temocrats. Oh, but you fellows don't know vat a devil of a time ve

have mit dose rascals."
Under the nomination of the State ticket, an objection was raised on the motion to nominate candidates Saturday instead of Sunday as had been arranged by the comittee on rules. The motion was de-fended by Delegate Miller of Canton who stated, amongst other points, that "we cannot afford to antagonize Christian friends." This opinion was carried manimently.

The nomination for governor was only contested by the supporters of the supporters o hotly contested by the supporters of Isaac Cowan of Cleveland and those of Hynes of Dayton. As Cowan is not a member of the A. F. of L. the fact soon became evident that if the discussion was allowed to go on on this point a split was in-

A delegate, speaking of Cowan, said that he was the organizer of the Amalgamated Engineers and a fearless "Socialist." Another took up the poit with a remark that Cowan could not be a fearless "Socialist" as that implied scientific Socialism, and, to his knowledge, Cowan was not a man who would work for his material interest but one who worked only for his "soul."

Lewis of Coldwater who acted as the clown of this clownish convention of a committee on credentials. tion made the remark that Cowan was all wool and a yard wide, and is a good fellow, all right.

In supporting Hynes some one from Dayton stated with emphasis that Hynes was, above all, a working man. This explanation called forth the applause of about three men, the big majority taking it for a joke. Delegate Foxy from Cincinnati answered the Dayton man by saying "What we must have above all things at the head of our ticket is not a workingman but an educated

Another delegate said, "We want an A. F. of L. man," which was anthe first morning and between 12 and 2 p. m. of Saturday they seated eighteen more, making a total of seventy-two delegates.

A delegate with Populist whiskers whose remaining to look so serious and company to the seventy to the seventy-two delegates. swered by Pickett with, "One half ing so fast that Chairman Bandlow had to rap several times before the delegates were quieted down.

Secretary Critchlow then got the floor and in a voice as fakish as his face and a look of "Don't fight boys, or I'll lose my job," told the convention: "We must not be involved." in a trade union warfare; we can not afford it. We must not sacrifice the party."

The next man who was allowed the floor stated in a somewhat innocent way that he was a new member and had never attended a "Socialist" convention before and that the ac-tion of this body put him very much in mind of a Populist convention.

In the nomination of the different candidates some delegates wanted to put in nomination a man. Bax, by name who had never belonged to the party.

Under the report of committees a motion to allow no reporters to be present except those belonging to abor oragnizations was laid on the table.

The report of the National Committee men was read, and the words "unfair methods" which appeared were made the center of attack. The case showed conclusively that un-

In referring to the matter. Matturn of Cincinnati said, "For the last six months a continal friction has existed between the national quorum and the State secretary, and that without a doubt the next six months will see a split in the

A motion to extend the hand of fellowship to "our brothers, the S. L. P., was returned by the committee to which it was referred with a recommendation to lay on the

Miller, the Christian freak, wanted not only to extend the hand of fellowship to the S. L. P. but also to the Democrats and Republicans, concluding that all men were broth-

Another said that there are a great number of men in the party who have come from the S. L. P. because the place was too hot for them.

One after another stated that this thing of having two S. P.'s in the field was continually being thrown

Many others acknowledged that they cannot make head nor tail of the matter and so seem unable to realize why there are two Socialist parties in the field. The Jackson delegate stated that his local is new and he don't feel as if he could go back there and tell his local he had failed in succeeding in harmoniz-ing the two parties. He sees in the

(Continued on page six.)

KISHINEFF MASSACRE

Translated from Revolutionary Russia, official organ of the Socialist Revolution ists of Russia.

After some apparently enforced silence their men and mounted patrolmen, rethe legal press began to publish different details about the unheard of, even in Russia-the land of massacres-bestialities committed upon the Jewish population in Kishineff and, as usual, mostly the poorest Jews. Even our legal press. used to servile language, points out almost directly the real culprit. It states that the massacre was not only prepared but carefully organized.

Unlike former riots, in which the mob came down like an avalanche, here were separate gangs of from eight to twenty individuals each acting together. That something was going to happen all the town knew, all the Jews knew, who sent a deputation to the authorities, the officials also knew. The press unanimous ly points out that one cannot consider the local paper Bessarabetz and its editor, Krushevan, as the direct and immediate instigator of the massacre

Here ends the eloquence of the legal press. But we revolutionists cannot stop here. We can and must state directly that the authorities were guilty not only of neglect but of direct partic ipation. And even the Russian newspapers, while pointing out Krushevan's activity, as a matter of fact, point out only a hired instigator, a paid quill driver of the Russian government. Krushevan is not only an editor of a subsidized newspaper; this man, who deals in calumny at wholesale and retail, and particularly in slandering the Jews, is a trusty government servant, who has been granted a monopoly to address the population of a whole province by means of his newspaper. (Several petitions to publish another newspaper in Kishineff having been refused by Sipiagin, in whose footsteps follows Plehve, the present secretary of the interior.)
Among the contributors and the staff of his newspaper are several members of the local government, including the vice-governor, Ustrugoff. And the Russian government was so satisfied with the literary career of this newspaper, which was poisoning the minds of its readers with the venom of racial and religious prejudice, during many years, that it permitted its editor the publication of another subsidized newspaper in St. Petersburg by the name of Znania (Standard) which openly calls itself

inti-Semitic. Krushevan's collaborators did not limtheir activity to propaganda by means of a newspaper. Among the so-called "intellectuals" whose personal partici-pation with the maddened mob was noticed by our correspondent were Notary Public Pisarjewsky, a son of the justice of the peace, Semigradoff, a son of the local capitalist Sinodino, sons of local landlords, Khinkuloff and Malai. All these are well known to the inhabitants of Kishineff as personal friends of Kush-

evan and contributors to his Bessarbetz All legal newspapers denounce the nnivance with the rioters on the part of the police. Even the timid city coun-cil of Kishineff made an official complaint to the Secretary of the Interior against the police. But the legal press direction: wherever the lews were outhering in groups to help those who were being murdered the police and military prevented them from doing so. For instance, when the Jewish butchers went to the scene of the massacre they were stopped and dispersed. One of our correspondents writes: "An organized robbery and massacre of Jews took place in the presence, or rather under the cover of the police and military." Another correspondent reports:

"The soldiers are marching here and there, changing their stations, the police in full force. And side by side lawlessness, robbery and massacre reign supreme; people are being attacked with cudgels and hatchets, none are spared, neither an octogenarian woman nor a tender infant. There were several cases of rape. The movement of the military is pure formality which does not interfere with anything. How easy it was to put a stop to the massacre without any extraordinary means is shown by the fact that several Christian laborers who were in friendly relations with their Jewish neighbors easily saved a whole part of the city from the horrors that

have taken place in other parts."
"It is the third day of lawlessness and still in some places the ignorant, drunken mob, divided in gangs under the leadership of government officials and high school (gynasium) pupils, is doing its

murderous work. . with the approval of the authorities. . ."
"The patrolmen and the police sergeants, likewise the soldiers, do not interfere. They very leisurely ate sun-flower seeds. They and the Russian public, military and civil officers with shouts and laughter and applause encouraged the robbers' successful attempts. On the next day the chief of you, will appeal to you and beg of you police and his captains, surrounded by

mained in their quiet and observing attitude. When they saw that the 'work' was done in one place, they chased the mob to some other point. Hundreds of Jews, with soul-rending cries, begged the authorities for help. But they, with rare cynicism, called them 'Jidy' (Russian equivalent for 'Sheeny') and answered them: 'None of your business' and arrested the more persistent. On the Kaguiska street, a detachment of soldiers, under the command of two officers, occupied a place, from both sides of which were heard heart rending cries of those being murdered, but they energetically interfere only with the Jews, who try to defend themselves. In the lower streets Police Captain Solovkin points out to the mob the houses occupied by Jews. The soldiers by the force of arms drive the Jews into the yards where they are being slaughtered. Justice of the Peace Battaga who happened to pass through the Armianskaya street during the massacre requested the officer in charge of the detachment placed there to defend the attacked, but the officer's insolent reply was,"Tis none of your business. If instructions were giv-

en we would restore order immediately. "In short," concludes the correspondent, after citing many similar facts, "the police and the governor consciously helped and supervised the disorder and encouraged the mob, thus cutting off all neans of defense for the Jews. The small gangs of robbers were enabled to so barbarously act toward the Jews soley for the reason that the police helped them in their murderous work, while preventing the Jews from defending themeselves. In this lies the main tragedy of the Kishineff massacres."

The governor feigning sick, refused to admit the deputation of the Jews The vice-governor acted the same way without giving any explanation. The chief of police supervised the robbery,' writes another correspondent. Over a hundred killed were buried

and it is impossible to ascertain the

number of wounded. Whenever a crime has been committed the question that arises first of all in the search for the guilty ones is, in whose interest was it committed? Were the authorities even more careful in obliterating the traces of their participation in the crime, were the Jewish revolutionists not threatened in the past by the political police (gendarmes) it would be sufficient to get acquainted with the conduct of the authorities in Kieff and Odessa to understand what an object was acomplished in the Kishineff events. At the same time when in a large number of cities the proletariat, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, is anxious for an open fight, it is a question of safety for the authorities that the demonstration directed against them turn into a massacre as soon as it would be deprived of the conscious revolutionary element. Yes, it was a very clever manoevre to escape a dangerous situation, a very clever manoeuvre to stifle the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workingmen in the feeling of hesitation and mental depression. On the other hand, the Kishineff events were intended as a threat to the liberating movement of the Jew-ish proletariat. They had to play the role of a weighty argument; that this was not an empty threat was shown when the representative of the secret police spoke to an imprisoned Jewish revolutionist as follows: "But you, where do you put your nose in? You ought to have been as quiet as a fish, thanking God that you are safe. Don't you know that if we only wanted . . . If we only shut our eyes to one or the other

if you make the slightest movement Beware, you play with fire!" By the way that very same Krushevan gave away the whole secret, having published the cynical announcement that the Kishineff massacre was, don't you see, an answer of the Christian population to the Jewish revolutionary movement We see who has been fanning into a flame the little spark of brutal instinct of racial and national hatred, and how. We see who has helped the flame to turn into a conflagration, and how.

thing the mob would tear you to pieces,

Rejoice then, you reactionists, you literary guttersnipes, whose main stock n trade is national and religious hatred. You succeeded in enraging the ignorant poor of one nationality against the poor of the other. Rejoice, then, you bourgeois Jew baiters. You have succeeded in diverting the dicontent of the exploited against the whole class of the exploiters toward your Jewish competitors. And it does not concern you any that the mob incidentally attacked and robbed a great number of poor exploited workingmen. Rejoice, then, you uniformed instigators. With mischievous you will see that a part of the Jewish

But you will be bitterly disappointed in one respect. If you imagine for a moment that by exciting the lowest passions of the mob you will compel the lewish proletarian to bow his head in submission and crawl at your feet or at least to quiet down and lose his revolutionary spirit which permeates him, you are terribly mistaken. Your repulsive crime will only double his hatred toward you, a hatred multiplied by the deepest contempt. And this hatred, this contempt will be shared by all in whom the brutal egotistic inhuman jingoism has not killed the best sentiments of hu

Be, then, at least sincere to the end, you uniformed disseminators of ractial and national hatred. Don't hasten to cover yourself with the figleaf of belated official hypocrisy. Don't hasten to get rid of the responsibility for your crimes by making scapegoats out of the very first ignorant and enraged individuals whom your police has suddenly picked out of the mob after long connivance and semi-encouragement. You will fool no one, no matter how severe may be the punishment meted out to him in order to keep up the external appearance of non-participation in the crime. We do not know to what extremes yiu will go in your readiness to play the comedy of justice by "punishing little thieves for the plunder of the big ones." But one thing we know: in the opinion of every honest and conscienutious man this procedure will only emphasize the fact that the real criminals escaped punishment and how repulsive is the crime committed by them.

But the Kishineff events have put to the front a whole series of important problems for us revolutionary Socialists. What answer must we give to the new tactics of the government? How can we successfully frustrate this new attempt to stifle the revolutionary movement among a certain element in a part of the revolutionary army. The government must not, it has no right, to repeat this St. Bartholomew massacre as well as it has no right to cover with corpses a street where workmen assemble to discuss their affairs. And when the government commits such crimes it must be held responsible for them. It will be called to account by the ever growing army of revolutionary Socialism, which must make these gruesome facts its starting point for its incessant labor of enlightening the masses. It is necessary that the workngmen even in the remotest corners of Russia should understand, condemn and combat this monstrous criminal auto-

The Kishineff events in this respect should give additional stimulus to the work of revolutionary propaganda. That they should not limit their activity solely to the upper strata of the industrial proletariat, understanding how dangerous it is to consider a part as a whole These events once more remind us that our propaganda does not yet embrace sufficiently large masses, that we do not work sufficiently to win over to our movement the great masses of the common people and its lower strata. Of e present specially adapted to the interests of the comparatively limited numbers of the factory workers, will not always prove practical. Every quantitative change in the development of our labor carries with it a qualitative change in our adaptation of tactics. Independently of those general conditions, of a wider sphere of activity which we have to take into consideration, revolutionary organizations will have to pay particular attention to the humanitarian propaganda of the ideas of the universal brotherhood without any racial, religious or national distinctions, such ideas will prove the best prophylactic measure against a possible repetition of atrocities similar to those of Kishineff.

But this is not sufficient. All this of course, has a direct bearing upon the lesson of the Kishineff events, but this lesson is of value only for the future and this for a very long period..

Another question arises. What is to be done at the moment, when anti-Jewish riots break out or a favorable atmosphere for them is created, whether as a result of voluntary or involuntary propaganda or in spite of all their (revolutionists) efforts? When such outbreaks can be foreseen, the question is simple enough.

In the year 1892 there was in the city of Kieff a great number of unemployed They began to be restless. A deep fermentation among them could grow into a tumultuous outbreak. "Rumors were afloat," to quote the correspondence (in the Revolutionary Russia No. 4) "that the unemployed are preparaing them-selves for an anti-Jewish riot. The revolutionary organizations decided to interfere with it. A whole series of preliminary secret meetings were organized and the work went on successfully. A paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

decision to organize an anti-government demonstration was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. For the first time in Russia the revolutionists succeeded in blind and unconscious outbreak, which could assume a violent character and in making of it a conscious and reovlutionary movement." A greater difficulty arises when such

an outbreak arises more or less unexpectedly. But even in such a case, if the revolutionists remain cool and if organized revolutionary forces are at hand, they can and must by their daring and resolute interference frustrate all the machhiavelian plans of the official esuits and inquisitors. ne must not imagine that all the participants in the outbreaks consciously desire to attack the Jews. Usually only a small part has this object in view. Not encountering any resistance they carry away the entire The mob pestilence forcibly gets hold of the people and carries them away. The psychology of the mob is well established. It is apt to completely change the character of individuals. But for this very same reason it is never too late to interfere, with the object of side tracking a greater part of the mob and possibly to divert its fury into a different direction.

As to the instigators and provocators of the mob the revolutionists have no right to avoid a direct encounter with them and meet force with force. Even the stirred up by the police destructive instincts could and must within certain limts be directed against the government itself. It is necessary that the revolutionists, the class conscious workingmen, hould learn at last to come forth not in the capacity of maltreated demonstrator but as an organized aggressive force, capable of transforming a bloodthirsty outburst of blind rage into a well diected and conscious attack upon the Russian bastiles, the governmental buildings. All efforts should be directed toward this end, not only by attracting the raging masses to the revolutionary struggle, but also by direct attack o fighting groups of workingmen upon the representatives of government, which, having sown the wind will reap the

This is the immediate problem of our comrades in the "pale of settlement." We fully understand the difficulty of its solution. One thing is sure. To helplessly recede before these new tactics of the government means to show it that its manoeuvre is successful, that henceforth it will possess a sure means to compel the reovlutionists to hide themselves and to keep silent. This we must not, we have no right ot do. This is why, having understood the new tactics of the government, we must find the means of resistance, not in ten years, but immediately, this very moment.

And we profoundly believe that this answer will be found, that the live forces of the revolution will be able to counteract the governmental venom with the pure stream of revolutionary enthusiasm and power.

Corregan in Long Island City.

Charles H. Cerregan will address an pen air campaign meeting of the Soialist Labor Party to be held on Tuesday, June 16, at 8 p. m., at the corner of Main street and Flushing avenue, Long Island City.

Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are especially invited to attend, as this meeting has also been arranged ing resolutions, published in one of their with a view of organizing a section of the Socialist Labor Party of Queens County.

Picnic in Rockville Conn. Section Rockville, Conn., has offered its grove for the holding of a picnic for the benefit of the treasury of the S. E. C. The

offer has been accepted, and said picnic

will be held on Sunday, June 14. Remembering the good time all enjoyed who attended last year's picnic for the same purpose, patrons of that occasion will undoubtedly be there again this year. If interesting. Besides a good attendance from Hartford and vicinity, visitors are expected from South Norwalk, Bridgeport and make things lively. Therefore, all who can

Connecticut State Executive Committee.

Open Air Meetings of Section Chicago. June 15-Clark and Walton place. June 17-Halstead and Maxwell June 19-Madison and Jefferson. June 22-Clark and Erie. June 24-Milwaukee and Paulina. June 26-Halstend and Marwell

June 30-Madison and Green. These meetings will start at eight o'clock promptly. Readers of The Daily People are invited to attend these meetings and get in touch with the section.

June 27-Ninety-second and Commer

Party members are urged to attend and help with the distribution of literature and solicit subscriptions. August F. Fiedler. Organizer.

If you receive a sample copy of this

"LABOR NOTES"

A CHANGE IN TONE NOTICEABLE IN THOSE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

"Strikes and Rumors of Strikes" Now Replaced by "Lockouts and Rumors of Lockouts"-Building Trades Resolute Against Higher Wages-S. T. & L. A. Speaker Arrested-"Socialist" Party Rent by Dissension.

Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

San Francisco, Cal., June 1 .- The "Labor Notes" in the press of this city are lately gilding into a different key. What was formerly "Strikes and Rumors of Strikes" is now becoming "Lockouts and Rumors of Lockouts," the rumors, of course, prevailing.

Great excitement was aroused in union circles about a week ago by the sudden and peremptory action of the San Francisco branch of the American Steel and Wire Company. There had been some talk among the employes of demanding a ninehour day, but the local managers had requested them to refrain from action until the matter could be arbitrated. They politely refrained. Presently the vice president of the company arrived from the East. then, suddenly and without warning, the considerate workers found themselves locked out.

