WEEKLY (1) PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903

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THE SWEATSHOPS

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE CONFESSES INABILITY TO SUPPRESS THEM.

Laws Urged for Their Restriction, Despite the Fact That Those Already in Existence Are Futile-"Impotence" Stamped All Over the "War."

The "war" against child labor in facteries, and unsanitary, "sweat-shop" made white goods, which has been and is being waged by the National Consumers' League, is described at length in the third annual report of the League, now made public The slow spread of the use of the League label in New York city is commented upon as follows:

The small number of factories in th city of New York embraced in the League list may be accounted for by the general practice of employing girls under the age of sixteen years; by the permission to work overtime, which is embodied in the factory law of the State of New York: and by the almost universal custom of giving out goods to be made up away from the prems of the manufacturer. The new Child Labor law, which will take effect in October next, provides that boys and girls under the are of sixteen years may not be employed longer than nine hours in any one day, and fifty-four hours in one week. As the terms of the statute are clear and appear to be workable, it is possible that the enforcement of this provision may place a sufficient premium upon the employment of older persons (who will remain free to work ten hours in a day and sixty hours in a week) to discourage somewhat the work of the children in the needle trade. The latest report of the State Factory Inspector is not encouraging reading on this subject however, as it records only three convic-tions obtained and three fines of \$20 each imposed in the whole State of New York in a year by reason of violations of the old iaw restricting the hours of labor of wo-men and children, although the widespread, Vielation of that law has for years

According to the same report: "The pages problem with which the Bureau has deal is that of tenement manufacture. Imost two-thirds of the inspections, 40 per cent. of the complaints, and over 60 per cent. of the prosecutions are concerned with this failure of New York activity. While concentration of population and in-dustry in cities would ordinarily make the supervision of factory conditions easier than in the days of neighborhood industries scattered through the towns and vil-lages of the State, this advantage has been more than counterbalanced by the distribu-tion of factory work among innumerable small shops and family workrooms in city More factory employes work tenements. More factory employes work at the manufacture of clothing (men's suits and overcoats and women's cloaks and wrappers) than in any other individual industry-73,355 persons. Of this number 62,590 are ilcensed to work in tenement

"Nearly 70 per cent. of all license places are in New York city (69.6 exactly). Of individual streets, Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth and Chrystle lead all others in the number of licenses, 1951 being held by persons on one of those four comparative-

The report says: "To hold every license fully up to the standard of the law would require almost constant surveil-lance, while under the most favorable circumstances the Department cannot with its present force of inspectors make more than two inspections annually of the 30,000 licensed pieces.

"Of the 62,380 persons licensed to work in the asymptot trades in tenement houses.

garment trades in tenement houses, air persons were fined in a year for eas of the law. This is a trille more than one person for each of the thirty-nice inspectors, and a trife less than one in a thousand of the licensed persons. As it is notorious that the law is more honored in the breach than the observance, particular-ly in the streets in which the ilcenses are most abundantly granted—in Mu'berry, Mott and Elizabeth streets—this record of mpetence in the enforcement of the by prosecution indicates an urgent of radical change either in the metaods or the personnel of the Factory In-

"The difficulty attending the award of the label to manufacturers in the city of New York is further intensified by the fact that eight, at least, aming the large sectarian places of literar eration of women and children in the State of New York regularly work for the market. As these are exempt from registration and factory inspection, it is never possible to know certainty which manufacturers are sending goods away from their own premises to be made up in the institutions. In several cases the city of New York pays per capits maintenance allowance to these insti-tutions. It thus does indirectly what it ed to do directly, namely, pays for maintenance of incarcerated persons produce of whose labor is thrown upon market in competition with the product factories in which every worker is receiving wages. The competition of this form of prison labor presses heavily upon the white muslin underwear trade in the

esing the hational situation, the

embraces fifty-three leagues in eighteen States. Several States have a number of leagues, among them California with six and Connecticut with five. Massachusetts has besides the original old established league in Boston and the vicinity, the cester League and College Leagues at Smith, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke, Wis-

consin has no less than ten leagues. "The manufacturers authorized to use the label now number forty-three, controll ing forty-seven factories in eleven States. There is less change needed to bring an average factory up to the requirements of the Consumers' League in Massachusetts

than In any other State. "As the presence of children in the factories is one of the great obstacles to the progress of the work of the league, the retary has embraced every opportunity for pomoting the widespread agitation gainst child labor. The Consumers' League of the city of New York suspended all other legislative work in order to co-operate with the New York Child Labor by the Committee have become laws and rill take effect in September and October, 1903. Of these laws, one prohibits news oys under the age of ten years from work Newsboys between the ages of ten fourteen years must be licensed by the Board of Education. This law applies to the cities of New York and Buf-A second law prohibits children under the age of fourteen years -rom working in factories, even during vacation which had been permitted on a large scale for children between the ages of twelve and fourteen years. The fourth law provides a penalty for every one who makes a false statement in the certificate authorizing a child to work. This affects parents, guardians, teachers, notaries and officers of ocal Beards of Health, all of whom have hitherto in some cases been culpably negligent, if not actively mendacious. Finalis, the compulsory education law requires children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school 130 days in each year; and provides required night school attendance for boys between four teen and sixteen years of age, three night in the week, four months of each year, if they have not finished the work of the fifth year of the public schools."

The League's card of "Don'ts" bears this list of requests to women:

"Don't shop after five o'clock or on Saturday afternoons. Don't leave your Christ mas shopping until the week before Christ mas. Don't receive packages delivered after aix o'clock. Don't give your address care-lessly to sales people. Don't neglect to ask for underwear bearing the Consumers League Inbel."

GOOD SHOTS.

From the Wage Worker, Monthly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party, Published at Detroit, Mich.

John D. Rockefeller is traveling in Mexico, yet his "brains" are still "managing" the oil industry, the railroads the copper mines, etc.. that are located in different parts of the United States. What wonderful brains!

The S. L. P. teaches that there is no harmony between capital and labor; that one is instituted for the purpose of exploiting the other, and no such thing as "identity of interests" can possibly exist between the thief and his victim-the capitalist and the wage-worker. How can pure and simple trade unionists claim to be Socialists, so long as they seek the solution of the problem of toil by retaining amicable relations-"harmony of interests"—between the capitalists and wage-workers!

"Forty thousand working women in ges to pay for their board and clothes," says "Father Sheedy" in his book, "Social Problems." "They must either beg or do worse," he comments. "Father Sherman," Bishop And yet Quigley, and others, say: "Socialism means shame for our mothers, wives and sweethearts." It is the old cry of the thief, capitalism, crying "stop thief" to confuse his pursuers, the working class.

How many are there who do not realize that society as a whole is as much an organism as is the body of one person the organization of atoms, and that social organism moves, and has its being, and performs its functions just as surely as does the organization of atoms in the body co-operatively perform the func-tions of the body? We, as individuals, burdened as we are with personal cares which seem to be, exclusively, our own business, forced to struggle against one another to maintain our personal existence, are apt to confine our ideas of life to the individual. Our views are narrowed; we cannot look beyond our narrowed sphere and comprehend this social life which moves and has its being. We, like the atom in the body, are unable to understand this social organism, or that we are an integral part of it.

