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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

"BORING FROM WITHIN" DAY—SOCIALISM DISHONORED BY BERGER AND CO.

Alleged "Socialist" Resolutions Draw Out Customary Debate, In Which the Bogus Socialists Give the Customary Exhibition of Their False Tactics, Incompetency and Cowardice—The Whole Crew Walked On and Then Compelled To Eat Crow.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 31.—As the People has already learned from the telegraphic despatches, to-day was "boring from within" day.

Let me introduce the narrative of the day by saying that when I read in "The Warning of the Gracchi", that Thomas Morgan, at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. collapsed at the simple question, "Do you favor socialization?" I confess that I thought it sounded a little exaggerated. It took the scene just enacted to make me appreciate what was told about Morgan. I promise to believe what is said of the gentry hereafter. The speeches, or most of them, will be reproduced in the official proceedings, but that scene! ah, could that only be preserved for a wondering public! But we must commence at the beginning.

As said, it was "boring from within" day. It commenced at the morning session. The resolution of Morris Brown, demanding that only advertisements of strictly union firms be taken into "The Federationist" ads of firms that are absolutely "unfriendly to labor."

Gompers' temper was badly ruffled. This statement touched something dearer than the heart—the pocket—and, moreover, it touched the pocket of the whole Federation, at least those assembled; so Gompers had no trouble to get sympathy. He cross-questioned Brown as to what was a union firm and what not, until poor Brown fell headlong from his high trapeze. Being down, Gompers and others rubbed it into him so bad that none of his "Socialist" friends found it worth while to champion his cause.

Gompers, in a manner absolutely uncalculated for, too, dragged in Socialism. It once being in, each and every one took a chance at the "dreamers." It was positively disgusting to hear the honored name of Socialism thus foully dragged in the dirt. But for that we can thank only the stupidity of the borers from within.

That all kinds of ads appear in "The Federationist", even those of boycotted firms, is a matter that has long been public history; but "The Federationist" is, of course, a business proposition to the A. F. of L., as can be seen in the President's report. As such it cannot inquire too closely, and moreover enters into contracts which the law upholds. "The Federationist", of course, proves the illogical position in which "union labor" thus places itself; but nevertheless it can only be a stupid "borer from within" who attempts to apply logic to what is essentially illogical. What Brown got he is welcome to, but that he, along with himself, should make a target of Socialism, that is almost more than one human ought to be expected to bear.

Three of Victor Berger's resolutions were then relegated to the scrap pile in the following manner: No. 102, demanding industrialism in place of trade autonomy, was badly defeated. Of course, the craft struggle is still profitable! No. 92, requesting a delegate to the German Trades Congress, was cleverly handled. Action was "deferred until arrangements can be completed for convenient and reciprocal representation." Judging from what has been said of the German movement in the Convention that will be about the year A. D. 36,561, so friend Victor is not very apt to be delegated. The third one, No. 88, was even more cleverly handled. It is a stupid composition, a fence-hiding performance about the Colorado affair. The fakirs did not want it, but they dared not defeat it. They are courting the miners. It was said that it was not complete enough and was therefore referred to the Executive Council. However, at the opening of the afternoon session Max Morris asked the privilege to introduce a special resolution. He got the privilege and then read a resolution on Colorado signed by himself, Kenahan, Mitchell, Tanquary, Yarnell and Klaid. It was passed unanimously. The bogus Socialists had been outwitted and these were smiles and laughter in every

corner. The air was becoming charged. We expected a thunderstorm. Who could have dreamt that a lightning bug alone would appear?

It was resolution No. 103 by Victor Berger. It reads:

"Whereas, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry makes it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

"Whereas, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat."

A tame affair enough! Who could have dreamt that that was a "Socialist" resolution. The poor "Socialists" thought they had outwitted the fakirs this time and had bragged about it; but they were themselves so completely outwitted that they did not, afterwards, know where they were at. The committee took out the first "Whereas" and substituted THE for THIS in the third line of the second "Whereas."

J. Mahlon Barnes asked a question that showed that he meant to stand for the resolution in its entirety, but "clever" Max Hayes, hurrying to rescue himself, as he thought, said the resolution was just as good with the first "Whereas" taken out, as with it in; and then proceeded to show that since the resolution was thus phrased it was their (the "Socialists'") intention not only to discuss economics, but politics. He made a typical "Socialist" speech, and, of course, paraded out their big vote.

Berge fell into the same trap and once they were entrapped, they were completely annihilated. Frank Foster, James Duncan, John Lennan and others took a turn at it. That the attack was organized no one could doubt, so well was it conducted. Of course, as far as Socialism was concerned their speeches were stupid, absolutely inspired by ignorance of the subject, an S. L. P. man would have put it all over them in three minutes. But the vote-hungry "borer from within" is a different creature, he is an easy mark, and in this contest of pure and simple vs. "borers" it is certain that the pure and simple had the best argument and by far so.

It was growing late, there were demands for the previous question. Gompers had long ignored one Maloney who wanted the floor, now he ignored the previous question and gave the floor to Maloney. It was the climax. This Maloney proved to be an ignorant little snipe who made a big boast of having studied Socialism and then at once convinced us that if he had he did not have gray matter enough to last him long enough to enable him to understand it. But he had a document, or rather Gompers had it for him. Here it is:

"ARE THEY TRAITORS?"

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers, President Elliot of Harvard College, Mr. Thomas H. Higginson and one or two others, dined privately at the Exchange Club, yesterday. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers were guests of the above named gentleman.—Boston Herald, Nov. 16, 1903.

"The 'scab' is a very good type of the modern hero.—Pres. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard College, in an address before the Economic Club, Boston, Nov. 10, 1902.

"In Buffalo, Jan. 22, 1903, Pres. Elliot, speaking before 1,500 high school pupils, said: 'In 1896 I took occasion to say in a public speech that a scab is a hero, and I still see nothing wrong in that remark.'

"On Nov. 18, 1902, at New Orleans, the A. F. of L. passed resolutions condemning Mr. Elliot's remarks as an uncalculated for and intolerant attack, but Mr. Gompers don't care for that, for he was and often is the guest of Pres. Elliot at the Exchange Club (a notoriously unfair place), and under the ban of the Central Labor Union.

"Now, why does the lover of scabs (Mr. Elliot) so love Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell?

"Why does Pres. Elliot dine our presidents and curse the rank and file?"

"Think it over and if you think hard enough you may discover why the power of the labor movement is so limited.

"Send 10 cents for a ten weeks' trial of the Social Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., and keep posted on the labor movement."

Berger said he knew nothing about

(Continued on page 6.)



ECHOES FROM 'FRISCO

(The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual conventions of the A. F. of L. In fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism" and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor Fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrow for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," and in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for this future, under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall.)

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blinched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never retreated unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be

terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves, and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at \$6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blows who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 23 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows became as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing

in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer opened his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We honored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless

less manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and

"Whereas, it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received, "Be it resolved, that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved, that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

FURTHER RETURNS

NEW YORK.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 21.—For member of Assembly, S. L. P., 306; S. D. P., 428; Rep. in Congress, S. L. P., 312; S. D. P., 440; District Attorney, S. L. P., 305; S. D. P., 410; County Clerk, S. L. P., 305; S. D. P., 422; Recorder, S. L. P., 252; S. D. P., 392; Assessor, S. L. P., 268; S. D. P., 385.

For Alderman—1st Ward, S. L. P., 18; S. D. P., 26; 3rd Ward, S. L. P., 13; 5th Ward, S. L. P., 15; S. D. P., 125; 7th Ward, S. L. P., 56; S. D. P., 70; 8th Ward, S. L. P., 31; S. D. P., 33; 9th Ward, S. L. P., 18; S. D. P., 43; 10th Ward, S. L. P., 29; S. D. P., 40.

COLORADO.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 21.—Corregan polled 100 votes in Mesa County and Debs 200. In 1902, S. L. P. vote was 158 and bogus Socialists, 519. S. L. P. vote last year was 84 and "S. P." 73.

NEW JERSEY.

Cranford, N. J., Nov. 23.—The vote in Garwood, N. J., was 8 S. L. P. and 1 Kang. Last election there were two S. L. P. and 1 Kang.

WASHINGTON.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 22.—Mason County gives the S. L. P. eight straight votes and the bogus Socialists fifteen; Yakima County, S. L. P., thirty-five; "S. P.," 358; Pierce County, S. L. P., 231; "S. P.," 1,100.

MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 28.—Silver Bow County official count gives Corregan 133 votes.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The official count records 1,675 votes for Corregan and Cox against 1,294 in 1900.

PARTY'S RIGHT TO NAME UNIMPAIRED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—The official count of the vote in Pennsylvania gives the Socialist Labor Party 2,226 votes for Grant, the head of the ticket; for Corregan, 2,211 votes. The "Socialist" party received 16,536 votes for Bacon, their candidate heading their ticket; Debs received 21,863. As 20,944 votes for State ticket are needed this time to qualify for official recognition, and as the "Socialist" party is over 4,000 votes short, it does not get official standing, and we remain with equal rights in the matter of party name. E. S.

CLEVELAND, TAKE NOTICE.

The affair for the benefit of the German Party Press will take place December 10, at Finklin's Hall, Cleveland. We wish to remind all comrades not to forget to push the sale of tickets. The money and stubs should be in the hands of the undersigned, at the latest, on December 9, but to avoid any unforeseen delays, it will be advisable not to wait until the last moment.

Comrades will also take notice of the removal of the undersigned from No. 731 Clark Avenue to No. 635 Scranton Avenue. P. C. Christiansen.

Treasurer of Committee on Arrangements.

Cleveland, Nov. 26, 1904.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., will meet Wednesday, December 7, at 8 p. m. at Volksfreund Office, 193 Columbus Street, corner Seneca. Comrades, make it your duty to attend, as the business of our local has been somewhat neglected on account of pressing campaign work. Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are cordially invited.

Richard Koepfel, Secretary.

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GRAND SUCCESS

"EXTERMINATED" S. L. P. PACKS GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

Daily People Festival Excels Event of Last March—Program, Which Went Off Without a Hitch, Appreciated by Throng—All Features a Financial and Social Success.

The "exterminated" Socialist Labor Party asserted its "extinction" yesterday afternoon, evening and night by packing, with its friends, sympathizers and members, Grand Central Palace, the event being the festival in aid of the Daily People. Everything progressed without a hitch.

While the vaudeville performance was being given, the main floor and two balconies were filled and hundreds were compelled to stand, not having come early enough. The affair surpasses that of last March and Thanksgiving Day last year.

The vaudeville program was vigorously appreciated by the immense throng, scores being repeatedly called for. Besides the numbers advertised one more was given. The sketch, "An Uptown Flat" and the illustrated songs and moving pictures produced a slightly perceptible amount of applause over the rest of the numbers, but the latter received generous approbation by spontaneous outbursts of cheering and hand-clapping.

Smiles and delight showed on the faces of the people composing the vast audience when the show concluded. Some bombarded the culinary department where wholesome food was dispensed at popular prices. This department, which was under the management of the Party, did a thriving business, keeping those in charge of it busy throughout the evening. Others descended upon the bazaar where quantities of handsome and useful articles were disposed of. Crowds hovered around this section of the hall all the evening and night, liberally patronizing the various booths.

At 8 o'clock music, delightful to the devotees of Terpsichore, sent forth its joyful strains and was kept time to by the feet of innumerable dancers. Succeeding a preliminary waltz came the Grand March which was joined in by hundreds, young and old. Throughout the balance of the night a generous amount of music was supplied to the lovers of the "light fantastic."

The crowd did not retire early, but remained to a late hour, the hall not becoming thin till the wee hours this morning.

Yesterday's event, as was remarked by many, proved that the Socialist Labor Party, often "killed," was not yet a skeleton—but, as shown on various other occasions, a very lively corpse, which refused to be killed.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL SALE.

The Entertainment Committee desires it made known that the sale of the sewing machine and other articles disposed of before the close of the Thanksgiving Festival, resulted in the machine becoming the property of Miss Fannie Delz, 212 West Eighteenth Street, Manhattan. Joseph Schueerer, Vienna Hotel, 89 Second Avenue, secured the handsome silk and linen centerpiece. The hand-painted pillow was obtained by S. Smilansky, and T. Walsh, of Brooklyn, became the owner of the handsome silk shawl.

BOSTON MIXED LOCAL ALLIANCE

Boston Mixed Local Alliance 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was reorganized on Sunday, November 13. Regular meetings occur every first Sunday of each month at 1165 Tremont Street, 7:30 p. m. All members are hereby called on to take hold and make the local a success.

C. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec'y.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

In response to the call for the N. E. C. to sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn, who started on his transcontinental tour, the following amounts have been received up to Saturday, November 26:

Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, (pledge \$1 per month) \$ 1.00
An S. L. P. man, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Another such man from the same burg 1.00
New York S. E. C. 25.00
S. R. Porter, San Francisco, Cal. 1.00

Total \$30.00
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History,
Significance and Failure, Culminating in
the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE—Continued.

PAROLED CONVICTS STRIKE BREAKERS.

The first move on the part of the mine-owners was the attempt upon the part of the management of the El Paso mine to open up that property. Among the men employed to break the strike were three paroled convicts. Seventeen armed guards, none of whom carried a deputy sheriff's commission, were employed to protect the twelve men at work. On September 2, the home of a union miner named Dennison was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Langdon, in her book on the Cripple Creek strike, declares that if the guards on the El Paso mine were not incendiaries, they gave evidence of their joy at the occurrence, and, instead of assisting the unfortunate people in saving their belongings, stood by laughing and jeering.

THE PORTLAND MINE ACCEPTS UNION CONDITIONS.

It had been claimed that the trouble with the Portland management was due to a misunderstanding, and on August 21, Mr. Burns met two of the union men and went over the matter with them. The upshot of this was an invitation on the part of Mr. Burns to President Moyer and a number of prominent union men to meet him on the following day. The men lunched together, and Mr. Burns announced his willingness to ask the men employed on the Portland to join the union, and to allow the secretary of the union access to the property at any time. That, for the time being, put an end to the difficulties between the union and the Portland people, and in a few days the great mine was in full blast. "Jim" Burns was the biggest man in camp with the miners then, and the best hated with the mine-owners. As the Portland employed 575 men, this was a great distinct gain for the Federation, and President Moyer left the district in jubilation.