Lesser concerns are now threatening the same "terms," and strike threats are becoming less common. The two or three permanent boycotts are still on, however, and the machinists are still menacing the Southern Pacific.

At this stage of affairs that indomitable center," the Building Trades' Council, comes ferward with a "Resolution," which outdoes everything that pure-and-simpledom has hitherto perpetrated. A motion, unanimously carried at a late meeting of that august body, is to the effect that all unions under its jurisdiction must refrain from demanding an increase of wages, for the reason that the Building Trades' Council has always guarded the welfare of the municipality, and the present state of prosperity in the city will not admit of higher wages.

In the midst of these vicissitudes the socalled Socialist party retains its welldeserved popularity. A short time ago the compact and orderly street meeting of the San Francisco local of the S. T. & L. A., held as usual at the corner of Stockton and Market streets, was broken up by the discriminating police and the speakers arrested, while at the same time, and not two blocks away, a "Socialist party" agitator

propagated his views unmolested.

The internal dissensions of that same Socialist (?) party are growing more and more interesting as time goes on. It will be remembered that the San Francisco and Alameda County locals of the S. P. threw out their "fusion" and "clerical" elements some months ago. Since then the party in this State has been controlled by the antifusionist side. But the Rev. Stift Wilson, and others of his kind, have continued to hold large and enthusiastic Socialistic (?) meeting throughout the State. The followmany cenflicting efficial ergans, speaks for

"RESOLUTION BY LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO. "Whereas, Local Alameda, of the Socialist party, has passed resolutions refusing to countenance certain Socialist speakers who

Itself :

have placed themselves under the control of capitalistic lecture bureaus: "Whereas, Said speakers in many instances have managers who boom and advertise

them in a similar manner to a theatrical company, a Wild West show or circus menagerie; and "Whereas, Said managers charge exorbi-

tant prices for their principals and services, thus placing their services beyond the reach of any but large cities; therefore, be it "Resolved, That Local San Francisco

heartly endorses the resolutions of Local Alameda, and pledges itself to refuse to aad. countenance or employ such speakers. "B. Strassman, Secretary."

Yet the fusionists of this erratic party are its only logical element. They are simply following the crocked path marked out for them when they left the straight road of the S. L. P. There is no other way. The anti-fusionists are a miserable little band, who, trained as they were in the S. L. P., have found it impossible to accept the reactionary principles of their new party, and have not the courage to turn around and confess their fault. Therefore, they find themselves stranded, without principles and without policy-a pitiful, broken wreck, compassless and rudderless,

Rochester Readers, Attention.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold a picnic and prize bowling contest at Engleburg, Rifle Range, Sunday afternoon, June 14.

Tickets, 25 cents; good for refreshment checks on the ground,

THIRD INSTALLMENT OF THE NEWS ON THE HEALTHY UPRISING IN GREAT BRITAIN

The below documents, taken from the Edinburgh "Socialist," monthly organ of the newly risen Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, and from the Edinburgh "Evening News," furnishes a historic sequence of official information of the new era that has, at last, opened for the Socialist movement in Great Britain. Hitherto, run mainly as a freak affair by freaks, who foregathered under the name of Social Democratic Federation, who acted like Indians who had found a watch, and who turned Socialism into an opera bouffe, the Social-ist movement of Great Britain has been "a sight to behold." It will be that no longer. The movement has now been put upon solid ground and switched on the right track. The below documents speak for themselves:

DOCUMENT I. (From Edinburgh "Socialist" for May, 1903.)

SCOTTISH DISTRICT COUNCIL. A special meeting of the Scottish District Council of the S. D. F.. was held on Wednesday evening, 15th April, in the clubrooms of the Glasgow Branch. As a result of certain resolutions agreed to at the S. D. F. Conference in London each of the Branches were wired to hold a Special Meeting on the Tuesday, and a letter sent on afterwards gave those resolutions, and asked the Branches to send Delegates to Glast gow on the following evening, with definite instructions as to what attitude the S. D. F. should adopt. Delegates were present from Edinburgh, Falkirk, Leith and Glasgow. A postal card was read from Govan Branch, which declined to send dele-

C. J. Geddes (Edingurgh) was appointed Chairman, and the Secretary read the telegram and letter convening the meeting.

The principal feature of the meet-

ing was the manner in which the delegates took up the challenge of the S. D. F. Conference. At its London Conference that body adopted two resolutions, the first being to the effect "That the new Executive Council be empowered to expel without right of appeal those branches endorsing the actions of G. S. Yates, and for which he was expelled"; and the second being "that this Confere (S. D. F.) strongly condemns the whole tone and conduct of The Socialist, and calls upon those branches responsible for its appearance either to immediately alter its tone or cease its publication." S. Yates resigned his position as Editor of The Socialist; J. C. Matheson also resigned his position on the

paper.
Drummond (Leith) moved: "That the Scottish District Council withdraw from the S. D. F. as a protest against the opportunist policy now being pursued by that organization." This resolution, which meant severing our organic conection with the S. D. F., was seconded by Robertson, and carried unanimously.

Robertson moved "that this Council endorse the action of the editors of The Socialist, and also the tone and policy of the paper." Strang (Falkirk) seconded, and this was also carried without dissent. G. S. Yates and J. C. Matheson

were reappointed to their positions on the paper, and the Conference unanimously agreed to issue a manifesto, explaining our position, and containing a declaration of our principles. Also an invitation to other ches to withdraw from the S. D. F., and form a new party which would not adopt the class war and class consciousness as theories or mere phrases, but as actual facts which must be recognized by every uncompromising militant Socialist. J. C. Matheson was appointed to draft the manifesto, and the secretaries of the various branches were appointed a pro tem. Executive Council to transact all preliminary

What characterized the meeting was the unanimity with which ev-ery resolution brought forward was adopted. The branches meant business, and the delegates they sent carried out their instructions without any needless spechmaking. The spirit which prevailed throughout the conference augurs well for the future of the New Socialist Party. NEIL MACLEAN.

Secretary Late S. D. F.

DOCUMENT II. (From Edinburgh "Socialist" for May. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. ..

Manifesto to the Working Class,

The New Party.

The most significant feature of the political development of this last ten years is the growing dissatisfaction of the working class with the existing political parties. The defection of the workers from the capitalistic parties has fee long

and against all other political parties, every election, municipal or national. We do not cater for the support of those workers who do not recognize the goal, nor agree with us as to the means whereby it is to be attained. These means, we repeat, are the conquest of political power been the theme of orthodox politiby the working class and in the incians. Very few of their speeches terests of the working class, maniat the present time fail to conclude festing itself through an avowedly with a querulous expostulation with Socialist organization. the workers for their desertion of This explains alike our policy and those whom they had previously trusted, or a tearful entreaty to reour name, Socialist Labor Party. Socialist, because through Socialism turn to the fold. The causes of this alone can the workers be emancipatphenomenon, are pretty well known ed; Labor, because by the laboring The ruthless attacks made upon the classes alone can Socialism be atworkers striving by means of strike tained; Party, because we are not or boycott to obtain slightly better merely an educational or propaganconditions of life, as evidenced by dist body, but stand for the politithe actions of capitalist Home Seccal expression of our class interests retaries at Featherstone, Broxburn, Motherwell, Hull and Grimsby; the suppression of Trade Union organization by the legal decisions in connection with the Taff Vale Railway dispute, and the case of Quinn vs.

ent represented in the British House

of Commons are equally responsible

have induced in the workers the be-

lief that their interests as a class

are menaced by their present legis-

lators, and that the welfare of their

masters alone meets with consider-

ation. The need for a party repre-

senting the working class and de-

fending its interests is generally felt

and expressed. Class feeling in short

is becoming increasingly manifest.

But what is not clearly recognized

is the necessity for such a party

having a clear, definite and prac-

tical basis, and an intelligent con-

ception of its position, method and

goal. There is considerable danger

that honest aspirations of the work-

ers and their sincere endeavors to

better their lot by political activity

may be frustrated and led into a

blind alley by the efforts of crafty

and unscrupulous politicians, self-

styled Labor Leaders. Therefore in

calling upon you to give us your

support in forming the party of the

workers we lay before you

our methods and our aim, together

with the attitude which we intend

to adopt towards the existing poli-

tical parties, "Labor," or other-

The Socialist Labor Party differs

from all parties at present in existence in that it appeals to the

working class alone for support.

Whether it be in the city or the

nation, in Town Council or in Par-

liament, it is the one section of the

population that has any right to

consideration. They alone produce the wealth of society, and it is our

aim that they alone should possess

it. Our attack upon the present con-

stitution of society in both its po-

litical and economic aspects is due

to the fact that the class that dom-

inates the state, to whose interest

and advantage all our social insti-

tutions are directed, is the useless,

obsolete, and parasitical capitalist

class. The power to rob and ex-

ploit, which is vested in this class,

rests upon their political suprem-

acy. It is thus that they are able

to bring all the powers of the state,

police and military, to bear upon

those workers who strive to decrease

their master's spoils by increasing

their miserable wages. It follows

then that all efforts of the workers

to better their conditions must be

centered in the task of overthrowing

the supremacy of the master class

in the state, and of using the power

so gained to seize the means of life to be used by the workers for them-

selves and their dependants, in short, to obliterate the capitalist

class as a social and political entity.

variously called, "State Socialism,"

"Public Ownership," or "Municipal-

ism"-that is the ownership of cer-

tain public utilities by a commun-

ity in which capitalism is still dom-

inant. A worker is as much ex-

ploited by a capitalist state or cor-

poration as by a private capitalist

employer—as post office or munici-pal employees can testify. We in-

sist upon the political overthrow of

capitalism as an absolutely neces-

sary preliminary to the emancipa-

tion of the working class, and the establishing of the Socialist Repub-

lic. Otherwise an industry con-

trolled by a capitalist state differs

only from one controlled by an in-

dividual capitalist in the superior

powers of the former to rob and op-

This is precisely the point that has been hitherto ignored by organi-

zations appealing to the working

class. At the present time there

are certain bodies of this nature

named respectively, the Independent

Labor Party, the Social Representa-tion Committee, the Social Demo-

cratic Federation, and the Fabian Society—parties differing only in

name and in phraseology, but al-

most identical in principles and tac-

tics. All these organizations are dominated either by middle class

men or working men influenced by middle class habits and thoughts.

As contrasted with all such com-

promisers and confusionists who would lead the working class to de-

press those under its thraldom.

By this we do not mean what is

for the formation of the Socialist SOCIALISM IS THE ONLY HOPE OF THE WORKERS. ALL ELSE IS ILLUSION. Executive Council, 63 Adelphi St., S. S. Glasgow. Leatham-these and other occurrences for which all parties at pres-

> DOCUMENT III. (From Edinburgh "Evening News," May 4, 1903.) THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND

struction, we desire to lay before

you the principles of political action

on which our party will proceed.

We intend wherever possible to con-

test on behalf of the working class,

LEITH BURGHS. H. W. Lee, Secretary Social Democratic Federation, London, writes: I am requested by the Executive Council to ask you to give publicity to the fact that the candidature of Mr. G. S. Yates for Leith Burghs, for which constitutency he was adopted as the Social Democratic candidate last autumn, will no longer receive the support of the Social Democratic Federation, Mr. Yates having been expelled from the organization at the Easter annual conference.

Mr. Yates writes: I am in receipt of your note of May 2d, enclosing a copy of a letter received from Mr H. W. Lee. The fact therein stated is perfectly correct in every way, though the stating of such a business, in the manner of the letter, would lead people not knowing all the circumstances to imagine that something terrible had been committed by myself to warrant such a measure. While it is true that I shall not receive the support (nor desire it) of the Social Democratic Federation, I am still at the present moment the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party, a party which has come into existence since the conference mentioned in Mr. Lee's letter. All the real branches of the Social Democratic Federation in Scotland have withdrawn from that moribund body, and are now constituted as the Socialist Labor Party, for several years a number of these branches endeavored to enthuse some life in the S. D. F., and attempted to let the majority of that body understand that their twenty years' wanderings into workingclass politics had resulted in absolutely no change in any way whatever to themselves or to their members. And even their most prominent champion, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, sent them a letter two years ago, expressing his disgust with the working class in general and the S. D. F. in particular. He has since eaten his language somewhat, and re-entered their ranks, as, I suppose, a final effort to get them into some kind of recognition. The So-cial Democratic Federation has now no following in Scotland since the withdrawal of the leading five branches. Consequently they could not support my candidature at Leith even were they anxious to do so. Ineed only remind your readers who take an interest in such matters of the fact that there is at present a big wave of political opportunism passing through the ranks of the International Socialist Party-in Sweden, where a section deliberately keeps the Liberals in office; in France, where they even select "an conge" a Social Radical to the Cabinet. In Italy the same compromising wave is shown in the Italian amber, and as a writer in the "Saturday Review" recently expressed it, "Fabianism" is the ordre du jour" in international politics. The majority of the Social Democratic Federation are in this opportunist way. A considerable minority are against it. Hence we form the new party, as we have no

ambition to swim with the tide. DOCUMENT IV. (From Edinburgh "Socialist," for May, 1903.)

THE CONFERENCE OF THE S. D. F. "From the Gallery."

I arrived at the Shoreditch Town Hall and feasted my eyes on the assembled galaxy of talent, and suddenly awoke to the fact that I was in the presence of the Conference with all its pristine majesty and splendor. A benevolent looking old gentleman (named Green) was called to the chair, and he at once proceeded to declare his impartiality, nor did the Conference give him any lack of opportunity of proving the truth of his statement.

Firstly as regards the chairman himself, I found that the air of be-

nevolence, suggestive of a bailie or a Sunday-school teacher, vanished like lightning when the views of any of the delegates did not coincide with his own. Of course, I would never call in question his honesty or integrity, but there seemed a strange unanimity between his views and those of Hunter Watts and Bur-Continued on Page 8.

rows, who assisted him in running the meeting. Even Cincinnatus Hyndman had to arise, like an avenging god, from the audience, and protest against the chairman's attempts at autocracy.

Then there was Burrows. In his velvet coat, so suggestive of Art, he lent quite an air of respectability and refinement to the assembage. He should certainly go on the stage, where he would, without any doubt, make a great name in melodrama. Flinging on his outer garment like a regal robe, he proceeded to make preparations for shaking off the dust from his feet and quitting the Council Board. His somewhat lengthy prepartions were not however, with out effect. It suddenly dawned upon the chairman that a man with twenty-two years service could not be permitted to leave the meeting in this fashion. Sooner perish the Scotch Branches! So the closure was applied on them, and votes of sympathy were applied to calm the ruffled dignity of the injured magnate. To see him gesticulating and roaring like a bull was a sight for the gods. He has undoubtedly mistaken his vocation; as a Whitechapel coster he would make his fortune in one season.

Again there was Hunter Watts. Without in any way losing possession of himself, he spoke in a calm and effective manner. Certainly his remarks were not always to the point, but he could always throw dust in the eyes of the faithful, a fact which was clearly brought out by the machine-like regularity with which they voted on all his proposals.

Quelch did not shine in the Conference, except through the reflected of his neighbors' eulogies. Possibly he may now be wondering if The Socialist can offer him a larger salary than Justice. Certainly the salary of the editor should be in proportion to the worth of the paper itself.

Beyond acknowledging his Machiavelian policy Lee did not make himself obtrusive, but he flitted about the chair like an avenging angel-evidently a fallen one, with

one of his wings in splints. By far the most hilmorous contributions to the debates, though, were those suppled by a person When a delegate named Gunn. pointed out that his whole arguments were founded on baseless fabrications or the outcome of his own fertile imagination, he was not disconcerted in the slightest degree. He merely proceeded to state that there had been rumors, and he thereupon tried to build up an indictment on this flimsy foundation.

Those reading my impressions, so far as least, may be excused if they think that there was no attempt at oratory at the Conference. Such, however, was not the case. Of those who did supply some logic to their arguments I should like to mention Hawkins in the first place. He certainly got nearly as obstreporous as the members of the Executive, but this might well be forgiven him on account of his solid contributions to the matters under discussion, and he had a difficult position to contend

Amongst the other really effective speakers must be mentioned Matheson and Cotton. They were both quiet, dignified and earnest in their utterances, and their transparent honesty must have carried conivetion home to all impartial hearers. The entire absence of bluster and "bluff" (one of Quelch's favorite topics) from their speeches was, of course, only another proof of the justness of their contentions.

There is now only one speaker to Whom I need refer at length, and, as usual, last does not mean least. Hunter, the oby orator of London, did not belie his reputation. All his speeches were effective, but the one on the question of Friedberg's reinstatement in the party was a masterpiece. While it was, on the one hand, replete with the most effective invective and carcasm, it was by no means lacking in equally convincing argument. As happened in the case of the last few speakers whom I have mentioned, however, no serious attempt was made to answer him in any way. Whether this was due to accident or design I cannot say, but if it was due to crass ignorance on the part of the Executive of the S. D. F., who can neither see points of logic nor argument, then no further condemnation of their position and

policy is required. With the expulsion of Yates I left the Conference, but I am told that they did get the length of transacting a little business during its closing hours, there being no incidents to vie with those which happened on the two days which they devoted to proving that "impossiblism" was impossible in the ranks of the S. D. F.

Gerald W. Crawford.

THE RETAIL CLERK

FACTS REGARDING HIS CONDITION BY ONE OF HIS FRATERNITY

After a careful perusal of the article by Ollendorf, in The People of Sunday, May 17, entitled, "The Clerk," I cannot refrain from writing in commendation of same. Indeed, as many clerks as I was able to reach in the last few days, in an endeavor to call their attention to the article in question, could not but admit that it was a faithful reproduction of their deplorable condition.

But, while I am commending The Daily People and its contributors for their correct views and observations, it is also my object to add to the facts regarding the condition of the retail clerk.

I have been working as a window dresser (a window dresser is one who is able to place the wares retailed by "our" merchants in the show windows and ulations: 1. Salesmen must count change show cases in such a manner as to attract the eye of the passer by and make the merchandise look better than it really is), in the retail business in this city as well as in other cities for the past fifteen years and I have come in close touch with retail clerks of all kinds, as you may infer. I am, accordingly qualified, I think, to speak with some authority.