The weather can not be changed by breaking the thermometer, and the capi talist can not stem the rising tide of Socialism by disfranchising the working class. Neither Mr. Parry, nor "The Business Men's League," will stay the S. L. P. with their primary reform measures. Bismarck's "iron hand," could not stay its growth in Germany, nor will "litreport says:

Rational Consumers' Longue gam fard its growth in Michigan

CIVIC FEDERATION'S

Principles Exposed to All Who Can and Will See.

In the article "Unionism and Unions" we quote the ideas advanced by the Dutch Trades' Unionists on "the right to breach of contract." But now compare our own Sam-Gomperized American Federation of Labor with those ideas and sentiments. He is the first vice-chairman of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation. And the first copy of their "monthly review," the "National Civic Federation," contains a string of articles on the ques tion of advisability of the "incorporation" of trades unions. The intention of the friends of "incorporation" is clearly demonstrated in their articles, towit: to "add to their (the union's) responsibility;" to make them subject to legal responsibility;" to "discourage the present practice of declaring actual war on persons and property;" to "prevent insecurity from the standpoint of the employer;" "to make the union a contractor for labor" "of a certain standard of skill and at a certain rate of wages up to a certain number of men." Explanation is here superfluous, but the reasons advanced by others are not so easily comprehended, and these reasons point towards the fact that some means to force submission of the individual workingmen to the rule and the tyranny of the bosses-the employerswill still be considered necessary, and that it will be introduced either one way or another. The necessity to obtain the International or National Union officers' consent to local strikers worked beautifully, for a long time, to enable the bosses to prepare for strikes in a manner that would make defeat for the men a certainty. The agreements with the Local or National or International Unions disregarded all consideration of the rights of the men as individuals, and, hence, so long as a certain wage was paid, the unions were nothing but agencies-"contractors"-"for labor of a certain standard of skill and up to a certain number of men." Hence, all the dirty work, that the manufacturers, otherwise, would have had to pay for to get employes to perform it for them, became the functions to be performed by the caricature of organized labor called pure and simpledom. And instead of the bosses paying for those services performed for them by the executors of their needs, the men themselves had to pay those that traded off the usefulness of their organizations. Such part of a certain wage as could be spared because it was not used at that moment for their mere existence, was paid for dues to pay salaries to men who performed no other visible service to the men except "to dicker with the bosses." And if anybody could not spare the dues just when due, that was sufficient evidence to prove that this person did not possess the required standard of skill, because this standard includes the ability to work each day in the year, incidentally, so as to be able to earn the dues; and the guarantee that no family complications will interfere with a single day's work is not excluded from this either. Of course, Greater New York do not earn enough sometimes, also, it was a sign that showed that more than "a certain num ber of men" had been supplied at "the certain rate" of wages to perform the amount of work bargained for, and then he was allowed to get away from their control, so that, forced by starvation, he could cut down "the certain rate" of wages of the number of men really reguired. The result of such conditions. naturally, made "the outs" fight for their lives, for jobs against starvation, which might be presented by employment—while "the ins" naturally looked upon themselves as defenders of a principle It is this use that the bosses—the capitalists-were able to make of "the unions" that, therefore, caused such affairs as happened at the Walkerville ferry dock, in this city, a few weeks ago, when several "scabs" nearly killed a number of "union men" in self-defense.

But, now, many occurrences point to wards the fact that "this grand idea" to utilize this lightning bolt of a classconscious proletariat-organized effortto supply the motive power to uphold the interests of the eppressors is rapidly becoming played out. In spite of their affiliation with National or International organizations, many local unions or, even, isolated shops, or, even, unorganiezd groups, begin to surprise the firms by simply refusing to enter the shops until certain demands have been granted And the dues paid to the different organizations is more and more considered as simply an unavoidable tax forced upon them by certain grafters by means of the support of "the bosses." Hence, we find that, while some of the employers express themselves in favor of "incorporation," those who still retained their hold on a sufficient number of the rank and file to uphold the practicability and the

ingmen by control of National and International Unions, they express them-selves as does Mark Hanna. He says: After full consideration, allowing sentiment to play its part upon the minds and hearts of the men, . . . that committee reported unanimously against a sympathetic strike. That report was made to that convention the day following, and was adopted unanimously by 1,000 votes. They agreed to stand the word they had given in making that contract . . . Therefore, I say that the test has come and the men have won the confidence, . . . and as far as I am concerned, (it) satisfied me that we want no incorporation of labor organizations." Another employer, James E. Miller, of Chicago, admits these functions of the present form of "pure and simple organization in the following explanation: "Whether any of the devices for increasing the responsibility of the unions to the employers, where that end is to be attained by increasing the power of the unions over workingmen by enabling these organizations to farm out labor, as do the Chinese companies, will tend to improve the character of the workingman, may well be questioned.' That these agreements were effective, and have been understood in their proper sense by the "labor leaders" is shown by the following explanations by W. O. Powell of Troy, N. Y.; "Ne strike has taken place where a trade agreement has been in force. Strikes only take place where there is no trade agreement, or where trade agreements have wilfully

John McNeil, of Kansas City, says: There is not discipline enough among the men, and the employers do not in any way assist the national officers to estab lish same; while in the old country, of which I am a native, the employers did everything in their power to assist the national officers to establish discipline among the members by helping them to enforce fines upon the members who violated the law."

been broken by the employers.'

"John Tobin, editor Shoe Workers Journal," says: "It is not necessary to incorporate a trade union to insure the inviolability of contracts that may be entered into between trade unions and employers. . . In our agreements with the shoe manufacturers we surren der the right to strike,"
And Herman Grossman, of New York,

defends incorporation because his in corporated union was really able to treat with the bosses from a more even basis of equality-its defense against suits for damages by employers, having defeated "the claims of the employers." And then he says:

"The laws should permit trade union to incorporate on the same basis as cooperative societies, and the right should given to the organizations to declare the stock of an offending member forfeited for a violation of the rules of the organization."

That explanation is conclusive. Hence, he means that if the agreement between the employer and his agents-his pure and simple contractors for the labor power desired-fails, if the goods cannot be delivered because of the obstinacy of the rank and file, he, Grossman, is in favor of invoking the aid of the law to keep the men out of all other employment, unless he may be able to find an employer with whom these centractors have not vet struck a bargain.

After considering the above remarks and views of the various capitalists and "labor leaders" as quoted, and explained in this article, nothing that may be advocated and introduced by that aggregation, should surprise anybody. It is no wonder that the least thing done by any discontented workingman is carried back immediately to the bosses by these very agents. Nor is it surprising that all kinds of technicalities are sought after, and are greedily picked up by them to find an excuse to side with "the bosses." And when, finally they find that the misery among the men resulting from their nefarious bargaining, threatens to degrade certain other men to such a low level that they would set themselves up as competitors to the first contractors or agents in their own line of contracting, than, as may or can be noticed by any body who will follow up the pure and simple papers, they distract attention from themselves by feigning sacredness while the cry is raised: "a non-union union has been established," or "a spy ing agency exists now," or "look out for

But when such pointers are given, and when arguments are produced as are quoted above from articles of our Presidents of various National and International Unions, then it is easily noticed that the worst enamies of genuine labor organization, and the greatest spies to be found in or out of our ranks, are the very men who now have full sway as high officers of our organizations; and the smaller-or lower-officers, as a re- the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance sult of ignorance or rascality, act as their helpers.

