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PRICE TWO CENTS OF YEAR

"CLOSED" SHOP

TWIN OPPOSITES

The opposing cries, now going up in the land, of "The Closed Shop!" and "The Open Shop!" are both false cries. The one, and the other, is an attempt to graft Wrong upon an implied foundation of Right. They are both appeals to a superstition—the one to the superstition that seeks to blast us impious whosoever should dare to look behind cloais of "Union sm", and ascertain whether it is Unionism, indeed, that is cloaked; the other to the superstition that equally seeks to blast as impious whosever should dare to look behind the cloak of "Freedom", and ascertain whether it is Freedom, indeed, that is cloaked. The former cry is set up by Gompersism, the latter by Parryism.

Union of the Working Class is an organization of, for and by wage slaves. Accordingly, such an organization recog-uizes only one dividing line—the line that divides the Working Class from the Capitalist Class, the plundered from the plunderer. Any organization that claims to be a Union and yet recognizes or raises any other lin: of demark. 'ior is an impostor. The name of "Union which it assumes is the false colors o the pirate to escape detection, it is the clock of Labor to conceal the cloven heef of Capitalism. It is a legitimate endeavor with the latter organization to seek to bar out workingmen. Seeing that the additional lines of demarkation which such an alleged Union draws, bers the Working Class, it is clear that the dismembering element has no use for the other. Accordingly, the cry "The Closed Shop" means the shop closed against all those members of the Working Class whom artificial lines separate from their fellow wage slaves; peans the exclusion of all those members of the Working Class who are barred out by high-walls of initiation fees, high dues, frequent assessments, renticeship regulations, etc., or who thrown out for the exercise of free speech and criticism. As a consequence that can not be run away from, the ery of "The Closed Shop!" proceeds from quarter in which Capital and Labor are seen to be hand-in-glove, despite the periodical ruptions between them, which ruptions, however, indicate no radical differences but, on the contrary, only emphasize the intimacy of their relajust as the periodical spittings, ngs and caterwaulings of toments and she-cats together only betoken the intimacy of their rapprochements. It is an observation imputed to the ob-serving Lincoln that the more "quarrels" there are between black cats, the more numerous are the black kittens. And so also it can be said with unerring aim that, the affluence and power for on enjoyed by the oppression enjoyed by the capitalist Class can be exactly gauged by the number of these "family rows" between Gompersism and Capitalism: in the measure that they spat, scratched and caterwanied at each other Capitalism grew in riches and its arm strengthened. The long and short of all this is that the Gompers alleged style of "Unionism" is not of, for and by the wage slave, but OF the wage slave, run BY the labor enants of the capitalist class, and FOR the benefit of capitalism. Homa fide Unionism has no wo:kingmen to be elese-shopped against; it is only the it capitalist substitute of so-

The case is just as clear in regard of the Parryite cry of "Freedom!" implied in the cry of "The Open Shop!" He is not "free" to act whom a conflagration is kindled behind, and the only way of egress left to him is an open wind ress left to him is an open window from eixth story. When he leaps out and on had breaks his neck he was COM PELLED to. Equity, that part of jurisif its own law books, has long ago and eloquently pronounced itself upo; the subject. "Fraud" is the name with which it stigmatizes the alleged contract obtained under circumstances of dures "open shoy of Parryism is to window of a sixth story with the workingman between that and the conflagration of capitalist conditions raging behind him. Parryism says in substance that the capitalist conflagration is the ideal social condition; it seeks to inculcate the falsehood into the minds of the workers; it seeks to keep them in igance of the means to put out the fire and of other means of egress; it sets up the preposterous claim that unless the

sm that has.

workers are scorched they can not be happy; and in order to prove how frisky they can be under capitalism 1: opens it sixth story window and says: "Jump!" Sad were the plight of the worker if

his were really the Hobson's ch-ice be-tween the "Closed Shop" of the Hannaized Gompers "Union" which is to plun-der him and keep him from unity with his fellows, or the "Open Shop" of Parryism, into which he is to fall and break his neck. But the choice is not so limited. Years ago the corner-stone was laid for the economic organization of La bor that will keep the worker free from being engulfed in either abyss. Other have since followed. At it is to be loped, the rise of the new economic structure to whom the "Closed Shop" of Gompersism will be an un-meaning term, seeing that the new Union will be organized. NOT AGAINST LABOR but AGAINST CAPITALISM; and to whom the "Open Shop" of Parryism will be a thing to laugh at, seeing that the new Union will not be built with the Parry blinkers clapped to its eyes so as to prevent it from discovering other means of escaping the conflagration of capitalism than by jumping down from sixth story win-

LABOR ABRU D.

German Publication Gives International Strikes Statistics for December.

According to the "Labor Market News". a German publication, 61 strikes as against 100 in November and 77 in December 1903, were inaugurated in December 1904 in Germany, France and England. In England and France, where the number of strikers has already been ascertained, only 3,940 workingmen struck in December 1904, as against 25, 421 in November and 12,509 in December 1903. In England only in the textile branch the number of strikers shows an increase. The late improvement in the cotton industry has not alone encouraged the workingmen to resist attempts to lower their working condition but also to demand an increase of wages In all, three strikes took place in textile branch, participated in by 858 workingmen. Outside of this there wa only one strike in each of three branches. During the whole year of 1904 there were in England 319 strikes which affected 82,-767 workers as against 349 strikes, participated in by 112,995 persons in 1903. In detail these strikes and strikers

subdivide as follows: Strikes Strikers Branches 1908 1904 1903 1904 Mining 114 90 61,682 43,119 Metals, Machin-

ery and ship-64 31.544 11.267 Textile industry 51 51 9.084 12,751 Clothing 24 24 2.470 . 1.391 Building trade .. 40 34 3 560 8 623 Transportation .. 15 9 2.102 1.789 Other trades 30 38 2,710 3,824

The strike movement was the most

ntense in the mining and allied trades,

followed in the second place by the tex-tile branch and in the third place by the metal and machinery trades, including countries the strike movement receded in France during December. Only 22 strikes were inaugurated as against 40 in November and 54 in December 1903. The number of strikers, still 20,661 in November, amounted to 2,706 as against of the disinclination to strike, the majority of the strikes were of an aggressive nature. The duration of the individual strikes was comparatively short. Of 17 strikes, none laste! above 16 days. As far as the result of the strikes is concerned, the many defeats demonstrated, that the condition of the market was very unfavorable for the workingmen. Of the 24 strikes which ended in December only 4 were successful 11 ended by arbitration and 9 by downright defeat. Of the strikes in Belgium, the one in Borinage against a reduction in wages, should be ed. In Italy it was fairly quiet, there was only one strike, that of the longahoremen in Venice. Also in Russia during December the working class was still quiet. Outside of Baku, no walkout of consequence is on record. A mine workers strike of importance took place lu Australia. In New Castle, a port almost as important as Sidney, the miners

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.

employed in the coal mines in the im-mediate vicinity of the town walked

out. Their total number amounted to

EMPLOYES ISSUE ADDRESS ON THE TENDENCIES AND EVILS OF THEIR INDUSTRY.

Increase In Family Hotels and Apartment Houses Augmenting Their Numbere-Low Wages, Long Hours, Inferfor Accommodations, Employment Agencies, and Their Remedy.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance of this city has issued the following address, which, owing to its contents, is worthy of general perusal, as well as circulation among those employed in hotels and restaurants:

To the Hotel and Restaurant Employe of Greater New York, Greeting:

Fellow Workingmen and Womensurely must all be well aware of the deplorable conditions existing in the industry at which we, in our various capacities, work for a living. You must also feel that you would like to see something done to change those conditions and put a stop to the slavery which we all meet so much of in the places where we work, whether we be waiters, cooks, bartenders, stewards, storeroom employes, firemen, engineers, dishwashers, silvermen, porters, oystermen, checkers, eashiers, chambermaids, linewomen, laundry workers, or at any other jeb known to our industry.

Just think of the trouble, meanness, insult, the cheap trickery and petty fraud, a waiter, for instance, has got to run up against both in getting and holding any kind of a job. The employers in order to run their establishments cheaper and make more profits, have slowly but surely got the waiters particularly to where they must accept very small wages and depend on tips to make up enough to enable them to at all live in any kind of decent manner. And again, the system of securing employment has become so corrupted as to be a standing grievance not only to waiters and cooks out to all the members of our chilling. The old grievance which exists in so many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a short one so that more fees can be obtained from new employes, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and this state of things leads many into the habit of too much drinking and practically becoming drunkards before they realize what they are doing.

Again, we know how waiters and others are treated by employers and their understrappers while at work in man places: slave-driving, bad accommodation, poor dining places, often unfit for us to eat our meals in; scanty and unwholesome food, those outside the kitchen often being compelled to tesort to coaxing or bribing the cook, so as to get a little food fit to ent or else go outside and buy it out of their scanty hardearned wages. We all get continually up against the degrading parts of our business. We all at one time or another get the poor food and the nican treatment and a large number get them almost all of the time. Our hours of labor too, are arranged in perhaps the meanest manner of any trade in the city. And as for smaller gilevances one could go on detailing them indefinitely.

ou must also be aware of the growing increase in . number of hotels and appart-ents and the tendency to adopt that form of home in preference to the old-time family residence. Modern conditions, caused by the development of capitalism, the growing power of trusts and the centering of wealth and power more and more into fewer hands, with the resultant increased cost of living and greater pressure brought upon the middle class or smaller capitalists, are forcing those generally spoken of as the "well-to-do", to economize by resorting to a policy of "race suicide" and giving up the more expensive "home and family" method of living for the easier and cheaper apartment hotel. This tendency will lead to an increase in the numbers and importance of those in our industry. We

must, therefore, be prepared to see to it

that the standard of our living and conditions be raised instead of lowered as is gradually being done at present. We nust get ready to make a concerted and united effort to improve things wherever

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

Therefore, we call upon you to co-operate in trying to correct those grievances and generally attempt to improve our conditions by means of correct, thorough and effective organization.

We propose to get together and first of all try to abolish the grievances that weigh heaviest upon us. These relate to wages, hours of labor, food and accommodation, and the system of employment. We propose to demand that we be paid by the hour instead of the week or nonth—and better wages than we now get. With waiters particularly, and those whose hours are now on the same irregular scale, we want to have the working time divided into shifts which will bring about what might be termed "two-platoon system" which would really lead to the employment of more persons. We want decent food and a proper place in which to eat it, clean, well-ventilated dining rooms. And above all, we want to abolish the present system of employment by building up an erganization not of any one craft but of all the industry, which shall have its own headquarters to which all employers should send for employes and where no fees of any kind shall be paid by either party, and thus do away with the chan-ces of graft which have worked so much harm in the past in connection with sa-

loon and other agencies.

Many attempts at organizing have been made in the past only to fail and eave us worse off than before. The unions formed have eventually fizzle out and the leading men in them right down to the Banmanns and Callahans of the present time, have been accused of all kinds of grafting and crookedness. But it does not follow that because other attempts have failed, that such failures is to be a continuous performance. There must be a reason for former failures and it is not far to seek. The reason is that such organizations were founded upon the false principles which are every day proving so disastrous to the American Federation of Labor type of union, namely, the "aristocracy of labor", where one set of workers is led to believe that they are superior and can get along without the aid or co-operation of less skilled or poorer paid workers in the same industry; "craft autonomy", thro: gh which each craft is taught to look out for its own particular interest regardless of other crafts, a condition which leads to more mutual "union scabbery" than any one other cause—a case in point may be cited in the building trades of No " York City at the present writing, where members of the Brotherbood of Painters are being accused of working with "seabs" on buildings on which the union plasterers are on strike -- of course, if the painters looking out for their own craft, sign an "arbitration agreement" with the em ployers they are thus bound by "contract" to seab on fellow-workers in the building industry. The striking glaziers are in the same fix. Wag nworkers, horseshoers and others complain of the same thing in the breweries.

These and the "mutual interests of capital and labor", with all the false moves and corruption-breeding influences that follow in their wake and that are a part of the history of the American Federation of Labor and its "craft" unions and the consequent neglect to spread among us a knowledge of the correct principles of organization, have been the causes of the failure to effect anything, and of the existing demoralization in our ranks.

That nothing can be done in the large establishments of the present day by one craft, if the others in the industry are not one with it in its efforts to demand better conditions or prevent worse ones, should be easy for anyone to figure The days when th. "aristocrats" of labor could stand alone, or one craft could fight its own battle, have gone by. The idea of the "mutual interests of capital and labor" is also a worn out fallacy. There can be no mutual interest between employer and employe when the need for profits of the one calls for a lower standard and the need for a decent living on the part of the other calls for a higher standard. Hence, all efforts to better conditions, other than a concerted one which intelligently takes into consideration this class antagonism, are foredoomed to fizzle out, through onesided "arbitration" conferences, and end in failure.

Thus, it is, we have founded the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Alliance, Local Alliance No. 1, S. T. & L. A. We are affiliated with the Socialist Trade and (Continued on page 5.)

BEFORE BROOKLYN WORKING-MEN.

The Fallacy of Making Conclusions from Wage Totals-Number of Men Employed Must Be Considered-So, Also, the Cost of Living-Labor's Dwindling

Last Friday, February 17, at Capitol Hall, Brooklyn, to a gathering largely composed of workingmen, with a liberal representation of the younger element of both sexes, Comrade De Leon delivered an address on "The Statistics on the Prosperity of the Working Class." used as a basis for his argument a statistical sheet issued at the last presidential election by the Republican party and purporting to show the splendid condition the working class found itself in under the beneficent wing of the protective tariff. The long strings of figures intended to prove the increasing prosperity of the working class from year to year, so that from \$378,000,000 in 1860, the wages have risen in 1900 to \$2,330,-000,000, was taken up and dissected. In a simple but convincing manner the

speaker then showed that when a man tells you that his workingmen received last year a total of \$4.00 a day in wages and this year they receive a total of \$10 a day, and concludes therefrom that his workmen are this year better off than they were the previous year, he tells you nothing. Beware of such man. Watch the pockets of your intellect, as he is trying to cheat it. Then wages may have truly gone up, or they may have gone down or they may have remained stationary. In order to find out the actual state of affairs, we need to know a third item and, i. e., the number of workmen employed each time. If at the time the total wage was \$4.00 the number of workmen employed was two and at the time \$10 was paid in wages the workmen numbered ten, the condition of the individual workman under the latter circumstances was not only not better, nor stationary, but worse, fifty per cent, worse than heretofore; for when the \$4.00 was paid out among two workingmen, each one received \$2.00, while when the amount paid out was \$ 9.00 cach received but \$1.00, there being ten workingmen to

divide this sum amonest. Taking this simple illustration as an example of the fallacy of the argument of comparing two totals of wages paid and concluding that the larger total represents increased wages, and applying this illustration to the statistical figures, De Leon showed : tet in order to arrive at definite figures of wages received by workingmen in each decade we must have the third item of number of workmen employed, without which the figures given amount to nothing. Supplying this third item from the United States census, we find that the actual wages in 1870 from \$377 per year have in 1880 taken a slump to \$346, have in 1890 risen to \$445, and in 1900 again declined to \$436.