ASSAULTS FURNISH PRETEXT DESIRED.

About September 1 two assaults occurred in the district, one upon an old man named Stewart; the other upon a Justice of the Peace named Hawkins. Stewart was taken from his home and beaten and shot by five men. It was said that the assault was committed by union men, who hated Stewart because he had gone to work. The other assault, that upon Hawkins, was said, by the Mine-Owners' Association, to have been committed by union men because the victim had rendered a verdict obnoxious to the striking miners.

Much has been said of these assaults; indeed, one would think they were the most horrible of crimes, judging from the uproar created. Sheriff Robertson is charged with having permitted the escape of the criminals, when, as a matter of fact, he left the affair in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Tom Underwood, who was then in sympathy and close communion with the secret service men employed by the mine-owners, and who has since gone over entirely to that side. If the responsibility for the escape of the criminals must be placed, then Underwood is the man.

Much has been said of the guilt of the union in this matter. Writing more than a year after the period in which the assaults spoken of occurred, I must say that the evidence of conspiracy on the part of the union, so confidently promised, has not been forthcoming.

These assaults were the only crimes of any importance in the district at this time, and at any other time would have been passed over with little or no comment. It may seem that more attention has been paid to them than the case warrants, but the fact is that they furnished the excuse for the sending in of the troops.

TROOPS FOR PEACEFUL VICTOR.

Upon representations forwarded to him by the Mine-Owners' Association and other interested parties, Governor Peabody sent a "committee of investigation" into Teller county. This body was composed of Attorney-General Miller, Brigadier-General John Chase, and Lieutenant Tom E. McClelland. At the time of the irruption of this committee it is doubtful if there was, in the entire length and breadth of the United States, a community as peaceful as that which the Governor's emissaries were sent to investigate. Upon that point we have the best testimony; that of Attorney-General Miller himself. He said that he had never seen a more peaceful town than Victor. The fact that the enemies of the union miners harped incessantly upon the assaults spoken of proves that they were hard put to for an excuse to bring in the troops. It is not too much to say that, had the assaults upon Stewart and Hawkins not taken place, the plans of the mine-owners would have been carried out just the same.

The members of the investigating committee arrived in the district at 9.30 p. m. September 3. They were met at the depot by Postmaster Beardon, who escorted them through an alley to the rear entrance of the Bank of Victor, where they met Mayor French, A. A. Rolleston, a banker, and other prominent citizens. The consultation lasted but a few minutes, and then Messrs. Miller, Chase and McClelland were taken to the home of former Mayor Nelson Franklin, who referred the investigators to Sheriff Robertson. This is the only act that may be placed to Franklin's credit during the strike. From Mr. Franklin's residence the committee was taken to the National Hotel at Cripple Creek, where A. E. Carlton and other leading lights of the Mine-Owners' Association were in waiting. Sheriff Robertson was sent for at this time and he vigorously opposed the proposed action, declaring that the county was quite peaceful and that he was

capable of maintaining order. This had little effect upon the members of the committee, who, upon the dismissal of the sheriff, investigated sundry bottles of wine, supplied by their friends, until 4 a. m., when they departed for Denver, having made absolutely no pretense of looking into the situation from the miner's standpoint.

About noon on the 4th, it became known that the troops had been ordered into Teller county, and before midnight the advance guard arrived in Victor. Within twenty-four hours over 1,000 men were under arms in the gold district.

MILITIA HIRED TO MINE-OWNERS.

In the "Denver Post" of September 5, we are informed as to the conditions under which the troops were sent:

"Members of the Cripple Creek District Mine-Owners' Association guaranteed the expenses of the troops ordered to the Cripple Creek district before Governor Peabody would sign the order. He was unwilling to order out the troops, despite the seeming urgency of the case, because of the financial condition of the State. He stated his position frankly and the mine-owners finally agreed to bear the expense of calling out the troops."

The protests of the sheriff, of the city council of Victor, and of the citizens of Victor and Cripple Creek in mass meetings assembled, were of no avail. The State troops were hired out to the mine-owners that the strike might be broken. This is the truth of the matter. How ridiculous, then, becomes the assertion that the military were sent into Teller county to preserve the peace!

MILITARY USURPS CIVIC FUNCTIONS.

The first clash between the military and civil authorities came on September 10. C. G. Kennison, president of Miner's Union No. 40, became involved in a fight with a non-union man, while riding on a train. The disputants came to blows and Kennison attempted to strike his opponent on the head with a gun, which caught on the bell-cord. The men were separated and Kennison left the train at Elkton. After attending to his business there, he returned to Cripple Creek, notifying the sheriff as to where he might be found. He made no attempt to avoid arrest. General Bell, mad to get into action, had a detachment out the better part of the day looking for Kennison. Upon hearing that the man was in jail, the troops proceeded to investigate, but made no demand for the prisoner. A lieutenant, with a squad of six soldiers, invaded union headquarters, in search of Kennison. Upon being told that a warrant had been sworn out in the sheriff's office for the man's arrest, the officer declared that he would get him; whether he was released on bond or not. "If he is not released on bond and is confined in the county jail I will go back to the camp and secure sufficient force to get him anyhow."

Kennison was released at 4 p. m. the next day, and gave bond in the sum of \$500.00. The non-union man, whose blows and insults had precipitated the fight, was not molested in any way. Mrs. E. F. Langdon, in her valuable book on the Cripple Creek strike says:

MILITARY DOMINATION ESTABLISHES BULL-PEN.

"September 13 found the military in complete control of the entire district. The troops dominated everything. A 'bull-pen' was established. Men were taken from home and families at dead of night, made to go with the military, and placed in the bull-pen without explanation. They were not allowed defense and no charges were preferred against them. Union meetings were, from the date given, broken into and obstructed without apparent cause.

"One of the first shocks dealt to the people of this district was on September 12, when it was announced that the leaders of the military had ordered the arrest of Sherman Parker. It was learned that the order was executed shortly after midnight, when Mr. Parker was at home asleep. At 12.20 on Friday night Mr. Parker was awakened by a knock at the door. He answered the call and was immediately placed under arrest, and lodged in the bull-pen.

"Sherman Parker was a member of the strike committee, and after the troops were here at the instigation and for the assistance of the mine-owners, they were to arrest anyone that stood in their way of running things with a high hand."

Another victim of the military was P. J. Lynch, of Victor, chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was seized and taken before Generals Bell and Chase, and was there informed that it had been reported that he had criticized the soldiers and had advised the miners to keep up the fight. Bell instructed him as to the duty of a law-abiding citizen, and Mr. Lynch was allowed to return home.

MILITIA AND JUDICIARY CLASH.

A clash between the military and the courts was inevitable. The troops, being in the district not for the purpose of keeping the peace, but openly and avowedly in the interests of the mine-owners, to the end that the strike might be broken and the unions crushed, must, sooner or later, run afoul of the Judiciary. The first encounter took place on September 15, when District Judge W. P. Seeds granted writs of habeas corpus directing Generals Bell and Chase to bring into court the four prisoners confined in the military guard-house, and to show cause why Messrs. Campbell, Parker, McKinney and Lafferty were deprived of their liberty. In the petition for the writ it was stated, among other things, that the Mine-Owners' Association had selected and given to the officers the names of forty miners, peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and had directed their arrest and imprisonment by the National Guard to the end that the labor organization might be crushed and the strikers forced back to work; that troops under the orders of military officers were making visits and searching the habitations of law-abiding citizens at all hours of the night; that these citizens were subjected to brutal and inhuman treatment; that troops had intimidated the civil authorities and had picketed and closed public highways, that officers of the National Guard had arrested and intended to continue to arrest, without process of law, citizens who had committed no offense, refusing to release them or to deliver them into the custody of the civil authorities, and that at that time Sherman Parker was, at the behest of the Mine-Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, unlawfully imprisoned.

Judge Seeds, upon hearing the application, said that the attorney for the petitioner had dealt, to an extent, in irrelevant matter, but that he would issue the writs as prayed for. The

writs were made returnable at 9.30 a. m. Friday. Sheriff Robertson's demand for the prisoners was formally refused by General Chase. It was announced by General Bell that he would appear before Judge Seeds and answer as to his reasons for arresting and holding men in the military prison.

STRIKE BREAKERS REFUSE TO BREAK STRIKE.

On the day set for the return of the writ the first of the imported strike breakers arrived in camp. Upon the arrival of these men at Cripple Creek they were greeted with cries of "scab" and several companies of militia were sent not so much to protect as to keep from them knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the district the men having been hired under false pretenses. The party numbered eighty-seven when they reached Denver, but twenty-seven deserted at that place, and nine at Colorado Springs, about fifty being landed in the district. There were but two Americans in the lot, the others being Finns and Swedes, few of whom could speak English. Some of them deserted the mine-owners as quickly as they became aware of the trouble in the district, and went over to the union men, stating that they had been grossly deceived. A heavy guard escorted those still in the clutches of the mine-owners to the Independence mine, where the imported men flatly refused to go below ground.

The first shot of the campaign was fired when Emily Peterson, one of the imported men who had gone over to the union, broke through the guard as the strike breakers were being taken to the depot. Peterson harangued the men in their own language and was ordered off by an officer. As the man still continued to shout warnings to the others, his arrest was ordered. Peterson ran up the street, not heeding the command to halt, and the officer took a shot at him, which only served to increase the fugitive's speed. In a few days the last of the Finns had been informed as to what was the matter and all of them declined to work. The first attempt to operate the mines with imported men thus ended in failure.

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM BEGINS.

On September 18 the battle for the freedom of the men held in the bull-pen opened in earnest. Tom E. McClelland appeared in the district court that morning to represent Generals Bell and Chase, who were not present, and asked for a continuance of the habeas corpus cases for five days. This was refused by Judge Seeds, on the ground that the respondents had made no return to the writ, neither producing the prisoners in court, nor showing why the orders of the court had not been complied with. McClelland then stated to the court that if given until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they would make a return on the writ and argue the question of continuance.

"Eugene Engley, counsel for the prisoners objected. He said: 'There has not been sufficient showing to warrant the continuance sought by Brother McClelland. The statute is very clear on this point. It says that only upon the return of the writ shall a day be set for a hearing. A continuance must be made after a return of the writ, which has not been made. Whether an imprisonment has been made by military forces or by the civil officers, that person ought to know before making an arrest what is the authority for doing so, and he should be ready at any time to make a showing of his position.'

"Mr. McClelland said that upon the return that day the court might make an order for a continuance, either for making a return or a hearing.

MILITIA ONLY RESERVE POLICE OF THE STATE.

"John Murphy, general attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, said: 'The order of the court was to produce the prisoners. The respondents are in contempt because they have not done so, and have given no reason to this court why they have failed to produce the prisoners. Without warrants citizens of this commonwealth have been thrown into prison. The military is only the reserve police of the State and cannot hold a man longer than is absolutely necessary to take him before a magistrate.'

"Judge Seeds said: 'It is the judgment of the court that on a proper showing the time of the return may be extended, but the showing must be one upon which the court should be advised that more time is necessary. Mr. McClelland's showing is not sufficient. It should be supported by facts and circumstances.'

"McClelland stated that if a continuance was given until 2 o'clock he would make a return to the writ. The court said: 'Very well, I will grant a continuance to that hour. I think the parties who instituted these proceedings are entitled to a return. I will give the respondents until 2 o'clock to make it.' At 2 o'clock the court convened again and the military attorney was not ready, but entered a plea for further delay, and Judge Seeds again granted his request, this time giving him until Monday, September 21, at 9 o'clock.

"Nine thirty o'clock a. m., September 21 came. Judge Seeds was on the bench, the sheriff at his station, and the court duly in session—but Chase, Bell and the prisoners were not present. Tom McClelland, however, appeared for Chase and offered argument as to the non-appearance of Chase and the prisoners.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IGNORED.

"Counsel for the prisoners demanded that the prisoners be brought into court, and Judge Seeds sustained them. Attorney Murphy presented a motion that an attachment be issued for John Chase directing the sheriff to arrest General Chase and bring him into court, on the ground that he had failed to produce the prisoners in court and was therefore in contempt.

"Mr. Murphy read the statute relating to the refusal of officers to obey a writ of habeas corpus. He said that it was stated in court on Saturday that the military was here to aid the courts and the civil authorities and desired to assist them. 'If this is true,' he said, 'that they are here to obey the mandate of the court, there is nothing for them to do but to bring the prisoners into court, just as the sheriff would obey a writ of habeas corpus.'

"McClelland replied that his position raised all these questions and he desired to present his case. Judge Seeds interrupted saying: 'The court cannot agree with Mr. McClelland. These men are entitled to be heard as to themselves. In order to avoid any misunderstanding I called upon General Chase on Saturday and told him to appear in court Monday morning, September 21, and produce the prisoners, but he was not done so. The court will not proceed with this case until the petition-

ers are in the court room. It is due him and it is due you, in obedience to this court that those men be present, and the court will not conduct any proceedings in their absence. It is just as imperative that you produce the bodies of the prisoners as directed in the writ as that you make a return to the writ. The points are one and inseparable.'

"Judge Seeds asked McClelland if there were any preliminary matters he desired to take up before arguing the motion of the petitioners to quash the return of the writ. McClelland said that he desired to go on with the argument and would like to take up the issue now.

"Judge Seeds said: 'The court absolutely refuses—unless it is compelled to by conditions beyond its control—to listen to any argument in the absence of the prisoners.'

"Lieutenant McClelland requesting permission to file an amendment to the return setting forth that the arrest and detention of the prisoners had been the result of judgment of the commanding officer in putting into effect the order issued by the Governor placing the troops in the field. The court granted this permission, and McClelland stated in reference to the order of the court regarding the prisoners: 'Your Honor, I will communicate this notice to the commanding officer, whose legal representative I am.'

"A recess was taken to 2 p. m.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF LAW WORSE THAN BREACH OF IT.