Compare the sound principles taught tions that hold out to the wage-workers by the Dutch labor organizations with that of the Civic Federationized A. F. from manly and conscionable action .-The Wage Worker, official monthly orof L., and it will be noticed that nothing but class-consciousness among working gan of the Michigan Socialist Labor effectiveness of their control of the work. men can re-establish manly action among Barty.

His "Right To Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

The public in general, composed chiefly of the mass of men and women, who earn their bread-with or without butter, as the case may be-in the sweat of their brow, is for this very reason, fairly well informed as to the conditions under which the average toiler exercises his constitutional right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." His life according to law-which means on paperis as sacred as that of the multi-millionaire, and if a few thousand of his class perish annually in the coal mines, the representatives of the law experience very little trouble in showing that the general cause thereof is the dare devil, life-despising carelessness of the miner. If a few hundred of the working class are cat in two by erratic rotary wheels, erushed or scorched to death in railroad wrecks, or sunk to the bottom of the sea from racing ocean "greyhounds," it will always be found that the same cause is at work in all of these disasters.

The statements regarding missing safeguards, ignorant inspectors, or bribed officials (what same person can imagine such a thing as a bribed U. S. or State official!) are simply the idle emanations of cranks, foreigners, anarchists, etc. They are un-American in their spirit and any prominent "Captain of Industry," or "eminent statesman" is cocksure that they are so. And even if there should be an iota of truth in these criticisms, why should the worker complain? Does not the constitution give him liberty? If one occupation does not suit him, is he not free to choose another one? Why, for instance, does he not go and remove the wool from the lambs as a broker in Wall street, or why does he not pull it over their eyes as a bishop of some church? Of course, there are mutterings about the big army of the unemployed, about the oppression by trusts, about the discrimination exercised by the government in favor of the capitalist, but these are the empty vaporings of idlers, never-do-wells and other irresponsible people, whose mental faculties have been affected by the alltoo-powerful beams of the glorious Amer ican sun of liberty! Profound sociolegists, without ever leaving their academ ical chairs, prominent savants, immured in their studies for the natural terms of their respective lives, astute editors, cooped up all day in their sanctums, have clearly demonstrated the accuracy of this observation, not alone to their satisfaction, but also to that of the

"better element." And as to the "pursuit of happiness?" -why, it is far more difficult for the laborer's youngster to hit "the fat" shooting marble with his playmates than for his father to successfully chase this blessed state. Does not Thomas A Kempis say that true happiness proceeds from the inner man? Does not every priest, minister and mullah; does not every sky-pilot in creation to the truth of this doctrine? Of course the term "inner man" should be applied only to the soul, not to the stomach, else the pursuit of the much-desired goal

might become just a trifle elusive. But this article does not purport to depict the blissful existence of the toiler in general, it merely aims to bring before the eyes of my fellow workers the conditions under which one particular class of wage slaves, the clerks in the smaller clothing and dry goods establishments, commonly called "cockreachstore," make use of their constitutional right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In almost three cases out or four, the proprietor of such an establishment is a gentleman" of Hebrew extraction, who neandered into these domains upon the very urgent solicitation of the Czar of Russia for the benefit of the latter's peasentry. So at least the government f the Autocrat avers. Having received a cur-like treatment

in his so-called former home, he natu rally seeks a congenial avocation, a calling which will remind him of the "dear home," and he generally finds this

the pure and simple confused, misled

The Socialist Labor Party as the po-

litical class conscious organization, and

as the class conscious organization in the

economic field, are the only organiza-

the hope of a better future resulting

and cheated workingmen.

ceives the same treatment in a somewhat milder form in his new home. With a dozen or more "countrymen" he sleeps with his head on his pack, in some foul hole on the East Side, wears "secondhand" clothes and subsists on the plainest and cheapest food. As a result of this life he is, after a few years, enabled to open'a store, some small fry affair. some opening between two walls, where He, Therefore, Refuses to Meet the Sodoor and window are one. During the daytime his stock lies on the sidewalk; at night he carries it in, and sleeps on top of it. Soon he is "unfortunate' enough to have a fire, and after "settling" with the company he opens up a larger place with one show window and gets married-for is not a wife the cheapest help he can get; and, incidentally, does she not bring a rich dowry with her? He now calls himself a "merchant," and after a failure, brought about by bad loans to brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, etc., he becomes the manager of his wife's store; quite a nice place with two big plate glass windows, and all paid for with the money which the thrifty wife "saved," all of course unbeknown to him. He has no money left at all-for, would he not pay his

in the occupation of a peddler. He re-

debts, if he had? Certainly! This short sketch of the "boss" will help a good deal to appreciate the conditions under which the "clerk"-who now appears upon the scene-exercises his so-called constitutional rights.

That much is certain; his "sacred" life is never in jeopardy while he is at his occupation, which lasts from sunrise until long, long after Phoebus has stabled his steeds. No "clerk" has ever been ruptured by the lifting of collar boxes or has been afficted with lockjaw through an excessive use of his vocal organ in his endeavors to convince as obstreperous customer of the superior quality of a pair of pantaloons.

And as he, furthermore, lives close to the store, in order not to lose any sleep. no reckless motorman or engineer will ever be the cause of his sudden demise Of course, the store air has made him look pretty thin, and the dust has given him a chronic cough; his heart has been affected by the use of stimulants-for every few months, when the "all work and no play" sort of life nauseates him he goes on a few days' spree-but these are only insignificant trifles, hardly worth while talking about. The 'boss' says so, and other "bosses" of the same calibre say so, and, therefore, it must be so. "Merchants" of this sort, surely, would not prevaricate!

Furthermore, does he not possess "liberty?" Can he not do as he likes, if things don't suit him? He is at liberty every morning before 6.30, every evening after 10.30. He is at aberty for fully thirty minutes at noon and another thirty minutes he is free to use as sup per-time, and nobody interferes with his freedom while he sleeps. Of course, on Saturday, the busy day of the week, he has to work until 12 o'clock at night; but, then, does not the "boss" make good for that on Sunday and let him "off" between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.? Surely the "clerk" enjoys liberty to overflow-

From the foregoing it may be easily concluded that his "pursuit of happi ness" must of necessity be guided by the rule of the "Sainted Thomas," and it is very seldom hampered more than three or four times during the day by inno-

"Clerks, nowadays, don't overwork themselves." "I vonder where dem new ties went to?" "I vas short two dollars in der cash last night." Of course, these and similar timely observations are very apt to temporarily obstruct the trium phant march on the path to happiness; but, then, what right has a workingman to be so sensitive?

With twelve dollars a week, no hard work (and no time in which to "waste" the money) any man ought to be satisfied, and, therefore, happy. So says the boss.

Such are the blessings which the cap italistic system showers on the "cockroach-store" clerk.

G. Ollendorf.

THE GROCERY CLERK.

Works About Ninety Hours Each and Every Week. The retail grocery clerk in New York

City is worse off than in any other large city in this or any other country.