Thus, during the whole period of thirty years, from 1870 to 1900, wages have made the tremendous increase of \$50 or not quite \$2.00 per year. But even this slight increase, the speaker showed, has been more than wiped out by the higher cost of living and the inferior quality of commodities placed upon the market. Here, as in the former instance, the speaker showed the reasoning to be incomplete if we but compare two sets of figures and deduct therefrom that the larger wage is an indication of more prosperity. Here, as in the other argument, we require a third set of figures to ascertain the actual state of affairs, namely, the cost of living. When confronted with that our statistican's magnificent edifice again crumbles into a heap of brick and mortar.

Comparing the items of wages with the value of the total product in each decade the speaker showed to what extent the working class was pilfered of its wealth. Thus, in 1860, from twenty per cent., its share slumped down to seventeen per cent: in 1900. What does this show? It shows that the exploitation of the working class has been intensified, that the speed at which it uses up its tissue and muscle has been increased. Coupling this fact with the further fact that the working class is fed on adulterated food, and is im- organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, 2-6

wonder it is that the death rate among it has gone up considerably. Neither is it a matter of accident that you find so few grey-haired people in shops. The majority of them do not live to see that day. (This point struck straight home, for it received a round of applause). In concluding, the speaker dwelt or

the remedy for the evils enumerated. "Man," said the speaker, "is born the most helpless of all animals. Just as primitive man was at the mercy of na ture for his supply of human wants, so to-day the toolless workingman, despite the fact that man has conquered nature, is at the mercy of the man who owns the gigantic tool of to-day. The mastery over man in aboriginal days has passed from nature to the capitalist of modern days. The solution of the evil is obvious and simple. Restore the tool of production to the ones that have produced it and operate it, the working class."

Several questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the inquiriers, except one Social Democrat who could not stomach the overdose of facts given regarding the buying out of the capitalist class, advocated by the Wiscons.n S. D. P. platform.

Twenty-seven books and ten copies of the Weekly People and Der Arbeiter W. T. were disposed of . Brooklyn, Fcb. 18, 1905.

GRAND ORCHESTRA SECURED.

For Paily People Festival-Will Be Led By Leo Schultz, the Famous Celloist.

At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York S. L. P. the work of the coming affair on Sunday, March 19, at Grand Central Palace, was taken in hand.

The committee takes pleasure in announcing that through the efforts of Mr. S. Zaveleff, one of the leading members of the New York Symphony Orchestra and a successful violin teacher of this city, the services of Mr. Leo Schultz, the conductor of the National Conservatory of Music Orchestra, has been secured to lead an orchestra at the coming festival, which will be composed of mem bers from the New York Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Leo Schultz has the distinguised reputation of being one of the leading cello solists in this country. He will give one of his famous solos at this festival With this distinguished feature on our program and additional attractions, such as the vaudeville performances, the hozzar and Fair, and th. . all, the coming Spring Festival hids fair to be the grandest of all the events held under the auspices of the Socialist Lab - Party. It remains now for the comrades to push the sale of tickets which it, 25 cents each. Then the success of this affaffir will be unquestioned.

We would also like to request the comrades and sympathizers, also members of the S. T. & L. A. to aid us in making the bazaar and Fair a success. In these days of "Evplosions" and "Volconi Rumblings" it is necessary the clear language of the S. L. P. be heard, and its position understood. That we may be able to save our beguiled class from useless sacrifices the press of the S. L. P. and its literature must be spread. On this occasion we are able to aid it by making this bazaar a financial success. Every object donated by you will be sold and otherwise disposed of, the proceeds to go towards aiding the Daily People. Send on, therefore, whatever objects you can, this committee will make good use of them.

For the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Secretary.

BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following presents have been re eived for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People:

Mrs. D. Rudnick, city, fine cloth apron; F. W. Gerner, city, half-dozen fine glass dishes, fine glass bowl, and umbrella stand; E. Mueller, Brooklyn, N.Y., fancy beer stein, pair of vasos, box of perfumed soap.

L. Abelson, Org.

2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the properly and insufficiently clad, little New Reade street, New York City.

CONGRESSIONAL

FARCE INQUIRIES INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

Senator Bacon Demands An Investigation of the San Dominge Protocol, and Conduct of the Executive-Senator Bard Demands An Investigation of the Indian School Fund Scandal

Three weeks ago Senator Bacon introduced a resolution in the Senate call ing upon the President, "if not otherwise incompatible with the public interest" to furnish the body with certain documents relative to San Domingo. The resolution was pigeon-holed. The only facts upon which Senator Bacon proceeded was a report in one of the Washington papers of that morning. Since then more authoritative facts came to hand. This enabled the Senator to repeat and improve his former resolution. The present resolution cites the powers of the Senate as a treaty making power; quotes the existence of a protocol with a Dominican official; cites the provisions of the protocol under which the United States Government is empowered to take possession of the Puerto Plata and other Dominican custom-houses and to administer the same through its officers assumes the responsibility for the collection of the customs duty, and becomes accountable therefor to certain foreign governments; and indicates that such a protocel is in the nature of a treaty, which having gone into effect without the consent of the Senate violates the constitution.

The Puerto Plata protocol certainly is in violation of the constitution, and not Senator has dared to say otherwise. But the Senators' attitude is one that saeks to dodge the question and to enable the President to escape the consequences of his new act of lawlessness. And it will not be a difficult matter for them to succeed. Senator Bacon was loud on the Panama outrage, yet his vote was given for in ratification in the Panama treaty. The arguments now made against Senator Bacon, read between the lines like this: "What is the sense of making a muss over the affair? You will subside anyhow. The President has got us all where the hair is short. We all and it to be to our advantage to let him alone. This is not his only infraction of the constitution and the law. And we have all formed our account in the 'new departure'. It may affect the dignity of our rank, but is not dollars beter than rank ?"

Other "inquiries" are coming in. The inquiry called for by Senator Bard c. California, for one, on the subject of the Indian School Fund which the Prestdent perverted into a campaign fund by giving the bulk of it to the Roman Catholic schools in violation of the act of Congress. But this Congress is about to expire and the "inquiries" are expected to expire with it.

Is it that Congress has sunk to its lowest level? In a way, yes; in fact, however, the country is going through . rapid transformation. The government is becoming autocratic-one wheeled, onmanned.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLU-

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites ther, interest of the civilized world. That they Revolution is on in earnest can no longers be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle elass political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once week.

Fraternally. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

TRADES UNIONISM

IN THE UNITED STATES &

1742-1905

BULWARK OF CAPITALISM & & & & &

AN HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

BY JUSTUS EBERT, N. Y. CITY.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

There is yet another phase of the Federation that it is at variance with the historical tendencies of the American movement, that must be touched upon before we can conclude this statement of its develop ment. Reference is here made to the Federation's alliance with the ultra-capitalists of this country, through the National Civic Federa tion. The National Civic Federation was inspired by Ralph M. Easley, a professional "social engineer"; and launched by the late Senator Mark Hanna, Bismarckian opponent of labor, turned Republicas national leader and capitalist diplomat. As is now generally believed, the National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with ultra-capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe. Of course, the pretense was to "per manently benefit the mutual interests of capital and labor through the principles of conciliation and arbitration". The Federation of Labor believes in the mutual interests of capital and labor, so it logically was bound to join forces with the socially engineered and inspired National Civic Federation. The modus operandi of the National Civic Federation was simplicity itself. Where wages were increased, prices were increased also, but in far greater proportion. Bureau of Labor reports show wages to have increased 16 per cent. Commercial agency reports show prices to have gone up 46 per cent Where possible, trade agreements were entered into, that is, agreements regarding hours, wages, employment, etc., and providing for arbitration and conciliation, were made between employer and employe. Where such a trade agreement existed, and the union men, resenting its open and continued violation, struck for its enforcement. there scabs would be sent by the A. F. of L. union interested to take the strikers' places. This was notably the case in the longshoremen's strike in Buffalo and other lake ports. Where there was no trade agreement and a strike occurred, a committee composed of labor leaders and capitalists (a portion of the latter being euphoniously dubba "representatives of the impartial and suffering public"), was selected to settle it. They generally did, most effectively, as we shall see. Under this plan, the strikers returned to work "pending arbitration," only to find scabs filling their places, their demands entirely ignored and new impositions practiced upon them, under the agreement to return to work. This was the case in the strike of the Boston teamsters, the San Francisco iron workers, and other instances too numerous to menti -z. Where this was not the case, where differences were adjusted to the "mutual satisfaction" of both sides, i. e., arbitrated, the result was more wages for the men, with a greater proportion in increased output for the capitalists, as John Mitchell has shown in his figures on wages and output in coal mining. The "sautuality of interests," under the Civic Federation plan, is very yours is ours and what is ours is mine."

THE ODIOUS CAPITAL-LABOR COMBINES.

It was said above, "As is now generally believed, the National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe." It is also now generally believed that the National Civic Federation was formed to promote the interests of one set of capitalists against another. Baer, the divine head of the coal trust, made it plain that Mitchell and Hanna, backed by the National Civic Federation, were united in an attempt to advance bituminous coal interests in anthracite markets. The attacks of Parry and the National Manufacturers' Association upon the National Civic Federation, to all appearances, also proceed from economic causes produced by the alliance between the Federation and the ultra-capital ists, Certain it is, that since the inception of the National Civic Federation, combinations of labor unions with employers' associations, for the purpose of monopolizing industry, via the trade agreement, have become numerous and scandalous. The truth of this, the exposes of the Chicago labor-capital combine by Ray Stannard Baker, and the onslaughts of Theodore Starrett against the New York City Building Employers' Association, leave no room to doubt. These exposes reveal a condition of affairs totally unknown to 16th century American trades unionism, with its purely working class considerations—a condition of affairs in which capitalists and laborers not in special combines are opposed by methods which promote bribery and the destruction of property and life, causing widespread demoralization and injury. Thanks to these odious special combines, Parksism and "Weinseimering" are produced and industrial corruption takes rank with political corruption. The Federation and the ultra-capitalist interests of the country go hand-in-hand, to the undoing of labor and society in general,

A. F. OF L'S TRUE CHARACTER AND GROWTH.

To the student familiar with the history of trades unionism in this country, it is clear that Daniel De Leon uttered a profound ruth when he said: "The American Federation of Labor is neither American, nor a Federation, nor of Labor. It is English, divided against itself, and for the capitalist class." These words become more profound when the reader knows that the membership of 2,000,000 claimed by the Federation is in large part composed of men forced into unions by employers who appreciate the strikekilling, nnion-scab-supplying and industry-monopolizing "trade agreement," and realize that conciliation and arbitration, as practiced by the National Civic Federation, is a good thing for the employer. These employers so much appreciate this kind of trades union that they readily agree to collect the dues of the union by checking off the amount from each employe's pay. This is done by the coal operators for the largest union in this country, the United Mine Workers. With employers finding such trade unions profitable, what is there to prevent their "phenomenal growth?" Surely not the resistance of the workers compelled to join them?

LABOR HUMILIATED-LIGHT IS BREAKING.

The American Federation of Labor, despite the large numbers orced into its fold by trade agreements and alliances with emlovers, is now a helpless thing. Its autonomous principles divide ts component parts into warring factions. Fratricide occupies the ice of solidarity. Centralization for united action has given way o the dictatorship of Gompers in the interest of the capitalist lass. The industrial depression has made every great industrial these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends

city, from San Francisco to Fall River, a cemetery for lost strikes against reduction of wages. The "prosperity" of the reign of the National Civic Federation has given way to the 1,000 "open shops" of Parry. Arbitration, as a preventer of strikes, is a failure. Strikes increase. Whereas there were only fifteen strikes in this country in 1855, the Congressional Report on Labor for May, 1904, shows that from 1880 to 1900 there were 127,400 strikes, involving 6,610,001 persons, or twice the population at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Everywhere, despite the "great" American Federation of Labor-which, its leaders claim, is destined to lead the working class of the world to victory-Labor is humiliated in the dust. But every cloud has its silver lining. Into every life a little rain

must fall. In the words of the Quaker poet, Whittier: "Through the harsh noises of our day,

A low, sweet prelude finds its way; Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear, A light is breaking, calm and clear."

And so with the American trade union movement. The mem bers of the constituent bedies of the American Federation of Labor are deeply dissatisfied with its principles and organization. Of these, the Machinists and Brewery workmen are shining examples. There is an increasing demand for a demarcation of the interests of capital and labor and for a more sympathetic and compact form of working class organization. This demand finds expression in the attack on John Mitchell, at the Miners' Convention, by Robert Randell, and in the growing opposition to the trade autonomy of the A. F. of L. These are healthy indications, denoting a return to the historical spirit of trades unionism in this country, but they are not new. The return to the historical spirit, on a plane in accordance with modern economic conditions, began in 1896, when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was founded. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the complete and mature expression of the historical class spirit of the American trade union movement just as modern industry is the complete and mature expression of the spirit of early American capitalism, as voiced by Alexander Hamil-

THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the direct antithesis of the American Federation of Labor. It denounces trade autonomy backed by capitalist principle. It strives for the organization of the entire working class on the principles of the class struggle. It aims at the unconditional surrender of capitalism on both the economic

The Manifesto of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance declares: "Capitalism has made it impossible for the worker to gain his living as an independent producer. By introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers, equal to the capacity of more than one thousand million men, it has reduced the workers to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the factories and raw material required for their operation. Thus the skill and muscle of the worker, his labor power, have become entirely valueless, unless he sells them to those who own the means of production. The workers' labor power has become a commodity bought and sold in the market like potatoes or shoe leather. Hence the wages of labor, the market price of labor power, falls under the law of market prices, which tends to rise whenever the demand exceeds the supply and tends to fall whenever the supply is in ex-

"Such being the indisputable facts, the general tendency of wages must depend upon the condition of the labor market; it will be downward whenever and wherever the number of available workers exceeds the number in demand.

"The old-style labor organization, which had its origin in England, and was imported from there to this country, is an attempt to raise the price of labor power by Leinging all of its available supply into one combination, and thus dictating the terms of sale. That plan relies on mere numbers and does not take into consideration the following essential factors which tend to defeat the most numerous combination:

"1. The worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf until a better price is offered.

"2. The capitalist can do, in the labor market, what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can himself create a surplus by introducing machinery, thereby depressing the price of the article he requires, and, if a combination exists, breaking it.

"3. The capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can by means of the powers of the State, which he controls, declare every attempt to raise the price of the article which he requires a crime and suppress it.

AIMS TO CAPTURE DOUBLE SEAT OF CAPITALIST POWER.

"These three factors are all the direct results of the capitalist system, which has firstly stripped the worker of all possessions, and compels him, under fear of starvation, to sell his labor power to the capitalist; which has secondly given to the capitalist a monopoly of the means of production, and thereby enabled him by improvement of the same, to replace human labor and overstock the labor market; and which, thirdly, has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class.