"After Judge Seeds' decision all the military officers were closeted for two hours, discussing the situation and talking with General Chase, by telephone, and S. D. Crump, who was associate counsel in the case. It was decided to comply with the order of the court, and General Chase announced that he would go over on the train with the four prisoners, in time for the assembling of the court at 2 p. m., and that he would bring them under a strong escort, and send a detachment of cavalry to act as guard in the vicinity of the court house.

"At 2 p. m. people saw that preparations were being made for the arrival of General Chase and his prisoners. A blare of trumpets, the thunderous sound of dashing troops, the rumbling roar of wheels, and stern commands of 'Halt!' 'Clear the street!' 'Guard that alley!' 'Ready!' 'Load!'

"By the time that the people realized that the fierce and mighty onslaught was not the arrival of Gabriel and the avenging hosts, they had been pushed, yanked and prodded from the streets. Women were hysterical; children were screaming with fright; refuge had been sought by them in saloons, doors, store and hallways—and then? Cripple Creek had been captured, sharpshooters had bravely and in the face of fearful odds gained possession of every point of vantage; the roof of the National Hotel swarmed with them; gallant soldiers with loaded and bayoneted muskets paraded the sidewalks; death-dealing gatling guns (late of Wyoming) commanded the streets. The hospital corps with stretchers, lint and all, were in readiness.

"At 1.30 p. m. Chase arrived with the prisoners, and much was the surprise of the people to see instead of four bound, shackled and handcuffed assassins and robbers, four ordinary miners, for whose appearance all this military display had been made.

"But the court room! Freemen, it's like has not been seen in this Republic.

"There sat the court, supported by his sheriff—all that had been needed, but aside from this twenty armed men (of the militia) stood in solemn phalanx with their backs to the court and their arms at present.

"Outside all the cavalry of the militia was in waiting.

"When court convened at 2 o'clock Lieutenant McClelland rose and argued that martial law existed here as soon as the Governor issued his order sending out the troops and from that standpoint he practically occupied the attention of the court the entire afternoon. The court adjourned at 6 p. m. to convene at 9.30 o'clock the next morning. The prisoners were again marched to the bull-pen."

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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FLASH-LIGHTS FROM DAYTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed report from a Dayton comrade will be of interest to readers of The People.

Ohio State Executive Committee, S. L. P. Cleveland, O., Nov. 10.

[Enclosure.]

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1904. Ohio State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party. Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Comrades:—Your secretary has made request of me that I make a full report of the conditions, industrial and otherwise, in this city as they affect the Socialist Movement.

Comrade Bohm struck a hard field here for the following reasons:—The employing class of Dayton are, and have been for years, thoroughly class conscious, having been made so by the intelligent work and teachings, in the first instance, of The National Cash Register Company, which work and teachings were and are being followed up by those of The Commercial Club and The Employers' Association.

John Patterson, president of The National Cash Register Company, is no fool if he does look simple and write a lot of foolish things about his relations with his employe. He understood, probably quite as early as did the Socialist Labor Party itself, the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party, and has, from the year 1898, made bitter war on the Socialist Labor Party.

For the reason that John's talons are concealed under the smoothest and softest of velvet it is very difficult for an outsider to understand his position in this matter. Were you to ask him to-day he would deny that he interferes in any way with the politics or the political opinions of his employes, and yet it is an utter impossibility for a member of the Socialist Labor Party to obtain employment in The National Cash Register Company's works, while the S. D. P. people are employed as freely as are Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists or Populists.

I tested this matter thoroughly last spring. They were advertising for a man of exactly my capabilities, which is that of a first class mechanic of very fine, close work. I went out to the factory with some samples of my work and recommendations from some of the most prominent business men in town, including one of the stockholders and directors of The National Cash Register Company itself, and I was assured in the office that I was exactly the man they wanted and was told to call again the next day to see a Mr. Spangler, who was the head of the employment department, and who was not in at that time. The next day when I saw Mr. Spangler, I was turned down cold and told that they could not make an opening for me at that time, and yet they continued advertising for a first class mechanic on fine, close work.

The theory that I was working on that I sought to demonstrate and that I consider that I did demonstrate is that The National Cash Register Company has a bureau of pedigree that looks up and furnishes inside information on the predictions, political and otherwise, of every applicant for employment and employe in The National Cash Register Company's works, and I knew that they would find out that I was an S. L. P. man and that that was the only thing they could find against me, and the event showed that my theory was correct.

Some four years ago there were several employes of The National Cash Register Company who were members of Section Dayton, S. L. P., of whom I now remember only the names of Frank and William McLee who dropped out of the S. L. P. at that time, giving as their reason therefor that they were obliged to do so in order to retain their jobs, but assuring us at the same time that they would support the S. L. P. secretly. In a very short time they were in the S. D. P., which gave rise to the question in my mind:—Why did they join the Social Democratic party? Was it of their own volition or were they obliged to do so by their employers?

The National Cash Register Company has transferred its knowledge of the Socialist Labor movement to The Commercial Club and The Employers' Association of this city, and, while their organization is not so fine as is that of The National Cash Register Company, a Socialist Labor Party man has to keep his mouth very close if he is dependent for employment on any of the firms represented therein.

In the third largest plant in this city (The National Cash Register works is the largest), the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., which recently became bankrupt and was re-organized by The J. D. Platt Co., there were five S. L. P. men that I know of who were forced out of the employment of the company on account of their Socialist principles; they are August and Henry Gaeke, Henry Kastner, William Nein and Leonard Herzog, the latter of whom was forced out because he refused to sign and fill out the degrading pedigree card adopted by the re-organized company.

When this problem of Socialism first came up before the industrial powers mentioned it was not the desire or intention of the said powers to enter personally into the fight to suppress it, but they sent a spy into our meetings who denounced us to the chiefs of police of this city and of Hamilton, Ohio, (where the section sent the writer and another comrade named Hottis to speak), as Anarchists. Thereupon the chiefs of both cities tried to suppress us, but the comrades in Hamilton went to the chiefs' office there and defied him, and I, personally, did the same here and whipped them to a standstill on that line, as I did also in the newspapers, of which full reports were published in The People of the times under discussion.

Whipped on all other possible points the bosses decided to carry the war into the shops, with the result that open agitation on the part of any Socialist Labor Party man means that it is impossible for him to obtain employment in any of the shops controlled or influenced by any of the industrial powers mentioned above, and this means at least four-fifths of the shops in town.

Yours fraternally,
J. R. Fraser.

WHAT FUTURE ELECTIONS WILL SHOW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The capitalist papers give the Socialist Labor Party vote in Kansas City as 188, Jackson County outside city 17, total 205. In 1900 we had 106 in city and 11 in county. This is a gain of 77 per cent. and, we believe, a genuine and healthy increase.

In our propaganda talks we have always stated to the workmen that we did not desire their votes unless they stood in favor of genuine Socialism and the Social Revolution. The "Socialists" have "whooped 'er up" for votes, votes—anything to get votes, and while the returns indicate that they increased their vote, future elections will undoubtedly show them that they have "got" them—**to get.**

A large number of these confused voters cast their ballots for the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Falk, sacrificing their own candidate, one of the clearest members of their party. This is another indication that they have "got them"—**to get.**

Section Kansas City will go right ahead with its work of propaganda with a view of maintaining our organization intact when it comes our time "to catch the crowd".

O. M. Howard, Or. Section K. C. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.

ANOTHER "DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping appears in the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" of this date (November 12). It is headed "The Socialist Seer Speaks." Read it and you will know why the freaks have a big vote. It is a wonder they did not have a bigger vote. It is such people that make up their numbers—and that is their "strength." The clipping is signed Mary Eveline Wood. Mary Eveline could not get in the S. L. P. and if she did she would soon get out again. She is another reason why we cannot unite.—She, in other words, is another "Difference" between the S. L. P. and the S. P., alias all sorts of things—even Anarchy.

Well, we feel all right over our vote. What we have is clear. What whiskey I take I want clear—I would rather have four drachmas clear than a gallon in a hogs-head of ditch-water. When Bryan-Hearst-Watson-Debs get the mob re-organized into that new party they may get one-half as many votes as the Pops got back in the nineties.

In the meantime we will keep on sawing wood.

T. J. Dean. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.

[Enclosure.]

THE SOCIALIST SEER SPEAKS.

To the Editor:—To the Republican and Democratic parties.—Greetings:—Kindly notice is hereby given to both the Republican and Democratic parties that no matter which party may gain the

gubernatorial election in the pending political contest no railroad commission bill will be passed by the incoming legislature. Our Pacific Northwest has been most shamefully and brutally betrayed by both the Republican and Democratic parties, giving the commerce of the State of Washington over, as a secondary consideration, to the interests of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, an English company, the headquarters being in London, with Western terminus on Portland canal, in territory ceded by Russia to the United States, but basely surrendered by our Alaska boundary commissioners to said English company, thereby transferring the commercial supremacy of our Pacific Northwest to said English company. Why should we give this most valuable Western port to England, who has ports all over the world, and then Russia and the United States deny to Russia the right to any navigable port upon the Pacific ocean? By what right is Russia to be bottled up, cut from the ocean, the great natural highway of the world, any more than a raucher should be cut off from the use of the public highway? Someone some years ago said something about the elements of human character sleeping to brutish beasts and men losing their reason. Our politicians of the present period have gotten it, and evidently "gotten it bad." After the presidential campaign is over the Republican contingent will dwindlingly draw in London drawing rooms over "ou-ah colonias." The Democrats will absorb, and be absorbed by the Social Democracy. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialists will coalesce and develop into communism and anarchy. Anarchy? "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." * * * I will put the law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God and they shall be my people. * * * For I will forgive their iniquity and remember their sins no more." This is the God-man, Anarchy!

MARY EVELINE WOOD. (Socialist).

Seattle, Nov. 8.

A NEW TRICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday I received a letter from my brother in Canal Dover, Ohio, which contains an item of interest and which I herewith copy: "There was an awful dirty piece of work done here in this district and, probably, all over for that matter. Some one stuck up some circulars of the Kangaroos and several of the sound heads in the shop expressed themselves thusly: 'that is all right, you bet,' and the like. So I interfered and explained that the Debs' Socialists were impostors and that they had nothing to do with the S. L. P. 'Oh! they said, 'we thought they were one and the same.' 'No, no,' I said, and on the day before the election I cautioned them to look for our emblem, the Arm and Hammer, and to be sure that they do the right thing, and to vote the S. L. P. and not S. P. So when I went to vote, on the ballot was the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and S. D. P. emblem, and in the place where the S. L. P. emblem ought to be there was nothing but the blank circle. Kangaroos had their emblem, the Arm and the Torch, so that I feel satisfied that many in their confusion marked the Kang ballot, thinking it was that of the S. L. P. Whether this was done with the intention to confuse or not, it was nevertheless another blow for the S. L. P. An exposure of the facts would also be a feather in the impostor's hat."

Is this a new trick or have you heard of it before?

With fraternal greetings,
F. Jank.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.

THE DEBS' PARTY A CAPITALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Thursday night (November 17) the Debs' party held a public meeting in the office of the recently resurrected "Erie People." The speakers were Mr. Caldwell (who, by the way, claims to have formerly been a member of the Socialist Labor Party and also claims to be from Dayton, Ohio) and Wanhope, the editor of the paper before mentioned. Caldwell was the first speaker. After he had delivered a clear-cut S. L. P. speech, explaining the reason why the working class should organize on the political field, in order to secure better conditions, he also stated that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow."

He then stated that if the working people wanted to abolish the present system, that they could do so by voting the Socialist Party; otherwise it made no difference whether they voted the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or even the Socialist Labor Party tickets, as all four last named parties were capitalist organizations.

He then stated "as was his custom, he would give the floor to any one who was opposed to the Socialist movement."

No one seemed eager to take the opportunity, whereupon I arose, and secured the floor.

I called the attention of the audience some 40 in number, to the manner in which the invitation had been given, and to the false statement of the previous speaker concerning the Socialist Labor Party.

I stated that it was not my intention to oppose the Socialist movement, as I was a Socialist, and as every one present was aware of the fact that I was a member of the Socialist Labor Party, which unfurled the banner of Revolutionary Socialism upon the American continent in 1888, when 2,068 Socialist votes were entered as a protest against the present conditions, which were clearly foreseen by that little band of men, and had been so ably presented by the previous speaker.

Then in a brief way I traced the career of the Socialist Labor Party and showed the why and the wherefore of the origin of the Social Democratic party in 1898, which you and every one knows is a protest against the Socialist movement.

I also charged that the Social Democratic party was organized for the purpose of dividing the working class—which action in itself is contrary to the principles of Socialism, and had a tendency to prolong the capitalist class in control of the government.

I then demanded to know why the representatives of the "Socialist" party did not contest the right of our delegate to the International Congress, which was their duty, if we were a capitalist organization?

I also challenged any one to show where or when the Socialist Labor Party had ever failed to carry out the principles of Socialism or had ever betrayed the interest of the working class.

Caldwell did not even try to refute any of my statements, neither did he repeat the charge against the Socialist Labor Party; quite the reverse, he stated that he "was glad that the Socialist Labor Party was still in existence, as it was only used as our insane asylums are to put our fanatics in, so that they can do as little harm as possible."

He was followed by Wanhope, who tried to make capital out of "the tremendous vote polled in New York for Debs and Hanford." He also stated that our delegate (De Leon) "had to have his credentials endorsed by Eliphant at the Amsterdam Congress in order to represent the S. L. P., and dared me to write to the Weekly People to learn if it be true or false."

This statement was answered in the "Letter Box" in reply to J. C. M. Falkirk, Scotland, in the issue of the Weekly People of November 19, and Mr. Wanhope has the refutation of his statement at hand.

Thus it is plain to be seen that other people "know mud" and are more adept at it than the members of the Socialist Labor Party. We only state facts, which can be proven, while others work upon the prejudices of unthinking workmen with deliberate falsehood.

Since the meeting I have been informed that "if in the future my intention is to work for Socialism, that it would have to be in the ranks of the Socialist (?) party, as the Socialist Labor Party will be forced out of existence."

Thus it is evident that no effort will be spared to kill the Socialist Labor Party, which has died so many times.

Yours fraternally,
Eric, Pa., Nov. 20. Jer. Devine.