In the city of Glasgow the grocery clerk works from 8.30 a. m. till 7 p. m. five days in the week, and till 9 p. m. on Saturday, or 671/2 hours per week. In this city, as a rule, he works from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., five days a week and on Saturday till 12 p. m., and very often till I o'clock on Sunday morning, making a total of at least 90 hours per week. In a great many instances, after working seventeen or eighteen hours on Saturday he is compelled to turn out again at 6 or 7 o'clock on Sunday morning and work until 10 o'clock, and then it is th law he has to thank for getting free at that hour, as it says that all grocery Sunday

CRITCHLOW CRAWLS

PRICE TWO CENTS

BELIEVES COWARDICE BETTER THAN REASONING TO COMBAT CONFUSION.

cialist Labor Party in Debate to Prove That the "Socialist," Alias "Social Democratic" Party, Is a Bona Fide Socialist Movement. Cleveland, O., May 16 .- The enclosed

challenge to debate was mailed to W. G. Critchlow, Secretary of the State committee of the "Socialist Party" by registered letter, No. 1271, on May 5, 1903, and recelpt therefor was returned with his signature from Dayton, O., the headquarters of the State committee of said "party," dated May 6, 1903. Through courtesy we dld not give it out

for publication. Critchlow has not repiled in any way, shape, or mapner. We have decided to expose the cowardice of Critchlow and his associates by publishing the challenge without any more delay. James Matthews.

State Executive Committee of Ohio. Socialist Labor Party.

Cleveland, O., May 4, 1903. Mr. Critchlow:

Sir :- During the last municipal election throughout the State of Ohio, the Socialist Labor Party, by means of petitions, succeeded to secure a place for its ticket upon the cities of Canton and Hamilton, the "Socialist" Party, through you, its State secretary and local members of your "Party" entered a protest with the local boards of elections of the above-named cities. Upon the plea that the "similarity of names" tended to confuse the voters, you prayed that the Socialist Labor Party be refused a place upon the official ballot. The result, of course, was that your ridic-

ulous plea was not entertained. While we do not agree with you that the "similarity of names is confusing." (because those wage-workers who come within the pale of Socialist Labor Party agitation are thoroughly apprised of the difference between the two organizations, and if there be any confusion, your Party is the confusing element in the case) we de, however, agree with you, when through to keep the Socialist Labor Party off the ballot, you tacitly admit that there is no room for two (bona fide) Socialist movements in American politics. Either one or the other is perpetrating a fraud upon

the working class. The Socialist Labor Party is going to hold its State convention on the 30th of May, 1903, in the city of Columbus, O. From what we regard as reliable source, we are informed that your party is going to hold its State convention at the same

A common method of reasoning tells us that nothing will bring out a point more clearly and help to clear up any possible confusion as a well regulated and properly conducted argument bearing upon the point in question.

Perceiving your anxiety to protect your 'Party" even to the point of pleading your cause before local boards of elections, we are justified to conclude that you are ready to protect your position at all times and cent remarks by the "boss" or his worthy helpmate, such as the following:

against an council.

more, that the fundamental basis of the bona fide Socialist movement is the prinagainst all comers. Percelving, furtherciple of the class struggle, we are again justified to conclude that the party which claims to be the advocate of Socialism and at the same time deviates from the cardinal principle of Socialism is the fraud in this contesting situation.

We therefore challenge the "Socialist Party" through you, its State secretary, to choose a representative of your "Party for the purpose of meeting a representative cussion in the city of Columbus on Saturday, May 30, or Sunday, May 31, upon the following question:

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that strictly adheres to the principles of the class struggie in the defence of working class interests. Our representative to take the affirmative, yours the negative side, or vice versa, subject to your option.

Hoping to receive answer from you at the earliest possible moment and no later than Saturday, May 16, 1903, in order to provide ample time for mutual arrangements, We are, most sincerely yours,

The Ohio State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

James, Matthews, Secretary.

569 Lorain street, Cleveland, O.
Section Cleveland will send a full delegation to Columbus, twelve in all. J. M.

Ohio State Convention.

To delegates and others attending the Ohio State Convention, S. L. P., the committee appointed by Section Columbus to arrange for the convention, which will be held in the city of Columbus on Saturday, May 30, wishes to announce that the convention will be held in Buckeye Hall, 711/2 East State street.

Delegates desiring accommodations are ecommended to the Hotel Star, 227,200 North High street, where reasonable stores shall be closed at 10 o'clock on rates prevail. Oscar Freer, Organizer.
Sunday,

Lynn, Mass., May -Samuel Gom-pers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in the Lynn Theatre last evening to an audience of about 600. More than half of the audience was opposed to him and his scabby organition, as was evidenced by the hostile demonstrations.

He boomed the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, for which the bogus Socialist party is acting as a scab bureau, and requested his hearers to purchase only union stamped shoes. The audience gave Sammy the laugh.

At the conclusion of Greasy Sammy's address, Comrade John R. Oldham, President of Lasters' Protective Alliance L. A. No. 395, S. T. & L. A., demanded the privilege of the floor.

Comrade Oldham, holding up a copy

of the official report of the last convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, held in Detroit a year ago, quoted from it, proving conclusively that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was a boss's organization.

Sammy denied the statement. He called it an alleged report, whereupon Comrade Oldham, once more holding up the book, called attention to the fact that it had the label of the B. & S. W. U. upon it. Gompers then said: "I am satisfied that it is an official report."

When Comrade Oldham arose to ask s second question, which put Sammy out of business and caused the chairman to speedily adjourn the meeting, he was applauded by the cutters, stitchers and other shoe workers on strike against Tobin's scabby affair. Full particulars of this meeting will be sent to The Daily People in the course of a few days.

A few nights ago a mass meeting of the employes of the General Electric Company was called to be held in Machinists' Hall, which was to be addressed by labor fakirs from Schenectady, N. Y. A large number of members of Section Lynn and L. A. No. 267, S. T. & L. A., attended this meeting and turned it into a "rough house." To use the language of the street, "We put it

The festival in honor of International Labor Day, held last Saturday evening in Exchange Hall, under the joint aus-pices of Section Lynn and the Italian Branch was a grand and magnificent success in every way. All refreshments were sold out before the conclusion of were sold out before the conclusion of the dancing. Gallon after gallon of ice cream and other things were purchased and sold. All present thoroughly en-joyed themselves and the affair was voted a very enjoyable one. Guests were present from all parts of the State. A large number of the striking cutters and stitchers were also present.

District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A. held a successful open-air meeting in Union Square on the evening of May 1. Comrades John W. Ryan, of Lynn, and Wm. H. Carroll, of Boston, addressed

the meeting.

Altogether this past week was an F. A. W.

PARRY RAPS HANNA.

Sneers at "Humble Followers of the Golden Rule."

Buffalo, May 14 .- D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, expounded his views on labor unionism' in a speech here last night. He condemned conciliation as now carried out as unjust, because it ask them to help us. We asked for this

"Any one who objects to such arbitration, we are told, is against the Golden Rule," said Mr. Parry. "It is remarkable the number of men who are advertising themselves as humble followers of the Golden Rule. It seems to have become quite an excellent phrase with which to ost one's self into public office.

"If conciliatory arbitration must comas the noble Senator says, then I should like to know if it will be permitted for the employers to make demands and have em arbitrated. It's a poor rule that does not work both ways.

"The conciliatory arbitration and socalled humanitarian policy is radically wrong in principle, and must inevitably great injustice as between classes of workingmen, and also in serious injury to the industries of the country, tending to bring about general poverty instead of general material wal-

Parry said immediate organization of manufacturers to combat the unjust demands of labor unions was the solution of the problem.

Open Air Meetings of Section Chicago. Tuesday, May 26, 7.45 p. m.—Milwau-kee avenue and Paulina street.