"And besides these there are other features of capitalism that operate to increase the surplus in the labor market. Competition compels the capitalists constantly to improve the methods and instruments of production; trusts and pools reduce the working force of whatever branch of trade or manufacture they take possession of; the concentration of capital in all its forms crushes out portions of the middle class and throws them into the labor market as pro-

"These are all important facts, and no sensible or honest effort for the betterment of the conditions of labor is possible unless they are taken into consideration.

"A serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of Jabor show very plainly that no appreciable improvement is possible as long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and exchange, and in control of the powers of government. It is plain, therefore, that all efforts for such improvement must be chiefly directed to the ousting of the capitalist class from that double seat of power."

WHAT THE S. T. & L. A. PROMISES.

This manifesto further declares that the Socialist Trade & Labor

"Stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing im possible. It knows that the final victory it premises is possible, aye, is assurred. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend, to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalist class as conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether

largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need not promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results."

This statement of what the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is, would be incomplete without a knowledge of its declaration of principles. They are as follows:

S. T. & L. A. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation and

"Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a ommonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors civilization."

BATTLES AND TRIUMPH OF S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES.

It was with the foregoing declaration of principles that Senator Perkins of California, startled the U. S. Senate in 1897, saying: This is how the working class is organizing now." It was in accordance with these principles that the Pittsburg, Pa., Steel Pressed Car Company and the Slaterville, R. I., textile strikes were fought and won. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the S. T. & L. A. men anticipated, with great honor to themselves, in the Morris Heights, N. Y., and the Bloomfield, N. J. strikes. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the American Woolen Company (the Woolen Trust) was given the struggle of its life throughout the New England states, when it intro duced the two loom system. And lastly, it was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance voted for the Socialist Labor Party and its demand for the unconditional surrender of capitalism at every recurring election.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

Since the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was launched anothe organization has arisen in the West with similar principles. It is called the American Labor Union. The cardinal principle of the American Labor Union is industrial unionism. This principle is defined in an editorial entitled "A Pickwickian Socialist", in "The American Labor Union Journal" for December, 1904, as follows:

"The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Co-operative Commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organiza tion intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves."

This principle is the same as that enunciated by Daniel De Leon one of the founders of the S. T. & L. A., in his lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered in the spring of 1904. As utilized by the American Labor Union, the principle differs from the underlying principle of the S. T. & L. A., in that it accentuates the economic side of trades unionism. Otherwise this principle recognizes the great truth that trades unionism is a part of the rudimentary framework of Socialism, forced into position by capitalist evolution This recognition is in refreshing contrast to that bestowed upon the principles underlying the Gompers' A. F. of L., which "The Wall Street Journal" heralds as "One of the strongest obstacles to Sobialism in this country.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE

The American Labor Union claims a membership of 200,000. The Western Federation of Miners-which made the grand fight in Coloado, for the eight hour day, against the combined forces of Gompersism and Capitalism-is an integral part of it. The American Labor Union has taken the lead in calling a conference of unions favoring industrial unionism at Chicago on June 27. This call further accentuates the difference between A. L. U. and S. T. & L. A. principles in that it advocates an entire severance of the economic from the political movement of labor. Yet it is believed that this conference will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of trades unionism in this country. And it is fervently hoped that the conference will abandon the non-political attitude outlined in its call, and return to the historical spirit of American trades unionism by organizing the working class on the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

It will not be amiss at this juncture, when compromise is apparent in the call of the Chicago conference, to close with the significant lines of Lowell:

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great, Slow of faith, how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate, But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,

List the ominous whisper from the Delphic cave within,-"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth, They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of

No compromise! "Upward still, and onward!"

THE END.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conlict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the mode in factors of

The Paris Commune

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By Karl Marx, with the elaborate introduction of Frederick Engels. It includes 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 "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



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"The Babbling Brook"

time, gambling, drinking and indulging

in the vile orgies peculiar to "noble" time-

killing parasites of their ilk. One night

when they were all pretty well soaked

with drink, the worthy scion of the clan

of the Red Comyn cheated so clumsily

in a game of baccarat that the others

caught on and forced him to sign a

and promising never to touch cards again

In the event of his keeping the promise

the company pledged themselves to keep

the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of

Wales just the: had a "liaison" (how

much nicer those French terms sourd)

so the gossips declared, with a high

"sassiety" dame called Lady Brook, wife

of the eldest son of a peer of the realm.

Of course in a confiding morent, Ed-

ward told his charming inamorata and

the first thing Sir Cumming knew the

Tranby Croft cheating incident was com-

mon property and "sassiety" was cut-

in the case became known as the "Bab-

bling Brook." Sir Arthur, trusting to

the promise of his erstwhile chums of the

baccarat board, instituted a libel suit

to clear his name, and Wales and the

others were dragged into the witness

box where Edward made on ass of him

self and gave the whole snap away. The

Queen and princess were wild with anger

at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the

prince was pretty mad himself. Conse-

quently Lady Brook was ostracised in

"Court" circles and barred from the

semi-nude women stand shivering for

hours and suffer cold and hunger for the

joy of being "presented" to royalty.

This was more than twenty years ago

and since then through the demise of

the old earl, the "Babbling Brook" has

succeeded to the title of Countess of

Warwick. The Warwicks descend from

the vicious old Earl of Warwick, who, in

Kebb's rebellion in the reign of Edward

VI massacred the revolting persants with

such a vengeance that the other nobles

complained that if he continued they

would have no laborers left to till the

soil. Despite royal disfavor, however,

until recently, when, it is alleged, she

was detected at a friend's house trying

to abstract some letters from a desk.

she still had some pull in high "sassioty"

him dead. Henceforth the "lady'

WHO LADY WARWICK IS, LATEST morals of the "upper ten" and of the The whole gang were having a rare old | honour of "sassiety" could stand and | yelp. It certainly would not be the

S. D. F. ACQUISITION.

don, Eng., Feb. 9.—This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook", which like the brook immortalized in Tennyson's idyl Saws on its course through the devious indings of a chequered career. Also this a tale of the mottled morality f the "upper clawses" in British capsociety", including the most no rious rone of them all, His Brittannic fajesty, Eddie, Dei Gratia Rex, defender of the faith, amuser of the "Jersey Lily", baccarat player and general all around "sport." And last but not least, this too is a tale which throws what might be termed a "transatlantic flashlight" on the similarity of the make-up, freakishness, tactics, etc., of the American Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals", la-

If anyone wonders why Spargo and hers who migrated to Yankeeland, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangaroodom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather" etc. Those of us here in England, who have kept track of the many samed American collection, have often en amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that delared itself a "Socialist" was welcomas a wonderful acquisition to the

or fakirs, would-be snobs and erratics

sposing the British S. D. F. outfit.

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook"? Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it "comes from haunts of coot and hern" and trace its windings

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar of Lady Warwick. Indeed. is but a short while ago that the italist press of the U. S. gave conspace to yellow stories of llanthropy" and "practical Socialistie" ces of the Countess, etc. And, is Lady Warwick? Ah, there's the int-and "thereby hange a tale". And as tales within the tale are the tales of

"trans-oceanic flashlights". I come from breed of dukes and earls. Flow past the "Jersey Lily" And make a princely "liaison" Let hubby willy nilly-

With spotty "toffs" I flirt around In hunting field or carriage, My "code" calls not that I be bound By the love of marriage.

A deal of "blue-blood" game I bag, I join in wild debauches-With "Neddie Guelph"-the jolley wag-Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had A Knight who did some cheating "habbled", and Ned's Ma forbade Our "set" to give me greeting.

A circle new, perforce I sought When barred the Royal Heaven-There's "Labour politics"-great thought You see, I'm "more than seven".

Now for the tale of "aristocratic" rot tenness which leads up to the "Flash-light." Most readers of The People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of His Brittanic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra limp" some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk | Court Levees-those functions at which which his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent, of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and vile debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older Comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming (a descendant of the Red Comyn who, in 1306, was stabbed by Robert the Bruce Church, Dumfries) and others were stay. ing at the lodge of some nouveaux riches the "Babbling Brock", of the variegated named Wilson, if memory serves aright. This was more than the clastic sense of

morals of the "upper ten" and of the The whole gang were having a rare old | honour of "sassiety" could stand and | yelp. was to use an expressive Americanism, her social finish. Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor wo man to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold, she took to politics!

> declaration that he had been cheating I change from hunting to "hot air." I chum with labor shirkers, From swiping letters time I spare To filch the lyning of workers

> > I chatter of the laborer's rights Talk glib of high endeavor-Tho' freaks may come and frauds ma

I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by 'sassiety," so the dear ostracised Coun tess couldn't get in there and very naturally decided that "Labour" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Transoceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and the L. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out aided by the toadying of Hyndman and at a public meeting in London she re ferred to herself as a "proud and con vinced member." This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambi tion for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings clad in purple and fine linen, wearing diamonds in her hair and on neck and arms and painted and polished like an East Indian clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. P., or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuetoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reverend Herrons and others to furnish it "intellect" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable." Has it not its Hyndmans to gracionaly condescent to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all a real, live, beieweled Countess?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming "that is 'abuse'!" and the British S. D. F.ers will re-echo the

thing to refer to shady pasts did it not serve to illumine cloudy presents. It is "abuse" in America to thus throw light on the present antics of an armorybuilding Carey and a Herron and the party that endorses them. Likewise is it "abuse" in Britain to trace the source of a "Babbling Brook" and by so doing indicate the composition of the muddy (muddled) river into which it flows. That the influence of old associations is still felt by her "ladyship" is shown by a recent incident which the writer knows of from good authority. The Countess was, a few weeks ago, speaking at a "So cialist" meeting in the South of Eng land. Ben Tillett and others were pres ent, but the "Babbling Brook" was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. She spoke very indistinctly, however, which led one of the auditors to wonder why. Hearing the remark, Tillett exclaimed. "The Countess of Warwick is as drunk as a -!" What a beautiful bunch. How easily the composite picture of the gang on both sides of the ocean can be drawn But there is a Nemesis in sight of the crowd and they are painfully aware of the fact. That is why they so eagerly shout "abuse!" As in America the sturdy Socialist Labor Party continues to expose the frauds and travesties upon the sacred name of Socialism, so also does the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain persist and it is slowly. but surely, succeeding, in the work of tearing blinders from the eyes of the proleteriat and helping them see clearly along the road to emancipation.

It certainly would not be the

I mumble when too "full" to speak I try to make addressesbrazen stand with painted check And diamonds in my tresses.

The labour fakir I've in tow I've charmed the S. D. F.er Tho' frauds may come and freaks may

I "babble" on forever.

Thus endeth the tale of a "Babbling through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a trans-oceanic "Flashlight" on freakdom. This is the great acquisition of the S. D. F. ers.

TOGETHER.

ment, They, Though Only A Handful. Nominate Candidates and Force The Capitalist Class to Drop . Their Political and Religious Differences to Down Them-A Defeat that Is A Vic-

(Special Correspondence.)

Dublin, Jan. 31 .- At the recent Muniof its propaganda among the working class. Owing to the state of the British Electoral laws and the tactics adopted by the Home Rule and Conservative parties alike, the contesting of even one ward is a work of considerable difficulty and of great expense; and as, numerical ly, the party here is small, even this effort necessitated sacrifices on the part of our members. In previous years our party had con

tested other wards throughout the city. This year we ran the Socialist plough over virgin soil-the Royal Exchange Ward. On previous occasions all possible means were employed to secure the return of our candidates, such as seeking the endorsement of the Local Trades' Council &c., but on this occasion no such means were adopted. The class note was struck and the fight was a class fight resulting in a struggle of intense bitterness.

Our candidates were, for Aldermanship, T. J. Lyng, a shop assistant; for Councillorship, John Amall, photographer. Our opponents were, a Mr. Delahunt, liquor seller and slum landlord, and Mr. Doyle, a well known milk seller. These two men had the support of the official Home Rule Party. Not alone were our opponents possessed of all advantages in the way of hired canvassers, &c., but they resorted to the time honored custom of free beer distribution amongs those deprayed unfortunates whose votes and services can be obtained by such

means. They also collected thugs and bullies to break up our meetings and assault our members, while their friends, the police, looked on with the careless ease of disinterested spectators. They also had the support of the clergy, and no one who knows Ireland need be told what this means. The capitalist champions made a great parade of their Nationalism and posed as upholders and defenders of Catholicity. In a leaflet handed to the people at the Chapel doors on the Sunday preceding the elections they asked the voters to support them against the Socialists Lyng and Arnall who were trying to upset their Catholic and National organization". The hired slanderers stooped to every villany to prejudice the voters. We were described as atheists, freemasons, foreigners, &c., &r. But the gem of the campaign of Messrs. Delahunt and Doyle was a circular they sent to the shop keepers and cipal Elections in Dublin the Irish So. professional people of the ward, who are cialist Party determined to test the value | principally conservatives. In this pro-Catholicity and Nationalism, but appeal to their erstwhile enemies for their votes because their opponents are "men of no property", and because "we are convinced you do not wish to have Socialism in Ireland, and we now invite you to strike a decisive blow at that pro paganda". Nothing could demonstrate more forcibly how true it is that the capitalist class, when their power to govern the social opportunities is challenged by the workers, no matter what apparent political or religious differences they may have, will unite to preserve their common class privileges. Would that the workers would only learn this lesson and become animated with the same spirit of class solidarity. The union of forces triumphed of course. The following is the vote:

For Aldermanship, Delahunt (Home Ruler) 660; Lyng (Socialist) 116: For Councillorship, Doyle (Home Ruler) 537; Arnall. (Socialist) 134.

Judging by figures we have been beaten hadly, yet taking into consideration the enormous odds against us, our showing is decidedly a tribute to the vigor of our movement.

If, here in a country in a backward state of industrial development, a handful of proletarians can make so good a fight, what may not the comrades elsewhere, living under more favorable conditions for propaganda, accomplish?

Yours fraternally, Secretary The Socialist Party of IreHistory in the Garb of Fiction

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What Is Capital?

By Ferdinand Lassalle, (Continued from Last Week.)

Ancient civilization is shown by what Plutarch wrote of Marcus Crassus and his slaves: "He (Crassus) used to attend to their education, and often gave them lessons himself; esteeming it the principal part of the business of a master to inspect and take care of his servants, whom he considered as the living instruments of economy. In this he was certainly right if he thought, as he f'equently said, that other matters should be, managed by servants, but the servants by the master." Contrast this with the words of a liberal professor: "Swiss manufacturers boast that they can manufacture at less cost than the Germans because the Swiss have no compulsory education."

We have seen that wages, on the average, are reduced to the necessary means of subsistence. But if this be the reward of labor, what becomes of the excess of the prices paid for the articles produced over the cost of subsistence of the workers whilst the articles are being made? This excess is divided between the employer and the other capitalists, pure and simple, such as the holders of land, bankers, etc.

We said that there is not a single drop of the sweat of the workers that is not paid back to enpital in the price Brook" and the tales within the tale of product, and that every pount in the hands of employers produce another pound. With this increase the power of capital increases, so that every effort of the workers enable the capitalist to compel the workers to further toil. And when it is possible to reduce the prices of the products and thus cheapen the means of subsistence, then the inerense of the workers does not increase with the increased produce of labor, but the power of capital does,

Take all those who have worked together in the production of some article -those who have worked with their brains as well as those who have worked with their hands; add together what they have received for their work, and they will not be able to recover the product of their labor! And when machinery is employed, thus causing a greater production with the same amount of labor, then it becomes more and more impossible for the workers to buy back with their wages the product of their work, and they become poorer and poorer.