The hope that the average clerk behind the counter once entertained, that some day he will become a merchant himself, or that he will marry the boss's daughter and become a partner in the concern has totally vanished from his mind. Besides, things have become so simplified that most any one having a knowledge of rudimental arithmetic can become a salesman in our large department stores. Hence the facility of the bosses to fill clerks' places at salaries C. O. D.'s, credit refunds, refunds and ranging up to \$9 per week.

But I can hear a good many say, Are not some employes in the retail business making larger salares? My answer to those is yes, but how? Let us see.

There are some branches of the retail business that the department store has not been able to grab up. For example the cigar business, the men's attire business, to a great extent, etc., etc. In these establishments the employee can earn a better salary than is earned by turned over to Superintendent at once." a clerk in a department store. But the hours that he has to work per day do not by any means tally with the salary he receives; besides, in these places, they do not receive a straight salary, but what is known in the retail business as "p. m's" or "spiffs."

For example, there is a lot of merchandise that is undesirable, an article that is sold, say for 50 cents. There is a 5 cent "spiff" placed upon it and the clerk or saleman will swear by the Gods and holy Moses that it is the finest in creation in order to make the 5 cent Of late our "honest" merchants have

got a new scheme of doing business. For instance, the market value of a certain article is 50 cents. A 5 cent on it, and it is marked down from one dollar to 69 cents. Do you see. The clerk must steal 14 cents for the boss and 5 cents for himself. In this way a clerk may be able by continnous persistency to sell a customer what he don't want in order to "earn" from four to five dollars a week, besides his enormous salary of about twelve dollars. And these schemes are not practiced down on Baxter street or the Bowery, but in some of our most up-todate stores on prominent thoroughfares.

The condition of the average employe, man or woman, in the retail business is to-day lower than any other craft or calling. Where the hours are short the employee is compelled to work like a machine, thus crippling him to the extent that he is unable to do anything else but rest after business hours and be pared to take up another day's hustling the next morning. In the retail stores of working class districts he can go to sleep standing up behind the counter during the day and be prepared to sell as many shirts, pants and neckties in the evening up to 10 o'clock.

I have heard some say, "I would rather hustle all day long and have my nights off" and others again, "I would rather take it easy and work a few more hours Neither of the two ways is satisfactory and in nine cases out of ten if the retail clerk lives to see the age of forty-five or fifty, you will find him in the slums, a fit subject for the Sal-

A large concern in this city, running half a dozen retail stores, and selling men's attire from head to foot, has a novel way of doing business. (I worked for them as window dresser for nearly two years.) Every now and then a "half price sale" is advertised in the

[Written especially for The Daily and Weekly People, by A. O., New York City.]. is marked double its market value, or rather double its selling price, and the public buys "two dollar" shirts at half price, etc.

A few days before the contemplated sale is coming off the employees are compelled to remain late evenings hustling, marking over stock, without any extra remuneration, and this is what they call an early closing concern.

The head of this concern is called an exemplary man. The newspapers praise him as being a good employer and only a short time ago it was shown how good the members of this concern were when they distributed gold medals to their faithful employees. But to give you an idea how good they and many others are, I will cull a few of the rules from the contract that every employe must sign when entering their employment.

"I hereby agree to these rules and reg-

and hand packages to customer they have waited on; any shortage of change or wrong delivery of package they will be held responsible for. 2. Employes accidentally, directly or indirectly breaking glass or allowing customers to do so by leaning on same, or in any manner or form causing glass to be broken, will be charged for same. 3. No chewing allowed. 4. One cent per minute will be deducted for coming late, either morning or at meal times. 5. Forty minutes allowed for meals. 6. Salesmen must furnish their own tape measures. 7. Ten cents fine will be imposed upon salesmen who take sales books from store. 8. Time of leaving and returning from lunch must be registered, 9. All purchases made by employees must be paid for atonce. 10. Ten per cent, discount allowed to employes on purchases for their personal use. 11. Positively no money can be drawn by employes during the week. 12. Employes must not congregate in groups, nor engage in loud conversation. 13. All P. M.'s, exchanges, goods delivered, must be signed by Superintendent. 14. All packages taken out by employees must be O. K. by Superintendent. 15. No goods held for a customer without a deposit. Endeavor to get a deposit on all orders, 16. Salesmen must introduce goods, and turn their customers over if not able to sell them. 17. Employees proving incimpetent or in any way violating these rules and regulations may be discharged without no tice, and paid only up to the time of discharge. 18. Any packages or money found in the store, left by customers, must be Name

Address Age Married or Single If single, boarding?... With relations?... Are parents alive ... Their residence Name of last employer..... Address and class of business.....

How long were you employed there?.... What was your position?.... Why did your work terminate?..... What other employment have you had?. Any additional reference..... Would you consider it your duty to re-

port in writing or otherwise, any act of conduct of your fellow-employees that you consider against the interest of our business I have answered the above questions without reservation, and agree, if en-

house. My engagement can be terminated at the option of the firm. WHEREAS, I am about to enter the employment of the City of

gaged, to conform to the rules of the

Now, in consideration of such employment, I hereby agree that in the event of the termination of such employment with saidfor any reason, I will not, directly or indirectly, use or cause to be used the name of or of in any form or manner whatsoever in connection with any business, occupation or pursuit in which I may be in any wise interested after the cessation of my employment

with Witness my hand this In presence of

Clause 16 may be meaningless to others except those in the business. It means this: that when any one buys an article the clerk must sell him another one, at least a pair of "sox" or a pair of "suspenders;" he must sell him these or he is considered a poor salesman. If he does not succeed in selling his customer he must call another salesman to try his luck on the prospective buyer, and he in turn another, and, finally, the superintendent, until success at last crowns the salesman's efforts.

As to clause 2 every piece of glass is insured. Thus in case of breakage the firm is dubly ahead.

There is one particular reason why the retail clerk deserves our consideration, and that is that he has never given, or, at least, never, since the days of the Knights of Labor, the labor fakir a chance to live upon him. Of course, every now and then you will hear of a retail clerks' union and even at the presnewspapers, and do you knew how the ent day Mr. Rebinson takes the liberty time?

to represent in the Central Federated Union the retail clerks, but by virtue of whose authority he does so is a mystery to a good many. I say that the retail clerks deserve our consideration for the simple reason that they are "on" to the labor fakir.

About two years ago the bosses of the

large department stores and others being cager to see the retail shops that do business after 6 and 6.30 p. m. shut up; organized unions of their clerks with the aid of the pure and simplers, demanding in the name of "organized labor" shorter hours for the retail clerks. In one case, at least, I know that McPartland and O'Flaherty and Vogel Brothers, both of Eighth avenue, donated several hundred dollars to the early closing movement. Well, there was not a clerk behind a counter but what smiled and remarked that the battle was one between two sets of bosses! In other words, they were on to the game, and the whole thing soon collapsed.

Right here I want to make a few remarks regarding the early closing of the retail shops, which, by the way, seem to be an all absorbing and most perplexing question among the retail clerks of this and other cities.

As a matter of fact, most of the stores that keep open evenings do so because they are largely dependent upon the working class for their patronage. I know of many stores in working class districts that do absolutely no business during the day, and more particularly are dependent upon trade Saturday afternoons and evenings. The working class we know have not any other income except their wages, which they generally receive on Saturday. Those wages are spent almost to the last cent on that same day. Hence, the rush business on Saturday night. The stores that keep open evenings late and Saturday midnight could not otherwise exist. .

But let the retail clerks take this mater easy. There is a rumor abroad that Holy John Wanamaker, after the completion of his sixteen-story new annex to his present mammoth store, will do business every day and late evenings, employing two forces of help. Thus will the early-closing question be solved. No retail clerk will need to work from 8 in the morning till late at night. The cockroach boss and his "spiffs" will be a thing of the past. The working class will surely rush to Wanamaker's and every other large department store that will follow his example. The salary of the 'expert" salesman will no doubt be all the way up to \$1.50 per day, with a chance of loosing his job for violating rules similar to those stated above.

In closing, I would call upon the clerks employed in the large department stores, as well as those employed in other stores and offices, to join hands with the men of their class-the tailor, the shoemaker, the curpenter, the bricklayer; in short, to join the ranks of the men who are compelled to sell their strength and their intelligence in the labor market to any bidder, to the one that is willing to buy the only thing he possesses-his labor power. There is a labor market, and the

bosses do not hesitate to admit it. Now, then, no matter how high your salary may be, remember that you are in the same category with shirts, socks and suspenders. When the supply of a certain commodity is large and there is no demand for it it goes down in price: when the demand exceeds the supply the price goes up. You know this, do you not? Well, it is the same with us! There being a scarcity of window-dressers, the price (wages) is a little higher; there being an overabundance of porters, who also work alongside of us, the price (wages) is down.

Are you men going to allow these things to prevail much longer? Already workingmen in all branches of industry are uniting under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party-a political party, expressing the aspiration of the proletariat of America. The working class must capture the political power, and with that power take possession of the economic functions of society.

In the meantime, before we can meet the bosses at the ballot box, where we outnumber them w to 1, organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an economic organization that tells you the plain truth; the only thing to be done is to throw the vampire capitalist class from off our backs. Upon the battlefield of the class struggle there are daily skirmishes between the employer and the employee, and we must meet them like men! Not under the leadership of the fakirs, like Gompers, Mitchell, et al., but class-consciously tell them: "The wealth that is now in your possession is ours. We demand the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

And, furthermore, I would ask the men employed in the retail business to drop reading the capitalist press. Have you any doubt on what side the Journal, World, Herald and the rest of them would stand? In the case of a conflict between ourselves and the bosses you could not expect the press supported by the bosses, through their heavy advertising, to go against them.

The Daily People, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, is the only paper that we can exepct to stand by us. Order it, therefore, daily from your newsdealer. Rally to its support! Join the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party! Thus you will put an end to the capitalist system of society and inaugurate the Socialist Republic, wherein every man and woman will receive the full products of their labor. Help to bring about that

Fellow Workers:

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL =

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART I.

WOMAN IN THE PAST (CONTINUED).

Once upon the subject of the conditions existing among the old Jews, a rew other facts are in order, clearly proving that, among them, descent in the female line was actually in force of old. True enough, on the subject of woman, I Moses, 3, 16, runs this wise: "And thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee;" and the verse also undergoes the variation: "the woman shall leave father and mother, and cleave to her husband." In point of fact, however, I Moses, 2, 24, has it this way: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." The same language recurs in Matthew 19, 15; Mark 10, 7, and in the Epistle to the Ephesians 5, 31. The command sprang, accordingly, from the system of descent in the female line, and the exegists, at a loss what to do with it, allowed it to appear in a light that is utterly false.

Descent in female line appears clearly also in IV Moses, 32, 41. It is there said that Jair had a father, who was of the tribe of Judah, but his mother was of the tribe of Manassch, and Jair is expressly called the son of Manasseh, and he inherited in that tribe. Another instance of descent in the female line among the Jews is met in Nehemiah 7, 63. There the children of a priest, who took to wife one of the daughters of Barzillai-a Jewish clan-are called children of Barzillai; they are, accordingly, not called after the father, who, moreover, as a priest occupied a privileged position, but after the mother. For the rest, already in the days of the Old Testament, accordingly, in historic times, the father-right prevailed among the Jews, and the clan and tribe organirected on descent in the male line. Accordingly, the daughters were shut off as heirs, as may be seen in I Moses 31, 14-15, where even Lesh and Rachel, the daughters of Laban, complain: "Is there yet any portion or inheritance for us in our father's house? Are we not counted of him strangers? for he has sold us, and hath quite devoured also our As happened with all peoples where descent in male replaced descent

in female line, woman among the Jews stood wholly bereft of rights. Wedlock was marriage by purchase. On woman the obligation was laid of the strictest chastity; on the other hand, man was not bound by the same ordinance; he, moreover, was privileged to possess several wives. Did the husband, after the bridal night, believe to have found that his wife had, before marriage, lost her maidenhood, not only had he the right to cast her off, she was stoned to death. The same punishment fell upon the adultress; upon the husband, however, only in case he committed adultery with a married Jewish woman. According to V Moses 24, 1-4, the husband had also the right to cast off his newly-married wife, if she found no favor in his eyes, even if only out of dislike. He was then to write her a bill of divorcement, give it in her hand, and let her out of the house. An expression of the low position that woman took later among the Jews is furthermore found in the circumstances that, even to this day, woman attends divine service in the synagogue, in a space strictly separated from the men, and they are not included in the prayers.

The relations of the sexes in the punaluan family consisted, according to Morgan, in one or more sisters, belonging to one family group, marrying jointly one or more brothers of another group. The consanguine sisters, or the first, second and more remote cousins were wives in common with their husbands in common, who could not be their brothers. These consanguine brothers, or cousins of several degrees, were the husbands in common of their wives in common, who could not be their sisters, With the stopping of in-breeding, the new family-form undoubtedly contributed towards the rapid and vigorous development of the tribes, and imparted to the tribes, that had turned to this form of family connection, an advantage over those that still retained the old form of connections.

In general, the physical and irtellectual differences between man and woman were vastly less in primitive days than in our society. Among all the peoples, living in the state of savagery or barbarism, the differences in the weight and size of the brain are slighter than among the peoples in civilization. Likewise, in strength of body and agility, the n among these peoples are but little behind the men. This is attested not only by the testimony of the ancient writers on the peoples who clung to the mother-right. Further testimony is furnished by the armies of women among the Ashantees and of the King of Dahomey in West Africa, who distinguished themselves by special bravery and ferocity. Likewise does the opinion of Tacitus on the women of the old Germans, and Caesar's accounts of the women of the Iberians and Scots confirm the fact. Columbus had to sustain a fight before Santa Cruz with an Indian skiff in which the women fought as bravely as the men; and we find this theory further confirmed in the passages from Havelock Ellis's work, "Man and Woman," which Dr. Hope B. Adams-Walther deals upon in Nos. 39 and 40 of the "Neue Zeit." He says:

"About the Andombis of the Congo, Johnson relates that the women work hard as carriers and in other occupations. All the same, they lead a perfectly happy life. They are often stronger and more handsomely built than the men; not a few of them have positively magnificent figures. Parke styles the Manynema of the same neighborhood 'fine animals,' and he finds the women very stately. They carry burdens as heavy as the men and with equal case. A North American Indian chief said to Hearne: Women are created for labor; a woman can carry or drag as ch as two men.' Schellong, who published a painstaking study on the Papuss of New Guinea in the Ethnologic Journal, issued in 1891, is of the opinion that the women are more strongly built than the men. In the interior of Australia, women are sometimes beaten by men out of jealousy; but it h. ppens not infrequently that it is the man, who, on ssions, receives the stronger dose. In Cuba the women fought shoulder to shoulder with the men. Among some tribes in India, as well as the Pueblos of North and the Patagonians of South America, the en are as tall as the men. Even among the Arabians and Druses the difference in size is slight; and yet nearer home, among the Russians, the

In the oldest ward of the city of Prague, there is a small synagogue that comes down from the sixth century of our reconing, and is hald to be the city of the city of the visitor ateps down about several target and the half-dark space, be discovers in the opposite wall several target disc openings that land into a completely dark room. To the question, where these openings lead to our leader answered: "To the woman's comparament, whence they witness the service." The modern synagogues are much more cheerfully arranged, but the separation of the women from the me is preserved.

sexes are more alike than is the case among the western Europeans.

Accordingly, in all parts of the earth there are instances of equal or
approximately equal physical development."

The family relations that flow from the Punaluan family were these: The children of my mother's sisters are her children, and the children of my father's brothers are his children, and all together are my brothers and sisters. Conversely, the children of my mother's brothers are her nephews and nieces, and the children of my father's sisters are his nephews and nieces, and they, all together, are my cousins. Again, the husbands of my mother's sisters are her husbands also, and the wives of my father's brothers are also his wives; but my father's sisters and my mother's brothers are excluded from family relationship, and their children are my cousins.

Along with arising civilization, sexual intercourse is proscribed between brothers and sisters, and the proscription gradually extends to the remotest collateral relatives on the mother's side. A new group of consanguinity arises, the gens, which, in its first form, is made up of a series of consanguine and more remote sisters, together with their children and their consanguine and more remote brothers on their mother's side. The gens has a common female ancestor, from whom the female successors descend in generations. The husbands of these women are not of the consanguine group, the gens, of their wives; they are of the gens of their sisters. Conversely, the children of these men belong to the family group of their, the children's mother, descent being in the female The mother is the head of the family; and thus arises the "motherlight," which for a long time constitutes the basis of the family and of inheritance. In keeping therewith—so long as descent was recognized in the female line--woman had a seat and voice in the councils of the gens; they voted in the election of the sachems and of the military chiefs, and deposed them.

About the Lycians, who abided by the mother-right, Herodotus says; "Their customs are partly Cretan, partly Carian. They have, however, a custom that distinguishes them from all other nations in the world. Ask a Lycian who he is, and he answers by giving you his own name, the name of his mother, and so on in the female line. Aye, if a free-born woman marries a slave, her children are citizens, but if a free man marries a stranger, or takes a concubine, even if he be the highest person in the State, his children forfeit all citizen rights."

In those days, "matrimonium" and not "patrimonium," "mater familias" and not "pater familias" were the terms used; and the native land is called the "dear motherland." As with the previous family-forms, so did the gens rest upon the community of property, and had a communistic system of household. The woman is the real guide and leader of this family community; hence she enjoys a high degree of respect, in the house as well as in the affairs of the family community concerning the tribe. She is judge and adjuster of disputes, and frequently performs the ceremonies of religion as priestess. The frequent appearance of Queens and Princesses in antiquity, their controlling influence, even there where their sons reigned, for instance, in the history of old Egypt, are results of the mother-right. Mythology, at that epoch, assumes predomnantly female characters: Astarte, Ceres, Demeter, Latona, Isis, Frigga, Freia, Gerdha, etc. Woman is considered inviolable; matricide is the blackest of all crimes: it summons all men to retribution. The bloodfeud is the common concern of all the men of the tribe; each is obliged to avenge the wrong done to a member of the family community by the members of another tribe. In defence of the women the men are spurred to highest valor. Thus did the effects of the mother-right, gyneocracy, manifest themselves in all the relations of life among the peoples of antiquity-among the Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, before the time of the Heroes; among the peoples of Italy, before the founding of Rome; among the Scythians, the Gauls, the Iberians and Cantabrians, the Germans of Tacitus, etc. Woman, at that time, takes in the family and in public life a position such as she has never since taken. Along these lines, says Tacitus in his "Germania": "They (the Germans) even suppose somewhat of sanctity and prescience to be inherent in the female sex; and, therefore, neither despise their counsels, nor disregard their responses;" and Diodorus, who lived at the time of Caesar, feels highly indignant over the position of women in Egypt, having learned that there, not the sons, but the daughters, supported their aging parents. He contemptuously shrugs his shoulders at the poltroons of the Nile, who relinquish household and public rights to the members of the weaker sex, and allow them privileges that must sound unheard-of to a Greek or a Roman.