Thursday, May 28, 8 p. m .- Clark and Saturday, May 30, 7.30 p. m .- Ninety-

second street and Commercial avenue. Weekly People readers are invited to attend these meetings and get in touch

with the local section. These meetings will be started promptrticularly requested to be present.

August F. Fudler, Organizer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The work of placing the Party's debt on the machinery of The Daily People within our movement was inaugurated by Section New York at two different membership meetings; in Brooklyn on the night of May 14, and in New York on the following night. The Brooklyn meeting was not so well attended, but that held in New York more than made up for it. The club rooms of the Fourteenth Assembly District were crowded with members, who listened attentively to the explanations given as to the workings of the proposed plan. The spirit shown was excellent and all seemed to realize that such the move as proposed was both timely and absolutely neces-

A large number of members declared their intention to take a loan certificate, some paying for it on the spot, in whole or in part, and it is safe to assume that New York will put in some lively work to accomplish what we have set out to do. If the sections of the country follow suit in the same spirit, we shall be able to clear away that burden within reasonable time.

The papers of the land are full of reports of strikes, North, South, East and West. This means that large numbers of the working class are in a state of agitation, and, therefore, in a frame of mind to discuss, to read and to listen. Such a state of affairs must be made use of by the militants of the S. L. P. to carry to these men the mission of our Party. Circulate leaflets, push the Party press, sell what literature you can. That excellent little pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" is the thing to push. Its very title will make it a seller.

In the matter of gathering subscriptions for our Party press it must be said that, without looking for more than can in all reason be expected, the bulk of the membership is not doing what they can or ought to do.

It is true some comrades are doing excellent work, but the very activity of these few, contrasts all the more strongly the inactivity of the many. Many more men, in many more places, must take hold of this work and make up their minds that the most practical help they can give to our press and to our movement is to furnish regularly a given number of new readers. In due time, we shall show by comparison, how the various States and cities are doing. Between now and then let all make an effort to improve the status of their

Comrade H. Scott Bennett, of Melbourne, Australia, who had been sent sample copies of The Monthly People, writes: "I and the other comrades who have seen the specimen copies, are delighted with your publication; it is such a change from the 'wishy-washy' stuff that circulates too often under the title of a Socialist paper. I will endeavor to send for as much literature from your

Thus the press and literature of the S. L. P. go around the globe; those who recognize a good thing when they see it shove it along. It is for us, the men of the S. L. P., to place that press in an even better position for its missionary work.

Similar letters have of late been received from England. In London, an effort will be made to extend the circulation of The People by comrades who recognize The People as the foremost representative of militant, revolutionary, proletarian Socialism published in the English language.

In case you have a friend or acquaintance likely to interest himself in the work for the Party press, send us his address. We shall write to all such and simply meant taking the demands of the once before but our request seems to union and scaling them down one-half. have escaped attention—or does the nonresponse mean that the readers have no such connections?

> Connecticut. A few more such hustlers would soon put the Nutmeg State way to the front on our mailing list. Comrade Wm. McCormick pounds away at the heathens in the State of Washington, working on a plan all his own, the success of which we shall set forth when more results are in. In California Comrade Schwartz has taken the road as a canvasser for the S. E. C. and the way he is beginning to send in subscriptions makes it look as though he knew his business and meant to live up to what he knows. During last week he sent in thirty-one Weekly and twenty-one Monthly People subscriptions.

Comrade Bert Surges, of Vancouver, B. C., sends in eleven subscribers for The Weekly People and gets a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune

The number of subscribers received for The Weekly People this week is a record breaker, beating last week's rec-ord by fifty-six. This should be kept up right along, and it cannot only be kept up, but it can be made better still. The list follows: California S. E. C., per Schwartz.... 31

New Jersey S. E. C., per Berdan 20

BIG COMPANIES GETTING TOGETHER TO EFFECT ECONO-MIES AND STRENGTHEN THEIR HOLD ON THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Financiers say that at last the community of interests principle, which they said was inevitable, has been applied to the insurance business. They say it is wonderful that there has not been actual consolidations, the same as have taken place among the banks, and the railroads and industrial companies.

The insurance companies have suffered in a degree from excessive competition. This has not, indeed, resulted in any financial disaster, but it has increased the expenses of operation and thus kept higher the cost of insurance. The announcement has already been made that the Mutual, Equitable and 'w York Life insurance companies have decided to regulate their competition to the extent, at least of stopping contests between canvassers and unlimited advertising, is one of larger significance than appears on the surface. It means practically that these three great concerns, whose assets aggregate more than a thousand million dollars, have established a sort of community of interest, and that their extensive business will be controlled with a view of reducing to a minimum the wastes of competition. The significance of this movement lies

not so much, however, in the possible benefits which will be derived therefrom by the company as in the increased financial power of the allied insurance companies. For these three companies brought thus into more intimate relations, are themselves in no small measure allied to powerful banking interests. They are among the largest holders of investment securities, their aggregate investments of stocks and bonds amounting to more than \$631,000,000. They are among the largest depositors in the banks and trust companies, their aggregate deposits amounting to more than \$64,000,-000. They are large lenders of money, their aggregate loans on securities amounting to more than \$32,000,000, and on real estate and insurance policies to more than \$228,000,000. They are great owners of real estate, their investments in real property amounting to nearly \$83,000,000. Thus the insurance companies are mighty factors in the financial world, touching the money, stock and real estate markets at almost every possible point of contact. Separately they are among the country's greatest financial institutions. Allied, they ecome one of the dozen most powerful factors in Wall Street.

What this community of interest means may be better appreciated by the following statement, prepared from the published annual reports of the three compapies dated Det. 31, 1902, showing their

Assets of the three leading insurance

But, as has been said, these insurance companies are themselves in close alliance with certain prominent banks and trust companies. For instance, the Equitable is commonly classed with the Western National Bank, the Mercantile Trust and the Equitable Trust Company, and the Mutual is classed with the Bank of Commerce, the Morton Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Both groups should properly be classed together and the projected consolidation of the Western National Bank and the Bank of Commerce will be a visible link binding them in one powerful chain.

But this community of interests can be carried one step further, for it is seen that these great collections of financial institutions are closely related to several of the leading private bankers, and in a special sense they may be said to be attached to the J. Pierpont Morgan division of Wall Street. Mr. Morgan is vice-president of the Bank of Commerce and a director of the First National Bank, and his partner, George W. Perkins, is vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. Other great interests are represented in all of these chains of banks and insurance and trust companies, but, without any desire to magnify the admitted great power of Mr. Morgan, or to stretch the community of interest idea to extreme limits, so as to cover too large a territory, it is probably reasonable to say that "the Morgan influence" extends, directly and indirectly, in a large degree, over the following collection of financial institu-

Group 1-	Resources.
Bank of Commerce	382,432,681 58,950,479 37,547,445 15,597,193
Group 2—	
Western National Bank Equitable Life Insurance Mercantile Trust Company Equitable Trust Company	359.395.537 62.616.065
Group 3—	

First National Bank	123,322,184
Chase National Bank	59,253,031
Liberty National Bank	12,089,022
Astor National Bank	5,965,188
Manhattan Trust Company	17,076,244

Unclassified-New York Life Insurance Co. 322,840,900

Am. Ex. National Bank.... 51,281,975 Total\$1,751,678,073

	Mutual.	Equitable.	N. Y. Life.
Bonds and other securities	\$220,140,306	\$186,363,110	\$225,039,295
Loans on bonds and mortgages	81,566,584	70,006,274	26,125,318
Loans on securities	10,278,000	17.621,000	4,104,000
Policy loans	14,620,874	14,108,674	22,093,674
Real estate	32.833.333	37,193,568	12,885,000
Cash in banks and trust companies	15.677.025	25,852,441	22,622,058
Accrued interest, deferred premiums and	d		
other assets	7,315,666	8,250,468	9,976,561
Total assets	\$382,432,681	\$150.205.527	\$322,840,900
the following is a statement of the t	otal assets of	all three con	4322,040,900
bonds and other securities			
Loans on bonds and mortgages		*********	\$631,542,711
Loans on securities	**********	*********	177,698,176
Loans on securities	***********		32,003,000
Policy loans	**********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50,823,222
Real estate:			82,906,801
Cash in banks and trust companies			64,152,424

Total assets......\$1,064,669,118

Accrued interest, deferred premiums and other assets.....