But the capitalist says that the profit of capital is really the recompense of

the brain-work of the capitalist, the reward for his management. In reality, however, only a very small portion of the income of the capitalist can come under this head; and the English economists have always treated the profits of the employers as the premium of capital, and have left unnoticed the reward for brain work on account of its smallness. If you want to know how small it is, look at the salaries paid to stewards of estates, to managers of factories, etc., etc., who do the brain work, while the principals travel for pleasure or attend to other matters. Only the amount so paid for management can be regarded as the recompense for such work when the employer or capitalist does this work himself. This feature is still more strongly marked in the case of railways, joint stock banks, and industrial companies. Here those who possess the capital are many, and they live on their dividends, whilst the "brain work" of the business is being done by salaried officials. Of course some of these salaries are absurdly high; but take them all together and compare the total with the amount paid away in dividends, and then you will have some idea of the smallness of the amount paid for the brain work and management.

Say that that the total amount of the produce of labor during one year is 100,000 pounds, and that the cost of the subsistence of the workers-in othe. words, their wages-is 20 000 pounds. Now, whether the employers are sharp or stupid, idle or industrious, the remaining 80,000 pounds will fall to the share of the employers, as a class, and how much each individual employer will receive will depend not upon his personal

Economics can only deal with the question of how much of the produce of labor the employers as a class can obtain for themselves, how much the workers as a class can obtain for themselves, and what quantity of the products of labor the individual worker can obtain. The question as to how one individual employer can get more for himself than other individual employers is really a part of practical business,

and in no way comes under economics. All this shows that capital is not everresent, that it is not a law of nature, but it is the effect of certain historical conditions; and that its productivity in altered surroundings must and will dis

(To Be Continued Next Week.) A CINCINNATI INVITATION.

BUILDING TRADES LOCAL ALLI-

A Building Trades Local Alliance of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized on February 8, at the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Eleven names were signed to the application for charter. The following officers were elected: Organizer, Frank Pearson; recording secretary, A. E. Pearson; financial secretary, Frank Anderson; treasurer, George H. Styles; delegates to D. A. 49, F. Pearson, A. E.

A second meeting was held on February 14. Three more names were added to our list of members, and letters were read from more, promising to join. The Building Trades Local Alliance meets every Tuesday evening at above address. Every wage worker in the building industry is invited to join us in our fight against our capitalist oppressors and their bulwarks, the misleading pure and simple unions.

Pearson and Andrew Bahnsen.

A hearty welcome to all in favor of a sound labor union!

ALAMEDA CO., CAL., ATTENTION.

Socialist Labor Party members-atlarge and sympathizers of Alameda County, Cal., are called upon to meet at C. A. Johnson's home, 2131 Peralta street, Oakland, Cal., on Sunday, February 26, at 10.30 A. M. The formation of an S. L. P. section will be discussed. and a temporary organization created

Plans to aid Organized Bohn's work in

this vicinity will also be made. Note

time and place. Be sure to attend!

Section Cincinnati S. L. P. wishes to extend an invitation to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People and also to the members and sympathizers of the Party to attend its Dance, to be held on Saturday evening, March 4, 1905, at Odd Fellow's Temple, Seventh and Elin streets. Now that the time is ripe for the car-

rying on of our propaganda among the members of the working class, it is to be hoped that any and all persons residing in Cincinnati, Newport, Covington and vicinity who are interested in spreading the influence of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will be on hand to aid the Section in its initial endeavor to raise the sinews to carry on the fight against the capitalist system.

Tickets can be secured from F. Steinbach, 1860 Elm street, from all party members and also at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Dance.

Admission 25 cents. Entertainment Committee.

HUDSON COUNTY S. T. & L. A. Members of the Socialist Labor party, and readers of The People residing in Hudson County, who realize that now is the time to push the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and desire to affiliate with the same are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned without Ernest Aiazzone, 446 Central ave., West Hoboken, N. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass if around

THE 'FRISCO FORUM

COMPERS AND CO. HANDLED AS THEY DESERVE TO BE BY IT.

Crasy Alley" Has No Delusion Regarding the Labor Misleaders-Socialist Activity Continues Uninterrupted-Events Past, Present and to Come.

[Special Correspondence.]

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Press ittee of Section San Francisco has been resting on its laurels of late. The truth is that since the knights of various orders, who visited us in all their r, departed; after the special train with its precious load of labor with the bogus Socialists and de-for the Socialist Labor Party; ce, as enid, all these great happenings nary events, seems so commonplace at it is not human rature to fall

vily into it. Yet a little narrative this State-where street-speaking t outdoor agitation goes on practical-uninterrupted at all seasons—ought to be devoid of all interest at this

when most of the sister states are mit or in the grosp of a blizzard. As already hinted, the outdoor agita tinued all season. The Mixed Hance holds one, the Section two, street meetings every week. Of late the rain has interrupted once in a while but the Agitation Committee, as a rule, watches its opportunity and "makes up'

San Francisco ought to be famous in this particular, that it has established an unconquerable sentiment of its nultuous at times than its fa-edecessors at Rome. It is Grant Here, all sorts and conditions of men, and women as well, give free vent to their views, whether popular or annopular, whether as old as the days Confucius or Christ, or Adam him

ideals. Among these and many more, on regular "field days", the Socialist Labor Party pitches its platform and rings the clear notes of the coming revolu tion. Mackay could never have written more descriptively of this place, if he had had a vision of it, when he said:

"Old opinions javred with new ones, New Ones jostled with the old; In such Babel few were able

To distinguish truth from fable, In the tale their neighbors told. But one voice above all others Sounded like the voice of ten,

Clear, sonorous and persuasive:--

'orators", who, in their usual ignorance of the spirit of their age, could not comprehend the true nature of "The fakirs from almost the entire English Frisco Forum", with their common praccaking world had come and gone; and, tice of calumny against what they can-It may do them some good to laugh so much wit on their own part; but pevertheless some of them carry remen brances with them from it which are composed of very different stuff from the gold watches and medals with which they decorated each other during their stay in the city.

> bbed by a "Socialist" party crowd, which let him know that the rank and file of that party THINK him a TRAI-TOR, even if their leaders are too stupid or too corrupt to PROVE him one. On another occasion Gompers, Morrison at. al., came across a Socialist Labor Party meeting and no doubt they wil long remember that there are some So cialists in this town who know they are traitors to the cause of labor and, moreover, KNOW HOW TO PROVE IT. Gompers, Mitchell, Tobin, Balhorn, Lennon, and their respective organizations, were so unmercifully put on the cross and so tightly nailed to it that a N. Y. State delegate of the cigarmakers who chival-rously tried their defence, soon found he had furnished the speakers with pow der and would gladly have taken he should remain as a target. The banfiguratively speaking, flung in their face, which caused them much dismay. The m purchase our literature and hear at a subsequent meeting of theirs

speak with "profound wisdom" upon the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism".

As said; in the midst of all the confusion, the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance hold splendid meetings regularly and many an interesting incident takes place; but space forbids to relate any more. However, it is the intention of the Section to branch out into new fields, and particularly so when it gets the help of Organizer Frank

The "Business Department Notes" have already foreshadowed what work the 'Frisco comrades are doing to push the party literature. This work shows plainly that this Section did not imagine that the Socialist Labor Party campaign ended on November 8, 1904. The date did not here even give occasion for a rest period. During the four months ending January 31, \$205 worth of literature has been disposed of, making an average of over \$50 per month.

On Sunday, January 15, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance gave a Social at and friends of that organization entertained each other. A round sum was realized and at its last meeting the Alliance donated it to the Section, which has large expenses to keep up its fine

Since the Hungarian Federation has indorsed the Socialist Labor Party the Hungarian Branch, at its last meeting, withdrew from the Section and affiliated with the Federation.

Section San Francisco jointly with the Hungarian Federation, is going to celebrate the Paris Commune on Saturday, the 18th of March, at the Turk street Temple. A fine programme will be furnished, speeches delivered on the Paris Commune, and a ball will wind up the evening. All sympathizers of the Party in this vicinity should be sure to at

The Section jointly with the Alliance holds educational meetings as the headquarters, 850 Market street, every Sunday, at 3 p. m. These meetings are of great educational value both from the subject matter of the lectures and the general discussion that follows. Sym pathizers or opponents should not fail to visit them. The Hungarian Federa tion holds agitation meetings every first and second Sunday of each month at p. m. at Scandia Hall, City Hall Avenue. All those who understand Hungarian will find these meetings both interesting and instructive.

Press Committee.

If you receive a sample sopy of this iper it is an invitation to subscribe.

DUBLIN PROLETARIANS STRIKE CLASS NOTE AND RUN UP AGAINST CHURCH AND STATE ALLIED

Scorning Pure and Simple Union Interse

WEEKLY PROPLE

., 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In	1888		 .	. 2,068
In	1802			.21,157
In	1806			.36,564
In	T000			.34,191
7	1904			34,172
	1004			

Our whole social fabric is one vast Babel of interests, in which true charity, and morality, and brotherly love have no existence. The hand of every man is more or less raised against every other man-the interest of every class is opposed to the interest of every other class-and all other interests are in opposition and hostility to the interest of the workingman.

T. F. BRAY.

THE PERFIDY OF REVOLUTIONARY

Volumes are told in the despatches from Russia, which, starting with manifestoes of "concessions" by the Czar, wind up with reports of "spreading strikes", "riots" and fusilades. Boiled down to their essence, the despatches amount to this: "The Government continues stiffnecked; the Revolution spreads". Translated into the language of the philosophy of history the events now transpiring in Russia illustrate the providential perfidy of revolutionary

A bullet needs the resistance of the atmosphere to impart sufficient steadiness to its course. Without atmospheric resistance the bullet would wobble about aimlessly. A class, whose economic interests designate it as the bearer of whatever revolution is next in the order of succession, is in the nature of a bullet. It must overthrow, and it must encounter resistance, or it will wobble in its course, and wholly miss its aim. Forces, wholly outside of the leader bullet's control, furnish the missile with the resistance that it requires to reach its goal; it is otherwise with the human sullet of a revolutionary class; it must itself inspire the resistance requisite for its own success. The requisite resistance must come from the class that is the next candidate for overthrow. In the inspiring of this class with the sentiments and habits of thought that will generate resistance lies the providential perfidy that all truly revolutionary

es are everywhere instinct with. The plaint is often heard that the Working Class of America is dumb and numb. It is mercilessly fleeced, while, like no other Working Class anywhere else, it yields fabulous wealth to the idle Capitalist Class; it rears palaces and is huddled up in barracks where, both moral and physical hygiene are undermined; it produces food in abund-ance, yet its life is pinched by perpetual starvation; it weaves and ration; it weaves and prepares exquisite raiment in ampleness, yet itself under-clad; it carpets and festoons nes of its plunderers, while its own family is rent to pieces in the arch for work, its children deprived of capitalist theorycoling and pleasures, its wives unexed. With all this, the policeman's lub, spiked and otherwise, the militia's and the military's rifle diet, and the judiciary's Gatling guns on paper are the answers it receives when it prays for better conditions. And its reply to the cruel answer? - It is meekness and submission. Pointing at this fact, and failing to see below the surface of things, there are those who are heard to despair of the American Working Class. They pronounce it dumb and numb, hopeess. Not so. The hitherto "dumb" and 'numb" Czared and Cossacked Russian people is illustrating the point. The temponumbness and dumbness to outrage m the part of a class, designated by its e interests as the bearer of the evolution next in order, is a necessary atribution to revolutionary condition tevolutionary conditions are not ripe intil the respective ruling class and canidate for overthrow has acquired so grain a contempt for the class below hat it considers the same not only unfit or aught but for slavery, but also inapable of aught but submission. Not ntil then is that ruling class sufficiently on left to it to fulfill—the offering I the requisite resistance without which, he hour having sounded for the ferment

the Revolution would fizzle down d enterprises of great pith and mon ir currents turn awry and lose the

I revolution to stir the revolution

thereby confirming its despots in their habits of despotism, is an unconscious act that, proceeding from the revolu tionary class, turns its oppressor himself into a midwife for the Revolution. At periodically recurring epochs in the history of the human race, the singular fact assumes control. Then the shell of "dumbness" and "numbness" breaks; the despot tumbles; the Revolution is

INVERTED POETRY.

Bradstreet's is not gotten up in meter; it is all prose; and its prose, not infrequently, looks all the more prosaic because of its broadsides of statistical tables. Nevertheless, it is just one of these statistics-laden pages of Bradstreet's that suggests certain olden lyric poems of prophetic beauty-only that in the instance of Bradstreet's the poem is inverted.

Once upon a time, in days long gone by, poets of Greece and some of Italy, took, upon a certain matter, a flight that would go far to justify the popular reverence for the bard as a Seer. It was in the matter of the fabled Gardens of the Hesperides. The Gardens were pronounced paradisaical. As their name implies, they were located vaguely "towards the West." The curtain that originally shut off that "West" lay at first just beyond the ken of the western coast of Greece. In the measure that the navigators pushed "to West", the curtain was likewise pushed further off: it came to be located about Southern Italy: it was then removed toward the Balearic Isles; it was again transferred to Spain. So soon as land, however charming, was discovered "to the West". the still more charming Gardens of the Hesperides were transferred still further away. They were seemingly inaccessible. Spain having been reached, the Gardens removed beyond, and under the name of Atlantis were sung about as lying beyond the Western horizon of the Atlantic Ocean-thus keeping alive the certainty that land lay West, until, with the discovery of America, the legend vanished. Such was the poetic conception that kept man's eyes riveted upon and hopefully looking westward.

Bradstreet's recent issue containing the statistical tables that show the increasing number of failures of small concerns, and, accordingly, the increasing rush of small concerns towards their destruction, is truly an inverted picture of the poetic aspirations that inspired the poems on the Gardens of the Hesperides, and later on Atlantis.

The fantasy that leads to results has noble and ennobling aspirations for its source: the lyric meter naturally becomes its vehicle of utterance: the fantasy, on the contrary, that has base and debasing aspirations for its source, leads to failure: the dissonance of capitalist "philosophy" is its appropriate vehicle of expression. In search of Gardens, where peace and plenty and human harmony reigned, man broadened his knowledge of his own planet and thus laid the foundation for the verification of his golden dreams; and the legends that kept his hopes alive thrilled with the music of rhythm. In search of the means to enslave its fellow-man, in search of the capital that will enable it to live upon the sweat of the brow of others, the small concern or the middle class rushes like a swarm of moths to its perdition; and fittingly enough the legend that keeps alive its hopes and lashes it on is the falsehood

Bradstreet's statistics of failures and the poems of the Gardens of the Hesperides and of Atlantis are historic counterparts. They tell supplemental tales, though the one is poetry and the other poetry inverted.

RAPID TRANSITION.