Under the gynecoracy, a state of comparative peace prevailed in general. The horizon was narrow and small, life primitive. The different tribes separated themselves from one another, as best they could, and respected their mutual boundaries. Was, however, one tribe attacked by another, then the men were obliged to rush to its defence, and in this they were supported by the women in the most vigorous fashion. According to Herodotus, the women joined in battle among the Scythians: as he claims, the maid could not marry before she had slain an enemy. What role women played in battle among the Germans, Iberiaus, Scots, etc., has already been stated. But in the gens also did they, under given circumstances, command a strong regiment:—woe to the man who was either too lazy or too unskilled to contribute his share to the common support. He was shown the door, and, either he returned to his own gens, where it was with difficulty he was again received with friendliness, or he joined another gens that was more tolerant toward him.

That conjugal life still bears this character in the interior of Africa, Livingstone learned to his great surprise, as he narrates in his "Missionary Travels and Researches in Southern Africa," London, 1857. On the Zambesi he ran across the Valonda—a handsome, vigorous negro tribe, devoted to agriculture—where he found confirmed the informations received from the Portuguese, and which at first seemed incredible to him, with regard to the privileged position enjoyed by women. They sit in council; the young man who marries must move from his own, to the village of his wife: he thereby pledges himself to furnish the mother of his wife for life with kindling wood: if he divorces, the children remain the property of the mother. On the other hand, the wife must see to the sustenance of the husband. Although, occasionally, slight disagreements break out between man and wife, Livingstone found that the men did not retaliate, but he discovered that the men, who offended their wives, were punished in the most sensitive manner-through their stomachs. The husband, he says, comes home to eat, but one woman sends him off to another, and he gets nothing. Tired and hungry he climbs a tree in the most populous part of the village, and announces in woeful tones: "Hear! Hear! I thought I had married women, but they are witches to me! I am a bachelor; I have not a single wife! Is that right towards a man like me?" If a woman gives physical expression to her anger at a man, she is sentenced to carry him on her back from the court of the chieftain to her own house. While she is carrying him home, the other men scoff at and jeer her; the women, on the contrary, encourage her with all their might, calling out to her: "Treat him as he deserves; do it

Similar conditions still exist in the German colony of Cameroon in West Africa. A German ship's doctor, who studied the country and its people by personal observation, writes us thus:

"With a large number of tribes, inheritance is based on maternity. Paternity is immaterial. Brothers and sisters are only the children of one mother. A man does not bequeath his property to his children, but to the children of his sister, that is to say, to his nephews and nieces, as his nearest demonstrable blood relatives. A chief of the Way people explained to me in horrible English: "My sister and I are certainly blood relatives, consequently her son is my heir; when I die, he will be the king of my town." "And your father?" I inquired. "I don't know what that means, 'my father,'" answered he. Upon my putting to him the question whether he had no children, rolling on the ground with laughter, he answered that, with them, men have no children, only women.

"I can assure you," our informant goes on to write, "that even the heir of King Bell in Cameroon is the King's nephou, and not one of his sons. The so-called children of King Bell, several of whom are now going through training in German cities, are merely children of his wives, whose fathers are unknown; one of them I might, possibly, claim for myself."

What say the adversaries of the theory of descent in the female line to this sketch drawn from the immediate present? Our informant is a man with eyes epen, who probed things to the very bottom. How many of these who live among these semi-savage races, do as much? Hence the wild accounts about the "immorality" of the natives.

Furthermore, there come to our notice the memorials of the Imperial Government, submitted to the Reichstag on the Gorman colonies (Session of 1894-25). In the memorial on the Southwestern territory of Africa there occurs this passage, p. 239: "Without their advice—the oldest and wealthiest—he (chief of the tribe in principal village) can not render

* Frederick Engels, "The Origin of the Family."

the slightest decision, and not the men only, but quite often the women also, even the servants, express their opinion."

With an increasing population, there arise a number of sisters, which, in turn, produce daughter gentes. Over and against these, the mother gens appears as phratry. A number of phratries constitute a tribe. This social organization is so firm that it still constituted the foundation for the military organization in the old States, after the old gentile constitution had fallen to pieces. The tribe splits up into several tribes, all of which have the same constitution, and in each of which the old gentes are reproduced. However, seeing that the gentile constitution forbids the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, and of relatives on the mother's side to the furthest degree, it undermines its own foundation. Due to the evermore complicated relations of the separate gentes with one another-a condition of things that the social and economic progress promotes-the inhibition of marriage between the several gentes, that descend from the mother's side, becomes in the long run impracticable: it breaks down of itself, or is burst asunder. So long as the production of the means of subsistence was still at the lowest stages, and satisfied only simple wants, the activity of man and woman was essentially the same. Along with an increasing division of labor, there came about, not merely a division of functions, but also a division of occupations. Fishing, the hunt, cattle-raising,-demanded separate knowledge; and, to a still higher degree, the construction of tools and utensils, which became mainly the property of the men. Field agriculture expanded materially the circle of activities, and it created a supply of subsistence that satisfied the highest demands of the time. Man, whose activity stood in the foreground in the course of this development, became the real lord and owner of these sources of wealth, which, in turn, furnished the basis for commerce; and this created new relations, and social

Not only did ever fresh causes of friction and conflicts arise for the possession of the best lands, due to the increase of population, and the need of wider domains for cattle-raising and agriculture, but, along with such increase of population, there arose the need of labor power to cultivate the ground. The more numerous these powers, all the greater was the wealth in products and herds. These struggles led, first, to the rape of women, later to the enslaving of conquered men. The women became laborers and objects of pleasure for the conqueror; their males became slaves. Two elements were thereby simultaneously introduced into the old gentile constitution. The two and the gentile constitution could not, in the long run, get along together.

Furthermore, hand in hand with the increasing differentiation of occupations, owing to the growing need of tools, utensils, weapons, etc., handicraft rises into existence. It follows its own course of development and separates itself from agriculture. As a consequence, a distinct population, one that plies the trades, is called into life; and it splits off from the agricultural population with entirely different interests.

According to the mother-right, i. c., so long as descent followed only in female line, the custom was that the gentile relatives inherited from the deceased gentile fellow-members on the mother's side. The property remained in the gens. The children of the deceased father did not telong to his gens, but to that of the mother: accordingly, they did not inherit from the father; at his death his property fell back to his own gens. Under the new conditions, where the father was the propertyholder, i. e., the owner of herds and slaves, of weapons and utensils, and where he had become a handicraftsman, or merchant, his property, so long as he was still considered of the gens of his mother, fell after his death, not to his own children, but to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of his sisters, or to the successors of his sisters. His own children went away empty-handed. The pressure to change such a state of things was, accordingly, powerful ; -- and it was changed. Thereupon a condition arose that was not yet monogamy, but that approximated it; there arose the "pairing family." A certain man lived with a certain woman, and the children, born of that relation, were that couple's own children. These pairing families increased in the measure in which the marriage inhibitions, that flowed from the gentile constitution, hampered marriage, and in which the above mentioned economic grounds rendered desirable this new form of family life. Personal property accorded ill with the old condition of things, which rested upon the community of goods. Both rank and occupation now decidedly favored the necessity for the choice of a domicile. The production of merchandise begot commerce with neighboring and foreign nations; and that necessitated money. It was man who led and controlled this development. His private interests had, accordingly, no longer any real points of contact with the old gentile organization, whose interests often stood in opposition to his own. Accordingly, the importance of the gentile organization sank ever more. The gens finally became little more than the center of the religious functions for the family, its economic significance was gone. The complete dissolution of gentile organization became only a question of time.

With the dissolution of the old gentile organization, the influence and position of woman sank rapidly. The mother-right vanished; the father-right stepped into its shoes. Man now became a private property-holder: he had an interest in children, whom he could look upon as legitimate, and whom he made the heirs of his property: hence he forced upon woman the command of abstinence from intercourse with other men.

At the same time man assumed the right of taking unto himself, beside his own wife, or several of them, as many concubines as his condition allowed; and the children of these concubines were likewise treated as legitimate. On this head we find two valuable illustrations in the Bible. In I Book of Moses, chapter 16, verses 1 and 2, we read: "Now Sarai, Abram's wife, bare him no children: and she had a hand-maid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar. And Sarai said unto Abram, Behold now, the Lord has restrained me from bearing: I pray thee, go in unto my maid; it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram hearkened to the voice of Sarai." The second remarkable illustration is found in I Book of Moses 30, 1 and sequel: "And when Rachel saw that she hare Jacob no children. Rachel envied her sister; and said unto Jacob, Give me children, or else I die. And Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel; and he said, Am I in God's stead, who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb? and she said, Behold my maid Bilhah, go in unto her; and she shall bear upon my knees that I may also have children by her. And she gave him Bilhah her handmaid to wife: and Jacob went in unto her."

Jacob, accordingly, had not only the daughters of Laban, two sisters, simultaneously for wives, they also helped him to their maids, all of which, according to the usage of the times, was wholly free from taint of impropriety. The two principal wives he had bought, as is well known, by serving Laban seven years for each. The purchase of a wife was at the time common among the Jews, but, along with the purchase of wives, whom they were compelled to take from among their own people, they practiced on an extensive scale the rape of women from among the peoples that they conquered. The Benjaminites raped the daughters of Silos. In such wars, it was originally customary that all the men who fell into the hands of the vanquisher were killed. The captured woman became a slave, a concubine. Nevertheless, she could be raised to the dignity of a legitimate wife so soon as she had fulfilled certain conditions of the Jews: she had to cut her hair and nails; to lay off the dress she was captured in, and exchange it for another that was given her; thereupon she had to mourn a whole month for her father and mother: she was, in a manner to be dead to her own people, become estranged from them; then could she climb into the conjugal bed. The largest number of wives had King Solemon, as is known. According to Kings 1, 11, not less than 700 wives and 300 concubines are ascribed to him.

With the rule of the father-right and descent in the male line in the Jewish gentile organization, the daughters were excluded from inheritance. Later this was, however, changed, at least when a father left no sons. This appears from IV Book of Moses 27, 2-8, where it is reported that, as Zelaphehad died without sons, and his daughter complained bitterly that she was to be excluded from her father's inheritance, which was to fall back to the tribe of Joseph, Moses decided that, in that case, the daughters should inherit. But seeing that she contemplated marrying, according to custom, in another tribe, the tribe of Joseph complained that thereby the inheritance would be lost to it. Thereupon Moses decided further (4, 36) that heiresses, though free in the choice of a husband, were bound to marry in the tribe of their own father. For the sake of property, the old ordinance was overthrown. Similarly, in Ath-

4 Book of Judges, 20, 21 and sequel.

ens, did Solon decree that an heiress had to marry her nearest male agnate, even though both belonged to the same gens, and, according to former law, such a marriage was forbidden. Solon ordered also that a property-holder was not compelled as thitherto, to leave his property to his own gens in case he died childless; but that he could by testament constitute any one else his heir. From all this it is obvious:—man does not rule property, property rules him and becomes his mester.

not rule property, property rules him, and becomes his master.

With the rule of private property, the subjection of woman to man, her bondage was sealed. Then came the time of disregard, even of contempt for woman.

The reign of the mother-right implied communism; equality for all; the rise of the father-right implied the reign of private property, and, with it, the oppression and enslavement of woman.

It is difficult to trace in detail the manner in which the change was achieved. A knowledge of the events is lacking. Neither did this first great revolution in the lap of mankind come into force simultaneously among the ancient nations; nor yet is it probable that it was accomplished everywhere in the same manner. Among the peoples of old Greece, it was Athens where the new order of things first prevailed.

Frederick Engels is of the opinion that this great revolution was accomplished peacefully, and that, after all the conditions for the new rights were at hand, it only required a simple vote in the gens in order to rear the father in the place of the mother-right. Bachofen, on the contrary, grounding his opinion upon more or less reliable information from the old writers, holds that the women offered strong resistance to this social transformation. He, for instance, sees in the legends of the Amazonian Kingdoms, which re-appear under manifold variations in the old history of Asia and the Orient, and also have turned up in South America and in China, proofs for the struggle and resistance which the women offered to the new order. We leave that as it may be.

With the rule of man, women lost their position in the community; they were excluded from the councils and from all leading influence. Man exacts conjugal fidelity from her, but claims exemption for himself. If she violates that, she is guilty of the most serious deception that can afflict the new citizen; she thereby introduces into his house stranger's children as heirs of his property. Hence, among all ancient nations, the breach of conjugal fidelity on the part of woman is punished with death or slavery.

Notwithstanding women were thus removed from their position as leaders, the customs connected with the old system of morals continued for centuries to sway the public mind, although the meaning of the surviving customs was gradually lost to the people. It is only in modern times that pains are being taken to inquire into the original meaning of these old customs. In Greece, for instance, it remained a religious practice that Greek women prayed only to goddesses for advice, help and favors. Likewise, the yearly recurring celebration of the Thesmophoria owed its origin to the days of mother-right. Even in later days, the women of Greece celebrated this festival for five days ta honor of Demeter; and no man was allowed to be present. It was similarly in old Rome with a festival in honor of Ceres. Both Demoter and Ceres were considered goddesses of fertility. In Germany also such festivals, once customary in the heathen days of Frigga, were held, deep into the Middle Ages, Frigga being considered the goddess of fertility among the old Germans. According to the narratives, women gave a free reign to their frolicsomeness on the occasions of these festivals. Also here men were excluded from participation in the festival.

In Athens, where, as already stated, the mother-right made earliest room for the father-right, but, as it seems, under strong opposition from the women, the transition is portrayed touchingly and in all the fullness of its tragic import, in the "Eumenides" of Aeschylus. The story is this: Agamemnon, King of Mycene, and husband of Clytemnestra, sacrifices his daughter, Iphigenia, upon the command of the oracle on his expedition against Troy. The mother, indignant at the sacrifice of her daughter, takes, during her husband's absence, Aegysthos, for her consort, Upon Agamemnon's return to Mycene, after an absence of many years, he is murdered by Aegysthos with the connivance of Clytemnestra. Orestes, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, avenges the murder of his father, at the instigation of Apollo and Athene, by slaving his mother and Aegysthos. The Erinnyes, as representatives of the old law, pursus Orestes on acount of the murder of his mother. Apollo and Athene, the latter of whom, according to mythology, is motherless-she leaned fullarmed out of the head of Jupiter-represent the new law, and defend Orestes. The issue is carried to the Areopagus, before which the following dialogue ensues. The two hostile principles come here into dramatic vividness of expression:

Erinnyes—The prophet bade thee be a matricide?

Orestes—And to this hour I am well content withal.

Erinnyes—Thoul't change that tune, when judgment seizes thee.

Orestes—My father from his tomb will take my part; I fear not.

Erinnyes—Ay, rely on dead men's aid,

When guilty of matricide!

Orestes—She, that is slain.

Was doubly tainted.

Erinnyes—How? Inform the court.

Orestes—She slew her wedded lord, and slew my sire.

Erinnyes—Death gave her quittance, then. But thou yet livest,

Orestes—And while she lived, why dids't thou not pursue her?

Erinnyes—No tie of blood bound her to whom she slew.

Orestes—But I was tied by blood-affinity

To her who bare me?

Erinnyes—Else, thou accursed one, How nourished she thy life within her womb? Wouldst thou renounce the holiest bond of all?

The Erinnyes, it will be noticed, recognize no rights on the part of the father and the husband; to them there exists only the right of the mother. That Clytemnestra slew her husband is indifferent to them; on the other hand, they demand punishment for the matricide, committed by Orestes: in killing his mother he had committed the worst erime imaginable under the old gentile order. Apollo, on the contrary, stands on the opposite principle. Commissioned by Zeus to avenge the murder of his father, he had led Orestes to the murder of his own mother. Apollo now defends Orestes' action before the judges, saying:

That scruple likewise I can satisfy.

She who is called the mother of the child is not its parent, but the nurse of seed Implanted in begetting. He that sows Is author of the shoot, which she, if Heaven Prevent not, keeps as in a garden-ground. In proof whereof, to show that fatherhood May be without the mother, I appeal To Pallas, daughter of Olympian Zeus, In present witness here. Behold a plant, Not moulded in the darkness of the womb, Yet nobler than all scions of Heaven's stock.

According to Apollo, the act of begetting confers the superior right; whereas, according to the views in force until then, the mother, who gives to the child her blood and its life, was esteemed the sole possessor of the child, while the man, the father of her child, was regarded a stranger. Hence the Erinnyes reply to the strange notions of Apollo:

Thou didst lead astray
Those primal goddesses with draughts of wine,
O'erturning ordinance.
Young, thou wouldst override our ancient right.

The judges, thereupon, make ready for the sentence. One half stand by the old, one half by the new right; a tie is threatened; thereupon Athene seizes the ballot from the altar and dropping it in the urn, says;

To me it falls to give my judgment last. Here openly I give it for Orestes. No mother bore me. To the masculine side For all save marriage my whole heart is given,—In all and everything the father's child. So little care I for a woman's death, That slew her lord, the guardian of her home. Now though the votes be even, Orestes wins.

The new right won. Marriage with the father as head, had overpowered the gyneocracy.

(To be continued.)

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In 1888...... 1896.....36,564 1900.....34,191

AMERICA'S POLITICAL BATTLES ARE FOUGHT OUT ON HER OWN

The series of articles on the recent events in the Socialist camp of Great Britain-published during the last weeks in these columns, and that reach cheering climax in the documents published elsewhere in this issue constitute one of those moments in the history of events that call upon an Army in motion to rest on its arms for a spell, and look back.