There has also been an increase in the number of subscriptions received for The Monthly, this week's being almost double that of last week. The following is the list: Adam Marx, New London, Conn.... 30

E. Claffin, Perkinsville, Vt...... 21 Calif. S. E. C., per Schwartz..... 21 I. Shapiro, Hamilton, Ont....... 14 P. Neilson, Woburn, Mass..... 12 B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y...... 12 F. F. Young, Cincinnati, O. 12 Arie Van Doesburg, Holland, Mich. . 10 P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont. 10 J. H. Blewitt, Wilmerding, Pa..... 10 S. Fischman, Yonkers, N. Y...... 10

This list should be beaten next week. We should not be satisfied with less than one thousand a week.

The prizes that were offered are herewith repeated:

Comrade Frank P. Janke, of Indianapolis, writes that he will give a year's subscription to the "Scientific American" to the member or friend of that section who sends in the greatest number of subscriptions to The Monthly People between May 4 and July 6. He says he will try and beat the winner himself.

A Colorado sympathizer offers the fol-

0. 1. Rosaas, West Superior, Wis. . 5 | ing in the largest number of subscribers and Jone 14.

First Prize-Four books by Karl Marx, three in cloth and one in paper, namely, "Value, Price and Profit," Labor and Capital," "Paris Commune and the "Eighteenth Brumaire," or any other Labor News publications to the amount of \$1.75. Second Prize-"Socialism, Utopian and

Scientine," by Engels, and "Paris Commune," by Marx, or other Labor News publications to the value of \$1.00.

Third Prize-"Paris Commune" and "Eighteenth Brumaire," by Marx, or other Labor News publications to the value of 75 cents.

Only these subscriptions which reach us between the above-named dates will count.

The offer of a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune" for ten paid up yearly subscribers sent in at one time to The Weekly still holds good. This week we make a new offer: For five paid-up subscribers sent in at one time we will give or mail, postpaid, the following pamphlets: "What Means This "Reform or Revolution?" "So-Strike?" cialism," "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," "The Class Struggle' and "The Socialist Republic." The same prize is offered for twenty-five subscriptions to The Monthly People, all to be sent in at one time. These books are excellent for the beginner, and should be P. Frisema, Jr., Detroit, Mich..... 5 lowing prizes to the three persons sand- read in order given above.

A BELGIAN OPINION.

Vandervelde Thinks European Capitalists Will Fight.

Brussels, April 29 .- I had the advantage a few days ago of discussing the political situation with Emile Vandervelde, the leader of the Belgian Socialists, at his home at La Hulpe, a village situated about half an hour's railway journey from Brussels.

M. Vandervelde has no visions of converting the whole world peacefully, and admits to no faith in the ideas of the French Socialist, Millerand, and his school, who, he says, exhort their followers to place all their hopes in legal action. "We do not share that optimism." says he; "we do not at all believe that capitalism will allow itself to be expropriated by persuasion. All the precedents lead us to believe, on the contrary, that the day the dominant class feels itself menaced by the proletarian conquest of the public powers, it will not shrink from a coup d'etat, a recourse to force to defend its privileges.

"We are reformers when we demand universal suffrage, because universal suffrage is nothing else than the concentration of a principle affirmed by the anterior revolutions, and inscribed henceforth in the constitution of almost every

"But when we pursue the realization of the Socialist ideal we are revolutionists, although we detest violence as much as any one, because we combat in their very principles the capitalist exploitation of labor, the capitalist organization of, the state, and the capitalist conception of morality and of religion. We are revolutionists because we wish to cause property without labor to disappear with its sinister corollaries; marriage without love completed by prostitution, and religion without belief, preserved by hypocrisy. We are revolutionists, in fine. because we do not look forward to the enfranchisement of the workers by the good will of governments and legislative assemblies, but by their own efforts of propaganda, of education and of organ-

The Belgian Socialists, in carrying out their propaganda,, do not renounce practical action, says M. Vandervelde, or preach "sterile violence," but they remain firm on the platform of class war and guard themselves against attaching an excessive importance to immediate reforms of the intrigues of passing politics. In his conversation with me he was careful to emphasize the fact that Socialism interferred with no man's re-

"Religion is a private affair for us Socialists," he said. "To say that religion is a privtae affair is to affirm on the one part our absolute tolerance with regard to religious ideas, and on the other the principle of the absolute separation of churches from state in all domains: teaching, charity (bienfaisance), etc."

The Belgian Socialists would not drive the religious bodies out of the country. M. Vandervelde declares, as the French republicans have done. "What we demand," he repeated, "is the separation of the church and the state, and the legal recognition of philosophical and religious associations, without limitation of the right of possessing real estate as far as is necessary for the accomplishment of the end pursued by the association."

With all this, M. Vandervelde says that not alone is no open alliance possible between the Catholics and the Socialists, but further, that there can be no mixing of the two parties-no merging of their aims. M. Vandervelde scouts the idea that their aims are alike in many particulars. There is not, he says, a party of Mederates in either camp through whom an understanding on various subjects might be affected. There are not even defections from the Catholic forces to the Socialists. All the recruits that the Socialists gain come from the Liberal pary, which is already fast dissolving.

Practically there are but two parties in Belgium—the Catholics and the Socialists. The Liberals lost their chance when they were last in power. For all their fine words, they did nothing in the eyes of the people, and their followers are slipping away from them every day. -J. C. M. in the Evening Post.

NOT IN RUSSIA.

But Australian Law-Makers Could Give Nicholas Points. Melbourne, Australia, May 14.-Par

liament met yesterday and W. H. Irvine, the Premier, moved the second reading of a bill for the suppression of the strike on the government railways. The bill provides that an employe leav ing his work without giving four nights' notice, is to be assumed to have joined the strikers and will incur the penalty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment, with loss of pension, and will be ineligi ble in the future for government em-ploy. The bill also forbids interference with employes, the collection of strike funds or encouraging the strike in any manner. It further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, makes the printers thereof offenders against the law, and declares meetings to be unlawful if four strikers are present. The police are empowered to enter meetings forcibly.

A prehistoric man has been found in South Dakota. An effort will be made to learn if he voted the old party tickets because his father did.

The Monthly People

... TEN CENTS A YEAR ...

THE MAY NUMBER

IS PRINTED, AND WILL SOON BE MAILED TO SUBSCRIBERS. IN OUR LAST WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENT WE SAID IT WOULD BE

A HUMIMER

ITS CONTENTS

LAR STEEL TRUST, CAN A CATHOLIC BE A SOCIALIST? THE ORIGIN OF PROPERTY, TRUSTS, UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN-All Good Articles, Suitable for Propaganda Purposes.