It is a truism, but one that can not be epeated too often, that the form of government reflects the material conditions that the respective government is intended to safeguard. As the political movement of Labor is bound to he a reflex of the Trades Union organization which constitutes its base, so, likewise, systems of government can not choose but reflect the stage of economic development of which they are the flower. This principle explains the system of "checks and balances" upon which the Constitution of the United States was constructed. Capitalism, then in its infancy, neither need ed nor wanted a centralized administration. What on the field of trade was known as "competition", found in poli-tics its equivalent in "checks and balances". Accordingly, no branch of the government, the Executive least of all, was entrusted with controlling power. All the three branches-Executive, Legislative and Judicial-were co-ordinate They mutually checked one another, just as in old Rome the two Consuls were elected to do. But the times have changed; that is to say, the material interests that government is born of have since assum the perfidy of a revolutionary class, inspiring contempt for itself, and the practical change that the Constitu-

tion has undergone, or to be more accurate, is rapidly undergoing.

Within the last four years the Execu tive, under President Roosevelt, has in six noted instances wiped out the Legislative branch. It repealed the Spooner Act on Nicaragua; it assumed legislative function in the matter of Pension Order No. 78; it struck out, by the theory of "constructive recess", the function vested in the Senate to confirm appointments; it seized and exercised, in the matter of Panama, the House's exclusive privilege to declare war; it put, in the matter of the Indian School Fund, a rider on the Act of Congress which prohibited appropriations for sectarian purposes, and turned the Act into exactly the opposite; finally, latest to date, it excluded, in the matter of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, the prerogative of the Senate as a coordinate treaty-making power. — The transition is rapid; and Trustified Capital is compelling submission on the part of the Senate and the House. From being a power, checked at every motion, the Executive is becoming, if it has not yet become, the sole governmental power in the land. Concentrated Capital at the Trust stage of to-day, needs and wants a "checked-and-balanced" Executive as little as Imperial Rome, having grown giddy with conquest, needed or wanted two mutually checking Consuls, These continued to be elected as a matter of form, of custom and to save appearances-the same as with us, the Senate and House will soon continue to meet wholly as a matter of form, of custom and for the sake of saving appearances. In Imperial Rome, the Emperor's will became law, Consuls or no Consuls; so today in Trustified America, the Executive becoming the sole administrative

There are those, who, looking at President Roosevelt's course, pronounce him a lockever of the land. In so far as Roosevelt is blissfully ignorant of the social evolution of which he is but the momentary tool, and characteristically delights in the show of safe despotism, the epithet is just. Taking, however, a broader survey of the field, Roosevelt is but the exponent of a social and economic evolution that has reached and is now undergoing its period of rapid political transition—the transition of the conservative form of our bourgeois Republic's existence into its political revolutionary form, into the stage of unbridled despotism.

A question of deep interest, at this season, is this: How far and how deep does the acclaim reach with which the Catilina of the approaching American Caesar is being now greeted by washed and unwashed mobs? Or whether the cheers that are reported to "rend the welkin" wherever Mr. Roosevelt appears, are of the nature of those that "rent the welkin" when the present shivering Czar was "hailed by his devoted subjects" only seven months ago, or of those that were gotten up to order when King Edward of Great Britain was recently "welcomed by his loyal Irish subjects" in Dublin.

CAN THAT BE SHE?

For many a year, economic sceptics have been in search of a "poor, good, old widow," who, in rain and sunshine was trotted out by certain Professors of Political Economy as an illustration of the wrong that would be wrought by Socialism. The good old lady would be paraded as a "poor, good, old widow, whose only income in her semi-helplessness flowed from a tenement-house. The distressful picture being drawn, the said Professors would step back a step or two, and looking sympathetically at the "poor, good, old widow" was supposed to stand on exhibition, they would wave their right hand at the vacancy and cry out: "And her they would expropriate!"

Students of fact and science were seized with a deep interest in the "poor, good, old widow." It struck them that a "poor, good, old widow," who was so poor in her old age as to be left dependent upon a tenement-house, and thus forced to eke an existence out of a death-dealing barrack called a tenement, would be a mighty good specimen by which rather to illustrate how capitalist society first victimizes the masses and then de-humanizes them. Students of fact and science started, accordingly, in search of the dear old soul. They were bent upon making her personal acquaintance, ascertain from her the process of reasoning by which she had been made to testify against her own interests, and, if possible, secure her as a witness for the prosecution in the criminal proceedings entitled The People vs. the Capitalist Class. But their efforts were all in vain. The "good, poor, old widow" eluded all search. The evil minded even began to whisper that she might be a re-incarnation of Prof. Saray Gamp's "Mrs. Harris." It now, however, looks as if the "poor, old widow" has been found, though only at her death.

Maria Kull, seventy-three years old and thirty years a widow, was taken last Monday to the hospital to die. She was taken away by the Police, almost by force. The "poor, old widow"

seemed to have a peculiar attachment for the dingy little room in which she she lived and into which no one was allowed to enter except her tenants to pay their rent, and that only on the first of each month. The woman's shricks stayed the hands of the Health Department, which was about to make a bon-fire of the filthy appurtenances, including the couch, of the "poor, old widow." One word and and are dropped by her in the delirium of death, caused the couch to be looked into. The "poor, old widow's" attachment to her couch was then understood. In the filling of the couch were concealed two deeds proving that the poor old soul owned two double-decker tenements, besides \$20,000 deposited in the Germania and Dry Dock Savings Banks. Nor vet was this all. Wrapped up in layers upon layers of dirty paper were found rolls of \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$1,000 in cash. The inventory does not mention any letters from savings banks directors with advance proofs of their essays on "The Large Deposits in Savings Banks, an Evidence of Prosperity among the Working Class." But the anxiety of the Police to get through with the job and out of the pest-hole may account for their neglect in noticing these letters.

The question now is, Is Mrs. Kull the "poor, good old widow" enthused over and shielded by the said Professors of Political Economy, and so anxiously looked for by students of facts and science? Can she be her?

EXCHANGING COMPLIMENTS.

The love-note of grape shot and canster issued to the working people of Russia by the Russian class of the plunderers, has been answered at Moscow by the love-note of a bomb that blew the Grand Duke Sergius into fragments.

Where free speech and free press interdicted, the subterranean conspiracy is born; where free assemblage is a crime the barricade springs up crisp and hot; where the ballot is denied, or tampered with the bomb asserts itself.

Things act and re-act in equal measure As a mild word turneth away wrath, so the deed of violence invites the deed of rage. It is out of one and the same quiver that opposing internal factions draw their arrows, and the quiver ever is the choice of the ruler, not of the ruled; of the oppressor not of the oppressed.

The love-note returned to the camp of the Sergiuses is not essentially peculiar to Russia. We have seen it in America on two notable occasions, the only two ccasions that the country's history has so far offered. It was seen in the days of the American Revolution when the love-note from the British Crown was the clash of arms, caught in advance by the experienced ears of Patrick Henry and announced by his inspired lips: it was answered in kind and successfully. too. It was again seen when the Bourbon slave-holder sought to thwart the flat of the ballot: and again it was answered in kind, and again the answer was successful. The days we are now travelling forward to will ere long tell whether the usurper in the present issue before the country has learned the lesson taught by history, or whether he again will resort to the chicanery and violence that will call for the mailed hand of Labor to return blow with blow. and again forcibly clear the path for

Love-note ever answered love-note: It has ever been so: It will be so to the

The current issue of "Bradstreets" states that prices on Feb. 1., exceeded per cent, the highest record for that date heretofore attained. "Preminent among the thirty-three articles advanced were wheat, beeves, sheep and hogs, most meat products, butter and eggs, This announce sugar, cotton . . . ment, when taken together with the reports of wholesale unemployment and destitution daily printed, will afford some indication of the present bad condition of the working class. With higher February prices and more unemployment and destitution than in previous years, the working class of this city is in a very recarious economic condition.

Combination does not always beget ompetition. In the case of the South ern Cotton Growers' Association it is begetting counter combination in the form of a British Spinners' Cotton Buying Association. This is more often the rule than the exception, in this age of concentration.

The New Haven Railroad is the latest cene of the craft struggle. The pure and simple union believes that in disunion there is strength. There certainly is-for the railroad corporation.

One hundred Spanish workmen are coming to study American methods. The Americanization of Europe may some day cause the Europeanization of America, if this continues.

Mississippi cotton oil men are consid ering plans to eliminate the middle man. Poor middleman! Concentration is bound to force him out.

WIFE DESERTION

Eight Hundred Families Abandoned-The Causes.

What is called "wife desertion" in working class families has reached such an alarming extent that it is at present attracting public attention. In the great majority of cases the "desertion" of families by husbands and fathers has been caused by these husbands and fathers having to leave the city in search of work, not being able to find employment in the metropolis. Numbers of these have had to steal rides on freight trains and lost their lives doing so. Some of these have also tired of the struggle and, driven crazy by the sight of starving wives and children, have killed themselves.

C. C. Carstens, assistant secretary of the Charity Organization Society, has prepared a paper on the subject, "How to Aid Deserted Wives," which will soon be published in a charity journal. In this he says: "From a total of 1.469 families under the care of the New York Charity Organization Society, in March, 1904, ninety-four, or six per cent., were deserted wives. The percentage of desertion among the families of the Boston Associated Charities for a number of years averaged 9.33. From these figures, as well as from common observation, it is seen that the evil is widespread."

Mr. Carstens however, lavs the cause of "wife desertion" to everything but the real cause: the inability of husbands to provide for their wives. His method of stopping the "evil" is to imprison the husbands and fathers, break up the family by putting the children in institutions or sending them to the country to slave for some farmer, no doubt, in the same manner that a Catholic institution of this city sent little ones to Arizona to slave.

Frank R. Kelly, chief clerk of the Bureau of Dependent Adults in the Department of Public Charities, says that there were now about 800 cases of wife desertion carried on his books. In his opinion, the percentage of desertions has been increasing in the last few years, but, he asserts, he is unable to explain the reason.

At the late annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities of the city, the executive committee declared that its biggest problem was this matter of wife desertion. The committee expressed the opinion that there would be fewer desertions if there were fewer relief associations. It recommended the passage of a bill making the abandonment of one's family a felony and, therefore, an extraditable offence.

Many of the cases reported, an official said, were not really desertions. In some of them the husband had gone away to seek work, and the wife reported that she was destitute.

Then, too, he said, there were instances of desertion which did not imply the kind of culpability that would naturally be inferred. The husband, out of work and money, discouraged and despondent, cannot bear to see his wife and children suffer, but it too proud to apply for charitable assistance. He, therefore, runs away.

To overcome this "evil" the following bill has been introduced in the State Senate by Senator Hill:

"A parent or other person charged with the care or custody for nurture or education of a child under the age of sixteen years, who abandons the child in destiite circumstances and wilfully omits to furnish necessary and proper food, elothing, or shelter for such child, is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by both. In case a fine is imposed, the same may be applied in the discretion of the court to the support of the child. Proof of the abandonment of such child in destitute circumstances, and omission to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter, is prima facie evidence that such omission is wilful. The provisions of Section 715 of this code prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply to prosecutions for the offence here defined. A previous conviction or convictions of felony or misdemeanor shall not prevent the court from suspending sentence upon a conviction under this section, or from arbitrarily fixing the limit of imprisonment or fine, in case imprisonment or fine is imposed upon convictions herein.' It this should become a law and be enforced the State would have to build

many penal institutions

Thus does capitalism try to overcome one of its effects.

Hardly is the decision against the Beef Trust written, than the President urges an inquiry into the Standard Oil Company. It would be a little more convincing if the President would take steps to enforce that decision. Then, any scepticism regarding the practica value, or real intent, of his inquiries would vanish in the results achieved.



simply ridiculous.

s wrongful.

irstitutions!

you claim as ours?

cease to have men?

B. J.-Yes, sir.

B. J.-No: why?

B. J.-Yes.

that sort?

unprotected-

B. J .- W-h-a-t!

B. J.-I. a traitor?

UNCLE SAM-Well, well!

U. S .- Better and better

B. J .- It is worse than ridiculous; it

B. J.-It would make ninnies out of

U. S .- You are becoming interesting.

B. J.-What makes men strong is trials

and hardships; remove trials and hard-

ships from the path of men and they

will become jelly fishes. Look at our

galaxy of self-made men. But for them

the country would not be what it is;

but for the hardships and trials which

they had to centend with they would

not have been what they are. Look at

me. I can now draw my check for a

million. I am a self-made man. I know

how good it is to rough it in early life;

to sleep on straw and learn what it is

to have temptations in your path. (Strik-

ing his chest). That's what makes the

men. I speak from experience. Social-

ism would be no better than a plague-a

plague upon it, and long live our glorious

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and

smile peeping at the corner of his

mouth)-"Hardships and temptations in

early life" are part of the institutions

U. S.-Without them the nation would

U. S. (after a pause)-By the way,

Jonathan, turning to something else, are

you getting into litigations, or trouble of

U. S .- I saw you go up into Lawyer

Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J .- Yes, I did. But it was no law

suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle

Sam). You see, I am getting old. I

may at any time be taken off. The

rheumatism is gaining on me, and the

doctor tells me my heart is affected. I

wish to settle my affairs. My five boys

and my two daughters should be pro-

vided for. I don't want to leave things

so that any crook might come around

and leave these children penniless and

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs

Brother Jonathan by the collar with !

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)-Traitor! I

U. S .- Yes! Traitor to your country;

foe to our "glorious institutions of hard-

ships and temptations in early life": base

demoralizer of our young folks by seeking

to make them like jelly fishes; weakener

both hands and shakes him)-Traitor!

BROTHER JONATHAN-Socialism is | of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake). Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your

Brother

Jonathan!

traitorous plan. B. J. (fetching his breath)-Are yes gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity) -No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my blood boils, and I cry "Brlood, brlood, Jargo, brlood!"

B. J. (amazed)-You must be gone crazv.

U. S .- Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had to go through in early life? B. J.-Yes. U. S .- And did you not say that suc

early trials it is that build up the man? B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)-Well U. S .- And did you not say that with-

out such trials-tried men, the country could not exist? B. J.-Yes, I-I-I did.

U. S .- And all that nothwithstanding. you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trials-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may not be "unprotected?" Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country and by right ought to be hanged forthwith?

B. J. (with a toad-under ta-harrow look)-You are the darndest fellow to

trip one up.
U. S.—And you feel tripped?
B. J.—I my t confess I do.
U. S.—Then, Jonathan, let us join in laughter at these objectors to Socialism, none of whom ever opens his mouth without putting his foot into it, as you have just done.

B. J.-That is just what I did.

U. S .- If these self-made men, who believe in early hardships and temptations were sincere, they should either throw their wealth into the sea just before dying, or bequeath it to the children of their worst enemy.

B, J .- Ha! ha! That's just it.

U. S .- Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest ones They blow hot and cold. What is one to think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites or are they superlative donkeys? You ought to know.

B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)-A little of both.