[NOTE.—The Letter Box Answer referred to in the above is as follows:

"J. C. M. FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—The American S. L. P. delegation to Amsterdam verified their own credentials. They neither passed upon, nor were they passed upon by the delegates of the so-called Socialist party. If the 'Esperanto Party' says anything to the contrary they say what it not true. If the grammar of their 'Esperanto' new language is not any more logical than such a heels-over-head statement as that the S. L. P. would submit its credentials to the so-called Socialist delegation, then they had better change the name of their new language to 'Desperanto.'"]

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although election day has passed into history and the results of it will manifest themselves in due time, it may not be amiss and perhaps somewhat instructive to review some of the affairs preceding it.

As has already been reported the Socialist Labor Party of Hartford has not alone maintained its standing, but has even gained a few votes. In the spring of this year, our candidate for mayor was credited with 68 votes, receiving some votes in all of the ten Wards of the city. At the last election, our candidate for President was credited with 71 votes, but no votes were recorded for us in the First Ward. This is evidently a blunder of the counters, for it is an absolute fact that three of our candidates, and old and trustworthy members at that, positively declare having cast

our ballot in the First Ward. A few sympathizers living in the same Ward also declare having voted our ticket. A we were prevented from having watchers in every Ward, it stands to reason that in a similar way we have not received due credit throughout. Nevertheless, not being a mere vote hunting concern, it matters but little at this state of the game, whether some votes are counted or not.

If we consider the intensity displayed in the last two elections, and further consider that in spite of all that, we have held our own, the outcome is indeed gratifying. It proves beyond a doubt that the Socialist Labor Party has adherents in this city that cannot be swerved one way or the other. But, it seems to us, that these staunch adherents should take another step and directly join the organization which they have so far indirectly supported by their votes. It is the secret of every organization that everyone joining it adds the power and influence of himself to those who are there already members. Individual effort amounts to hardly anything if it is opposed to organized effort, but it may amount to a good deal if it is a part of and supports organized effort.

That the capitalist party par excellence has swept this city, as it has swept so many others, goes without saying, and therefore is of no interest in the connection to the readers of The People. But a few interesting items may be recorded about the bogus "Socialist" party, or "The Debs' party," as it is now popularly called. This, to all intents and purposes, is the most proper designation so far applied to that party.

The perpetual candidate of the multi-named bogus concern made his first appearance here four years ago, and then as now the main pushers of his concern were the Jewish element of this city. This element, and a few Kangs proper, and also a few pure and simple held various "unity" conferences, but an organization which amounted to anything did not materialize—there was too much "harmony" in the natural antagonistic elements. The campaign for a "labor" mayor swept the whole outfit completely out of existence, with the result however, that after the "labor" mayor was elected, he appointed one of the Jewish fellows to a position in the city government.

Since then numerous re-organizations have taken place, every time with the result, however, that it soon after went to pieces again. The last reorganization was performed during last summer and when the campaign was about to be started, they had, as we are informed from reliable sources, forty-two cents in their treasury.

Having no visible sources to draw an income from and being rather close listed themselves, everyone familiar with their affairs was wondering how they would manage to get along. And yet, in spite of all this, they carried on a campaign in some ways even more spectacular than that of the old parties. They could afford to rent one of the most expensive halls in the city, had large pictures of Debs and Hanford posted on all the prominent billboards, had other printed matter by the car-load, and a whole week before election big transparencies with "vote for Debs" on them were placed on a wagon and carted all over the city. It is estimated that the entire humbug must have cost over \$400. But where did all this money come from? The original forty-two cents must have had a tremendous hatching power to bring about such results, and, therefore, it may be worth the while even for a capitalist to apply at the proper address in order to learn how pennies can be made to hatch hundreds of dollars in a short time. Press Committee.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace:

Mrs. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., one glass slipper, one glass dish, one small plate; Mr. Flangen, Philadelphia, Pa., three dozen corn-cob pipes; Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa., one piece of silverware; Miss Elizabeth Chum, Philadelphia, Pa., one ink stand and ink well, pen and letter opener, pen and pencil tray, fancy place; Section Philadelphia, Pa., note book, containing \$2.57 in cash; Mrs. E. Cronin, Bridgeport, Conn., crocheted sack and shoes; Mrs. Owen Carraber, Yonkers, N. Y., one fancy brush bag; Miss Nellie Lynch, Yonkers, N. Y., one pair stockings; P. Askin, Newark, N. J., two boxes of cigars; I. Baker, city, one fancy clock; Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, one small wooden bedstead; M. Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y., one box cigars; Mikel, New York, six oil paintings, six pictures, six stockings; Mrs. Miller, Brooklyn, four mantle ornaments, one pin cushion, two pepper and salt sets; Albert Schwab, one napkin; A. Francis, New York city, checker board, box of fine writing paper; H. Hermanson, city, six pictures, with frames, six brackets, six baby rattles, six necklaces, six fancy pins.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The making of Saturday a full holiday would, theoretically, have upon the unemployed, the effect of absorbing some of their members into the shop. The elimination of the hours of work on Saturday would compel the capitalist to employ more men during the other five days of the week. But this is theoretically only. Practically the thing would work the way the eight-hour day did. Wherever introduced, instead of relatively more men, the employer employed relatively fewer men. He could do so by introducing improved machinery. At the present pass of capitalism all such palliatives kick back.

Next questions next week.

D. T., McDONALD, PA.—"Le Francois"; monthly; \$2 a year; West Madison sq. this city.

P. T., NEW YORK.—Such matter does not belong in these columns. It should be presented to the N. E. C. The new N. E. C., elected under the new method convenes on the 4th of next January. The important matters that are before the Party will probably bring together at least ten of the members from as many States or more. Your matter belongs before that body. If you call for it during the week it will be returned to you for presentation to the new N. E. C.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.—During his last term in office Alva Adams called out militia and police to squelch strikes.

WOX, CONRAD COMPANY.—You will be notified when book is reviewed.

"READER," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new National Executive Committee is composed of one member from each State elected by the membership of the State. Five constitute a quorum. They are to meet on the first Sunday of January and July of each year in regular session, at the seat of the National Executive Committee—Daily People Building, New York City. Special sessions may be held at the call of one-third of the members. Members of the N. E. C. may be removed either upon a general vote of the membership of their respective States, or upon a general vote of the whole party. These are the essential features. Apply for copy of constitution.

G. G., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson, your city.

L. J. F., CHILLICOTHE, O.—Which goes to corroborate the S. L. P. contention. Place not your confidence on the vote. Capitalist inspectors can and do count them out. See to education and the organization.

S. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You innocently! When did you get the notion that the S. L. P. was an "Official Standing?" Drop it! The S. L. P. has had no "official standing" in almost all the States that it has conducted an active campaign and agitation in. As in the past, so in the future.

H. A. S., BALTIMORE, MD.—When the "Baltimore American" says that the present Socialist wave of America will pass away like that of England, it is a case of the wish being father to the thought.

D. A. J., ALLENTOWN, PA.—If in States like Pennsylvania and California the law should prevent the S. L. P. from using its own name, the Party would not be guilty of an alias. It would be compelled to superior force, not because it tried to imitate an existing name.

E. T., CLEVELAND, O.—Always remember that out of much S. P. material much future S. L. P. numbers will be recruited. Therefore—never allow vicious S. P. leaders' attempts at pin-pricking to get you irritated. They count on that to prevent their rank and file becoming acquainted with the S. L. P.

F. W., NEW YORK; A. L. T., JERSEY CITY, N. J., AND T. Mc W., CHICAGO, ILL.—You can be lumped together in the answer: First—In the fight between the S. L. P. and the Volkszeitung Corporation the Corporation was and has remained beaten hands down. The Debs' vote is but a cover under which the Corporation pretends to have come out victor. Second—The Corporation is a drag to the Debs' Movement. While in other cities the Debs vote grew markedly, here in New York city, the Corporation's seat, the vote barely rose 5,000 over what it was last year—and that despite riffs of imported speakers kept for weeks on the city stump, despite large halls and theatre mass meetings and despite the Central Federated Union's endorsement.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are not aware of the Employers' Association having as yet openly violated any law.

C. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—No Socialism would have the tendency of making farmers quit their farms and move to the city. That is a tendency that capitalism has. The congestion of population into the cities from the rural districts is a feature of our times. The long hours of toil of the modern farmer is a capitalist plague that falls on city as well as rural labor. Under Socialism the organization of Labor will aid the aid of improved machinery would effect a lowering of the hours of work in all departments of production.

O. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—First—Aesopus, Parker's home, went back to him, Milford, Ct., was swept by the S. L. P.—in the sense that not a single S. P. vote was polled there, while the S. L. P. vote increased. It was fourteen straight.

Second—After this week's, there will be only three more Amsterdam Congress Flash-Lights—the "International Bureau," the "Situation in Belgium," and the "British S. L. P."

Third—Communicate with Labor News Department.

D. McD., HELENA, MONT.—The S. L. P. advertisement of literature in the "A. L. U. Journal" to which the "modern heresy-hunters" of the Volkszeitung Corporation circle objected as "bad policy," contained De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman," and Eugene Sue's grand, instructive story "The Pilgrim's Shell." Tells a tale, don't it?

J. D. ERLE, PA.—Be not so severe on Mr. Wanhope. When he says the S. L. P. are "fanatics" he does not mean to lie. The gentleman only suppresses some other things that he means. He means that it is "fanaticism" that has now to do the building, and will ultimately have to do the work. In the meantime, however, it is only "sanity" that can pick up pennies.

S. P. P., UTICA, N. Y.—Take the above as part of the answer to you. Furthermore—never forget that there is a limit to human endurance. Many a Socialist, true at heart, grows weary of the long march. Nothing more natural than that such should be specially willing to consider anything as Socialism. They must be pardoned claiming that they "see something," being anxious to "see."

A. M. S., NEW YORK.—Of course 1,000 applicants upon a Simpson & Crawford advertisement is a symptom of prosperity. No mistake about that. The larger the number of applicants the lower the wage that S. & C. will pay, or the higher the proficiency that the firm will be able to purchase for a given wage. In either case, such a huge number of applicants for one job as 1,000 people tells of great prosperity ahead—for S & C.

Y. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Granted! Decidedly granted! The strain upon the S. L. P. membership is intense. It is the test of manhood.

T. S., NEW YORK.—The "sugar-loaf" head is a phrenological term.

F. B. F., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—By no means do we deny, or ever did deny, that Mr. Debs has extraordinary powers to break through and into the crusts of lethargic masses. What we do deny is that the plow is the seed. Both plow and seed are needed for the crop.

J. A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—No mob will ever elect a Socialist President. No fear of such a calamity. Without the capitalists meaning to, their criminal election practices will accomplish a great good for the Social Revolution. The mob President will be counted out, and remain out, impotent. The Socialist Presidential candidate who will be elected and seated will be elected by a thorough-paced organization.

D. S., NEW YORK.—The documents referred to in the "Flash-Lights" will be published together, after the "Flash-Light" serial is done.

O. J., NEW YORK; A. T. F., CO LUMBUS, O.; T. H., DAYTON, O.; T. W. O'B., WORCESTER, MASS.; A. A. G., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; T. S., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. A., LEO MINSTER, MASS.; W. E. W., NEW YORK; W. I. L., TRENTON, N. J.; L. C., YONKERS, N. Y.; H. E. E., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. F. U., PEORIA, ILL.; L. L. Y., BUTTE, MONT.; A. B., ABERDEEN, S. DAK.; M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.; P. J., YONKERS, N. Y.; J. W. McF., KANSAS CITY, MO.; F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; W. B. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; C. H. C., BRADFORD, PA.; F. F., HARTFORD, CT.; F. P., TROY, N. Y.; J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOT.; SYMPATHIZER, FALL RIVER; W. C., TACOMA, WASH.—Matter received.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,763

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made
suit of clothes that might be put on to-
morrow. Nor does it expect to over-
throw the competitive system on
Monday and have the millennium in full
bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a
principle of action of reorganization.
And the manner in which it can be real-
ized must necessarily depend on the con-
ditions existing when public opinion is
sufficiently advanced to make its applica-
tion possible. W. S. MCCLURE.

THE THANKS THAT ARE DUE.

True enough, the 3,500,000 votes, that
the Debs party was by many expected
to poll, did not materialize. Not half
of that, not even the 1,000,000, confi-
dently advertised in advance, turned
up. But there seems to be no doubt
that half a million votes were polled.
That has had its psychologic effect—a
psychologic effect that the shrewd de-
partment stores shrewdly play upon.
When they advertise as a special bar-
gain articles for \$1.98, they know what
they are doing. People who read the
advertisement are caught by the \$1; they
take no notice of the cents that amount
to almost another dollar. The way the
price is put allures them. That has
been the effect with the Debs half a
million votes. The "million" is attrac-
tive enough to induce many to forget
it is only half a million. With the
word "million" on their minds, the vote
has caught and riveted their attention—
it riveted their attention upon Socialism.
As a result, for the first time in the
history of the nation, for the first
time since the Socialist Labor Party
raised the banner of Socialism in the
land, Socialism has received courteous
treatment in the press, that formerly
only had contumely for it or ribaldry;
nay more, a score of College professors,
Albion W. Small of the University of
Chicago and E. Benjamin Andrews of the
University of Nebraska, among the lat-
est, have come out—no longer in their
former arrogant bearing of yore, but in
respectful attitude, although amidst much
of their customary twaddle—with
admissions of the seriousness and weight-
iness of "much that the Socialist con-
tends for"—That's worth rendering
thanks for on this Thanksgiving day!

It matters not what the quality of
the Debs vote is. It matters not that
in one place, Montana, the "Socialism"
that vote was cast for was "four smel-
ters and a railroad"; it matters not that
at another place it was for the theory
that "the workingman must save his
money and buy out the capitalists"; it
matters not that at a third place it was
upon the principle of "reduced rates of
transportation"; it matters not that at a
fourth place it was against "A. F. of
L. scabbery", while at another it was
for that identical concern's label; it does
not even matter that that vote was ex-
tensively cast for a "Socialism" that was
meant simply as a temporary substitute
for Bryanism, or even Hearstism;—all
that matters not to our, the militant
Socialist's present purpose. Nor yet
does it matter that these papers and pro-
fessors are not aware of these details,
or that their horizon is now bounded by
Debs, substantially, if not wholly, ignor-
ant of the Socialist Labor Party's Presi-
dential ticket, or even the party's exis-
tence;—it matters not! What these
papers and professors are now standing
respectfully before is not what the Debs
vote intrinsically is; what they are
standing respectfully before is what they
take that vote intrinsically to be. They
are standing respectfully before SOCIAL-
ISM.