Now is a Favorable Time

To push circulation. The warm weather causes the working class to congregate out-of-doors, and makes it easy to approach them for a subscription, especially at meetings. Strikes also offer favorable opportunities. Let our comrades, friends and sympathizers work to roll the list of new subscribers up to a thousand a week.

IT CAN BE DONE

READ THE LIST OF PRIZES OFFERED IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES, ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.

The Monthly People

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WORUPN, MASS .- Peter Neilson , 74 Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo-

lent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street REMEMBER

Trashy, so-called, social-economic literature, has sprung up of late like mushrooms in a polluted wamp, and as a mind poisoner it is the most formidable competitor that the dime novel or Police Gazette ever had. Taking the stuff all through, from such a one as "News from that possesses at least some literary and artistic value, through to that other dream, Spencer's "Coming Slavery" in dreamland operation, name-ly, Bellamy's "State Socialism," better "Looking Backward" and Equality," to the infinite number of other dreams which have followed, in each of which the dreamer rides his own hobby, is enough to produce an incurable state of mental confusion. "Looking Back-ward" and "News from Nowhere" are, however, not entirely without value to the advanced student of Socialism, because of the negative effect which they are bound to produce on a mind well tutored in scientific Socialist economy "Equality" is, to say the least, stupidly tiresonie. While "Looking Backward" has at least the freshness and originality of a dream, "Equality" puts one in mind of a person having had a pleasant dream and waking, unwilling to give it up, hence turning over in bed he forces his eyes shut, and, half in a stupor, half awake, perpetuates his dream and

wearies his mind. "Popularization."

Upon the dreams follow an innumerable amount of "popularizations," conisting, for the most part, of quotations from the Socialist classics interwover with the writer's own hobby and "interpretation." The best that can be said of this class of literature is that it is

"Official Magazines."

Last in this grand procession comes the array of current papers and maga-zines—"official" and non-official—that been brought into this cold world the God-ordained editors, preachers, ofessors and teachers with which the Social Democracy has become overrun. Each rides a hobby, most have an "axe to grind" and all are floating in space more or less, and individually and col-lectively they are without the moral soundation that alone can proceed from sound movement to which they would a responsible, hence whatever facts they may advance—usually intermingled h a good deal of nonsense-are all The S. L. P. literature alone is sound,

ause it rests upon the bedrock of solid proletarian organization from which it proceeds, and to which its writers are, as a whole, morally responsible. Hence, such hobbies as its individual writers may have to start with are soon pruned away, and if, in this process some heaven inspired genus feels obliged to seek a broader field the loss is not concilable. At all hazards, the party's literature must be kept sound.

The Necessity for Sound Literature.

Therefore, I should say that the greatest favor we at this time can bestow upon the awakening proletarian is to guide jealously his early literary asso-ciations, because nothing is so impor-tant as a good start. Let a proletarian the awakening proletarian is to ce be entrenched behind the barricade of sound economic knowledge and no ount of loose powder can scorch him; let the cloud-chasing once get the better of him and it is almost a Her-

culean task to bring him right.

Therefore it is that the sound memser of the S. L. P. has to-day become fairly a "crank" on the press, and is actually ready to "go to the extreme" of ho makes an attack upon it. Therefore, it is on the other hand that the

There is a most dangerous trap door | nize too well that, if the working class | the Lord's Prayer; but as to any prac- | this and a good deal more must be com- | must ever be at hand through the agency press that is now being built up in the form of The Daily, Weekly and Month-ly People and the Labor News Company publications, should succeed a monument as powerful as it is sound must, in the near future, as inevitably follow as day fellows night. But, on the other hand, could this press be throttled now, in its mere infancy, the proletarian movement would also be threttled, at least, for a time, because the poisonous weeds of trashy literature would be able to quench or, at least, hamper, the growth of sound

reasoning.
The Need of a Daily Press. New comes another question: Why is

a current press so positively or indeed at all necessary? Have we not the entire philesephy of Secialism written half a century or so ago? Do not the works audience—the working class—to their penetrate, as the entire life-giving power

of Marx and Engels and possibly one or two more writers cover the entire field? Very true. "Well, then," goes the argument, "why not see to the circulation of these books and the rest will take care of itself? And, further, is not any publishing house that circulates these works doing its share to propagate Socialism?" Let us see. Of the effects of this mode of propaganda we have a living, or, perhaps, rather, a dead-example to-day in the English movement. Every book on the philosophy of Socialism can be had from England, elegantly done up in the reddest of red bind-

tic, and thoroughly aristocratic. But where is the English Socialist press and its current agitational literature? The Justice and the Clarion answers the question; the simplest of simple sheets from the foremost capitalist country in Europe. The English movement is an exact reflection of this condition, leaders full of

ing, very Socialis-

theories, and a rank and file untutored in the live questions of the day, a party that has become paralyzed and the efforts of which are not able to cope with neither the labor fakirs

nor capitalist schemers in general. Marx, Engels and "Live" Questions.

Marx's and Engel's works are on economic and social science, and hence are of value only as they are applied to economic and social conditions. The fact that I can figure out a complicated problem from a text-book of algebra, geometry or physics, that I feel my knowledge of these sciences to be absolutely correct, may be very interesting to me; I may like to tell my friends about it; but if I cannot apply this knowledge to any practical use the time I spent to acquire it was uselessly employed and it is accordingly a waste of time to bother about one man at least who was a master of Marx's Capital-not only the first volume, but also the other two not as yet

tical live understanding of the proletarian movement he had none.

The Socialist Press a Searchlight.

Now, the only way to apply scientific Socialist economics and philosophy is to turn their searchlight upon the institutions of capitalism, i. e., capitalism in action, not as it presented itself fifty years ago only, nor ten years ago, nor yesterday-but on its living self from day to day. This searchlight must penetrate every nook and corner, must expose not only capitalist exploitation itself, but equally the capitalist actors in the drama, and, moreover, every fraud, freak and fakir who acts in the capacity of "supe" or sceneshifter on the capitalist stage and thus aids in carrying out the acts that enthral the vast humbugged

A !- "Transvall National Hymn."

[Written Especially 1 r The People by James Connolly, Dublin, Ireland.]

When Labor calls her children forth,

Then, comrades, all prepare, that we

Earth's noblest breed-t rue men of worth-

A waiting world to win,

Her ranks shall enter in.

May hear that call anon,

And drive the hosts of tyranny

A robbed and beaten thrall-

His power to man revealed,

"King Capital must yield!"

And Science echoes Labor's cry:

King Capital,

King Capital,

Whilst Capital, on high enthroned, Reigned, lording over all.

Like clouds before the dawn.

And drive our foes,

Our foes like clouds before the dawn.

Thou knowest long has Labor groaned-

But Time rolled on, and earth and sky

King Capital at last must yield.

We work and wait, till womb of time

To guide our Class to Liberty.

philosophy can be thrown only by a live

Socialist press. As the mere fact of the

existence of electricity does not give us

the arc or searchlight without the ap-pliances which give it these forms, com-

bined in the right manner, so with the

social science, without the appliance that

makes it a light-giving faculty it is value-

What Makes a Sound Socialist Press.