Even before the Kangaroo riots of July 10, 1899, the Socialist press of Europe contained none but disparaging articles on the Socialist Movement of America, and the silliest trash was there dished out on the Labor Movement of this country by correspondents from this side of the waters. The articles were not many and the correspondents few, among whom there figured, with greater regularity than any and funniest of the lot, a gentleman named Frederick Sorge, styled-on the principle of "quasi lucus a non lucendo"-"the Sage of Hoboken," whose articles in the Socialist press of Germany were read by the knowing in America with the keenness of interest that one devotes to funny paragraphs in "Puck." Immediately after July 10, 1899, these articles and correspondents multiplied

The international slum "intellectual" proletariat the native and those that had been dumped on our shores-whose instincts felt galled under the "yoke of the Socialist Labor Party", had "emancipated themselves." . But it penetrated even the wool of this gentry that emancipation in such cases is a Barmecides' feast, unless the "tyrant" emancipated from is destroyed. So long as that "tyrant" continues to exist there could be no freedom and happiness for the emancipated: the "tyrant's" influence would be felt with all the force that the sun is felt even by the thickest clouds, that may temporarily cover its face, and that are bound to be melted away by it, eventually if not sooner. The emancipated realized that, and they set themselves about to kill the S. L. P., right here. Their experience may be ed up in a few words: every time they touched the buzz-saw they withdrew bleeding at every limb. Their tactics then changed. They started to kill

The changed tactics manifested themselves in a crop of articles from America in the Socialist press of Europe, articles that vied with one another in silliness and stupidity of principle, in calumniousness against the S. L. P., and in the strumpet's style of self-advertising. The S. L. P. looked on, smiled and made memorands. Not a member of the Party deemed it worth the while, or dignified, to answer these articles by pursuing the run-aways with counter articles in the foreign papers. The Party members attended to their work at home. The principle that guided them was the obviously correct principle that a country's political battles are to be fought out on its own, not on foreign soil. Thus for over three years the detractors of the S. L. P .- roundly whipped at home with facts and arguments, and all that goes to soundly rear a movement-were allowed to keep the foreign field all to themselves, and they truly presented on that field the aspect of the strumpet, who, with paste jewelry, flashy dress and shrill voice, seeks to attract customers on the street. The issue of this prolonged campaign-a campaign conducted upon two distinct lines: one, the line adopted by the Kangaroo leaders of the Bogus Socialist party of trying to beat the S. L. P. by ing against it the minds of people poisoning against it the min's or people abroad; the other, the line pursued by

home, and relying upon the logic of events to break the path for the Truth abroad—is instructive and inspiring, how much so is illustrated by the recent appenings in Great Britain.

Of all European countries, able to

learn "the S. L. P.'s side" from legitimate sources and from S. I. P. literature, used in the struggle of the Socialist Movement in America, the British Isles is the only one. There the Socialists were informed on both sides. Without the S. L. P. going out of its vay, the S. L. P. stand became known there. And the result is what we see The body, that showed affinities with the Kangaroo, is wiped out in Scotland; in England the process of clarification is likewise well under way; a straight, clean, sober, serious movement has been set on foot: Ireland, that, from the start had been free from the S. D. F. incubus, now finds support in her own immediate neighborhood; and further away, across the seas, in Canada and Australia, that is to say, wherever the English tongue is read and spoken, and where, accordingly, S. L. P. ammunition-prepared for and used in battering down the walls of capitalism in America, together with all its outposts of Labor Fakirism and Bogus Socialism at home-the Kangaroo stands contemned, the S. L. P. respected, vindicated and a source of inspiration. How long will it last before the same results will be felt elsewhere, in countries of foreign tongue? How long will these continue in their present benighted state? Surely not for ever. As he who would be free must himself strike the blow, so with these continental States of Europe: they must themselves ascertain what the S. L. P. says and does.

The Socialist Movement is international. That notwithstanding, and due to the very nature of the vastness of the field of battle, the Working Class of each country will have to settle accounts with their own home capitalists; in other words, the battle in each will have to be fought out on the soil of each :- and 'tis so done.

TOM SOLEY'S END OF "EQUALITY."

An article on old-age pensions in the current issue of the Cosmopolitan depicts the condition in which the several people engaged in a certain concern are left after half a century of activity, when the suppositious firm-"Spinner & Dresser"-

One goes off in a private yacht, the ther dies and "leaves ten millions to his wife." Thus things look at one end of the line. At the other end is "Tom Soley," he is the workingman. He is old, feeble and moneyless.

With such an introduction one expects onclusions in which the anti-climax shall be in keeping with the climax. Now, what are the conclusions in the case? Introduced with the "grand fanfarre musicale" of the "healthy interpretation of equality"-"equality," mind you; and healthy," don't you forget,-made in Massachusetts, the conclusions are:

"If we divide the sum of two million dollars [the total poll-tax] into pensions of a hundred dollars each we should have two hundred thousand of such pensions. If we paid a hundred dollars to every citizen, man and woman over sixty-nine years of age, we should have to pay about one hundred and twenty-five thou sand dollars. Each one of them [Tom Soley, too !] would feel that HE HAD BEEN INSURING HIMSELF IN OLD AGE."

One hundred dollars a year an insurance for old age!

To the survivor of the firm of "Spinner & Dresser," the amount is too much; it is redundant; it is superfluous.

To "Tom Soley," to the "Tom Soleys," the men whose life-tissue went into producing the wealth that floats Dresser's palatial yacht, and who got all along barely enough to keep body and soul together,-to him and his class such an insurance is too little: it is cruel: it is like a means of prolonging agony at a shipwreck. Not until our working class shall have been pinched down to the coolie level, with Chinese mandarins of high cast and wealth above them,-not until then, and not until such a state of things has been established, will that hundred dollars DO FOR THE "TOM SOLEYS."

To think that such a proposition is soberly made in America!

To think that it is made to the orchestration of "a healthy interpretation of equality"!

To think that it is made by Edward Everett Hale, the author of the article! Capitalism is a malaria, it poisons the blood and mind of whomsoever fails to render himself immune by Socialist only fit man to steer capitalism through the S. L. P. attending to its business at | knowledge and morality.

IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.

Are the figures, publish a in the current number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, on "The Progress of American Railways" intentionally given the leading place in which they are found? er is that merely a matter of accident? Be that as it may, they tell in their dumb eloquence a tale of no slight, aye, of deep political and social import. They show that an Empire has been slowly rising within the Empire of the United States, and that to-day the new and privately owned Empire, virtually overshadows the Nation, and holds it by

Let's take just a few of these figures, they'll tell the tale quite plastically.

Eight years ago the earnings of the American railroads were \$826,599.600; to-day they are \$1,542,725,832. Should not these figures, in and of themselves tell the tale in full, the following additional ones must:

The revenues of the United States Government in 1902 were \$918,295,141; the increase alone of the earnings of our railways since 1894 was, accordingly, \$716,126,142, or barely \$200,000,000 less than the total present revenues of the Government. In other words, the Railroad Empire that has been rising under the shadow of the National Empire gained upon this during the last eight years, and to-day overshadows it with a weight of purse \$624,430,691 larger than that of the Nation itself.

Nor is that all. The track of empire is ever marked by two accompanying phenomena: they are the two poles of the same battery:-

1º A decreasing number of rulers;

2º An increasing number of ruled and dependents.

On these points also the tables referred to throw light.

In 1895 there were 5,407 "General Officers," that is to say, leading stockholders who have control. In 1891 the figure of these had shrunk to 4,780. "Consolidations"—the industrial euphonic name for conquests-had wiped out 627 railroad princelets and kinglets. Nor did the survivors, within their own circle. fail to draw the immediate benefit. Notwithstanding there were fewer of them, their salaries increased: in 1895. these aggregated \$12,234,686, in 1901 they aggregated \$13,141,428,—exclusive, of course, of the increased dividends.

While this process was going on at one pole, at the other, the phenomena that theory leads one to expect are found in fact. The number of employes increased all along the line, and in point of earnings the figures tell the tale, crushingly in some lines, humorously in others. Telegraph operators and despatchers (the high-salaried privileged ones included)of whom there were 20,984 in 1894, earning a total of \$13,615,311, or less than \$654 apiece—came down with a thud. In 1902 their force had risen to 26,606 with an aggregate wage of \$17,152,034, or not quite \$645,-a drop of \$9. On the other hand, while the salaries, to say nothing of the dividends of the "General Officers" mount up by the thousands, \$2.63 more vear is the TREMENDOUS INCREASE registered by the workers, a tremendousness of increase that is mainly due to a number of privileged and highly salaried persons being lumped in with the regulation wage earner. A ludicrous tremen

dousness! The National Government-the Empire we are said to be living under-is thus dwarfed by an Empire that has grown within it and that now lashes its subjects with rods of scorpions, and that is a private Empire, at that! And yet there are those-the Crown and Nobility in this upstart Empire-who cry out anathema against the Socialist, as a "traitor to the Government," when he, as he is doing, drills the forces of the land to overthrow the upstart privateer!

As Lincoln said of old of a house divided against itself that it could not stand, so the Socialist says to-day that an "Empire within an Empire" cannot continue. As in the instance of Lincoln, the tramp of the approaching armies, that were to establish harmony in the then divided house and up-root chattel slavery, could be heard when he uttered the words; so to-day, the tramp of the multitudes is distinctly upon the air, approaching to put an end to the present monstrosity, and rear the Socialist Republic.

A GEM AND ITS SETTING.

With the Republican State Convention of Ohio casting its shadows before it; with Mark Hanna's "eulogy" of Roose velt casting its shadows before it, wherein, while seeming to describe Roosevelt, he pointedly described Cleveland as the the next Presidential storm; with the "Higher Chinese Tariff Walls!"-In cither,

rumblings of the creaking structure of what way a "Prosperity," that rests capitalism heard from far and wide;with all that, and in the midst of all that, the State convention of the socalled Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party of Ohio meets in Columbus. Providentially, the "gem" and the "setting" came together, the latter illuming the

The report of that so-called Socialist convention has been published in these columns. It was as full of points as an egg is of meat. Yet, hard though it be to pick out one point that more than any other characterizes the affair, there is one that we shall have to take up. It is a statement made by the delegates of Local Cincinnati: they said:

"Nearly all the members of Local Cincinnati ARE CARRIED ON THE LOCAL

And they were proud of it.

In other words:

1º The local is private property-indeed, a typical status of the whole socalled Socialist party.

2º The local is a mob, and, like all mobs, is dominated by a few intriguers,indeed, a correct photograph of the whole.

The Socialist Labor Party has demonstrated that a bona fide political movement for the emancipation of Labor must own its own press: without that, such a movement is at the mercy of the private individuals who are the proprietors. Indeed, the premises and the conclusions on this head are strictly parallel to those that explain why the working class is a slave class. The Socialist Labor Party, thereupon further demonstrated that, from one end of the country to the other, the so-called Socialist party press was private property, consequently that the party that allowed such a state of things was itself private property. How deep the steel of this logic entered the soul of the owners was noticed by their conduct. At first, they doubled and twisted, and denied. But they were followed up in all their doublings, and twistings and denials, until, finding themselves thoroughly cornered, they have begun to make a "virtue out of vice" by beginning to justify such private ownership at a "tendency toward independence from party control"!!--in other words, the independence of what should be the servant from the centrol of what should be the master! The admission made by the Cincinnati delegates of that party reveals officially the extent to which the gangrene has spread in that party. As its press so its membership, its delegateship at conventions, its vote on referendums, etc., etc.,-all are held in the vest-pocket of a few: if these are willing, there is a press, a-vote, a delegateship, etc.; if they will the other way,

these things collapse. The second point is a sequence of the other. Bodies whose memberships are kept up by "a few good members" are mobs: as mobs they are the toy of masters, consequently purchasable.

To think of such a bizarre formation talking against "bosses"! To think of it masquerading as a body that is to grapple with Hannadom!

The gem is well set. The setting is well gemmed. What wonder that this gem crew is found fused almost every where with its capitalist corrupt politician setting from Haverhill to Sheboygan, from San Francisco to Cleveland?

WELCOME SUICIDERS.

The Chamberlain manifesto-itself a tinkering of the rickety social structure of capitalism-has set the wiseacres of all other industrial nations to scheming how they can shore up their own respective ends of that shaky international structure, those ends being now threatened with more than the usua strain. It is the schemes of the American political and economic wiseacres that are most edifying to contemplate.

Chamberlain has pronounced himself for an inter-colonial preferential tariff. That's equivalent to a discrimination against importations from foreign coun tries. It is a solar plexus blow to whatever there was of American "prosperity." The exports of the United States to Great Britain in 1902 amounted to upwards of \$300,000,000 worth of goods,corn, live animals. Nour, wheat, provisions, cotton, et ., etc. This trade is now threatened with destruction. In sight of the peril, the question forces

tection!", "Still More Protection!",

itself upon our wiseacres, How is the blow to be warded off? The question divides our wiscacres into two camps: One set, the set of routine dullness takes the obvious beaten path: "Pro-

upon the blood-letting of exportation, can be safeguarded by a policy, whose only effect would be still more to check the flow of export trade, these gentlemen do not explain. Social pathology rather points to a social stroke of apoplexy as the result of such treatment.

No less edifying, but certainly more

amusing is the other set, the free trade set. A conservative may be stupid; but the "reformer" of the free trade stripe is ridiculous. His superficial knowledge, coupled with the assumption of superiority over his dull conscrvative "protectionist" brother, at no time-and that's saying a good deal-presented him in a sillier light than at this particular juncture. Quoting all the antiprotectionist phrases he can think of. and which he dues not understand, he proposes to puncture the Chamberlain inter-colonial preferential scheme by what? By a reciprocity treaty with one colony, with Canada!-if not a plaster on a wooden leg, then certainly a plaster on a leg caten up with cancer! A country like this needs no other to

feed it, clothe it, house it and furnish it with all the other things that civilized man needs. It is vast enough, fertile enough, populous enough, industrious enough, intelligent enough for all that. To-day, even such a country must lean for support upon others, like a decayed tooth, and, the others being no less decaved than itself a twinge by them is felt by it. Why should this be thus? Why it is thus is evident. Seeing that the producer does not own the tools he needs to produce with, the fruits of his labor fall into the laps of the class that owns such tools. Unable, of course, itself to consume such vast wealtheven with the squanderous aid of Seeley-Harper dinners, Martin-Bradley balls, Washington Seligmann Anita Sutherland companionships, and such other brain-mad excesses and manifestations of morality-that class, the capitalist class, must look for markets abroad, so as to transmute its goods into the international solvent of cash. Thus it happens that, only in the measure that the plundering class can find a foreign outlet for its plunder, can there be that semblance of "prosperity" at home, that, viewed closely, means, at best, that the working class does not starve in idleness, but pines at starvation wages in arduous toil. In sight of this fact, too obvious to penetrate the thick and cobwebbed skull of the capitalist classit ever is a feature of the stupid that they cannot see the obvious-: in sight of this fact, our capitalist class divides into the two camps above described:one, the protectionist, who would make willing, and to the extent that they are the country explode by keeping at home, AND IN THE HANDS OF THE PLUN-DERER, the plundered goods; the other, the free trader, who imagines salvation can be found in pettiness. The Socialist alone, being the promise of the Future, understands and soives the riddle,-the public ownership of the land on and the tools with which to produce, so that the fruits of labor can be enjoyed by the myriad workers, and no foreign country, but at its own peril, could shut its door in such another's face,-in short, the SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Truly, capitalist society is providentially appointed its own executioner Let it execute! The Socialist stands ready to bury the corpse, and seal up the malodorous grave.

Judge Gray is paving the way for an easy "let-down" for the commission of which he was chairman, in the advent of a strike by the anthracite coal miners. Says he, quoting the report of the commission:

"In the absence of a trustful and conciliatory disposition, the strife between capital and labor cannot be composed by laws and contrivances." This makes the present trouble and the

coming strike a matter of temperament, not of injustices growing out of conflict ing interests, such as the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission and all other conciliation and arbitration schemes etrive to ignore Of course, such a view is a beneficial

one from a capitalist standpoint. It will lead large numbers of workmen to believe that conciliation and arbitration may still be of benefit to them if the proper disposition is cultivated, and make them more docile victims of the arbitration fraud than ever before. There is no reconciling irreconcilable

interests, such as the interests of capital and labor. One or the other must triumph; both of them cannot.

Cremation is on the increase. And the increase doesn't include the politicians who are "roasted" every day,

Mitchell's declaration that the mine i operators "Do change things so that the niners cannot make so much money," as they formerly did, made on the 1st inst. at Buffalo, it now appears, is not enough to indicate the true character of the 'victory" won by the miners in the wards of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission.

The Miners' Journal of May 28, just received, furnishes additional light. It says, quoting the Wilkesbarre Free Press, Serious complications are arising in the coal regions, and may be the means of trouble if the Conciliation Board does not meet soon and arrange the sliding scale established by the Strike Commis

"The latter provided that for each ncrease of 5 cents in the average price of white-ash coal, of sizes above pea coal sold at or near New York and reported above \$4.50 per ton between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, an increase of 1 per cent. in the compensation of the employes at the mines shall be paid On May 1 the price of coal was raised 10 per cent., and if the sliding scale was applied, as popularly supposed, the miners and laborers would receive an increase in wages of 2 per cent. The miners expected it, but when there was nothing to indicate an increase on the payrolls the leaders made an investigation, and failed to elicit any information."

There the worker has plain facts regarding the "victory." Though entitled to more wages than before, the miners are receiving less than before.

Who wonders that Compers, knowing that the facts are in the S. L. P.'s favor froths at the mouth when it uses them to demonstrate the nature of the trade union impositions he practices on the working class in the interests of the capitalist class?

Who wonders that the United Mine Workers find it difficult to control the anthracite miners still remaining in its organization, and that another serious strike is, consequently, threatened?

Murder will out. When it does those who aided and abetted it will suffer the penalty. This will account for Gompers

The Philadelphia textile strike has been productive of much good. It has disclosed the employment in the mills of children nine years of age, many of whom were employed thirteen hours a This disclosure has aroused the factory inspectors, with the result that it is said that child labor does not exist in Philadelphia alone, but in other parts of Pennsylvania also, where it thrives in all its abomination and where the factory inspectors intend to proceed against it as well. Of course nothing permanent will result from this spasmodic activity. The tendency to ward the employment of child labor is on the increase. Competition demands it; the use of machinery makes it possible, while the bad economic conditions of the working class families make i necessary! This tendency, in brief, i stronger than the legislation enacted against it. But the disclosures thus occasioned will point the way to the only solution-viz. the solution offered by Socialism-and thus prove beneficial indeed! It is in this that the strike has been productive of good.

The New York Age, organ of the colored race, prints the following in its latest issue.