U. S .- Well, an honest confession is good for the soul.

strike ,by labor, is often urged as a profitable to the State. It would hurt means to bring the capitalists to terms. Down in Kansas, the Standard Oil Co. is using the principle underlying the general strike to bring the entire state to terms, Read this despatch, and be convinced:

"Pittsburg, Feb, 11 .- R. W. J. Young, president of the Praire Oil and Gas Company and the Forest Oil Company, explained this morning at his office at the Vandergrift Building, that, although he regretted throwing 900 men out of work in Kansas because of legislative hostility, the action was necessary for the protection of his own and the stockholders' interests.

"The situation was in such a turmoil in Kansas, Mr. Young said, that he could do nothing but suspend operations until some plan of business was evolved out of the chaos.

"One house of the Legislature of Kansas has passed an act appropriating \$400,000 for a State oil refinery and is now forming laws for the establishment of a pipe line. It is said convict labor is to be used and that the State in this way will compete with the Standard Oil Company.

"The closing of the plants and shutting down of the pipe lines will let the legislators and people see what adverse legislation would do to the industries of the State, and will probably create a sentiment among the people in favor of the State abandoning the plan of entering the oil business. Why, the State of Pennsylvania would be as wise to enter the iron business, issuing bonds

The stoppage of industry, or general It would be just as sane and just as petition will hurt our business out there, and we are bound to take care of our interest.

> The advocates of general strikes will do well to ponder over the significance of this move, as will all other working. eat

> The tussle now going on in Kansa int between the oil producers, backed tedias the legislative bodies of that State, a ce, we the Standard Oil Company, is a repeting tion of the tussle between the manu facturers of Toledo, backed by the municipality, and the same corporation, more than a decade ago, as told by Henry D. Lloyd, in his book, "Wealth vs. Commonwealth." In both struggles the middle class used the powers of government to create plants intended to save their interests from destruction by the trust. In the first incident, the manufacturers triumphed for the time being; but, as everybody knows, the final outcome did not affect the progress of the trust one iota. Nor will the final outcome of the present tussle affect the trust any differently. The oil trust, with its vast resources and influences will quietly bide its time, and when conditions in Kansas become ripe for it, it will seize the helm and make victory its own. The middle class cannot "bust the trust." Evolution is against such reaction.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the and building furnaces and rolling mills. workers. Buy a copy and pass it around. do my best to get their subs at the ex-

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

(Continued from page 1.)

Labor Alliance, because it alone is form

ed upon absolutely correct lines suitable for the struggle with present day capital-

ism and its methods of oppression. The

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance not

only recognizes that mutual antagonism

which is called the class struggle, but

also teaches its members that a most im-

portant part of that struggle is carried

on in the political field where the capital-

ist class seeks and obtains the posses-

sion of the powers of government which

it uses against us in the shape of in-

junctions, police clubs, militia bullets,

etc., whenever we seek to wrest some-

thing from them or resist oppression on

the economic, that is, the trades-union

field. - It further teaches and urges us

to note these facts and to remember that

on the political side of the struggle we

are the stronger by reason of our num-

bers and should exercise that power, and,

instead of allowing ourselves to be made

political scabs on election day, turn the

tables on our masters by voting as we

Such are the principles upon which

we propose to organize the workers in

our industry: recognition of the class

struggle in the shop every day and at

the polls on election day; the need for

united action in both directions by all the

workers in an industry; uniform organi-

zation of all branches without any aris-

toeracy of labor, forming one grand in

dustrial body affiliated in its turn with

similar ones which are being built up in

other industries with the object of weld-

ing the working class into one solid body

for the ultimate purpose of abolishing

compels us to submit to the slavery of

the present time, and the establishment

of a Socialist Co-operative Common-

Join us, then, and speed the day of our

emancipation! Arouse yourselves to the

necessity of striving to abolish the condi-

tions that enslave us and our families!

Why should we and ours, who are use-

ful members of society, want for not

only the luxuries, but, indeed, the bare

necessities of life, all of which our class

-the working class- alone has produc-

ed, while the idle parasites of the cap-

italist class riot in luxury and openly

despise the workers because they think

that they do not know enough to obtain

what should be theirs? We have the

numbers and the intelligence, why not

utilize them? Wake up and help re-

move the causes of our misery! Away

with small wages and long, irregular

liours! An end to cheap food and

unfit eating rooms! Down with the "sa-

loon employment agency" and all other

such frauds! Up with the industrial or

gunization of the working class! On to

our final emancipation from the miseries

S. T. & L. A. LECTURES

S. L P. LECTURES

by Timothy Walsh. Admission, free.

Paterson-At Helvetia Hall, Sunday,

February 26, at 3 p. m. Subject: "So-

cialist Organization", by Chas. H. Chase,

Boston-At Seaver Hall, Paine Memor-

ial Building, 9 Appleton street, Sunday,

Feb. 26, 8 p. m. Subject: "Shoe Produc-

tion from Hand to Machine, and the

Displacement of Labor Thereby," by

Wobuin, Mass .- At S. L. P. headquar-

ters, Main street, on Sunday, Feb. 26,

Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem.

of New York.

East 85th street, N. Y.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes

Alliance, L. A. 1, S. T. & L. A., 177

of wage slavery!

wealth.

strike-for our own class interests.

John H. T. Juergens.

piration of the three months.

Canton, O., February 12.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-MUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE S. L. P. IN MONTANA. To the Daily and Weekly People .-At the regular meeting of the "Socialist" party local of this city, February 8, the following notice, in large letters out. Now Bishop Stang says Social-Dwyer and Williams as they entered the hall: : :

NOTICE!

or distributed at our meetings. By Request.

A member of the Socialist party, named Leffer, objected to this notice, saying that, in spite of the difference between the two parties, the Socialist Labor Party literature contained good propaganda material, with which every Socialist should be familiar. His was the only opposing voice, when another member, Dr. Calder, arose and declared that such action was justifiable, inasmuch as "the Socialist Labor Party had no respect for them" (the S. P.) ! As proof the doctor misquoted Corregan as saying in a compaign speech here last fall that the Socialist party consisted of a lot of crooks and criminals, whereas Corregan simply pointed out eriminal acts on the part of certain Socialist party leaders, supporting his charges by quotations from their party papers. No one but Leffler objected to the doctor's remarks, although after the meeting had adjourned another member Fox, expressed disapproval of the whole proceeding, saying it was the work of one or two members and did not express the sentiment of the local as a body. Anyway the "muzzling art" will be of no avail. The rank and file of the Socialist party in Montana are demanding Socialist Labor Party literature, and they will be supplied!

Corregan's visit to Butte in October and his vigorous exposure of the Socialist party and its leaders, seem to have left incurable "sore spots" on the anatomies of the Kangs. What troubles them is the loss of their party's votes, which they ascribe to Corregan's visit. In speaking of this point, one Ambrose, a prominent member of the Socialist in conversation with Comrade Dwyer and the writer, said Corregan dreve into the capitalist camp several hundred "Socialist" votes, "by coming here and she ing the people that there are two Socialist parties, and that they are fighting one another."

By the way, the same "Socialist" Arr brose, by his official acts in the Butte city council, has furnished material for a new edition of "The Difference." Eleded a member of the council on the Socialist party ticket in the spring of 1904, Ambrose nominated for president of the body one Ryan, a "progress-ive" Democrat, elected as an "independent" candidate. Ryan declining, Ambrose, together with his "Socialist" colleague W-inscot, thr-w his support to McQueency, the Republican candida's who was elected. On another occasion in a pub"c address, while defining 'is position as a member of the council, Amby se said that as long as the capitalist had a discussion on 'Incentive." This mayor, Mullins, "acted right, the Social- gave ists were with him." Imagine a capitalist mayor or other official "acting right"-from a Socialist standpoint! But the rank and file of the "Socialist" party in Montana is beginning to realize difference between the Socialist Inber Party and their organization, and the "rumbling volcano" beneath the Socialist Party may burst at any mo-

Section Butte, S. L. P., is not idle Taking advantage of the present interest in the trades union question, the section of Trades Unionism" and twenty "Two Pages from Roman History. Twenty-six copies of the first-named pamplifet were sold at last week's meeting of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union. This work will be kept up and extended to other unions. About 3000 leaflets have been distributed from house to house in the city and at union meetings, and a large number of Weekly Peoples given away. A campaign for subs is the next in order, and will be pushed as energetically as time and numbers permit. Through correspondence, the section is trying to get in touch with sympathizers throughout the State, with view to enlisting them in the cause of

The party.

Comrades, everywhere, the future is ours! Let us be up and doing! For Section Butte, S. L. P.,

B. H. Williams, Organizer.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 10.

STAMP IT OUT-IF YOU CAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People. When Lord Beaconsfield was Disraeli, he said that Fenianism must be stamped on a blackboard, greeted Comrades ism must be stamped out. General Halpin, in reply to the former, wrote a poem, "Stamp It Out." With apologies to the departed poet, I transpose his S. L. P. Literature must not be sold poem in reply to Bishop Spang:

Aye, nye, stamp away. Can you stamp

This Socialist fight for freedom. Your tongue is glib and your learning

But glibber and greater for this you'll need them.

With pulpit and press ye are fighting the

And the battle's thunder grows ever louder: But our beacon is shining ever more

bright, And our ranks undaunted are stronger and prouder.

Ye have sabered the father, the mother the child: Ye fear the truth, and the people's

will: In poverty's chains the workers grow

At the sight of our martyrs' blood that ye chose to spill.

But stamp away with your cant and forever the system of capitalism which prayer. With saber, gun, knout, and prison;

Till the Socialist light shines far and bright O'er a -Working Class from slavery risen.

So stamp away, while the Socialists

The oneness of man, as your master preached;

While the blood of our martyrs will freely flow, As we onward march till our goal is

Ye may use the Christ that was cruci-

reached.

But cant and prayer will not avail. When Truth, resplendent and fortified, Shines forth in our cause that ye now assail.

Aye, stamp away! Ye can't stamp it out.

This cause of ours, great, grand and true: With class conscious ballot we fight it

out: Onward, Comrades, victory is in view!

M. D. Fitzgerald.

Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 13

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH SOCIALISM.

Third avenue, corner 142nd street, every To the Daily and Weekly People.-Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Admission To-day I attended a meeting of Local Carton, "Socialist" party, in order to James Connolly will deliver a free lecsee who belong to it, and also if there ture under the auspices of the Bronx Labor Union, L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., on was any chance at all to introduce the Thursday evening, February 23rd, 8 p. m. Weekly People to them. After they got through with their business they corner of 142nd street, Bronx. Members, sympathizers and

the chairman called on me to make some remarks. While I started in on the subject under discussion, I soon switched off and asked them if they knew what was going on in the labor movement and then began to recite to them some of the "Volcanic Rumblings," the substance of the Chicago Manifesto, Randell's speech at United Mine Work ers' Convention, etc., Several questions were asked, and it developed that most of them did not know of the existence of either the Weekly People or the Socialist Labor Party. They were very eager to get a copy of the Weekly People and I made the proposition that if they would give me their names and addresses, they would receive the Weekly People for three months free of charge, and would be called upon to subscribe for it themselves after that,

them at the proper time.

7.30 p. m. Subject: "Politics and Trades providing they thought the paper, is what we claim it to be. The result Unionism," by James A. Bresnahan. Buffalo, N. Y .. - At Florence Parlors, was eleven names, and an invitation to 527 Main street near Genesee street, unaddress them at their next meeting on "Happenings in the Labor Movement." der auspices of Labor Lyceum, on Sun-The majority of these men are young day, Feb. 26, 3 p. m. Subject: "What workingmen, who have lots to learn Labor Expects of the Democratic Party". by Attorney W. J. Shields. Admission and are willing and sincere. One of

them has been a subscriber for the Buffalo, N. Y .,-At S. L. P. headquar-Weekly People for the last six months. ters, room 510, 19 West Mohawk street. He has just given me his renewal for another six months. All the members on Monday, Feb. 27, 8 p. m. Subject: "Are There Classes in America," by J. W. of the local have been readers of the Sharpe. Admission free. "Appeal," but seem to be disgusted with it, and I think I just dropped in on

Hoboken, N. J.-At headquarters, 163 Fourth street, Thursday, March 2, at Enclosed you will find list of four-8 p.m. Subject: "Trades Unionism in

On the Chicago Manifesto

From Edmund Seidel, Member S. L. P.

ment that the Chicago Manifesto foreshadows is fraught with one of two atternatives: the correct step toward the Social Revolution, or another 1848 June disaster to the working class. Which of the two the outcome will be, depends upon the position taken toward a revolutionary political organization of the working class. To leave the members of the economic organization unguided as to the political organization means little more, in my oninion, than the "no politics in the union" of the pure and simplers; it means a division of the forces; the dissipation of the workers' strength; the continued reign of the capitalist class fostered by political igdissatisfied elements with pure and simwith capitalist economics? Those ele- personal contact. So let us go there, ments must first learn Socialist econ-

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.-The move- | a change of system of society. That change must first be legitimatized on the political field. The soundness and the accordingly progressiveness of the move ment towards the final goal will be measured by the unfaltering position taken by those assuming direction of the movement. Therein lnes the test of the fitness of that movement to do good.

The evolution of the Western Labor Movement seems to me to show a suc cession of forward steps, and it would be wrong for us to remain away from the convention in June. We surely will lose nothing by appearing there and may gain much. There is a volume of truth in what comrade Philip Veal says as to those delegates coming into personal connorance. Who can doubt but that many tact with the tried and true men of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The lies ple official doings will go to the new and calumny circulated by the "Volksorganization, and go there still imbued zeitung" cannot but be wiped out by observe and have our say, and see what omics, and Socialist economics imply our efforts will bring.

(From Theo. Bernine, Member S. L. P.,

Indianapolis, Feb. 6 .- Industrial or- | public. The overthrow of the capitalist ganization of the working class is a prime necessity for the rearing of the Socialist Republic. That organization must begin under capitalism and be perfected under the new order. The new unionism must be based on the knowledge that the new order will be wholly industrial, and that delegated authority will proceed from the various industries instead of the various geographical districts. However, the capitalist state cannot be abolished out of hand, but it is a matter of time and development.

If the above premises are correct then the following, taken from the Chicago "Manifesto," is incorrect:

"It shall be the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party." The promoters of the proposed new union may be aware of the fact that a Socialist Labor Union must back a Socialist Labor Party, and yet feel that it would not be diplomatic to say so at the present time; but the working class is not to be won by diplomacy; neither can it be led blindfolded into the Socialist Re-

the work. or the entries all in

Canton, O., Fab. 7 .- Regarding the dis- | covered by the contributions of Comcussion now running in The People on the "Chicago Manifesto," I desire to say | delegates. No harm will be done by this that my views on the matter are fully

class must be the conscious act of the It is useless to organize the workers

upon any other idea than that of seizing the public powers wielded by the present capitalist class. In other words, the present state must be captured by the working class through a working class political party. So soon as any body of workers is organized it should at once be allowed a certain number of delegates to the nearest Section of the Socialist Labor Party. It will not avail anyone to say that the S. L. P. is not THE PARTY of the working class. And just because there is a bona fide party of the working class there is all the more reason for the rapid and scientific organization of the working class on economic lines.