As all know who look below the sur-
face of things, under the Debs smoke
is the Socialist Labor Party fire; be-
hind the Debs dust is the Socialist Labor
Party gale; beneath the Debs din is the
silent tread of the Socialist Labor Party
Army of the Revolution. The campaign
of 1904 makes a distinct epoch in the
history of the land. An old leaf is turned
down, a new leaf is turned up. With
in the fourteen years' short space of So-
cialist Labor Party endeavor, the econ-

omic and political contentions of the
class, that professorism had until then
despised, have wrung from these High
Priests of the Capitalist Class the unwill-
ing recognition of their "seriousness and
weightiness"—THIS WAS THE FIRST
SURRENDER.

Who will not join in a hearty thank-
sgiving on this day, nor forget Eugene
V. Debs' share in bringing it about? What
S. L. P. man will not gird his loins to
continued, intenser endeavor, that may
urge on the advent of still stronger
causes for thanksgiving, until that glad
day when the thanksgiving will be upon
the final, the unconditional surrender of
the Capitalist Class, the final, the com-
plete triumph of the Working Class;
when the shackles of wage slavery shall
have been struck from the limbs of La-
bor; when the capitalist Usurper shall
have been dethroned; when the Socialist
Republic shall have been proclaimed!

A SAMPLE OF "SANITY."

When defeated in argument and con-
futed with facts, the visionary adver-
sary of the Socialist Labor Party usually
flees for asylum behind the charge that
the S. L. P. consists of "insane fanatics."
The "Miners Magazine" of the 17th in-
stant furnishes a timely illustration of
the "sanity," and what is meant thereby,
of the S. L. P. opponents.

The "Miners Magazine," we are credi-
bly informed, is in charge of a board,
most of whose members are "Socialist
Party" men. That party had a full
ticket in the State of Colorado, neverthe-
less, the Magazine boomed the Demo-
cratic candidate for Governor on the plea
that the very first thing needed was to rid
the State of Peabody; and now that it
seems Peabody is defeated, the Magazine
is not only exultant, as over a positive
victory, but seeks to justify its election
course. It does so in this "sane" manner:

"We have received some criticism be-
cause the pages of the Magazine did not
blaze with editorial appeals to the labor-
ing men and women, to rally to the sup-
port of the Socialist party of the State
of Colorado."

Now, mark the why of the wherefore:

"It is idle and useless to ask men and
women to support the doctrines promul-
gated by the Socialist party, until they
understand thoroughly what Socialism
means."

In other words, because the work-
men and women do not yet possess a
thorough understanding of what Socialism
means, the way to teach them is to
mix them all up. Fundamental with So-
cialism is the principle of the class struggle.
In America, the capitalist class does
its utmost to blur the lines between it
and the working class. The blurring is
necessary in order to keep the workers
divided and food for capitalist cannon.
The fact of the irreconcilable class inter-
ests between the worker and the cap-
italist exploiter, is the very alphabet of
Socialism, and no opportunity is there
more favorable for teaching the fact than
the elections—a period in our capitalist
land that is the most dangerous for the
ruling plunderers, and that may not long
exist. While this period still exists the
capitalist class is periodically weak as
soft-shell crabs. The only scheme avail-
able to the capitalist class, in order to
come safely out of this danger-period, is
to raise "immediate" issues, issues of
"grave importance," that the workers are
made to believe they must first decide—
then, then they may proceed with So-
cialism. The capitalist class may be
counted upon as sure to furnish such "is-
sues" unto all eternity. In Colorado, it
was Peabody this year; in New York it
was Flower twelve years ago; in Chicago
it was Gerry at one time; in Massachu-
setts it was Bates;—and so forth. Never
will the day come when some "imper-
ative, first issue" will not be thus forced
upon the attention of the unsophisticated
workers. If to allow oneself to be hood-
winked is "sanity," then, decidedly, the
country needs the largest dose possible of
"fanatic insanity."

We were once told that the S. L. P.
taught "too high a science," that the
workers could not yet "digest beefsteak
and had to be furnished weak milk," and
more of such chunks of "sanity." The
S. P. was gotten up to furnish the more
easily digestible stuff to the Labor Kin-
dergarten. And what means our eyes and
startled ears now? Why, the confession,
as clearly implied by the S. P.-con-
ducted "Miners Magazine," that even the
S. P. is too strong a decoction—where-
upon resort is had to the old, the hoary-
headed Gompers style of fighting cap-
italism by knocking down one capitalist brig-
and through a process that sets up an-
other of the same kidney and, worst of
all, prolongs the workers' superstition in
their own weakness and their plunderers'
usefulness!

Away with the narcotic twaddle of
"sanity!" The times call for "fanatic
insanity!"

Watch the label on your paper. That
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

WHERE RIGHTEOUSNESS FAILS.

The "Intellectuality" of the capitalist
class is being tested. The spread of
Socialism alarms them. They cannot
be blamed for that. Perhaps it will be
said that they cannot be blamed either
for the headless-chicken antics that
their alarm throws them into. If a
chicken is brainless, even when its poor
little head is on, what must be its in-
tellectual plight with that poor little
head off? Capitalist class "Intellectu-
ality" may, upon that reasoning, be as
little blame-worthy for its antics as
for the justifiable fact of its alarm. All
that, notwithstanding the antics, present
a profitable spectacle for contempla-
tion.

"Concentration of capital," "Mon-
opoly," "Trusts," these are common
terms in the Socialist vocabulary. By
them the Socialist never means that
the process of trustification has reached
its acme. The Socialist knows and
makes the point clear, that, despite the
height trustifications have reached, they
do not yet wholly exclude competition.

What, upon that head, the Socialist
claims with irrefutable proof is that the
process of trustification is narrowing
the area of competition to only the gi-
gantic concerns; so that, while competi-
tion still continues among these giants,
increasing numbers of smaller concerns
are being excluded, and consequently
have to compete all the fiercer among
themselves. The "Intellectuality" of
the capitalist class, too near-sighted to per-
ceive the fact in its two aspects, per-
ceives only the still extant large
number of still unsubscribed and fiercely
competing smaller fry concerns, and
triumphantly points to them as a re-
futation of the Socialist theory of vanishing
competition. That is the normal
posture of the "Intellectuality" of
the capitalist class. Now, athwart these
gentlemen's complacency, comes the fact
of Socialist growth; alarm overtakes
them; whereupon the capers start. Prof.
Felix Adler and Commissioner Carroll
D. Wright are now occupying the center
of the circus as the leading caperers—
the former with lectures on the "Spiri-
tual Basis of Democracy," the latter
with lectures on "Righteousness the
Remedy." All of which implies a com-
plete somersault back—back a good deal
further than the Socialist's attitude upon
Trusts.

The Socialist attitude on Trusts is
not, as shown above, that the process
of trustification is complete; the "In-
tellectuality" of the capitalist class's at-
titude is, as shown above, that the stage
of competition still is the normal, domi-
nant stage of society. Where does "Spiri-
tuality" or "Righteousness" in the matter
of wages come in if the latter theory be
true? "Righteousness" could, would, or
should have a place only under condi-
tions where trustification has reached
completion—without a break-down of
the social fabric. It must be granted, at
least theoretically, that if society could
reach a stage of complete trustification
without breaking down, and such an up-
to-date, patriarchal system of
Trust autocracy could be imagined—
then, indeed, "Righteousness" should be
invoked. For one thing, "Righteous-
ness" would be the only salve to such a
yoke; for another thing, "Righteous-
ness" could be applicable without its
cutting its own throat—an essential
condition to the exercise of "Righteous-
ness." What master ever sacrificed mas-
terhood to an abstract idea?

But the basis for "Righteousness" is
not the basis on which is poised the at-
titude of the "Intellectuality" of the
capitalist class. They deny even the
present stage of trustification, let alone
its stage of completion. Their basis
is the basis of dominant competition.
Upon that basis "Righteousness" is out
of all question. It is out of all question
not because some people may not like
to apply it, but because they can not.
They can not because "Righteousness"
is no natural born suicide. Where men
compete with each other, they are in-
tending upon the reduction of the cost of
production. The factor least capable to
resist lower purchasing prices is Labor.
"Righteousness" is ground to dust in
the shock of competition that places be-
fore the competitor the alternative of
either lower wages and solvency, or
"Righteousness" and bankruptcy.

In the measure that the "Intellectu-
ality" of the capitalist class is correct
as to the dominancy of competition, all
their talk about "Spirituality" and
"Righteousness" is so much gabble. In
the measure that their talk is not gable,
they abandon their own and place them-
selves upon Socialist ground. In either
case they are fit subjects for the
"Righteous" and "Spiritual" pity of the
Socialists, who can not but pity the vol-
ume of intellectual cripples that cap-
italism rears.

The Standard Oil is said to be be-
hind several suits against Lawson. If
these suits are not for the purpose of
forcing compromises, it will be another
case of thieves falling out and honest
men getting their due, when they come
to trial.

THE LATEST BLUE-GLASS FAD.

Arbitration treaties are now the
fashion. Hardly a day passes without
some further nation adding its name to
the roll. The fashion is fast running
into a fad. And well it is that it does.
The more nations join, the sooner will
the bubble burst. Its only chance of
lasting was if only a few nations joined
the procession. A happy accident might
for a long period prevent the reality of
things from smashing the folly. The
chances of the reality of things assert-
ing itself in a war are infinitely small-
er if only a few nations set up the ar-
bitration cobweb. If many, let alone all
the capitalist nations, indulge in the ar-
bitration sham, the arbitration cobweb
will soon hang in shreds. The more
baskets one's eggs are in, the safer will
some eggs be. This rule is reversed in
the instance of arbitration treaties. The
more nations sign them, the unsafer is
the hollow principle they are built upon.
A break-down in one place, is a break-
down all along the line for the "prin-
ciple."

Whatever noble aspiration takes hold
of the capitalist class is a breath of ap-
proaching Socialism that falls upon their
faces. In their hands the noble aspira-
tion is unrealizable. It is unrealizable
because not grounded on the reality of
things. Where capitalism exists there
is struggle; not the emulous struggle
for the noblest, but the brute struggle
of the jungle. The struggle goes on
within each nation; it is bound to break
out between nation and nation.

International peace awaits the funda-
mental reality of internal peace—Social-
ism. Then there will be no need of
"arbitration treaties." Where these are
deemed necessary they are ineffective.
Where their purpose is effective they are
unnecessary, they are superfluous. The
thing to be accomplished exists.

Coincident with the resumption of
activity in many steel and iron mills,
and the increase in the selling price of
steel and iron, the question has arisen,
"will wages be advanced?" During the
depression wages are said to have been
reduced on an average of 30 per cent.

Now that the depression is passing away,
and selling prices are again going up-
ward, the question regarding wages pre-
sents itself. Ordinarily, it would be
perfectly safe to declare that wages must
certainly increase. The greater demand
for labor arising from the improved con-
ditions makes such a course imperative.
But conditions in the steel and iron
business do not seem to be of the ordi-
nary character, at present. It is an-
nounced that "the cost of production
by the corporations was materially re-
duced during 1904." This reduction was
attained through the introduction of new
machinery, the dismantling of old plants,
and the consolidation of others. This
has resulted in a displacement of la-
bor, so that though the improved condi-
tions will increase the demand for the
latter, it is possible that this demand
will not be large enough to neutralize
the effects of the displacement. Thus,
it is likely that, though industrial ac-
tivity is resumed, and selling prices in-
crease, wages will remain almost where
they are in the great steel and iron
industry.

"The Union," the organ of the Indiana
Labor Federation, describing a meeting
between Parry and Gompers on the
streets of Indianapolis says:

"These Presidents looked like two men
on the stage as they chuckled to each
other."

This appears somewhat puzzling. Parry
has denounced Gompers as an inciter
of murder and violence, and Gompers has
retorted in kind. Despite this both of
them meet, shake hands, and chuckle.
Have both come to another "Capital and
Labor understanding", a la Hanna and
the Civic Federation?

Another fight is on in the tobacco
trade. The independents say it is a ques-
tion of existence with them. The same
question confronts all the other so-called
independent trust "busters." Which will
win, under the circumstances, it is not
difficult to surmise.

The Association for Improving the Con-
ditions of the Poor is appealing for funds.
Under capitalism, the more the condition
of the poor is improved, the more im-
provement is needed.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works at
Philadelphia, Pa., is reported in full
blast. This means that the Hahnenman
Hospital will soon be doing a rushing
business.

The boss molders have declared for the
"open shop." But declarations don't go,
without the forces to back them up.
Have the bosses enough non-unionists
to run the open shop? It don't look like
it.

John Mitchell is once more reported
as being slated for a job under Roosevelt.
If there is any labor leader entitled to
capitalist recognition for services ren-
dered, John Mitchell is the man!

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed
report of the Amsterdam Congress and
of what I saw of the European Move-
ment in general, I shall present a series
of articles under the above general head,
subdivided under special heads. This
flash-light method will be on the whole
better. It will deal in detail with per-
sons and things; and the flash-lights will,
in the end, be seen to run into one an-
other and portray the scene more ef-
fectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

**X.
CONGRESS MISCELLANIES.**

My memoranda on the Amsterdam
Congress proper, together with kindred
matters in Europe, contain a large num-
ber of notes on subjects not yet touched
upon. These subjects—with the excep-
tion of the "International Bureau," the
"Situation in Belgium" and the "British
S. L. P.," which will be treated separat-
ly—are mostly fugitive in their nature.
Some, however, will materially aid in
obtaining the proper "color" of the Con-
gress. These I shall cursorily take up
now.