"Commenting upon the discussion of white child labor in the South, the Sa vannah Gazette pointedly asks, 'Why confine the discussion to the emancipation of white children only, when there are so many colored children also in the toils?' It argues that if the white child is relieved of factory duty by law that the colored child will take his place, and it is necessary that the fight should be made for all children under twelve years to be kept out of the factory, then there will be no swappping of white slaves for manity of this suggestion are so apparent, that there would seem to be no standing ground for objection to it."

This gives rise to the question, "Do the proposed child labor laws apply only to white children, and is it only for them that Gompers is 'waging war' against child labor?" Of course, the capitalist wouldn't object to a "war" that did not hurt him any, seeing that if white children were debarred from factories he could easily fill them up with black ones.

Surely there are more problems in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the Socialist or any other philosophy. Here are a lew that the German Baptist Brethren are wrestling with in con ference at Bellefontaine, O.

"Does the Church consider that the sack coat with the standing collar is in the order of the brotherhood?" "Can members of the Church of Swe-

den become members of labor unions?" "Shall such sisters as persist in wearing hats instead of bonnets be dismissed from the Church?" These are the times that try men's

A banker interviewed by a capitalist newspaper says "That prosperity is unprecedented is reflected in the bank de posits of wages surplus made by workingmen." Continuing he sees no danger to prosperity except in strikes. What! are the workingmen's bank accounts growing so fast that they must strike for more wages?

Don't forget the third anniversary celebration of the founding of The Daily People in Glendale Park on July fourth. It ought to be the best yet.



BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening.

UNCLE SAM-What makes you think he was ridiculous?

B. J .- He was espousing the rights of the working class.

U. S .- Is that ridiculous?

B. J .-- Why certainly. It is ridiculous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery-

U. S.S .- So-called mlsery? B. J .- Anyway, in view of the fact that

their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work. U. S .- You are quite sure of that?

B. J .- Why, certainly, A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself

in a position of comfort. U. S .- That's all very beautiful. Now. what is it you want?

B. J .-- I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous. U. S .- I want you first to agree with me

that you are a Heathen Chines. B. J .- But I am not.

U. S .- Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes sland downward, that

you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you bee but a Heathen Chinee? R. J .- But my eves don't slant downward : I don't carry a pigtail : and as to my shirt. I don't wear it outside of my trousers.

You are talking nonsense; you are off your U. S .- But you will agree that if my

premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chines would be right too. won't you?

B. J .- Yes, it would; but they aren't. U. S .- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characterstics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct. I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion fol-

owed that you were a Heathen Chinee. B. J .- Well, let's look into my premises U. S .- Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of strating with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your

premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove

B. J .- Which fact do you deny.

U. S .- Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the noverty of the the extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Velcher is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the working

B. J .- Hem : well-hem-'immorality."

B. J .- Well; bem-well-

U. S .- Stuck again? Now take up his

B. J .- Hem, hem. Well-

Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over \$1 a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist be can't get more pay than his market value, and that is de termined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the worginman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no markin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaries would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected

With the capitalist class patriotism and pocketbook are synonymous, one is the source and inspiration of the other. In Roumania, the Standard Oil Company is endeavoring to secure control of the Roumanian oil fields, in competition with British and Continental capital. The Premier and Finance Minister of Roumania, inspired by the latter, are denouncing Americans as unpopular and orging patriotic Roumanians to not allow, them to secure a foothold in the Roumanian oil fields. Patriotism is not only the last refuge of the scoundrel, but it is the first aid of the capitalist, at home

Massachusetts has killed the anti-trust bill; which shows that now, as heretofore, Massachusetts is a capitalist, and not a middle-class State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

to place you at any height your ambition

may lead to, for we have the votes and

that is where our power lies. United we

had a chance to reach the upper class

and become capitalists, but the trusts are here and that time has gone by. The

small producer out. Where does he go?

Why back among the workers. Where

else can he go? Thus the working class

"As soon as the middle class disap-

pears there will be two classes left-the

working class on one side and the capi-

talist class on the other. The working

class will number about 90 per cent, and

the capitalist class about 10 per cent.

The 10 per cent. will own all the wealth

and the 90 per cent. will not be able to

exist let alone live. Then there will be

a change. This rotten system will have

"Now, to the brothers and comrades

to make way for the Socialist system.

If you don't attend any Seeley dinners;

own any vachts: take trips to Europe

know that you do not belong to that

"I feel very sorry for Brother Me

to his head and run off with his brains

New York and see the company the Gen-

"No 103 Dupont st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Socialist" G. B. Benham Loses Political

Job Through The People's Expose of

His Career.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-

A few lines in regard to the fakirs in

this city will be timely. It is one of

the richest fields in the Union for their

elk. I am a poor scribe myself and I

have longed to see a fighting comrade of

the S. L. P. who could write up the

fakirs in this Burg.

A comrade back East once began a

letter with the following: "There is a

freak in our town called Casey. Let him

and his freak 'go way back,' they 'ain't

We have a labor fakir in this town

called Casey, head of the Teamsters'

Union, head of the Street or Public

Work Department, head of the Board of

Health, head of the new Central Body,

made up of all the fakirs from all the

Unions, in accordance with the plan laid

out by Sammy when here to bring about

Well, kill-canny-cats, I am afraid will

have to take a back seat when things

get ripe. They are already ripe. Fakir

McCarty, head of the Building Trades

and Civil Service Commissioner and

that notorious fakir and scab "socialist,"

G. B. Benham, of Portland Opera House

fame and head of the Labor Council, are

in each others wool for keeps. Fakir

Benham was slated for Civil Service

Commissioner, and McCarty got The

People of December 17, 1899, that gave

his history up in Portland, and here also,

off of a comrade to show to the Mayor.

The Mayor turned Benham down, so

"harmony."

"W. D. Maguire.

class keeps-I mean Mitchell.

stand, divided we fall!

grows larger.

lents who prefer to appear (Correspondents who prefor to appear in print under an assumed name will a task such name to their communication beside their com eignature and address None other will be recognised.)

Shaffer Scored By An Iron, Steel and Tin Worker.

To The Daily and Weekly People. I wrote to Mr. Ben I. Davis, the managing editor of the Amalgamated Journal, that if he did not intend to publish a letter I sent to him some four weeks ago (of which the enclosure is a copy). he kind enough to return it to me. As he has seen fit to ignore my request I send the article for publication to The People.

As a member of the Amalgamated Union of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States, I think I have a right to the free access to the columns of the Amalgamated Journal, especially as I help to sustain the same; but Brother Ben I. Davis does not seem to think as I do. I suppose we are not allowed to criticize the actions of such great misteaders as Mr. Shaffer, our W. D. Magure.

Brooklyn, May 27.

[Enclosure.] "To the Editor of The Amalgamated

Tournal: "Dear Sir and Brother :-- Whe Shaffer calls Socialists mislead people I think it is time to "call" all such people. By saying that DeLeon is a misleader, affer is making the mistake of his life, as there are quite a number of the members who have their eyes (Shaffer). The latter is digging his own grave by going arm in arm with such men as Hanna-he even having the nerve to tell us that Hanna is the friend of the working class. And Shaffer expects us to be green enough to swallow

such stuff!
"Any workman can see that Hann; wants to be the next President of the country, and that he is trying to 'jolly' us so we will vote for him if he gets the nination. What has he promised Shaffer for pulling the wool over our

eyes?
"It was a mistake for the men who were sent to the convention at Columbus to do their duty to be hob-nobbing with our enemies and trying to sell us

"'No politics in the union' has always been the cry of our misleaders, while they have been in politics up to their ears, in order to better their own condition at the expense of the many. And yet they call themselves honest leaders of the working class.

"Shaffer, Mitchell and the other misleaders of the working class know well that we have 85 out of every 100 votes, and that we could have paradise on earth if we were only taught to use the powe we have-the power of the ballot. Why do they not lead us in the right path and not try to mislead us? Do they think this thing can go on much longer? I would like to ask Shaffer, Mitchell, or any of the bunch of misleaders, how does it come that 85 per cent, of the population -the working class-who produce everything, have nothing, while 15 per cent.the capitalist class-produce nothing yet have everything. Mark Hanna is one of the 15 per cent., yet Shaffer tells us he

is our brother and friend. look out for fun. "The Bible says he who does not work All the fakirs are getting rich quick shall not eat. To-day the man who does Casey could give Swift Water Bill of not work eats it all, while the other man Klondike fame pointers how to get doe. works gets nothing. If labor, with heard a poor Kang at one of their the assistance of nature, creates all meetings telling how he went to Casey's wealth, why does not all wealth be-long to labor? How does it come that Union to sell some picnic tickets and Casey ordered him out with a growl, saywhen the capitalist class speak of us ing, "We want no politics in the Union. they say the working class? If the work-He should have kicked them for their ers produce all the wealth, why are they gall. After helping to elect the Union not the wealthy class and the non-pro-Labor Party this is their treatment. What ducers the poor class? It seems strange bitter irony! to some of the working class, but not to the Socialists. They know that the workng class is being mislead by the Shaffers

ing class, the middle class, and the capi-talist class. The middle class is fast dis-

appearing, being ground out of existence by the capitalist class—just as though

same ticket that the capitalist does? If

you are not in his class 364 days of the

year, why should you be in it on the 365th? You, the workers, are not in the same class as Mark Hanna or Grover

you they are your friends.
"Now, Mr. Shaffer, why don't you, a

the Socialist Labor Party ticket?

Now, my dear Mr. Shaffer I do hope

you will turn back ere it is too late. Shake Mark Hanna and his kind. Stick

to us, your brothers, who have put you

where you are to-day. God knows we have troubles of our own and need a good, honest leader. We know you have your temptations and that they are great, but throw them all over your shoulder

I had the pleasure of seeing one of Lovely speak at a Kang meeting. He is Mitchells, etc., who are endeavoring to keep the working class 'in the dark,' in order to 'feather their own nests.' Lovely two ways, and a fake always. Comrade Carl asked if it was a fact that his Union brought in convict labor to Some of the brothers seem to think take the places of the Knights of Labor there are no classes in this country. Well, and he denied it. Of course the Kangs they are very much mistaken. There are would not allow any one to reply. three classes the world over-the work-

Benham was one of the committee who received Cyclone Teddy when he was here. Let some of the comrades ask that young fakir King if he did not work for Benham when he ran a scab shop and they were between two grinding stones.

There was a time when the middle class fought the Union in this town, if he says no I will call hi ma - liar.

Fraternally,
A. C. McGinty.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.

S. L. P. Speakers Arrested In Denver Cleveland, and should not vote the same To The Daily and Weekly People. ticket, eyen if Shaffer, Mitchell and the On Monday, May 18, three of our speakers were arrested, but were released about 11 o'clock at night. Tuesday afterother misleaders advise you by telling noon a committee of five from Section a labor leader and a teacher, instruct Denver, S. L. P., went before the Fire and Police Board to find out their reason your fellow workmen and brothers where their power lies by showing them for stopping us holding street meetings. They stated that they would not allow how to vote themselves free by voting even licensed people to sell anything on the streets as they were afraid of a riot on account of the big strike which well know it is time the working class give up both the old parties. If you are an honest labor leader you will admit this. Have we not tried them for years? was going on. They also stated that they would allow us to hold our meetings as nest labor leader you will admit

soon as the strike was settled. Fraternally, Chas. J. Michael, Secretary Section Denver, S. L. P. Denver, Col., May 22.

Gompers Gives the Lowell Strikers Stones, Though They Ask for Bread.

To The Daily and Werkly People .-

blinds will be raised in the six cotton mills in this city; the lockout will end and the strike will begin. And why? Just because Gompers spoke in the South Common last Sunday and did not pledge two cents from the treasury of the two sheriff now comes along and sells the million union men in the Federation of Labor, with which the Textile Council is affiliated, to assist the textile workers in their efforts to gain a ten per cent.

> Four years ago when I first broke bread in Lowell, narmony between labor and capital was at white heat-kept so by "labor leaders"; but this white heat, like the earth in its formation, has cooled down. These labor leaders, in the last year, were kicked out of the Textile Council galore. Some will go into the mills Monday to work; but I prophesy that thousands of girls, young women and young men, will stand like Gibraltar and fight to a finish.

Gompers told them to do battle on the the world over. All you have to do is to find out what class you belong to. economic field; that they were entitled to life, liberty and the persuit of happiness." Here he stopped quoting Jefsemi-annually or belong to the 400, you ferson. Readers of The People, why did he stop there? Judge for yourselves. class., Then why should you go up to I will quote further, "That to secure these rights as governments are instithe polls on election day and vote the tuted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, Clelland. He used to have great speed that whenever any form of government in his legs, but I am afraid it has gone become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to after or abolish it, and to institute a new government, The article he had in the Journal last laying its foundation on such principles week has made him the laughing stock of the whole country. He should come to and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Gomeral Grant, the misleader, of the working pers, you see, don't want the workers to strike with the Socialist Labor Party at the ballot box, so he quotes Jefferson to suit his purpose.

The Democrats and Republicans are on the side of the capitalist class in Lowell and will use the government to defeat the strike. A bill a few weeks ago passed the city council (Republican) to give the strikers \$500. The Democratic Board of Aldermen killed the bill unanimously.

It's against the law to give anything to help locked cut widows or parents, and now you see why the idle mill owners will open their mill gates without giving ten per cent. increase. Yust because Gompers and his old English style union votes in the interests of the capitalist class-a class which starves, outrages, enslaves, murders, freezes and robs women and children in Loweli and other cities throughout the world. John Farrel.

Lowell, Mass., May 29.

Is Business Agent Laurie Trying to Reduce Wages?

To The Daily and Weekly People. On May 20, Iron Molders Union No. 68 called out on strike the molders employed at the firm of Long & Allstetters, the reason being that one of the molders at the aforesaid snop would not join the union. The Long & Allstetter Co., of course, tried to get some of their hurryup casting made in some of the other foundries in town, but met with very

poor success. At the start of the strike some of the patterns were sent to the foundry of The Hooven, Owen & Reuschlers Co., where the union has no footbold whatever. The molders in this shop refused to make them and told the pattern carrier of Long & Allstetter's to tell his people that "We are not union men, but we are no strike breakers." The foreman at Hooven's being a just man and not wanting to get the molders of his shop in trouble did not insist on the men making

the work and sent the patterns back. The union men out on strike hearing of this praised us to the planet of Mars and back, as they were surprised that we "Red Flag Men," as they call us, refused to break their strike. But as one good turn deserves another, and, as the ways of the labor fakir are minv, on May 25 Tobin's labor fakirs by the name of the molders in the Hooven plant received the following letter:

> "Dayton, Ohio, May 23, 1903. "Dear Sir.-This is to notify you that Iron Molders Union No. 68 has a greivance against the Hooven, Owen & Reutscher Co, to which unless corrected will force the union to close their foundry, and which if done will make it unfair to work in.

"Before doing this, and not wishing to compromise any one without first giving all a chance to be heard we have arranged to hold a meeting May 25th, Beckett's Hall, at which as an employe of this company you will be given a chance to explain your attitude, or if need be, your future intentions.

"Yours vily resp..

"R. Loarie, Bus. Agt."

Now, Mr. Laurie, what in thunder is biting you? Can it be possible that this pure and simple fakir is jealous because the iron men in Hooven's receive more pay than they receive in the union card

shops in town? Now, Mr. Lautie, how is it wherever you have a card shop the dues paying dupes, through you, have an agreement with the Foundrymen's Association that the Benchmen receive \$2.65 per day and the Floormen receive \$2.85 per day, and us ignorant, godforsaken chumps that don't know enough to carry carrion to a bear get \$2.87 Bench, and \$3.25 Floor?

Oh, if we had only let you have your way you would have fixed us some couple of years ago.

Is it possible that you would organize us so that you could go to the head of but throw them all over your shoulder On Monday morning the mill gates will this firm in all your might and glory; and show them that they are paying too that professed adherence to two distinction.—We have the power, if ind right, furnace fires will start; the window much money? And, is it possible that, ly opposed principles, viz., the emancipa-

only three of maybe four are union men that you would put these few, good true men on the burn just to show your authority as a Business Agent, and to show the rest of-the dues paying dupes that and expenses? Please go way and let us sleep in our ignorance.

Oh, yes, you are the same Mr. Laurie that leads purchasers to patronize scab non union and prison made goods at Dayton, O., after closing up time at the store. (Don't forget, Mr. Laurie, that my name and all the names of Section Hamilton are at this office.)

The poor dupes do not know you, and as we have tried for years to open their eyes and found it impossible for the glamorer of "brightness," "greatness," 'honesty," and "wisdom" thrown around such men as you and Fox, Valentine and the rest of the bunch, it is well nigh impossible to say one word against such good, true union men.

It has just come to light that an exfinancial secretary of Iron Molders Union No. 68, who is also one of the striking molders and who, by the way, fell short in his accounts to the tune of \$77, and was never expelled from the union, has inaugurated a new system for himself to stand in with everybody on both sides. He goes to the different foremen's houses -foremen of foundries-and offers to work any old way, day work, piece work, and I expect scab work, if they will give him work (and, mind you, being a striker he will receive strike benefits). Oh, mamma, I laugh till my stiff bosom shirt hurts to think that this is a sam ple of pure and simple unionism.

Now, Mr. Laurie, (and don't forget I am going to send you a paper with this in) if you, with your old fashioned tactics of unionism can convince the men at Hooven's where your fakir led union will help them, and how we can better our condition by knuckling down to you; if, I say, you can show us this, why, we will embrace your union, but not before. But if you stop to think, and take a peep at the books of the great and mighty I. M. U. No. 68, you will find at one time or another every man in Hooven's was a union man, and if unionism is such a great thing, why did you let all these dues paying dupes get away? Perhaps these molders are better educated in fakir led pure and simple dom, and wisely refrain from being reinstated unless as your letter would have us believe we are compelled. And i compelled they might show their horns in a way such men as Mr. Laurie could

not stomach. The Scalded Cat. Hamilton, O., May 30.

The Party Must Own the Debts of the

· Party. A. C. Kihn, Secretary Daily People Finance Committee—Dear Sir: Section Cleveland is alive to the necessity of the party owning even the debts of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People plant,

for the following reasons: First, we cannot affort to do without the papers.

Second, they give new life and vigor to our class and are watchful and alert to the interests of our class.

Third, this is the proper method, in order that the party membership can relieve the comrades in New York of a disagreeable and aggravating duty in putting off debts that are pressing and place it upon the shoulders of the membership throughout the country.