Finally, the Socialist Labor Party, being a bona fide party of the working class, cannot lend its aid to anything less than the organization of a Socialist Labor Union. Let this be fully understood and we can safely proceed with

rades W .W. Cox and M. Ruther. Let both the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A, send

and probably much good may be affected.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

(From John H. .. Juergens, Member S. I. P.)

ary 8.

Editor Montana News .- I have cend the Ma-ifesto, lately issued in Chicago, there in June of this year for the pur-New York-at McMahon's Hail, 2669 pose of forming an industrial union. As a Socialist I favor this plan of oras to the interpretation of the Manifesto, per se, I am somewhat astray. The Manifesto declares that the union "class struggle" to gain economic power, at McMahon's Hall, 2069 Third avenue, but is to eschew politics of any nature. consistent, inasmuch Brooklyn-At Liberman's Hall, 11. Moore street, co.ner Humboldt street, alone-can the workers gain economic Saturday, March 4. Subject, "The Nedactioa and upon which their existence cessity of a Working Class Movement," depends?

> It seems next to impossible for a the union movement, whether in the a political working class rock and remain there.

Surely the Socialists should be above the policy, patchwork, poultice and reform practices that have for years involved misdirected work. As for myself I favor industrial unionism, based upon working class political action with ciples of Socialism, the world-wide political party of the working class.

I note that you are accused of "lean-That is not a particularly grievous talking from an individual viewpoint. the Republican and "radical" Democratassimilation, and I suspect the same motives will actuate us in making another move if conditions and circum-

From Helena, Montana, News, Febru- have been literally mixing my Socialist party literature with Socialist Labor Party propoganda work, and find it quite appropriate in spots. For instance, I have sent some of it back to ing the Punaluan family, start in the calling together a meeting to be held Massachusetts where the Socialist move- air. ment "forged ahead by leaps and bounds," and last November slumped to half its supposed vote at the polls. ganization along the union line. But Some I have sent into Kansas, where the "leaders" and "professors" of the Socialist movement are wont to invoke the Divine aid of an All-seeing God that is to be conducted along the lines of the He may enable capitalists' and wage slaves alike to open the effulgence of their souls, come together, and make a Does not this appear to you somewhat heaven out of this earth. Also, where the Socialist city platform in Olathe friends are cordially invited to attend, as the personnel of this movement are Kan, a short time since was reduced Socialists, and have been continually to a minimum of brevity re follows: declaring through the columns of their "Shall the sidewalks of Olate be laid journals, on the rostrum, and elsewhere, with brick or cement?" Quite a little that only through politics, and that Socialist Labor Party literature I have sent into Milwaukee, the "Berlin" of power, in controlling the means of pro- America, where the Socialist aldermen among other things are interested in securing cheap gas for the small manufacturer. Also, I have sent the same Socialist who is directly aligned with propaganda medium into Colorado, where Socialist editors, representing Soeditorial capacity, or as an official of cialist organizations, and union officials, the union, to place himself solidly on supposedly Socialist, prate 364 days in the year against a system that incubates Peabodys out of the right wing of cap-Is our system to be revolutionized italism, work and vote for a "good' behind the backs of the working class? man representing the left wing of the same system, thus deserting the Socialist candidate for governor, who has experienced the pain of capitalistic tyr-What other can I do? Aside from

one or two Socialist papers (I read them out equivocation; declaring for the prin- all) there is not one of the Socialist party's papers but by their silence endorse the irregularities of the Socialist party, and seemingly lack the moral ing" toward the Socialist Labor Party, courage to make comment and point out the errors. Unfortunately the papers crime in my eyes. Of course, I am that are honest and outspoken suffer A goodly number of us wage slaves left for "knocking" by comrades who read -

The Socialist movement in this city teen names for trial subs., and I shall the United States," by Justus Ebert. stances warrant. For the past year I is aggressive; the comrades keeping Spokane, Wash., February 5, 1905.

LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS [NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

of which merely furnishes one more illustration to the maxim-"There is no rose without thorn." Unquestionably, a publication. poor man's party cannot have all the funds necessary to start all the papers it needs. Some of its members, or people who may want to join it, may have the funds to set up their privately owned papers, and it may be that such papers teach the right doctrine, and may always remain true. To exclude such men from the Party, or to forbid them, in case they stay in, from issuing a paper may deprive the Movement of good men or good propaganda material .- All this is conceded. The question resolves itself into this: is the rose of absolute Party ownership and control, which vests the editorial management of its press in the Party itself-is that rose brighter and more sweet-scented than the thorn of what the Party might forfeit is long, sharp and prickly? Or are the thorns too many and flesh rending so that they choke the rose of Party control? The S. L. P. has decided that the rose of its control is worth all the possible thorns connected therewith.

W. J. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-First-The Census of 1909 gives 106,659 Chinamen in the United States. Of this number, 78.219 are given as "males of voting age"; and of this latter number 69,414 are given as aliens. Whence it would appear that there are 8,805 naturalized Chinamen in the country.

Second-Your second question is unintelligible.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-The hint is gratefully received. Shall look into the matter. Wish you would hunt it up also. We had the statement as a fact in mechanics.

M. Q. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Poem appeared on Washington's birth-day.

F. K., NEW YORK, AND J. V., CHI-CAGO, ILL.-News to that effect is coming in from several quarters. Detroit also sent in a letter giving more details. The Volkszeitung Corporation's emissaries are abroad spreading their "Marxian Arguments." They are feeling the cold steel entering their soul. They have no other weapon but subterraneous calumny and a bag-ful of "fleas" to drop into the ears that are silly enough to accept the vermin. It is like thembase and impotent. Get us a second copy of those letters. The "A. L. U. Journal" has already quite recently pilloried two of these letter writers.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.-The details about Howells are welcome.

L. G. A., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND-First-Contribution received. Will be neknowledged in National Agitation Fund.

Second-No anthropologist of the present day opposes Morgan in any of his central principles. Those who, like Letourneau, start from a date succeed-

Morgan has not yet been thoroughly digested by anthropologists-that domain of science is too dangerous for them to dare tread on: it trends on policies, and implies Socialist principle Scientists will boldly take up and accent Darwinism. They are bold anti-Godists. But to dare to be anti-Capitalists-that's yet too ticklish a thing for these intellectuals.

The thirty-third edition of Bebel's of Labor in the market. lish, contains in the foot-notes a very complete compilation of authorities. They design, or by the ignorance of visionaries, are all worth reading.

G. E., NEW YORK-The trouble is that when the European capitalist class for cannon. This paper being neither becomes thoroughly Americanized and a visionary, nor an intentional misleadhave set up their buttresses of British | cr of the Working Class, and seeing or Gompers so-called Unionism, our con- also that its Editor will allow himself tinental European comrades will find to be neither cajoled nor entrapped into themselves wholly unprepared to meet an action that will cause his immediate it., They are neglecting to avail themselves of the opportunity that America politely decline to interest ourselves in offers.

W. G. R., BOSTON, MASS .- The J. Mahlon Barnes, now national secretary of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, is the identical gentleman of unclean private life. His unclean public life has, however, overshadowed the former, and expose.

utilize the document you forward in held by the Capitalist Class and you the course of the exposure of J. A. Wayland. It is good. F. U., DETROIT, MICH.-Certainly:

send it on. Can be utilized some time. TO PARTY MEMBERS AND

more of the capitalistic exposures than alive a constant and unremitting camic parties, looking for a more congenial real scientific Socialism and party tac- paign. They have a hall rented here ties, and conclude that the latter is of permanently for speaking once or twice a · week.

E. H. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA .-- All | the signers of the Chicago Manifesto. Was he ever connected with the A. F. of L.? Kindly forward information for

H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y .- The Plechanoff organization, Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, is the only one to be connected with. The so-called "Revolutionary" concern is more or less fishy. The bulk of the Volkszeitung Jewish allies are affiliated with the "Revolutionists"-at long range.

T. F. D., BISBEE, ARIZ.-The national secretary of the S. T. & L. A. is J. Z. Kinneally, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. Persons who reside in a locality where no Local Alliance is in existence. and who desire to join the S. T. & L. A., can be admitted as members-ut-large by the General Executive Board on payment of \$1 a year. The fee will entitle such members to a copy of one of whatever official journal of the S. T. & L. A. that he may prefer.

W. J. D., BUFFALO, N. Y .- The pamphelt circulated by the "National Foundrymen's Ass'n" will be duly answered.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.-First-Whether the S. T. & L. A. will send delegates to the convention, called by the Chicago Manifesto, rests with the general vote of the S. T. & L. A. itself, to be taken in the course of the next few months. This office has no authority to speak in advance of a general vote.

Second-The constitution and declarations of principle arrived O. K. F. B. F., TRENTON, N. J.: D. J.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.; S. M. W., PAW-TUCKET, R. I.; J. F. H., CINCINNATI, O.: AND W. W., NEW YORK-The Chicago Manifesto is a call for representatives of Trades Unions; it is not a call for delegates of political parties. The S. L. P., accordingly, is not invited, and would have no standing at the convention. The S. T. & L. A. is invited by the language of the call. It would have a standing in the convention if it goes. What it will do we do not know, it is for itself to decide

S. B. SEATTLE, WASH.-Decidedly the Working Class will, when in power, "advantageously wield the power of taxation"-it will tax the capitalist class out of its eye-balls.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y .- Remember the "horrible example." Send notes from Iskra," and above all the account of how the "Vorwacrts" incubatees of the Kahans, Millers, Feigenbaums, etc., have been carried off their feet by the allied Russian "Revolutionist" agents

of anti-Marxist principles. J. E. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y .- These questions imply a call for extensive statistical investigations. Shall keep them on file for when time allows. One

First-We ARE in a state of perpetual glut-in the sense that there is perpetually vastly more wealth in the market than the working class, with ite petty pittance of a wage, can purchase.

point may be here disposed of, or two

Second-The quantity of export is no test of the exploitation of Labor. Export may exceed import vastly, or less so, or not at all without it necessarily being an index of the measure of explore tation. The measure of exploitation dis pends upon the price of the merchandise labor power in the Labor Market. And this price is controlled by the quantity

J. H. B., ALBUQUERQUE, Whether the Working Class is led by to spots swept by the guns of capitalism -they are, in either case, turned into food deposition from his office in disgrace, we your "\$1,000,000 authonized capital" flypaper concern,

F. B., ST. LOUIS, MO .- The gauge of the amount of expropriation? Look around you. Whenever you find even a pin owned by someone cutside of the Working Class, you find a thing that has been confiscated from the Working Class. is just now the more important thing to ALL the wealth held to-day by the Capitalist Class has been confiscated from F. D. T., ROLLINSFORD, N. H.-Shall Labor. Ascertain the amount of wealth will have the exact figures of the amount that Labor has been plundered of. T. F., DENVER, COLO.-If the S. T.

& L. A., or any other Trades Union, swerves from the line of the class storg-FRIENDS-The application has come gle, the S. L. P. will undoubtedly turn irretrievably, and are called to task in for the record of Geo. Estes, one of its guns upon the concern. That Party is but a bogus party of Socialism that does not intimately concern itself with the conduct of the Unions-as well may the vanguard of an army disregard the capers that the main body and rearguard may choose to cut.

(Continued on page 5.)

OFFICIAL

HEATONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heaty Kuhn. Secretary, 2-4 New Reads street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —National Secretary, P. O. Ber 350, Lon-don, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-8 New Reads street. New York City (The
Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party
samouncements can go in that are not in
this office by Tuesdays, 19 p. m.

THE BOHN AGITATION TOUR. The National Executive Committee

Socialist Labor Party, calls upon the members, friends and sympathicers of the Party to belp sustain, by such weekly or monthly contributions as they can make, the work of agitation and organation now carried by Comrade Frank

road for quite some time and the experience made has been that the time is re than favorable for continuous, uninterrupted effort. The working class s in ferment, eager to learn and often hungry for our teaching. We must not withhold it from them for the sake of the few dollars it will take to conduct that work. Send in your dimes and quarters and dollars. Try to interest your friends and shopmates. Collect some sey on paynavs for this fund. Contribute small sums at regular intervals if you can, in short, resort to whatever method seems feasible and will bring re ults. Thus far the fund has done quite wen, but it should be better. It will lo better if more men and women take ion and help contribute and collect.

The volcano of the American Labor ovement is rumbling and is often in eruption. We can help along and morease the pressure by increasing our activity, opread our press and literature, build up our organization, and furnish the means to do all these thing with-

For the National Executive Committee, 8, 1. P. Henry Kuhn, National Sec'y.

BOHN DATES FOR COLORADO. Colorado Springs, 23-25; Pueblo, Feb. 25 to March 3; Florence, 8-8; Montrose, Delta, 10-12; Grand Junction

Members and readers of the Weekly People take notice. Help to make Com-rade Bohn's tour in this State successful in the fullest sense of the word.

Martin Hurwitz, Acting Secretary, S. E. C.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with Satur eary 18, the following contrie received for the above fund state in the work of the National Orter Frank A. Bohn:

A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on Miss C. Weinberger, New York, (on 15c weekly pledge) David J. Moran, Pawtucket, R. L. ames Keeley, Windsor, Vt. oseph McClinton, Windsor, Vt.

atie Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. . . A. Garteows, Falkirk, Scot-Scheer, Danbury, Conn. is Kirsch, New York testy third A. D. New York .

Seiger, New Have .. Conn. Edward McCormick, New York . at Lecture, New York . 1...... headere Tresek, Philadelphia, Par

Presently as confided 312 7

A CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

He Sections of the Socialist Labor

Is accordance with Article V. Section 4, of the Party constitution, you are berewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is to be held on the first Monday in June (June 1)

5), at the city of Lynn, Massachusetts. recently issued Chicago Since the recently issued Chicago unitesto will engage the attention of the Socialist Labor Party be ably repre-

The nominations will close on Fri-March 24, 1905, on or before which all nominations must be in the For the National Executive Committee,

cialist Labor Party. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SP MILWAUKEE Section Milwankee will meet at head-arters. Linp's Rell Thi d and Prairie sets, on Feb. 25, 8 p. r., Everybody

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held February 16, 1905, at national headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Gilhaus, Burke, Lechner, Bahnsen, Kinneally, Olson, Crawford, Anderson and Katz. Recording Secretary J. Hossack being absent and excused, R. Katz was elected recording secretary pro tem. W. Teichlauf was also absent with excuse.

Financial report for week ending February 4 showed: receipts, \$27.04; expense; \$72.34. For week ending Feb-11: receipts, \$38.55; expenses,

A mmunication was received from the General E: ecutive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance regarding representation of the Socialist Labor l'arty at its annual convention to be held in Lynn, Mass, 'The National Secretary was instructed to issue call to section for the nomination of a delegate.

Section New York, through its General Committee, sent a letter requesting that a call be issued, in the organ of the party, for financial aid to Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in its struggle against autocracy. It was decided to issue the call.

Sections East St. Louis, Ill., and Duluth, Minn., report about local activity. Eight applications for membership at

large were received from Portland, Ore., as follows: R. P. Reiman, Thomas Re gan, G. W. Johnson, James Walsh, David Kafka, Lewis Zimmwaldt, James Martin and William Hall, A motion was carried to accept them as members at large, and order them to form a section since they have the number required by the constitution.