Such is the slovenliness with which
all the official reports of the Amsterdam
Congress, that I have so far seen, are gotten
up that the Socialist Labor Party's dele-
gation is credited with only one dele-
gate. The delegation consisted officially
of four members, and was so entered by
me in the official blank furnished by the
Bureau. The S. L. P. delegation con-
sisted of myself, elected by a general
vote of the Party, and of three others
whom the National Convention em-
powered the National Executive Com-
mittee to issue credentials to. They
were Morris Poehland, Dyer Enger and
Jules Ferrond. Of these only Poehland
put in an appearance. He joined me on
the third day of the Congress. Enger
wrote to me from Norway that he was
detained away; while Ferrond, due to
an odd series of unfortunate coincidences
remained in Belgium, disconnected from
me, although ready all the time to pro-
ceed to Amsterdam.

What with the confining work on the
Committee on International Political
Attitude, and my being alone on the first
two days, the S. L. P. report to the
Congress was not distributed until the
third day. In respect to "Reports," I
noticed a marked difference between
Amsterdam and Zurich, in 1893. At the
latter Congress, the nationality that
had no report was the exception; at
Amsterdam, the exception seemed to be
the nationalities that had reports. As
to the report of the S. L. P., the method
adopted at Zurich—printing the report
in one volume, with the English, French
and German version in parallel columns
—had proved clumsy and was discarded
by our National Executive Committee.
At this Congress the method would
have proved still clumsier, seeing the
S. L. P. report was in four languages—
English, German, French and Swedish.
While the separate method is on the
whole better, it entailed in this instance
the labor of folding—except the French
translation which I caused to be printed
in France and was neatly bound in a
red cover. On the third day of the Con-
gress, Poehland having arrived, we
buckled down to the work. With the
aid of the five comrades of the British
S. L. P., the folding and distributing
was disposed of in short order. We
could have disposed of twice the num-
ber—250 in each language, except the
French, of which there were 500. They
were all taken with interest, in many in-
stances several copies being demanded.
In not a few instances, especially along
the tables of the German and Austrian
delegations, the S. L. P. report produced
astonishment (Ueberraschung) as one of
the delegates put it: the false reports
about America in their countries had
caused him to believe that the S. L. P.
had ceased to be (bestand ueberhaupt
nicht), as he expressed it. They all
learned better. The reports of the Aus-
trian S. L. P., in my charge, were
also distributed, and let some light into
dark corners.

The building in which the Congress
met, the Concert Gebow, was a vast im-
provement over Zurich. The hall was
spacious with broad galleries above; the
appointments were excellent; the drap-
ery and foliage—with one exception that
I shall presently mention—was tasteful.
For all that, the Congress presented the
aspect of a stock exchange.

The stock exchange appearance of the
Congress arose from the Babel of lan-
guages. If, out of five persons gathered
at a meeting, only two at any time un-
derstand the language spoken by a speaker,
the other three must be positively and
willfully noisy before any confusion is
created. At Amsterdam there were close
to five hundred delegates, without count-
ing the closely packed galleries. It is
safe to say that at no time did more than
two hundred understand the speaker of
the moment. Even the involuntary
rustling of three hundred enforced non-
listeners will create a buzz. That three
hundred men—unable at any time to
understand what was being said from
the platform where sat the three presi-
dents, their aides and the translators—
will not simply rustle is obvious. They
engaged in conversations, walked about,
paid mutual calls on old acquaintances,
went in and went out, and slammed the
doors.

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For all that, the Congress presented the
aspect of a stock exchange.

Klein smiled jovially and observed:
"Socialists should not fight."
I thought so too. And that being
neither the place nor the time for a con-
troversy on American affairs, I switched
off the conversation on general matters.
After a minute or so, leaving my satchel
and traveling cap as symbolic possession
of my seat, I walked over to the nearby
table of the British delegation, where I
noticed that the British S. L. P. dele-
gates had just taken their seats. While
there, talking with them, I presently
heard my name uttered behind me in
what seemed to be a short but animated
little spat. Turning around I saw that
several other members of the "Socialist"
or "Social Democratic" delegation had
arrived; they seemed disinclined to
respect the symbols of possession I had

It was simply impossible to understand
the daily announcements made from the
platform. At the close of the Thursday
session an announcement was made re-
garding the procedure of the next day.
Although the notice was given in Eng-
lish, German and French, and the trans-
lators had good, strong voices, I
could not make out the details from the
distance of the table of the American
delegation. I walked forward and in-
quired from three delegates, who sat
nearer the platform across the passage
way on whose further side sat the Amer-
ican delegation. None of the three
could give me information. I then con-
tinued to walk towards the platform
and inquired from each delegate who
gave me a chance. I then cared less for
the information I had actually started in
search of. What I then aimed at was to
test how near to or far from the plat-
form the announcements could be made
out. In that way I ran the gauntlet of
a good portion of the German and Aus-
trian, of the Swiss, the Italian and the
Belgian tables. I questioned twenty-
three delegates by actual count,—not
one had been able to catch enough of
the announcement to know just what
was said. It was not until I climbed up
the platform and inquired from Vaillant
himself that I found out what I wanted.
It was a stock exchange pandemonium.

To the American eye there was one
unfortunate incident in the decorations
that aided the stock exchange illusion.
The incident was in plain view of the
Congress, even ostentatiously so. At
the foot of the platform, but consider-
ably above the floor, rose the speakers
tribune. It was draped in gorgeous red
and its front bore the initials I. S. C.
standing, no doubt, for "International
Socialist Congress." The three initials
were, however, contrived into an un-
fortunate-looking monogram. The S
was made to encircle the upright that
stood for the I, and the combination of
the two was placed within the C, giving
the monogram the appearance of the
\$ mark, accentuated by the broad C.
For all the world, it looked like a loud
"Dollar and Cents" sign, rendered all
the louder by its color—yellow on a
blood-red background.

Considering that this Congress, differ-
ently from all others, charged 10
francs (\$2) from every delegate, and
half a guilder (20 cents) from the vis-
itors per session, it looked as if the
proverbial thrift of the Hollander was
emblematically and "practically illus-
trated."

As against this, the Amsterdam Con-
gress compared favorably with the one
of Zurich in still another respect—the
appearance of the women delegates. At
Zurich, the Cynthia Leonards of the
olden days of the "Socialist Labor
Party"—those Aspasias without either
the charm or aesthetic qualities of As-
pasia, those George Sands without either
the character or talent of that great
woman—were conspicuous in point of
sight and in point of sound. At Amster-
dam, if they were at all around, they
escaped my notice. The Movement has
certainly cleansed itself.

A curious incident occurred on the
morning of the opening of the Congress.
I happened to be among the earliest
delegates in the hall. The sign "Amer-
ica" readily led me to our table. One of
the two seats at the head of that table
was taken. I took the other. As I sat
down, the occupant of the other and
opposite seat, rose and cheerily reached
out his hand to me saying: "Comrade
De Leon, I think?" He was a young
man of open, pleasant face, with jovial
locks and a generous, flowing red neck-
tie. I told him that was my name and
accepted the proffered hand. He shook
it enthusiastically and proceeded to ex-
plain:

"My name is Klein. I am a delegate
of the Socialist party. I'm from In-
dianapolis. I'm here also the reporter
of the 'Appeal to Reason.' Whenever I
meet a Socialist I feel that I meet a
brother."

The gladsome greeting turned aside
whatever rapier I might otherwise have
raised against a political foe. Never-
theless his mentioning of the "Appeal
to Reason" drew from me the answer:
"As you are a reporter of the 'Appeal
to Reason' I would suggest to you, that
next time you see Wayland, you ask him
for me whether it is not about time for
him to reproduce that tomb-stone of
mine under which he claimed to have
buried me five years ago. People may
forget that I'm dead, they may think he
romanced."

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"Socialists should not fight."
I thought so too. And that being
neither the place nor the time for a con-
troversy on American affairs, I switched
off the conversation on general matters.
After a minute or so, leaving my satchel
and traveling cap as symbolic possession
of my seat, I walked over to the nearby
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what seemed to be a short but animated
little spat. Turning around I saw that
several other members of the "Socialist"
or "Social Democratic" delegation had
arrived; they seemed disinclined to
respect the symbols of possession I had



BROTHER JONATHAN—There was
a Socialist Labor Party meeting the
other day that should damn you So-
cialist forever in the eyes of the work-
ers of this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?
B. J.—No; it favored the importa-
tion of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it
did was denounce the anti-immigration
howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?
U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immi-
gration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the
people to relieve the labor market?
U. S.—That would not be a fraud;
but to make believe one wants to re-
lieve the labor market, and in that way
gain the confidence of those in whose
interest it is that the labor market be
relieved, and armed with their con-
science acquire power to overstock the
labor market still more—that is the
fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigra-
tion all that?
U. S.—The labor market is over-
stocked to the compositors; did immi-
gration to that?

B. J.—No; typesetting machines did.
U. S.—The labor market is over-
stocked to the cigarmakers; did immi-
gration do that?

B. J.—No; the numerous machines
did it.

U. S.—The labor market is over-
stocked to the weavers; did immigra-
tion do that?
B. J.—Why, no; the steam and auto-
matic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the
whole string of the nation's industries.
Machinery, born in this country, over-
stocks the labor market much more by
displacement than immigration does.
Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in
the very nature of the thing, be en-
forced, and their violation is hard to
detect; on the other hand, the injury
done to labor by privately owned ma-
chinery could be remedied by the pop-
ular ownership of it. When a pick-
pocket wants to rifle your right side
pocket he tips your hat on the left; he
thereby throws you off your guard on
the right and has free play. These anti-
immigration howls are of that nature.
In the first place, it sounds plausible
to impute the hardships of labor solely
to immigration; in the second place,
the way to save all the good there is
in the machine, and at the same time
prevent its ravages among the workers,
is not so clear. It is, therefore, the ver-
iest imitation of the pickpocket's trick
to beat the alarm against immigration.
By doing that, even if immigration
were wholly stopped capitalist exploi-
tation would continue unabated through
the displacement of labor by the ma-
chine. The capitalist would have en-
gaged the attention of the workers with
a question that amounts to nothing, and
would thereby draw their attention
away from the real issue. Don't you
see the fraud?

B. J.—But doesn't immigration do
some harm? Won't you take a half loaf
rather than nothing?
U. S.—I would take a quarter of a
loaf rather than nothing; but I re-
fuse to accept two lumps of stone as
large as a loaf each, and called loaves
for a loaf of bread. Who are the people
who bring in the immigration? Is it
the workers?

B. J.—No; the capitalists.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

(Continued from page 4.)

left behind at the desirable seat. But Klein insisted that that was "Comrade De Leon's" seat, and they desisted. Klein had shown himself loyal, though an adversary.

I shall presently have another occasion to do justice to the young man's character.

The Swedish reports of the S. L. P. caused me to fall in with Hjalmar Branting, the editor of the Stockholm "Social Demokrat" and member of the Swedish Riksdag or Parliament. Branting is the acknowledged leader of the Movement in Sweden. Theoretically I knew as much; Funke, now in Sweden and until recently editor of the S. L. P. Swedish paper, "Arbetaren," had furnished me with details—Branting is a Jauresist, and has all the Jauresist antipathy for such S. L. P. views as the "Arbetaren" expresses. His paper and "Arbetaren" had shivered many a lance against each other's armor.

I told him that Funke had translated for me several letters from France that appeared in the "Social Demokrat," and whose descriptions of Guesde reminded me of the pictures that Goethe said Roman Catholic prelates circulated of Spinoza. In those pictures the gentle Spinoza was represented with the face of a fiend. I remembered and repeated to him one of those descriptions in particular, where Guesde's hair, eyes, nose and beard were described with special venom, and the man himself as a cross between a Jumping-Jack and a Mephisto.

Branting is considerably more than a six-footer, with the roundness of girth and facial features indicative of profound phlegma. I had ample time to watch his thoughts formulate an answer. His looks indicated that he felt I was accurately posted. He did not venture to deny the statement. Finally he remarked, smiling good-naturedly: "Funke may have somewhat exaggerated in the translation," and, breaking off suddenly, he proceeded along another tack. "Do you know," he said, "I have a son, a stepson, in America; and he writes to me that things are there entirely different from what they are in Sweden. He is an enthusiastic S. L. P. man." I told him I knew the young man, and certainly agreed with him that the situation in America would not justify Jauresism. That conversation closed with his expressing a strong desire to be able to follow events in America more closely than his time allowed.

Illustrative of how true is the statement made to me by one of the European delegates that "America is a terra incognita to us," the following incident may be cited.

The editor of an Austrian paper, a man bearing the ear-marks of study and who even spoke enough English to be understood, came to me as I sat in my seat and asked:

"John Mitchell, the President of the Miners' Union, he is in Europe; I would like to see him. He surely is in the American delegation?"

This Socialist editor had just information enough about America to mislead him. The absurd, even criminally negligent and false reports furnished to the European Socialist papers by their correspondents from America had nursed in his mind such a picture of that "labor lieutenant" of Mark Hanna's that the picture naturally made him expect to see Mitchell in the delegation from America at the Congress, all the more seeing that Mitchell was known to be at the time in Europe in attendance on a miners' convention, and all the more seeing that other editors of European Socialist papers, "De Werker," of Antwerp among the lot, spoke of him as "Comrade Mitchell" (Genosse Mitchell)! The Austrian Socialist editor in question did not even know that Mitchell had so speedily rendered himself impossible, that even the "Socialist," or "Social Democratic," party, which at first boomed him as a "great champion of Labor," found him too much of a load to carry and had been forced to drop him. Of course, the innocent Austrian Socialist editor in question did not know that there was at all (unbehaft) a Socialist Labor Party in existence, least of all that that Party had from the start exposed Mitchell for what he is, never misreading any workingman into leaning his confidence upon that broken reed.

When the Austrian Socialist editor in question asked me the question whether John Mitchell was in my delegation, meaning, of course, the supposedly one American delegation, I answered emphatically:

"No, Sir; not in my delegation"; and gravely waving my hand towards Klein, who sat opposite me, added: "Not in MY delegation; but he may be in the delegation of that gentleman."

Klein threw up his hands and hastened to put in: "Not in mine, either!"

"It is about time, high time you dropped him," I retorted.

The Austrian Socialist editor in question looked perplexed. To this hour he may not have recovered from his astonishment (Ueberraschung).