Section Cleveland sends in applications for three certificates at \$20 each as a starter. Depend upon it, Section Cleveland is lacking in nothing; its members are alive to the fact that we must all push together as one man, and the strong est at that. Enclosed find check for \$60 to pay for same.

We hope this method will enthuse life into the membership to come to the aid of our battleship-the strongest afloat ret-namely, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People. The S. L. P. is the liveliest corpse that has ever yet risen from the grave. James Matthews. Cleveland, O., May 26, 1903.

Schnectady Believes That the Party Should Own Its Debts

A. C. Kihn, Secretary of the Daily People Finance Committee:

Section Schenectady, S. P. L., has taken up the matter of financing the Daily People. We think the same as some seetions that the party membership should take care of the party's debts. pect to raise \$100 on account by July 1st. We will do more later, if it is found necessary, to free the striking arm of H. K. the S. P. L. Schenectady, N. Y., June 4.

The Double-faced "Worker" Castigated. To The Daily and Weekly People.-

After reading the article in this week's People, in answer to the proposition to hold a Kishineff protest meeting, I can the more appreciate its argument as I had just read and reflected over a copy of the "Worker" that was handed to me by a "blind one," as I have found that some of the S. D. P. are.

I reflected on how the editor of that paper, in seeming honesty of purpose, would roast the capitalists in one column. and in another set forth a glaring, and to one understanding correctly, a treacher ous act of some labor fakir, working plainly in the interests of the capitalists, without one word that would show the

casual reader the true nature of the act. While pondering over the question

slavery by capturing the political power, and Pure and Simple Unionism, whose motto is "No Politics in the Union." I received The Weekly People, and the article mentioned was an absolute tonic to you are trying to earn your \$20 per week my mind. Like my then collected thoughts it bristled with true class-consciousness, and expressed my deepest feelings. If the true Socialist movement shall grow and expand day by day, it will be due to the unanswerable logic, the bedrock stand of S. L. P. teaching, as expressed in the article mentioned.

I saw recently an editorial in the New

York Press, in which, among other wise things, it was said that Socialism will never get a foothold in America, if the people are rightly instructed. I looked at the picture I had on my desk, which showed man excluded from the land by private ownership, made long before I was brought out of darkness to light by S. L. P. teachings, and thought with a grim smile, that the people are indeed being rightly instructed. They have seen themselves disfranchised, and robbed of the land, and they are fast learning where they are at, in regard to the rest of the necessities of life, or tools of production, that is, the intelligent part of them are learning. It is essential that we know that only the natural born fools, the mentally dead and blind, and the legions of selfish hypocrites that we do not want impede our march to freedom. the destiny of the S. L. P. is fulfilled. they will be buried with capitalism in one common grave, and their places in life filled by men.

Yours for light. C. W. Lundberg. Stonington, Conn., May 30.

Who is Responsible for Kahn's Suicide. To the Daily and Weekly People: The following news item in the Daily People of Sunday, May 31st, has been called to my attention:

"Henry Kahn, an upholsterer, living at 100 West 109th street, committed suicide in the Delaware Hotel. The note which Kahn left to the coroner: 'There is no one to blame for this. I have been out of work since February 11th and am unable to support my wife and children.' Well, let us see if this poor victim of

Royal Areanum badge." r pur uses ut 28.1\$ orow stoods sid al act. I know that when the strike of the upholsterers was started it attracted the notice of the pickets on duty at the department stores, that quite a number of the scabs wore on their coats the button of the Royal Arcanum, so one of the pickets who was a member of that fraternal (?) order was deputized to try if he could get these scabs with the Royal Arcanum buttoms on to quit their scabbing.

It was an object lesson to witness what followed, the strike picket, with his button on his coat lapel, approached the scab as the scab left the shop and greeted him thus, shaking hands and saying, "How do you do, Brother; could I speak to you for a minute or so. Scab said, "Why certainly, Brother."

Then the picket explained all about the strike and appealed to him as a brother belonging to the same fraternal (?) order to quit his dirty work against his fellow tradesmen.

The scab answered that he would not give up the job and defied the picket to do him any injury in their fraternal order.

The others who were approached by this picket answered in the same manner.

I asked the picket if there was no discipline in the order that prevented one member scabbing on another. He informed me that he knew of none, but if any of these scabs insulted him in the lodge room or in the ante-room then he would have some ground to act on. That would come under the jurisdiction of the order.

So, taking into consideration the facts as given above are we not justified in holding the order (which he joined on account of its fraternal features), morally responsible for this act of suicide? Yours Fraternally,

New York, June 5th

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

G. H. C., WINONA, MINN.-Sammy G. H. C., WINONA, MINN.—Sammy Gompers' son's job is in the Government Printing Department in Washington. The political pull needed for the soft snap is obvious. The article from a Washington comp., published in these columns about three years ago, further gives an idea of the methods resorted to by these job-holders to raise their

S. A., CINCINNATI, O.-Wherever there is an S. L. P. man there is a man with eyes that see. The result is obvious: a—to freaks and frauds—galling "pashaship", "popeship", "bossism", etc. Can you blame this gentry?

ALBERT MURA, RANKIN, PA .- You are requested to furnish your address to R. E. B., 143 Holly street, New Bedford. Mass.

J. B., SULTAN, WASH .- "Volney's Ruins" is a work, the various domains which it covers sentimentally having since been handled scientifically, that has now none but a literary value. Lewis H. Morgan's work, "Ancient Society," covers the field infinitely better.

T. E. F., CHICAGO, ILL .- If you con-

will make the interesting discovery that the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, bears in some respects close resemblance to the A. P. A. A. P. A. does really hate Roman Catholicism and the Pope, but there is something else he hates more, to wit, the workingman. Accordingly, you will no-tice the edifying spectacle of the Cathtice the edifying spectacle olic Church wheeling in line with Capitalism and against Socialism, the A. P. A.'s forget all about their anti-Cathol cism and become positive devotees of the Pope. Now, as to the "Socialist" party. Its leaders Now, as to the so-called surdly jingoic, and especially did they abhor the German. But the moment German elements wheeled in line with those leaders, helped them to protect the labor fakirs and attacked the So cialist Labor Party, these leaders discovered great love and affection for Germany and now are crawling in the dust before what they once denounced as parallel ends there The Pope may yet have quite a say in American affairs: he has sense enough to outher his information from reliable and not from silly sources in America. Not so with the Germans in Germany who hobnob with the so-called Socialist party. Their sources of information here are ridiculous. Their influence for mischief will be equal to zero.

T. I., NEW YORK .- What the article on the financial manoguvres of the Pennsylvania R. R. proves, is that, even such concern, of such standing and wealth, not above the straits that force capitalists to such devices for cash, nor above the level where such fraud would be repulsed.

D. S., WASHINGTON, D. C .- The

trouble with these "organized religions" is that they studiously use loose terms, They never will define what they mean by "religion." The public is left to in-

Do they mean that Socialism attacks the Creator because it attacks the "organized religions"? From that it would follow that the "organized religions" imply that they all worship the same God. One needs but to look at them, and the implication falls. They are lambasting one another now. No sane man will deny that, if any one of these "organ had the chance, it would ized religions" not burn all the others at the stake. They are kept from doing so by those the oppose "organized religions."

Do they mean that Socialism attacks

the Creator because it attacks the clergy, who attack it? Such a contention besides ludicrous, unhistoric. The Protestant Reformation was an achievement of the whole world. Whatever the Reformation may have failed to establish in matters religious, it did establish one thing and that was the principle that man could commune with his Creator without the intervention of brokersparsons, priests, rabbis, dervishes, medicine-men, or whatever name the brokers of religion assume. To fight these is, accordingly no attack on the Creator.

E. R. M., BRADDOCK, PA., PRESS COMMITTEE, VANCOUVER, B. C. AND C. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—It is perfeetly legitimate for you to have fun with the "only logical centricals" and to enjoy their smashed-upedness; it is also wise to keep this office posted, but the facts and figures in the case do not warrant the expenditure of space in The People on the subject. What's the use in expending the Party's lead on dead

O. W., ROCHESTER, N. Y .- 1st. In 1900, the largest mortality was during the age period of under five years: it was 153,571.

2d. Not consumption, but pneumonia leads the list of causes of death in the whole country. In 1900 there died 55,-296 persons of pneumonia. In Rochester however, consumption led: 250 deaths are credited to that disease and 217 to oneumonia.

These are the figures in the census of

R., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. J. W., UTICA, N. Y.; G., FALL RIVER, MASS.; M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.—Clippings, papers, etc., received O. K.

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS .- The figures you mention were taken from a press despatch issued from Washington, D. C., on April 9. They has appeared in The Daily People of April 10. Other news-papers published them. There is no reason for doubting their authenticity. Apply to the Secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The Daily People Finance Committee reports that Section New York has sold thirty-five Daily People Loan Certificates-the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Manhattan, disposing of the largest number.
Sixty-five certificates were sold by out-

of-town sections, seventeen of which were taken by Section Los Angeles, Cal., alone. This looks as if Los Angeles meant to give Section New York a hard chase for first place. Troy comes in second best among out-of-town sections; and the promises to purchase certificates after the next pay day have all been kept. Returns are now coming in from members-at-large and nearly all State Committees have been heard from. A new feature to be inaugurated in

the work of the Finance Committee during the coming week will be the extension of The Daily People Loan Certificate plan among organizations of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Adam Marx, of New London, Conn., has sent in his six-hundredth subscription to The Monthly People. During the week beginning June I he ivsited the Groton Point strikers and secured a total of fifty subscriptions. He writes that on the 14th inst. he will work for The Monthly People at a picnic to be held by Section Rockville. He is a comrade who exploits every opportunity out of plans for future work.

where there are thirty-two molders and tion of the working class from industrial template the phenomenon closely you to get subscribers. In his letters to this office he always speaks surprisingly of the lack of interest displayed by the great majority of the party membership. And he is right. Twenty comrades securing as many readers each every week as Marx did this week, will give The Monthly People one thousand new readers every week. Are there not twenty such comrades in the S. L. P.? We should like to muster an army of such workers! It is not a difficult thing to do after you once get broke into it. Who will volunteer to be one of the twenty?

> Good work is being done in Vancouver, B. C. Comrade Bert Surges writes as follows: "Section Vancouver is going to make a general canvas all over the city for subscriptions for The Monthly People. We realize that it's a case of "if Mahomet won't go to the mountain then the mountain must go to Mahomet." In order to do this we want one thousand copies of the April number. This is the greatest propaganda our section has undertaken, but we feel we will meet with success. We must get in and drill to keep down the freaks

There is no better way to put down freaks and fakirs than by getting readers for the Socialist Labor Partp Press.

Comrade Pierson is one of our most

successful canvassers for the Party Press. / After a good week's work in Alton, Ill., he went to Springfield, and, during his stay of one week, secured sixty-nine subscriptions for The Monthy and ten yearly subscriptions for The Weekly People. This in addition to holding street meetings and selling niney-one books.

Richard Berdan, another canvasser for he Party Press, who is working in New Jersey, has added a considerable numper of readers to the mailing list of The Weekly People in the city of Paterson. He writes that during the last week a great many things have hindered him in his work. He sends in fourteen subscriptions to The Weekly People.

In California we have a faithful worker for the Party Press. Comrade Jane A. Roulston, of San Francisco, has, for some time, been corresponding with persons all over the State, whose names she obtains in various ways. The fact that that State has Weekly and Monthly People readers in more little cities and towns than the majority of States, is, to a great extent, due to her persistent efforts.

Comrade Henry Kruse, of Schenectady, N. Y., sends in ten yearly subscriptions for The Weekly People and gets a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune." He is going to give the book to the person in his city who secures the largest number of subscribers for The Monthly People between June 15 and July 15. If the other comrades will do as well for The Monthly as Comrade Kruse did for The Weekly the contest will be an interesting one.

Comrade H. Weiss, of Brooklyn, made a house-to-house canvass among enrolled ovters and secured nine subscribers for The Weekly and five for The Monthly People. The enrolled voters should be visited in every assembly district and an attempt made to make them readers of the Party Press.

Jos. Hand, a sympathizer in this city, sends in seven yearlies and one half yearly for The Weekly. He is another person who never lets opportunities slip by to get readers for the Party Press.

Comrade Jackson, of Brinton, Allegheny County, Pa., secured ten yearly subscriptions for The Weekly and one for The Monthly People during the last week. We have been receiving quite a number of large bundle orders from that locality of late.

The Boston comrades have been displaying considerable activity this week in getting readers. Comrade Bohmbach sends nine Weekly and six Monthly subscriptions, and Comrade Schluter one Weekly and fifteen Monthly subscriptions.

Other workers for the S. L .P. Press who have hustled and got subscribers this week are: Frank McVay, Roanoke, Ills., five Weeklies; Wm. Veal, Collinsville, Ills., six for The Weekly; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., three Weeklies and ten Monthlies; J. Stirrup, Edwards-ville, Ill., four Weeklies; M. Goltz, Winona, Minn., ten Monthlies; C. H. Pierce, Albany, four Weeklies; F. F. Young, Cincinnati, O., ten Monthlies; Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., five Weeklies; Frank Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., ten Monthlies; P. E. Nelson, Salt Lake City, Utah, ten Monthlies and one Weekly; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., Can., seven Monthlies and one Weekly: Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, one Weekly and nineteen Monthlies.

One hundred and seventy-one subscriptions for The Weekly and 296 for The Monthly People is the total received for the week. While these figures show an improvement over last week they are not what they should be.

How many Sections and Branches make the "Party Press" a regular order of business at their meetings? There ought not be one that does

not. The interest of members in the work can best be kept alive by ekeping it constantly before them, through new suggestions, the hearing of reports as to what has been done and the mapping

OFFIC:AL

WATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New

OCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA— National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 2561/2 Dondas street.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6

New York City. (The

Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For rechnical reasons no Party anmouncements can go in that are not in this

office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held June 5, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer. The financial if The financial report was laid over

A circular to the Party Sections urging better work for the Party Press was ordered sent. E. C. Schmidt reported about conference with a comrade relative to taking in question is not in a position to disengage himself from present employment, and canhimself from present employment, and can-not, therefore, take hold of the work. Communications: From California S. E.

C. about work for the Party Press done in that State and plans to push circulation. From St. Paul, Minn., relative to recent change of Minnesota election law; also bearing upon work for Party Press. Section Milwaukee, Wis., about the fund for German Party Press, the section desiring information as to its application; the Secretary reported having written to Cleveland to obtain special information. From St. Louis, Mo., reporting that two former bers had come there from California, members had come there from California, and asking for information. From James nolly, of Dublin, Ireland, at present in Glasgow, Scotland, where he is engaged in organization work for the Scottish S. L. P. From Pennsylvania S. E. C. as to State convention held at Patton, Pa., and the action taken thereat. From Portland, Or .. urging that steps be taken to organize a section, with the aid of the S. L. P. men ple as may be induced to help in the work; at that place and such readers of The Peowas approved.

A number of other communications were

read, bearing upon local work, etc., from Baltimore, Lynn, Utlea, Troy and other places. Adjourned. Edward C. Schmidt. Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts S. E. C. Meeting of Massachusetts State Executive Committee held in Boston, May, 10, 1903. W. H. Young in the chair. All present except delegates Miller of Mal-den and Ferguson of Everett, without

Communications were received from Woburn, (2), Fall River, Needham, Lynn, Abington, Lowell (2), Lawrence, Marlboro, Everett, New Bedford, Heverhill, Malden, and Boston, enclosing nominations for State ticket, vote for dele gates to represent S. L. P. at District Alliance No. 19, giving names of section members, asking general information, describing local conditions, etc.

Communication from Rhode Island State Executive Committee, asking about proposed De Leon tour in Massa-chusetts. Secretary instructed to re-

ply. Communication from Joseph F. Malloney, declining nomination for State organizer.
Communication from W. H. Carroll,

giving terms of acceptance of State izer's position.

Communication from Henry Kuhn, inclosing bills due the Daily People and New York Labor News Company for collection in this State. Secretary instructed to collect.

M. T. Berry appeared before the committee asking information regarding State organizer's position. The matter of State organizer was

laid over till next meeting. Committee on election laws reported

Progress.

Vote on conference resolutions adopt ed and ordered sent to sections.

Secretary was instructed to procure subscription lists for Massachusetts of all party papers. Secretary was instructed to communi-

cate with Comrade Lyzell in regard to starting section in Gloucester.

ccepted and ordered sent to sections. The following resolutions were adopt-

"Resolved, by the State Executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, that we learn with ep regret the sad news of the death in Lynn, Mass., on May 10, 1903. of our valiant Comrade John A. Henley. We ognize that the Socialist movement sustained a material loss in his death and we tender our sympathy to his relations and friends and hope the time soon will be when the established cialist Republic will remember in a fitting manner every class-conscious worker who labored to emancipate their class and usher into existence the So-cialist commonwealth."

Financial secretary-treasurer was instructed to loan \$25 to the committee in charge of the burial of Comrade Henley to be reimbursed from the proceeds of a benefit to be run by the S. E. C.

Comrades Tracey and Ryan were elected to represent the S. E. C. at Comrade Henley's funeral.

Comrades Hagan, Fitzgerald and Young were elected as a committee to

The report of the committee to draw up suitable prizes for competition among the juveniles throughout the State, in accordance with the plan suggested by Section Holyoke, was laid over until next meeting. John W. Ryan,

Secretary.

GET YOUR OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS FROM J. A. BARRON, PAULI BUILDING, SCRANION, PA.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey.

Socialist Trade an' Labor Alliance.

Mass. State Executive.

Boston, Mass., on Sunday, June 14, at

three o'clock sharp. Delegate from Ev-

Good Work at Hartford

In order to enable District Al-

liance No. 21 to carry on a more

effective work and to be prepared for

emergencies, L. A. 307 has taken up a

collection, of which the following have

C. F. Roberts \$1; Matt. Lechner \$1;

Jacob Brewer \$1; Jos. Rossmeisl \$1; Jos.

B. Williams 50c.; A. Rossmeisl \$1; F.

F. \$1; E. Sherman 25c.; Wm. Kittel

50c.; G. Reichenbach 25c.; William Sues-

brich 50c.; Charles Bachofen 25c.; Mil-

ler 10c.; W. Presko 25.; H. Bachefen

25c.; F. Schnabel 20c.; G. Mark 25c.;

R. Dreher 25c.; H. Haertel 50c.; F. Eid-

man 25c.; O. Roehler 50c.; C. Merk 25c.;

L. Newhouse \$1; H. Huchstedt \$1; Chas.

Fantone 25c.; A. H. Gierginsky 50c.;

Christ. Simon 25c.; F. Lechner 75c.; F.