Comrade Shaw of Reno, Nev., reports that the "Socialist" party local in that place has gone out of existence and that he is organizing a section of the Socialist

Labor Party.
Section Chicago reports that Charles Pierson, an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, applied for membership. The section claims that Pierson was illegally expelled by the California S. E. C., he being a member of Section Detroit, Mich., at the time of his expulsion. The secretary stated Bresnahan for treasurer. From Lowthat at the time of his expulsion, the ell, on agitation. From J. A. Bresna-California S. E. C. had reported that Pierson had paid dues to that body, Lowell. From M. J. Quirk of Sangus. thereby placing himself under its jurisdiction and that he had so informed Executive Committee on the three State

mittee, in a communication requests an and enrolling seven new members; also minion of the sub-committee on the a resume of the situation in the textile contributions on campaign lists. The ecretary had replied that this was a inating F. Bohmback for treasurer. physical impossibility and, even if it From Section Somerville, nominating were not, would not be advisable, be- E. S. Mayo. From Section Everett, cause it would overload the paper with nominating H. C. Hess. From Section columns of figures, all to no purpose. Cambridge, nominating J. A. Bresnahan The answer was endorsed.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation informs the committee that it From sections voting on amendment to decided to send Louis Basky on an agitation tour and requests the N. E. C. ticle III., section 1, and insert to read Sub-committee to give him credentials. "The cost of due stamps shall be 12 Request granted.

An application for a charter was received for Section Allegheny County, tabulate the vote; moved that the nomand was granted, but the secretary was imations for treasurer of the General instructed to inform the section that Committee be sent to referendum, the all those who had not signed the appli- vote to close on March 5. cation blank must make regular application to the section. The members of on N. A. F. matter. Referred to agiformer Section Braddock and Wilkins- tation committee. burg, who now become part of the new

tion of new officers:
Detroit, Mich.; Salt Lake City, Utah;

Columbus, O.io.

Adjoarnment followed.

Rudolph Katz, Rec. Se . pro tem.

PO .TYONED.

To the State Coumi teer Capanizers of Sect.ans a - Members ct the S. L. P.: On account of the few return, man- on N. A. F. matter, the committee in charge decided to postpone the call for returns from Feb. 15, to Apri: 15, and the final date from March 1 to May 1, 1905.

For the N A. F. Committee,

PENNA. S. E. C.

Meeting of February 7, Comrade Denner, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and corrections made.

Communications: From National Secretary Henry Kuhn in regard to charter of Allegheny County, received and filed. that Labor Party be ably renre S. E. C.; Secretary instructed to formulete eireular to be sent to all see tions and members at large by next meeti z. From former Section Alle gheny County, per Remlinger, in refer to charter; received and filed From Comrade Boch on vote and methds of election; received and filed. From Wilkinsburg: T. A. Weber elected orunizer in place of Comrade McConnell resigned; and vote for members of S. E. C. From Butler, Pa.; Comra . Wellding sends vote for members of S.

Organizer, I security stamps and donation. From

Erie; vote for Secretary and members of S. E. C., with statement that conditions were particularly favorable for agitation work there at the present time and expressing hope that committee will put organizer in field at an early date. From Braddock; on joint meeting of Braddock, Wilkinsburg, and Pittsburg: subject of charter to Allegheny County settled. From Comrade McConnell, sug gesting that charter be not granted to Allegheay County without consent of Wilkinsburg. From Philadelphia Section; vote on S. E. C., and stating that the resignation of Joseph Campbell was received and accepted; eight Press Security League pledges, 25 cents per month each, received; also returns for N. A. F. tickets very encouraging; also that the section is now making efforts to organize a local of the S. T. & L. A.: referred back for official information From Comrade Katz that several mem bers of the Grievance Committee were self-suspended, being in arrears, and in lieu of this not being given weight, he wishes to appeal. Further action laid over until next meeting. Remittance for dues stamps received from Section Philadelphia, \$1.95.

Receipts \$6.95; expenses, 65 cents. James Erwin. Secretary.

MASS. GENERAL COMMITTEE. Meeting of February 12, in Section Boston's headquarters. Englehardt in chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Schugel, Dunnack, Murphy, Mortensen, Engelhart, and Sweeney present. Absent, Deans and Fugelstad. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, forwarding stamps and bill for resignation blanks. Also referring to the letter of J. J. Kane of Holvoke, to Massachusetts General Committee giving ideas on how to increase the circulation of the Weekly People. Referred to committee to confer with Connecticut State Eexecutive Committee and Rhode Island State Executive Committee on three State organizer plan. From Section Boston, ordering stamps and nominating J. A han, upon agitation meeting held in From secretary of Connecticut State The Connecticut State Executive Comablication in The People of individual city, with the six months' strike as a background. From Section Lynn, nomfor treasurer; forwarding list of officers and financial report for six months. the State constitution to strike out ar cents per month." Moved that Comrades Murphy and Schugel count and

From National Secretary Henry Kuhn

From Berry, forwarding financial resection to be transferred in proper form. port. Referred to a committee of two. The following sections reported elec- Comrades Burnham and Murphy elect-

Greater Boston Entertain Roaroke, Va.: Cambridge, Mass., and mittee report on the sale held January 28. Voted to accept and ordered to repay Scandmavian Socialist Club \$100. Moved that Comrades Engelhardt,

Murphy and Schugel be the committee to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island State Executive Committees' representatives' conference to be held in

Committee to report the vote on amendment to the State constitution reported as follows: For

Section	Boston 0
	Lynn
	Salem 0
30.0	Everett 0
	Wohurn 0
	Cambridge o
	Holyoke t
1 44	Worcester 5
d	Fall River o
	Somerville o
	Lawrence
Member	at large J. F. Jennings. 1
	TELEPHONE TO A TOP OF
	Totals

Adjournment followed, John Sweeney, Sec. 55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of former nembers of Section Pawtucket, Socialist Labor Party, in Pawtucket, R. I. on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, Former rembers of Section Pawtucket, and realers of The People are invited to be E. C.: also \$5 for N. A. F. tickets, three present.

Chas. H. Dana, Bristol, R. I.

RANDELL'S ANSWER

To John Mitchell, Labor Lieutenant of the Capitalist Class, to Appear in Print

The Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 26, and the Weekly People of Saturday, March 4, will contain Robert Randell's answer to John Mitchell's statement before the recent mine workers' convention, when the latter caused the expulsion of the former for exposing his (Mitchell's) traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike, as per the address published in the Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 5, and the Weekly People of Saturday, Feb. 11. This answer is characterized by the same straightforward and careful presentation of fact that marked Randell's original expose of the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. The facts cited will astound even those familiar with the career of the notorious labor misleader. The additional copies of the Weekly People containing Randell's first expose have already been exhausted. A larger number of the issue of the Weekly People containing his answer to Mitchell, will be printed, as a result. Yet to insure getting a sufficient number of copies for distribution, those interested in spreading the truth about the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and desirious of giving Randell's answer the circulation it deserves, should not fail to send in advance orders at once, The rates are as usual: 5 to 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 to 500, three-fourths of a cent; 500 and over, one-half cent

COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held Sunday, Feb. 12, two "The Pilgrim's Shell." at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present, Eck chairman.

Correspondence from Paterson, Newark, Hackensack, Newton and Jersey City, on routine business. Delegates to State Convention reported by Sections County. Comrade McCrorrie elected as the S. E. C. delegate to the convention.

The State convention will be called to rder at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, Feb. 22, in Newark, Section Essex County has secured the hall at 106 Montgomery st.,

corner of Prince street, for the occasion. A special meeting of the S. E. C. will be held at Herrschaft's, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, next Sunday at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering he reports to the convention. Sections that have not yet reported the election of delegates to the convention must have the lists in time for next Sunday's S. E. C. meeting. Sections having campaign subscription lists should see to it that the account is closed up at once.

| Secretary.

TO ORGANIZE HUNGARIAN WORK MEN.

Comrades:-The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation decided to send out Comrade Louis Basky for a five weeks' tour, in order to organize the Hungarian working people into our organization. As yet, we have not branches all over the country, and we ask you to lend a helping hand by arranging meetings for the below dates.

Comrade Basky is provided with ere dentials from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, which he will present to you on his arrival. We are going to supply every city with hand-bills to advertise the meetings. Dates and place of the meet-

ing to be filled in on the hand-bills, Comrades, bear in mind that this orcause of true, revolutionary Socialism, as advocated by the S. L. P.

Please do not change the dates of the meetings given below. If there is a branch of our Federation in your place please arrange meetings together with Fraternally,

The Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. New York, Feb. 16.

DATES OF ORGANIZER LOUIS BASKY Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24-25; Schencetady, N. Y., Feb. 26-27-28; Buffalo, N. Y. March 2-2; Pittsburg, Pa., March 4 to 10; Cleveland, O., March 11 to 15; Detroit, Mich., March 16; Chicago, Ill. March 1'-18; Milwaukee, Wis., March 19-21; St. Louis, Mo., March 22-23.

NEW JERSEY STALWARTS, S. L. P. party. AND S. T. & L. A.

Comrades, you are hereby called upon to attend a general conference called by the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. to be field Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2 p. m. at Lyceum Hall, 301-303 Plane street near Market, Newark, N. J. Russian and Polish strikers and demon-The situation at present in the industrial field deserves our consideration and demands the cooperation of all. Admission by membership card, either of the S. L. p. m. under the auspices of the Socialist P. or S. T. & L. A. Members of the G. Labor Party. E. B. will address the meeting.

John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec'y.

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.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT & NOTES

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

Two hundred and ninety-three subs for the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, February 18. There is still too much lagging. We can do lots better than this. Now is the time to do it. Don't be satisfied with three hundred a week. Make it four hundred.

Five or more subs were sent in a follows: Geo. Franklin, Spokane, Wash., ; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 8; Denis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., 7; A. Scheftel, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6; Section Passaic County, N. J., 6; 34th A. D. New York, 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5.

Order some prepaid sub, cards now, Twenty half-yearly cards or ten yearly cards mailed to your address for \$5. They the easy to sell. Try it.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Come on, comrades! Line up. Here is Comrade Clausen, of Kalispel, Mont. buys 230 pamphiets, well assorted for agitation. The comrades of San Francisco ordered ten Lissagaray's History of the Commune: Comrade Wilson of Decatur. Wash., bought five Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." Vancouver, B. C., took 115 of the "Buzz-Saw" series.

Coming east, Denver, Colorado, took fifty "Reform and Revolution"; St. Louis, Mo., fifty "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and ten "Two Pages NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE from Roman History." Buffalo, N. Y. ordered ninety assorted pamphlets and

The G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. took 2.000 leaflets.

Line up, comrades. Line up. The new edition of "The Silver Cross" is now in stock. The price of it for all orders received after February 18 is Hoboken Essex County and Passaic fifty cents retail, forty cents to Sections. These same prices shall also prevail as to "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull."

There were only a dozen or two of each "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull" sold during the week. All small orders, one or two books. Comrades, push these. Push them hard.

Centre most of your energy on the Suc books, and the literature relating to the trades union question.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Fall River, Mass .- Organizer, Wm. Swindlehurst ; Fin. Sec., Geo. R. Rigby; Treas, Albert Barnes; Lit. Agent, Chus. Graham, Daily and Weekly People Agent,

Isaac Howarth, Jr. Columbus, O.,-Organizer, O. C. Steinhoff; Rec. Sec., Gustave F. Williams; Fin. Sec. and Treasuer, Oscar Freer; Literary Agent, Theo. Adams; Party Press Agent, Oscar Freer. Grievance Committee, Theo. Adams, Israel Hauser and Dr. B. W. Meyer.

Cambridge, Mass .- Organizer and Literary Agent, J. A. Bresnahah; Fin. Sec. Pils Fugelstadt: Rec. Sec., John Wall: Auditing Committee, John Wall, John Sweeney and J. A. Bresnahan.

PASSAIC COUNTY, ATTENTION. Educational class meeting of Section Passaic County, on Friday, February 24. Members are urged to attend this meeting. Those having advertising matter for lectures should by all means get it out. If unable to do so, bring it to this meeting. Other members will willingly distribute it. Remember your mere presence is not the end of these ectures. Action alone in Organizer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., READERS, AT-On Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2.30 p. m. at

Beck's Hall, there will be a debate between members of the "Socialist" party and of the Socialist Labor Party, on the following subject: "Resolved, That the tactics and principles of the Socialist party represent the true interests of the wage working class of America". In the affirmative James H. Arnold

and some other S. P. members. In the negative-James Doyle and Albert Schmutz. Each of the speakers gets 20 twenty minutes time, with 10 minutes each for the two first speakers to close. Let every Socialist Labor Party member, sympathizer and reader of The People. be on hand as ours is the challenging The Committee. DETROIT RUSSIAN DEMONSTRA-

TION.

A monster demonstration in sympathy with the Russian Revolutionists, and to denounce the massacre and hanging of strators, will be held at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell streets, Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, March 5, at 3 Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, will speak

in Polish; L. Goldburg, of New York, in Jewish; Herman Richter, in German and Meiko Meyer in English. Admission free.

Workingmen, their cause is your cause Be sure to attend.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS, GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA INCLUDED-This office desires to secure as complete a set as possible of the Preambles and Constitutions of your respective Trades Unions. Kindly forward. Since this notice was inserted, thirty-two have been sent in. Many more are wanting and wanted.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON THE CHI-CAGO MANIFESTO-Received and not yet published in the Weekly; O. S., Co lumbus, O., and C. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; A. B., DETROIT, MICH.; D. J. M., PAW TUCKET, R. I.; J. B., WEST FLIZA-BETH, PA.; A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.; H. B. G., PATERSON, N. J.; C. H. C. BRADFORD, PA.; G. W., DENVER, COLO.; G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL.; C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; MUR DOCH MCINDALLAGER, DUNDEE SCOTLAND; P. L. DRAVIEL, FRANCE; T. J. D., SEATTLE, WASIL; F. E. L., PORTLAND, ORE.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Matter received.

HOW TO GET SUBSCRIBERS. To aid the Weekly People extend its circulation; order a bundle for distribution among your friends. Rates for small bundles are as follows:

5 copies, 3 months......\$0.65 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 Large bundles: 100 copies or over, 3-4 cents a copy.

500 copies or over, 1-2 cent a copy. One of these copies distributed judiciously for a few weeks, will enable you to secure a new subscriber easily. Try the bundle order idea.

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.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WIRSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUE tor their CHILDREN WHILE TENTE ERFECT SUNTESS. It SOUTHES IN TYNN the GUNS, ALLAYS SI PAIN D COLIC, and is the best remeny to Bold by Drownists III overy part of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

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-Seed 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, \$13 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee-First Saturday in he 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, Los Angeles, California. Section head-

quarters and public reading room at 2051/2 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 850

Market street Room 40, Open day and evening. All wage workers cordiall / in-Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every

2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street. All communications to Section Toronto

to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets

every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Clevelano, Ohio, S. L. P. meets

every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and

A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday. Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going

on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

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