Another Scandinavian delegate whom I had the pleasure of meeting was Olav Kringsen, the delegate from Norway, who attended the convention with his wife. Oddly enough, one should say,

Kringsen, as well as the Norwegian delegate to Zurich, eleven years ago, had been in America, Minnesota. At Amsterdam, outside of the representatives from America and Great Britain on the Committee on International Political Attitude, Kringsen was one of the two who addressed the Committee in English. The other was Katayama, of Japan.

Among the droll incidents at the Congress, one that was not merely droll but suggestive withal, was an incident to which my fellow delegate Poehland nudged my attention.

It was late on the Thursday afternoon session of the Congress. The Committee on International Political Attitude had closed its labors. The report to the Congress was to be submitted on the following morning. The report was to recommend the adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution as presented by the Socialist party of France. With Poehland opposite me, temporarily occupying the seat of Klein, I was in my seat busy writing my preliminary report in time for the American mail. Presently I felt the paper, on which I was writing, gently pushed. Looking up I saw Poehland with a grin from ear to ear, nodding to me to look down our table. The spectacle to which he called my attention fully deserved his grin.

A yard or so below from where we two were sitting at the head of the American table, stood Herman Schlüter, of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation and Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, of Chicago—both of them members of the delegation of the "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party. They stood on opposite sides of the table, and were engaged in a heated altercation. The lady looked composed, benign, firm and dignified; Schlüter looked red, heated, embarrassed and sheepish. What was it all about?

The resolution, as adopted by the Committee on International Political Attitude, was, as I have stated before, the resolution presented by the Socialist party of France, and this resolution followed closely that adopted at the Dresden national convention of the German Social Democracy. The Dresden Resolution "condemned" Jauresism. The resolution presented by the Socialist Party of France retained the word "condemn." The supporters of the Adler-Vandervelde Resolution, having failed in the Committee, were now going about agitating in its behalf for the tussle the next day; and the point upon which they now centered their opposition to the resolution that prevailed in the Committee was the word "condemn." By attacking that word they expected to bring about the defeat of the proposed Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution and the triumph of its Adler-Vandervelde substitute. Mrs. Brown was captured. She objected to "condemning"; she was not there to "condemn"; she did not believe in "condemning"; to "condemn" was "un-Socialistic"; etc., etc. Schlüter, on the contrary, favored "condemning." He argued that, if you disapprove a thing, you "condemn" it; with a silly facial expression he tried to combat the notion that to "condemn" was harshly "un-Socialistic"; etc., etc.

Theoretically, Schlüter was right; theoretically, Mrs. Brown was wrong. And, yet, the lady's poise and manners were those of conscious truth, while Schlüter's poise and manners were those of conscious falseness. What was it that imparted on the picture presented by the two disputants the aspect of sincerity to wrong, and of insincerity to right? That was the rub! Mrs. Brown, wrong though her posture was, was consistent with the premises from which she and her party had started and along which she and Schlüter finally landed in the same camp; whereas Schlüter, right though his posture was, knew he was inconsistent with the premises from which he started, and to the tune of which he finally coalesced with Mrs. Brown. When the Schlüters set up the yell of "S. L. P. harshness!" they knew the falseness of the slogan. They knew full well that theirs was but a manoeuvre of false pretence intended to avail themselves of Utopianism with the hope to down the S. L. P. which they had not been able to corrupt, and which CONDEMNED their practices. Mrs. Brown was but clinging to a principle to which she adhered from the start—hence her posture of sincerity. Schlüter was stealing a page from S. L. P. principle which he had affected to oppose—hence the sheepishness of his posture and looks, especially when he noticed the S. L. P. delegates enjoying his plight.

As I stated before, there was another occasion during the Congress when Klein's character showed to advantage. It was in the matter of the Immigration Resolution.

There was a proposition signed by Van Koll, of the Holland delegation, restricting the immigration of "inferior

racers." The Committee on Emigration and Immigration elaborated the matter, and finally a proposition was formally introduced bearing six signatures, those of H. Schlüter, Morris Hillquit, and A. Lee—all members of Klein's "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party delegation—among the lot. This proposition retained the clause "inferior," or "backward" races and sought to explain it by placing in parentheses the words "such as Chinese, Negroes, ETC."

Such a posture was perfectly in keeping with the working class-sundering, guild-spirit-breathing A. F. of L., which dominates the eastern wing of the party that furnished three out of the six signatures to the proposition, all the three signatures being from the East, from New York, at that, and two of the three, employees of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. How much in keeping with the anti-Socialist Gompers A. F. of L. the proposition was may be judged from the language of the "Labor" Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, in his salutatory address to the annual convention of the A. F. of L. that was opened in San Francisco on the 15th of this month (November, 1904). He included the Japanese (!!) among the races to be proscribed; and his recommendation was adopted by the convention. The "ETC" in the proposition presented at Amsterdam begins to be elucidated. Moreover, how wholly in keeping with the spirit of the Eastern wing of the said "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party, the proposition was, is a fact that stood conspicuously advertised in the late Presidential campaign. On the bill-boards of the city Troy, N. Y., there were posted during the recent Presidential campaign huge posters on behalf of the Social Democratic party. In the center of the posters were the pictures of Debs and Hanford; between them appeared the motto from the Communist Manifesto: "WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE!"; and above it all, in commentary of the party's interpretation of the great Socialist motto, there was an exordium to the workers enumerating, among the atrocities of the capitalists, that "THEY WANT UNRESTRICTED-IMMIGRATION"—evidently ranking the party on the side of restricted immigration, and seeking support from such an anti-Socialist sentiment.

The proposition being put in print and circulated in the Congress, the canvassing commenced. The bulk of that day I was elsewhere engaged and did not appear in my seat. Imagining he could take advantage of that and secure both the American votes for his A. F. of L. guildish resolution, Schlüter approached my fellow delegate, Poehland, and sought to rope him in. Of course he failed egregiously, and found out that the S. L. P. consists not of one man but of a solid body of Socialists. Poehland repudiated Schlüter's request for support; repudiated it with scorn. Of course: Where is the line that separates "inferior" from "superior" races? What serious man, if he is a Socialist, what Socialist if he is a serious man, would indulge in "etc." in such important matters? To the native American proletariat, the Irish was made to appear an "inferior" race; to the Irish, the German; to the German, the Italian; to the Italian—and so down the line through the Swedes, the Poles, the Jews, the Armenians, the Japanese, to the end of the gamut. Socialism knows not such insulting, iniquitous distinctions as "inferior," and "superior" races among the proletariat. It is for capitalism to fan the fires of such sentiments in its scheme to keep the proletariat divided.

When the proposition came up for debate, he said to the credit of Klein that, beguiled by the insidious wording of the resolution to conceal its nefarious purpose and entrap acceptance, he repudiated the work of his colleagues. With flashing, inspired eyes, the young man declared he "would feel ashamed, as an American citizen, to vote for such a resolution!"

Upon the howl raised in the Congress the proposition was withdrawn.

There is just one more miscellany that I shall here report.

The Congress adopted a proposition that goes by the name of "Unity Resolution." The same empowers the International Bureau to offer its good offices to all nationalities in which the Socialist Movement may be divided to the end of unifying it, in order that the bourgeois parties of each nation be confronted with but one Socialist party. The proposition was submitted to the Congress by the Committee on International Political Attitude, which adopted it unanimously at the end of the session.

Immediately upon the adoption of this Resolution, Vaillant announced that the Socialist Party of France, standing upon the Dresden-Amsterdam resolution just previously adopted, stood ready to unify with all French Socialists who likewise would plant themselves upon the principles therein enunciated. Towards the end of Vaillant's speech I also announced myself to the chairman for the floor. By that time the Committee was fast

breaking up. The large lobby sat in among the members of the Committee. A member of the French delegation, who happened at the moment to be seated near me, seeing I had announced myself to speak, suggested that I repeat exactly what Vaillant had said. I answered him I would, in the main, only "with an American variation." In the hubbub that followed, the subject of the Unity Resolution was brushed aside, and I had no chance to speak on it. I shall here say what I meant to say, but had no chance:

"Mr. Chairman: As a delegate from a country in which there are two parties, both of them represented on this Committee, as you know, I wish to endorse in the name of my Party, the Socialist Labor Party of America, what Comrade Vaillant has said, and to add this: One of the lullabies, a favorite one, that heralded the advent of the second party in America was that 'Germany once had two Socialist parties, France has several, why should America have only one?' The second party was thus ushered into being in imitation of Europe. Now that Europe decides there should be but one Socialist party in each country, I trust the second party may be as ready to follow the European lead in the matter of unity as it was to follow European example, as it imagined, in the matter of disunity."

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A meeting of the State Committee was held on November 10, with Comrade Erwin chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications:—From Harrisburg, acknowledging receipt of nomination papers. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, receipts for the following: Charter fees of Section Lackawanna Co., Section Wilkensburg, forty-three dues stamps, for 100 dues stamps, for one-half on list per Larsen, of Altoona, for one-half on list per Mullen, of Shelly, for one-third on list 379. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, explaining that in the matter of giving stamps on credit to newly organized sections the Party required payment of the first month's dues as a sign of good faith on the part of those organizing and then a quota of stamps on credit was sent. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, saying that Jager would submit report of his tour through the State. From Erie, sending for dues stamps and reporting having paid Coragan a sum on campaign list, also reporting on local conditions. From Butler, reporting work done for the Party, distributing leaflets and pledging to Press Security League. From Scranton, reporting holding three to four meetings weekly, also reporting that Dreker had recently applied for membership and was admitted by majority vote despite protest. From Shelly, sending dues and money for campaign subscription list. From Wilkensburg, inquiring when price of dues stamps to sections had been raised to fifteen cents. The State secretary reported having replied that at the convention of 1901 said price had been set. From North Wales, sending money for dues, assessment stamp, and contribution to Campaign Fund. The State secretary reported having filed pre-emption papers at Harrisburg.

The State Committee hereby calls the attention of the sections and members-at-large of this State that all accounts on N. A. F. lists must be settled and all lists and moneys collected thereon to be returned to the State secretary without delay. That fund is now closed and all accounts must be straightened out. Comrades are also urged to settle up for their international assessment stamp and return the money to the State secretary. The receipts were \$60.71; the expenses, \$41.10.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1904.)

Previously acknowledged	\$9,339.71
J. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.	50
A. Nettek, St. Louis, Mo.	50
J. Schiedler, St. Louis, Mo.	50
H. McNealey, St. Louis, Mo.	25
A. Schwagermann, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
W. Breithack, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Section Allentown, Pa.	10.00
S. Winauer, City	3.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
Sympathizer, City	25
S. Porter, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
T. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky.	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn. Proceed from picnic	30.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
G. Potter, Utica, N. Y.	1.00
A. Scusa, Rochester, N. Y.	50
J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal. (loan certificate)	15.00
L. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn. (loan certificate)	5.00
Total	\$9,422.21

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

THE FAMILY

What It Is Under Capitalism—Woman's Position.

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist", Official Organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain.)

Some opponents of Socialism, having exhausted all their argument, fall back upon the theory that the Socialist Republic would mean the destruction of family life.

As a matter of fact it is under this capitalist system that all the close ties and relationships are torn asunder in the struggle for profits by the master-class on the one hand, and the struggle for a bare existence by the working class on the other.

Capitalism destroys the instinct of motherhood. A striking illustration of this is to be found in an article in the Capitalist Press of September 24, 1904, relating to the infant heir born to the throne of Italy. An extract from this article reads as follows:

"Dr. Querico has, after infinite trouble, chosen a foster-mother for the little prince. She is the very healthy, 24-year old wife of a forester, and she has given a written promise that she will have no intercourse with her family during two years, and has entered the castle to live.

"The rate of pay has been fixed at \$125 a month during the two years, with a pension of \$5 a week for life when her task ceases."

Here you have a clear case of a woman selling her child's birthright, and sacrificing own maternity, in order that herself and family might not live in poverty, with—when they have no longer the power to work—the dread spectre of the workhouse looming in the future.

Another thing noticeable in this extract is the amount of trouble the doctor had to find a healthy woman, which points to the fact that, as it would necessarily have to be a woman of the propertyless class who would undertake such a task, in order to obtain the means of life for her family, yet such a one could not be found among the factory workers of the cities; but had to be taken from the agricultural section of the community.

The increasing ill-health and lack of stamina among women of the working class is only too obvious to those who live in the manufacturing centers.

And now the capitalists have found that not only are women more submissive than men, but they will take lower wages; and therefore women are employed before men, and we have them competing with husbands, brothers, etc., and so putting more unemployed on the labor market.

Unhealthy, consumptive women are getting the rule instead of the exception. How can it be helped, when everywhere you have them working in bad unhealthy conditions, as, for instance, the workers in rubber and tobacco factories, operatives in cotton and woolen mills, the chain-makers at Cradley Heath, the lead workers in the potteries, and the various other factories where women work in our overcrowded cities. How can we expect a healthy race, complete in all their faculties, to be born from such a class, for these women are known to work in the factories up to almost the moment of the birth of their children, because of their fear of starvation or unemployment.

We find that infanticide has increased, because with the struggle getting keener every year, the parents have not the wherewithal to feed their families; if the children live, they go to school half-fed and half-clothed, then, before many crumbs of knowledge can penetrate into their half starved brains, they are dragged from the school to the factory, there to drag out the same, except, perhaps, more intensified existence of their parents before them.

The insecurity of employment makes a woman think twice before linking her life with that of the man of her choice, and even if she risks it, the thought is still the skeleton in the cupboard, and renders her life into one perpetual worry.

Women of the working class, we appeal to you to join hands with the workingmen, with whom you share your degradation and misery, and band with them into a party of your class to work for the Socialist Republic, when all shall receive the fruits of their labor. Unless you do this will not Russell Lowell be justified in asking:

Women who shall one day bear Sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear without a blush, Deeds to make the wild blood rush Like red lava through your veins, For your sisters now in chains, Answer! Are you fit to be Mothers of the brave and free?

See to it, women of the working class, that in the near future you take your place in the working class parties of the world, and fight shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of your class from its present enslaved condition.

Grace H. Browning.

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

To Be Remembered Best and Longest, Give Your Friend A Good Book. Here Are Some of the Very Best.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM.