Banerle 50c.: F. Stuffler 50c.: A. A. Rein

50c.; W. M. 50c.; H. F. Flentje 25c.;

R. Duncan 25c.; Collection at headquar-

ters 27c.; A. Kumpitsch 50c.; Eirbinger

50c.; T. Murphy 25c.; I. L. Kasner \$1;

L. A. 379 is in a prosperous condition;

for some time past new members have

been admitted at every meeting, so that

the old meeting place became too small

and therefore a new locality had to be

found. L. A. 379 hereafter will meet on

the second and fourth Tuesday in the

month at 724 Main street, two flights

Special Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$7,147.72

Section Lowell, Mass., per Reedy. .

Section Allentown, Pa.....

Steiner, Cleveland, O.....

Kucher, Cleveland, O.....

Cash, Cleveland, O......

The total, \$7,070.95, was correct.

J. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J .. .

Note.—R. Koeppel, Cleveland, O., should

have been credited with \$2.50 on May 17.

Fire Damage Fund of German Party

Organ.

Section Allentown, \$5; Jos. Hamerle, 50c.; E. Gerhardt, Pittsfield, Mass., \$1;

Rob. Rabenstein, Pittsfield, Mass., \$1; Henry Kullman, Milwaukee, Wis., 25c.; Rochus Babnick, Milwaukee, Wis., 25c.;

Section Peoria, Ill., per Fritz Lichtsinn,

\$10; Jos. Knote, Wheeling, W. Va., 25c.; E. Kuellmer, St. Paul, Minn., \$3; Thos.

Davis, New York, 50c.; Alex. McNar,

Cleveland, O., 25c.; Jos. Kowak, Cleve-

land, O., 50c.; A Friend, Clevenland, O.,

25c.; Chas. Willy, New York City, 50c.;

Carl Schaub, So. Norwalk, Conn., 50c.;

E. Singlewald, So. Norwalk, Conn., 50c.;

John Runkel, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; A.

Section Louisville, Ky., \$7; W.

Schneider, 50c.; Frank Giffey, 50c.;

Emil Guth, 50c.; Lorenz Kleinhenz, 25c.;

Herman Baur, 25c.; J. L. Ulrich, 25c.;

Thomas Sweeney, 50c.; James Doyle, 25c.; James O'Hearn, 25c.; G. Braun,

Per H. Richter, Detroit, Mich., Geo. Haffeler, \$2; P. Friesema, Jr., \$2; G. Tuchelski, \$1; Thomas Hackett, 50c.;

Fred Wollberg, \$1; Jacob Leweit, \$1;

Herman Richter, \$2; Bernh. Beyerchen,

50c.; Carl Ruelke, 25c.; C. Diebolt, 20c.;

Frank Mueller, \$1; Ric Schlosser, \$1;

Per Chas. Sabrowski, Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. E. Sabrowski, 50c.; Mrs. E. Matz.

25c.; Mrs. R. Zolot, 25c.; Chas. Zolot,

25c.; Emil Matz, 50c.; Oscar B. Lent,

50c.; Wm. Odenwald, 50c.; J. Odenwald,

25c.; Ernest Lemon, 50c.; Chas. Sa-

browski, 50c.; total, \$4.

Per J. Riedl, Mineral City, O., Thos.

Chalmers, \$1; Jos. Riedel, \$1; Rob. Lud-

lam, 50c.; F. B. Barr, 25.; T. C. Binder,

25c.; Ann Ludlam, 25c.; Wm. Holshov,

25c.; Lewis Eberly, 50c.; Chas. Eberly,

Per Section San Antonia, Tex., F. Hensel, \$1; Karl Spahr, \$1; Frank Leit-

ner, 50c.; C. Pollard, 25c.; J. B. Kendall,

40c.; Wm. Binder, 50c.; Geo. Federolf,

50e.; Rob Strach, 25c.; S. Jeachimstahl,

Per Section New York, 8th and 12th

A. D.'s, \$1.50; M. Suzman, 50c.; W.

Kops, 50c.; Courlander, 25c.; Arthur A.

Prussack, 25c.; S. A. Levin, 50c.; Schep-

On list No. 3, Cleveland, O., (per Mitchell), Lingenfelder, \$2; Hirsch, \$1; Gergen, 75c.; Gutman, 59c.; Peters, 50c.;

Per F. H. Beier, Sheboygan, Wis.

Ad. Rathke, 50c.; Rick Semmelhack, 50c.; Carl Falk, 50c.; John Biwerski.

Frank Mueller, \$1; total, \$13.45.

No. 19, \$1.

25c.; total, \$10.50.

25 c.; total, \$4.25.

25c.; total, \$5.15.

ter (?) 50c.; total, \$4."

Previously acknowledged, \$247.60

(As per circular letter, September 3,

Org. D. A. 21, Hartford, Conn.

Fred Fellermann,

up (Times Building).

1901.)

F. W. Kuenhald \$1; total, \$20.82.

erett please take notice.

contributed:

George P. Herrschaft.

John W. Ryan,

Secretary.

50c.; W. Kleinschmidt, \$1; Fritz Schulz, \$1; Fritz Farchman, \$1; F. H. Beier \$1: total. \$6. Comrades Frank Zieve, William Walk-

Per F. Erben, Cleveland, O., on list er, Frank Bergholz, August Edleman, Emil A. Silberberg and John Skemosky No. 2, J. Eble, \$1; Fred Kury, \$1; B. Heidenrich, \$2; Cash, \$1; Baar, 2.50; have been nominated as delegates to the A. Klosheim, \$1; A. Stalla, \$2; Hackenjohs, 25c.; Frank Wilms, 50c.; Chris-You will vots for three (3) of them; tian Franslau, \$2; A. Kosel, \$1; Fred returns to be in at the next meeting of C. Rau, 50c.; A. Metz, 25c.; C. Lucht, the State Executive Committee, June 25c.; Cash, 50c.; J. S., 50c.; H. Weikert, 25c.; Ch. B., \$2; total, \$18.50.

Per Max Keller, Philadelphia, Pa., B. Haug, \$1; Wm. Storch, 50c.; Geo. An-The next regular meeting of the Massderson, 50c.; Max Kellar, 25c.; total, achusetts State Executive Committee will be held at 1165 Tremont street,

Per Mrs. J. Schmidt, on list No. 7 Cleveland, O., Truth and Justice, \$1;

Truth and Justice, 50c.; G. Brodnyanky, \$1; Joseph Thesz, 50c.; Mich. Hoy-Grand total, \$350.20. Socialistische Arbeiter, Zeitung.

du, 50c.; total, 3.50.

193 Chaplain street.

Fire Damage Fund of German Party Organ.

Previously acknowledged, \$350. 20; Ric. Koop, Brooklyn, N. Y., 50c.; Herm. Nitzlader, N. Y. City, \$1; Emil Kreft, Inkster, N. D., \$1; E. Leopold, Providence, R. I., \$1; Section Madison County, Ill., per W. W. Cox, \$10.50; Socialist Ladies Society, Peoria, Ill., \$5; Section Hobeken, N. J., \$15; Branch 2, Hobeken, N. J., \$5; Collected by W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y., (rest) \$1.05; L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A., Schnectady, N. Y., per Gebner, \$5; per Henry Kuhn, collected in N. Y. City, \$5.50.

Pre Charles Burkert, Somerdale, in Valley Junction, Nicolas Scherring, \$1; John Witting, 50c.; Alb. Herberger, 50c.; Muchleisen, \$1; in Somerdale, J. Doerschuck, \$1.50; E. E., \$1; J. Meissner, \$1; A. H. Meissner, 50c.; J. Meissner, 25c.; Alois Abel, 25c.; Herm. Henze, 25c.; G. Koller, 25c.; John J. Slater, 50c; C. Burkert, \$1; Schneider, 50c.; B. Cooper, 50c.; total, \$10.50.

Per Andrew Bahnsen, New York -C. J. Nagel, 50c.; E. Moonelis, 25c.; H. D. Deutsch, 10c.; J. Don-

ohue, \$1; total, \$1.95. Per Frank Erben, Cleveland, O., on List No. 2-F. Leyritz, 50c.; Cash J. S., \$2; G. Murrar, 25c.; O. Ruediger, 50c.; F. Kolb, 25c. F. Bauer, 25c.; A. Schullerman, \$1; J. Braun, \$1; H. Gehring, 25c.; St. Liebig, 50c.; total, \$6.50.

Per G. Gehrman, Cleveland, O. on List No. 4-G. Gehrman, \$1; Mrs. Gehrman, 50c.; St. Hovanec, 50c.; E. Bauer, \$1; A. Schep, 25c.; A. Schoenese, 50c.; Moebius, 25c. J. Alnina, 25c.; Gorjup, 25c.; total, \$4.50.

Per H. Dersch, Cleveland, O., on List No. 19-Subscriber, \$2; F. Feldner, 50c.; total, \$2.50.

Per Charles Wippermann, St. Louis, Mo., J. Neumann, 25c.; A. Lammermann, 25c.; S. Krapp, 50c.; D. Ulrich, \$1; C. Bernhardt, \$2; total, \$4. Grand total, \$430.70.

Comrades, do all you can for this fund. Send money direct to

Socialistische Arb. Zeitung, 193 Champlain Street, Cleveland, O.

Colorado Agitation Fund.

Received for State Agitation Fund to date the following:
Previously acknowledged, \$64.50

Dryer, Cleveland, O., per Dersch on list W. S. Miller, Pueblo, \$2; I. A. Knight, Pubelo, \$1; R. J. Diff, Louis, Brooklyn, Homestead, Buffalo, etc., Pueblo, \$1; Gus. Briggs, Publo, \$1; William Juergens, Pueblo, \$1; S. Cashmaker, Pueblo, \$1; M. Goldstandt, Pueblo, \$1; L. Rasmussen, Denver, \$50c.; Carl Dennus, Denver, \$2.50; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain, \$2; Charles Letcher, Denver, \$1; Howard Tryon, Denver, \$1; C. Marby, Denver, \$2; Al Wernet, Denver, \$2; Philip Veal, Denver, \$2; Chas. H. Chase, Denver, \$5; total, \$90.50.

A rough outline of the course to be followed by Comrade Veal, so far as decided upon, beginning June 8,

El Paso County two weeks; Teller County three weeks; Tremont County one week; Pueblo County two weeks, and Fremont County one

Chas. H. Chase, State Secretary. Denver, Col., June 5.

As to the Proposed Amendments of Sec-tion Everett.

An open question to Section Everett Mass.; Section Minneapolis, Mian.; Section

Section Sumerville, Mass.; Section Albany County, N. Y., and Section Lincoln, Nebr. What benefit would be the Socialist La bor Party to the working class in case they were disfranchised?

Are not indications pointing that way, in ach moves of the capitalist government as the disfranchisement of the negroes in the Southern States: the enactment of property qualifications in the Southeastern States and Texas, and the enactment of poll taxes in Northwestern States? In this city the voters are assessed by palice.

Michael G. Powers.

S. T. L. A. NEWS.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade

General Executive Board, meeting the second and fourth Thursday evening of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request. Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well

as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A. The last regular business meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held on Sunday, May 31, at headquarters, 26 Monroe street, Lynn, Mass. Delegates were present from Mixed Alliance L. A. No. 267, of Lynn; Mixed Al

liance L. A. No. 330, of Salem; Sole-Fasteners' Alliance L. A. No. 391, and Lasters' Protective Alliance No. 395, of Lynn. There were no delegates present from Woolen Weavers' Alliance L. A. No. 373, of Lawrence, or Mixed Shoeworkers' Alliance L. A. No. 387, of Marl-

Comrade Stephen Surridge, of L. A. No. 391, was elected chairman. Roll call of officers showed all present.

The Organizer reported that he had requested the local alliances in Lynn to send delegates to the Haverbill conference, which was called by the Turn-Workmen's Protective Union of Haver hill for the purpose of devising ways and means of fighting the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Voted, that the action of the Organizer in requesting locals to send delegates to the Haverhill conference be endorsed.

The committee on the De Leon lecture made a final report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Reports of locals: L. A. No. 267 reported that they had held another very successful smoke-talk and entertainment recently. L. A. No. 380 and L. A. No. 395 reported progress. L. A. No. 391 reported that they had sent delegates to the Haverhill conference, where the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. were set forth. The delegates had taken a prominent part in all discussions, and had shown to the conference the fallacy of forming a pure-and-simple union, as was proposed by the conference. A sort of rope-of-sand organization had been formed, which was named the Federation of Shoe and Leather Workers.

Voted, that L. A. No. 391 be instructed to communicate with the temporary secretary of the Federation of Shoe and Leather Workers and inform him why they cannot affiliate with that so-called organization. .

The following officers were nominated for the term commencing July 1: Organ-izer, Francis A. Walsh; Recording Secretary, John White; Financial Secretary Treasurer, John Box; Organization Com mittee, Herbert R. Manley, Stephen Surridge, Jeremiah McNally, Francis A.

Walsh, Michael Tracy, David W. Shaw. A delegate representing the united Hebrew Societies of Lynn appeared before the meeting and requested the co-operation of District Alliance No. 19 in an affair which they were going to hold in a Lynn theater for the benefit of the sufferers of the Kishineff outrages.

After considerable discussion it was voted that D. A. No. 19 grant them an English speaker, but forbids them using the name of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which might made it appear as though this organization were conducting the affair. The delegate was in-formed that the Alliance speaker would show the cause of the Kishineff massacre, as well as the American Kishineff masand show that the capitalist system must be uprooted entirely and the Socialist Republic substituted, which was the only way that massacres of the workers could be stopped.

Comrades Michael Tracy, Francis A. Walsh and Herbert R. Manley were elected as a committee to draw up a set of resolutions on the death of Comrade John A. Henley.

The charter of D. A. No. 19 was ordered draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of Comrade

A plan for the more systematic organization of the S. T. & L. A. in Massachusetts was presented and laid over until the next meeting for discussion.

The Organizer reported that enough names had been secured to start a leather workers' local in Woburn.

John White, Recording Secretary. IN MEMORIAM.

Amalie Sophie Guldbrandsen.

Whereas, By the death of Amalie Sophie Guldbrandsen Section Providence, of the Socialist Labor Party, has lost one its active and most estimable mem-Big Meeting in Bayonne. Section South Hudson held an open Whereas, Our departed comrade was

ever ready to assist in carrying on the prepaganda having for its object the abolishing of wage slavery and substituting in its place the Socialist Republic. Whereas, In both her native country (Denmark) and her adopted country (America) she was always willing to do what lay in her power for the uplifting

cheerfully gave her aid in the work carried on for the cause of Socialism in Rhode Island: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island ffer their sympathy to her husband, Adolph H. Guldbrandsen, one of the pioneers in the movement in this State and always a staunch and tireless worker for the cause, in this, his hour of sorrow. To the children of our deceased comrade we tender our condolence in their affliction, believing that her example and counsel, with her fidelity, will ever be present with them through life. Be it

Resolved, That for our departed comrade's zeal in the work of emancipating our class we honor her, and will ever cherish her memory. State Executive Committee

Socialist Labor Party of the State of Rhode Island.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE

(Centinued from page one.) rejection of the resolution the disruption of his local and many

A delegate who hailed from Zanesville said that his experience with the S. L. P. man is that he is all right and a good fellow, and that if there are any bad S. L. P. men he has never met them.

Many others recognized that this S. L. P. man is becoming an issue and that it is impossible to dodge it and it must be met squarely.

In answer to all these cries Critchlow read the challenge sent by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the S. P. a month previous, stating that the local quorum at Dayton did not dare to take any action on the matter for fear of injuring the material

interests of the party. Humber from Hamilton was then given the floor and for ten minutes he repeated how the Socialist Labor Party had succeeded in beating them in the case brought against the party for using their name:

"I say that they insulted me and called me one bald headed jackass and said me vas a fool and a tool of the local quorum of Dayton. They are rascals I say. They even went so far as to laugh in my face. No, I don't vant hand shake mit tose rascals."

This last peroration ended the debate and laid the resolution on the

The organization of a State Committee brought out the information from Bandlow of Cleveland that he has been a member of that committee for six months, but is still unable to see where he is at.

The delegates from Cincinnati came to the front declaring that local Cleveland should do as Cincinnati did in the matter of paying dues. Nearly all the members of local Cincinnati are caried on the local by the few good members. Local Cleveland doesn't find that to be a very good way for their pockets, but carry a lot of sick members' cards, which enables them to send a big delegation to the convention.

The information thus brought out in the convention regarding the standing of membership serves to show the "hurrah" character of the S. P. in this State.

Under the report of Grievance committee some one wanted Job Harriman expelled.

The committee on constitution was assailed by Martin of Toledo, who told them that the convention is not able to take care of the constitution saying that at the convention last year the work was done in a very bad manner, some sections that were rejected were put in while others that had been carried were left out.

The climax was reached towards the end when Martin of Toledo made open charges against O'Hara for backbiting and saying that Martin was the tool of Hillquit.

O'Hara at first denied that he had made any such accusation, but when confronted with the member to whom he had made the accusation O'Hara crawled and apologized in the most humble manner. A minute after O'Hara, Martin and the other member were in each others arms shaking each others hands like brothers.

Such is the "Socialist party!"

ir meeting at Avenue C and Twentyscond street, Bayonne, N. J., Saturday night, June 6. Fifty copies of the pamphlet "What Means This Strike" were sold and 2000 leaflets distributed. Comrade Alexander spoke on "The

Feudal and Wage Slave," Kinneally on "Capitalist Law Was Never Used Except to Subjugate Labor," Corregan on "The Duty of the Working Classs," Campbell on "The Utter Impotence of of her class, the proletariat. While necessarily confined closely to her home the Pure and Simple Union and the Nenecessarily confined closely to her home cessity for Carrying on the Fight by with the numerous duties ever present the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.," and in the household with her family, she | Oakes on "The Working Class."



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The Monthly People

THE-WEEKLY PEOPLE

is now running a series of trade articles. This issue

"The Retail Clerk"

The next issue, of June 20th, will contain

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It will interest trainmen, engineers, clerks, and other RR. employees.

An article on Telegraphers will follow, as will one on the Textile industry.

The issues containing these articles should be widely distributed in the trades represented. Comrades desiring bundle orders should order them now so that a sufficient number may be printed.

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