"When August Bebel, the foremost figure in European public life, took up the burning question of Woman's Social and Political status, he left little remaining to be said on the question. His wide research, his brilliant facts, his vigorous style and his convincing argument make 'Die Frau und der Sozialismus' easily the greatest work on the subject."—From the preface of the translator, Daniel De Leon. —Price \$1.00.

THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.

This historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. A capitalist paper, reviewing it says in part: "The gibbets and racks and grilling irons, the cruelties of feudalism at its worst, the hypocrasies of the Church at its worst also, rendered in Eugene Sue's most lurid colors, suffers no toning down in Mr. De Leon's version."—Price \$.75

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN and SCIENTIFIC.

This is the first complete American edition of Frederick Engels' popular essay on Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. As an introduction to the work itself, it contains an essay on Historical Materialism, written by Engels in 1892, and also a short but instructive essay as an appendix, written in the same year, treating of the primitive form of collective land ownership in Germany, and the subsequent development of private property.—Price \$.50

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

By Karl Marx, with the elaborate introduction of Frederick Engels. It contains the First and Second manifestos of the International Workingman's Association, the Civil War in France and the Anti-Plebiscite Manifesto. Near his close of the Civil War in France, turning from history to forecast the future, Marx says:

"After Whit-Sunday, 1871, there can be neither peace nor truce possible between the Workingmen of France and the appropriators of their produce. The iron hand of a mercenary soldiery may keep for a time both classes tied down in common oppression. But the battle must break out in ever growing dimensions, and there can be no doubt as to who will be the victor in the end—the appropriating few, or the immense working majority. And the French working class is only the vanguard of the modern proletariat."—Price \$.50

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In this volume are presented two of the earlier writings of Karl Marx, with a special "Introduction" to each by Frederick Engels. The first is "Wage-Labor and Capital," of which this is the only complete English edition. The second is "Free Trade." In reading each of these, one is struck with the complete mastery of the subject which characterized Marx and enabled him to make the seemingly inconsistent facts so common and familiar that one forgets that he never understood them, and present their meaning so clearly that one is impelled to follow the book to the end as a revelation.—Price \$.50

There is a superabundance of literature. We are appalled the very vastness of it. So much is presented that the question cannot arise: "Is there something that is not brought?" But if we reflect a moment we shall realize that this literature, notwithstanding the profusion of it, is only partial, only the voice of the dominant class. The entire remaining field of literature has been smothered. The momentous times where the subjected have played their role have been consigned to oblivion. How few are they among us who even know there was a "Paris Commune," or a Lissagaray! The French government forbade the publication of the "Histoire de La Commune," from which the above was translated. During the empire of Napoleon III. it likewise forbade the circulation of

Eugene Sue's work of which "The Pilgrim's Shell" is a leading story; and the translation of it into English was hampered by the English censor, on trifling and unfounded objections. And Marx, the great production his giant mind gave to society would have died with his clay but for the revolutionary working class.

Our opponents are active and persevering. We should be even more assiduous in pressing this literature out to the people.

The above books eloquently tell the story, defend the cause, and voice the aspirations of our class. They are absorbingly interesting, and quite appropriate for Christmas gifts. They deserve the broader field made possible by every one doing his part in placing them before the public.

The prices are so low for the books well bound in cloth that they are within the reach of all. Order at once.

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OFFICIAL

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

NOTICE - For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - An adjourned meeting of the N. E. C. was held on Monday, November 28, at 2-6 New Reade street.

On Friday evening, November 25, a committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation appeared and reported as to the changes that had of late taken place in that organization.

The general tenor of the communications received is to the effect that, whether the vote has gone up or down, the sections are ready for active work and hopeful as to the opportunities for propaganda.

Belated reports of the general vote on the constitution were received from members at large in Michigan and Section New Haven, Conn.

Timothy Walsh, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL VOTE

Result of General Vote on Article II, Section 7b.

Table with 3 columns: Sections, For, Against. Lists various locations like Huntington, Ark., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., etc.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

now be formed. From Virginia S. E. C., reporting election of Alex. B. McCulloch as secretary of the committee in place of H. A. Muller.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, November 26, Ferguson, chairman. All present except Wegener. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Communications: From Section Rensselaer County, desiring to know what is the present status of the Boland-Devane and Boland-Passonno cases.

Committee on Organization of German movement reported that Section New York had instructed Organizer Abelson to call a meeting to discuss ways and means of advancing the idea.

Special meeting of the General Executive Board, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was held Sunday, November 20, at the residence of Comrade French.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

S. T. & L. A.

Comrade French was then given the floor and made a complete report on the work done in both States and presented a proposition of the general committee of Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party.

The report was received and thoroughly discussed and the following resolution adopted: Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan proposed by the Massachusetts State Committee.

Resolved, That the Board grant the request and issue a call.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to make all arrangements for this meeting to be held Friday evening, December 2.

Meeting adjourned. John J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE 49, N. Y.

Regular meeting of D. 49, S. T. & L. A., held at 2-6 New Reade street on Thursday, November 17.

Organizer Moskowitz reported having received a request from some waiters to arrange a meeting for the purpose of building up a Waiters' Alliance.

Organizer also reported on the hopeful outlook as he found it and spoke of proposed plans to carry on systematic agitation during the winter under the auspices of the different Local Alliances in various parts of the city.

Locals 42, 412, 252, 257 and 140. Delegates of 170 and 141 were absent.

On discussion of the matter of carrying out a plan of systematic agitation during the winter, it was voted to request the General Executive Board to call a general mass meeting of all Alliance members and sympathizers in Greater New York and vicinity.

The need of a recording secretary in a position to regularly attend meetings being apparent, Fred Loehr, of L. A. 252, was elected district recording secretary for the remainder of the term.

S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES

Will be discussed by Daniel De Leon, J. J. Kinneally, A. Gillhaus, C. H. Chase, S. Moskowitz, S. J. French, A. Olson, J. T. Vaughan and others who will speak at a grand mass meeting of all members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Every reader of the People who can should strive to get to McKinley Hall on Friday night and take part in this meeting.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY, ATTENTION.

A general meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of Kings County, New York, is hereby called to take place on Sunday, December 11, at 8 p. m., at Socialist Labor Club, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

Ye who think not only that there is no difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party, alias "Socialist" party, but also that there is no difference between the S. L. P. man and the "Socialist", just listen and learn. Berger said:

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during week ending with November 26, the following: Massachusetts S. E. C., 1/2 on list 183, Pittsfield \$ 4.75

Note - Repeated calls for the speedy return of the campaign lists have thus far met with meagre results, many of the bodies having received lists returning but a small portion of what they got.

Henry Kahn, National Secretary. The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Daily People.

E. G. Morin, Duluth, Minn., fine linen tray cloth; J. C. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y., cloth bound book, 21 perfume packets, 2 burnt wood ornaments, 5 brooches; Section Lawrence, Mass., elegant fancy table cloth; Max Poehland, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 harmonicas, 6 memorandum note books, box of drawing instruments, compass, 2 blotting pads, 4 plush covered autograph books, 8 plain autograph books, and pocket book; Miss Katz, 2 water bottles, ash receiver, oat meal set, Mrs. Newman, glass plate, cake plate, salt cellar, stein, vase glass dish, cup and saucer; Miss Sarah Baral, 2 vases, bread knife and fork, napkin ring; Miss Silberstein, 2 ornaments; Miss A. Greenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., burnt wood stein, salad set, Bulgarian embroidered center piece, renaissance doily, views of New York; Mrs. Frank Pearson, handsome french doll; Charles Rhode, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 lead pencils, 3 pen holders, checker set, writing pad, package playing cards, 2 boxes of writing paper and envelopes, 6 cigar holders, snuff box, 2 memorandum note books, cash donation of one dollar; Paul Orange, City, miscellaneous articles; D. Rudnick, City, silver pickle jar; S. Thompson, 125th street and 5th avenue, city, cash donation \$5. H. Hoeker, city, beautiful ladies fan; L. Klinger, city, 2 fine ladies silk belts; William Schmidt, city, burnt wood pipe-holder, cup and saucer, glass celery dish, pepper and salt set, 2 toys, box of writing paper, sugar bowl, vase.

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Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25, the first Sunday of every month.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

this document; it had come from the business office; but as he was the editor he would stand for anything that came from the Social Democratic Herald, EVEN THAT. There was something in that EVEN THAT that foreshadowed what was to come.

The recommendation of the committee was then adopted. Four persons recorded their votes as against any Socialist proposition. All the rest was a thunderous "Aye". The "borers" were not even given a chance to be counted.

Gompers then spoke at length. He said that he was sorry he did not have a chance to speak on the merits of the question, for then he should have said—and then he went on to tell what he should have said. Mitchell also spoke and then all held their breaths to hear Berger STAND BY EVEN THAT and prove Gompers and Mitchell fakers.

Ye who think not only that there is no difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party, alias "Socialist" party, but also that there is no difference between the S. L. P. man and the "Socialist", just listen and learn. Berger said:

"I never was more sorry in my life to have a cold that prevents my speaking at length. Of course I had no knowledge of this squib; it was issued by the business office and I have no more to do with the business office than any other editor who has a department of his own."

"I cannot see anything so wrong in that squib if you look at it in the right light."

"There is no statement in the leaflet. It does not say THEY ARE TRAITORS. It is a question, Are they traitors? and it is quoted and reported from the Boston Herald that they took part in the dinner at a club where the waiters were supposed to be non-union, a club that was supposed to be non-union and under the ban of organized labor."

Berger—"We have always supported you, Mr. Mitchell, it is only lately you have been attacked."

The meeting adjourned amidst the jeers and satisfied laughter of the pure and simplers. Berger was still the whipped dog; Brown looked "knocked down"—from the high trapeze; Barnes' face was twisting with anger and humiliation and poor "Mamie" Hays blushed like a genuine "sweet 16".

SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25, the first Sunday of every month.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

(Continued from page 1.)

The week ending Saturday, November 26th, shows a record of 171 subscriptions. We are at that stage of development in the Socialist movement when our campaign should be an all-the-year-around campaign.

Comrade Charles Zolot, of Peekskill, N. Y., sends in a list of thirteen; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 8; 34th A. D., New York 8; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; Donald L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 6; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 5; Frank Bohn, Louisville, Ky., 5. Total 171.

The bundle order idea is taking hold, slow but sure. Comrade McFall, of Kansas City, orders a bundle of ten for three months and Comrade Dowler, of Finlay, Tex., a bundle of five for six months.

Following are the bundle rates: 5 copies 3 months \$.65 5 copies 6 months 1.30 5 copies 1 year 2.50 10 copies 3 months 1.30 10 copies 6 months 2.50 10 copies 1 year 5.00 25 copies 3 months 3.25 25 copies 6 months 6.25

Order a bundle now, pass them around, and then secure subscriptions. Up with the Party Press

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Now for the week before Christmas. Christmas presents are what the people want now. Every sympathizer can use the opportunity to get one revolutionary book into the hands of some interested friend. Let each one do this.

San Francisco, Cal., took five Morgan's "Ancient Society." East St. Louis, Ill., took 130 five cent pamphlets, five "Two Pages from Roman History," and some of the buzz-saw series.

THE PARTY PRESS—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. We all know that the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has unanimously decided to continue the issuance of the Daily People.

The irregularity of income from subs and contributions, has hitherto been a source of extreme worry to our Party officials and the management of our Party publications. Therefore it is high time that every Party member recognizes the necessity that at least the regular deficiency should be regularly met by the rank and file in one way or another, either by a corresponding number of subscriptions or by contributions.

The N. E. C. shall issue every three months a statement to every section, showing what the number of circulation of the Daily and Weekly People is in their respective territory and what it should be, according to the size of the section, in order to make the Daily People self-sustaining, urging that they should try, by all means, to make up the deficiency during the next three months, either in actual increase of subscriptions or by contributions.

We hope that this will be acceptable

to every comrade and that it will tend towards making the income regular and stable, and we believe also that, if every member shows that he recognizes his responsibility, and acts accordingly, it will also tend to inspire success to different other undertakings of the Daily People management and the Labor News Company.

The sections that will second the above proposition, should send their decision either to the National Secretary, or to the undersigned, or to both.

John C. Vallertsen, Organizer, 72 Poplar Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace:

C. I. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., fountain pen; Mrs. A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., pair of crocheted slippers; F. Licknegter, city, 2 cups and saucers, 2 fancy tea cups and panel picture; Mrs. Herschmann, Jersey City, 2 fancy dishes, glass bowl, ladies comb and 2 vases; Mrs. L. J. Barstow, Detroit, Mich., 3 fancy ornaments; N. Gerold, Jersey City, 2 dozen hand painted cups and saucers; Mrs. Blumenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 cloth bound books; Mrs. H. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 glass vases; Miss S. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., two silver spoons; Mrs. Weinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 bottles of wine; A. Scheffel, Brooklyn, N. Y., baby-carrage cover; Mrs. O. Sherrane, city, 2 glass vases, one berry dish and cake plate; Mrs. M. Young, Union Course, L. I. silk tidy; Mrs. C. L. Halfmann, Jamaica, L. I., 2 pair of crocheted slippers and fine under skirt; Precht, city, 3 fine oil paintings; L. and F. Kunz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 pieces of fancy crockery and glass ware. Mrs. J. E. Alexander, city, 2 tidies; Eleanor and Walter Mittelberg, city, one dozen Brier Pipes; Max Unger, city, half dozen large sized hand made cigars; Miss Blanche J. Burg, 4 centre pieces; Jessie Burg, two hand made collar and cuff sets; M. Burg 10 yds imported linen for ladies shirt waist suit; S. J. French, city, cut glass berry set, cake dish, kitchen clothes drier and asbestos iron holders; H. Zimmerman, centre piece; F. Brauckman, silver spoon; H. Schmidt, Hoboken, N. J., 7 Columbia Photograph records; Miss Kaufman and Miss Trachtenberg, city, 5 ornaments and toy sayings bank; A. Schwarz, city, children's blanket; Jules Ferrond, city, canary bird; A. Francis, city, Bird cage.

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 890 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WILLINGLY. WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES CHILDREN'S GUMS, ALWAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and get the genuine. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.