Socialist press—a real searchlight of Socialist truths? Printer's ink in itself is

as good a medium for corrupting and

befuddling as for educating, for teach-

ing untruths and half truths as truths.

Hence this staff of the Socialist press

must be governed in all its work by

philosophy. But this is not enough. It

seen through at once. In short, it takes

aggressiveness as well as prudence, un-

told energy and activity, as well as quiet

scientific Socialist economics, history and

Now, what is it that makes a sound

Shall give fair Freedom birth-

To Labor's hosts that hope sublime

And by that hope we toilers fired

That we may guide, by it inspired,

To nobler deeds shall be,

Regenerates the earth;

Our Class to Liberty.

To Liberty,

To Liberty,

And drive our foes,

WHEN LABOR CALLS

bined in the "head" of the S. L. P. press. The Argus Eyes of the Socialist Press. But the press of the proletarian move-

ment needs and must have something more than a "head" in order to be a power and withstand all attack. something is the wideawake "rank and file" of the movement. This makes our press as full of eyes as Argus, so that f any number should apparently be lulled to sleep, yet there are always some awake in some corner of the land, and on every occasion these Argus eyes keep keen watch on capitalist corruption. It is they who make the S. L. P. press a "live press;" it is they who make it incorruptible, unassailable and invulnerable. This peculiarity of our press, capitalist intelligence has never been able to

of a capitalist paper is located in the Joffice." Hence, if the "head" of acapitalist paper is cut off or bought off or silenced in any way that paper is very much affected. Accordingly all attack on the S. L. P. press has so been at its "head." There is a fable

connected with one of the old noble families in Sweden to the effect that its ancestor had to kill one of the monsters that in the good old days occupied this earth. The knight cut the monster's head off with his sword; but this head, when separated from the body would only go a foot or so in the air and come down and take its place again, with the result that the monster was just as much alive as ever. Finally, the knight, realizing that bravery alone had no power, took to stratagem. So, when the head went up the next time he quickly put his handkerchief on the stump, and, behold! the head rolled down and the monster fell, and the land it had occupied belonged to the no-

ble and his deundoing. This searchlight of Socialist | scendants for ever and ever more. Some such peculiarity is attached to the Socialist Labor Party and its press. Every attempt imaginable has made on its "head"-the executive, managing and editorial departments, the speakers and writers-to separate it from the body, to corrupt it, to swell it, to tire it, to batter and abuse it; but only for a moment does it look as if it was off forever, and the "monster" killed. Then it is there again, staring the enemy in the face, to his great dismay and discomfort, and, unless some stratagem can be resorted to, it will so continue until the day when the proletarian movement and its press have fulfilled their historic mission-i. e., when the working class has emancipated itself from

wage slavery.
The Press Must Teach the Class Struggle. cordingly a waste of time to bother about these things. It is exactly so with the smallest and apparently most that the smallest and apparently most one important part, one cornerstone of science of Socialism. I have known insignificant moves of the enemy can be struggle. Now, the class struggle is not something that can be caught in a bottle and analyzed at every opportunity. enemies of the sound proletarian movement, the S. L. P., make their first attack upon the press, because they recognition. Therefore, translated into English. He could redibleration, generalship as well as deliberation, generalship as well as statesmanship, a great deal of pugnacity the Pope is supposed to be able to recite and an equal amount of persuasion. All

of the press to photograph it, so to speak, and exhibit it before the wage workers in all its phases.

The Socialist Press As a Working Class

Guide. Again, the organization of the working

class is a live question. The works of Marx teach beyond doubt How It Is to Be Done; but the question before us to-day is to see that It Is Being Done, and it is in this Doing that the press is so valuable. In order to have an organization and a movement that will be a power each unit requires, not only to be properly constructed, but in touch with every other unit in such a manner that they form a complete whole each doing its part, yet all interdependent upon each other. The fact that I have a fine gold case, a stem, wheels properly constructed, etc., does not give me a good watch unless all these units are placed in a certain relation to one another, and kept in proper order, wound, cleaned at times, etc. Exactly so with the Socialist movement, and to keep this machinery in motion the stem. so to say, is our press and nothing else can take its place.

Criticisms Upon Our Party Press.

Now, there is a great deal of complaint about our press-i. e., its enemies set up a terrible noise against it, and some so-called friends frightened thereby mimic them in order to shift the responsibility. But to the tutored ear of the revolutionist it is but the howl of the hungry wolf that would swallow us without all doubt could he reach us, only but that in the meantime he has been wounded by the hunter on his trail.

That the party press to-day is not what it "ought to be," I for one am surely ready to admit; but neither is a cooing infant in the cradle what "it ought to be;" yet, if it is healthy, vig-orous and bright, it is its parents' pride and for it they will sacrifice everything in the hope that when the infant is a man he will be their joy and support. The parent who for a momentary fear that the child should not turn out well would throttle it in its infancy would be considered insane. So with our press. It is but an infant to-day, but it is a bright, healthy, vigorous and promising one, and it is the legitimate offspring of the Socialist movement in the United States, hence it is our duty, individually and collectively, to guide it from the evils that lurk in its path, to support it during childhood and tenderly guard its development to manhood.

Lowell and Abuse.

One of the most frequent objections to our press is that it is abusive and offensive. Now, comrades, friends and sympathizers, do not forget this-we are a revolutionary movement, hence the ideas we propagate are diametrically opposed to all current opinion, consequently, however we may express them, if we express them truly and uncompro-misedly, we are bound to be offensive. Every revolutionary idea in all history has been offensive.

To quote Lowell in his comment upon this very insinuation against the abolutionists:

"They were harsh, but shall you be so shocked at hard words Who have beaten your pruning hooks

up into swords? Why should you stand aghast at their fierce wordy war, if You scalp one another for bank or for

Your calling them cutthroats and knaves all day long Does not prove that the use of hard lan-

guage is wrong, While the world's heart beats quicker to think of such men As signed Tyranny's doom with a bloody

-Olive M. Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.

"CROOKS" LABOR

"My Friend, Mr. Crooks". Sir Henry Bannerman.

fortnight ago when Mr. Will Crooks, the | who at the same meeting rejected a resodefeated the Tory candidate, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, by a majority of over three thousand votes. This was the more remarkable inasmuch as Woolwich had hitherto been a Tory stronghold—so much so that at the last election Lord Charles

Beresford was returned unopposed.

Mr. Crooks, the successful candidate, is a liberal and member of that radical ortion called the National Democratic League. He is, we have been informed, a man of "robust imperialism," "commonsense views," and "an ment of the claptrap of Socialism." supporters included Liberals, Radi cals, Temperance Societies, Free Church Council, United Irish League, the Labor presentation Committee, and the Inde-ment Labor party. The bulk of the

Few bye-elections have caused such ly needed men of his type." A resoluspread excitement and interest as tion of support was passed by the Lon-which took place at Woolwich, a don Metropolitan Radical Association, nines of the Liberals and the I. L. P. Intion protesting against the sentence of the Tory candidate, Mr. Geoffrey penal servitude for life passed upon Arthur Lynch. The Executive Council of the National Democratic League unanimously resolved "that hearty support be given to Mr. Will Crooks in his candidature for Woolwich." On the election day we are told "the streets were alive with conveyances lent to the labor candidate by persons of social and political distinction, and among them were a phenomenal number of motor cars and private conveyances. All sections of the Liberal party contributed to Mr. Croeks organisation. Lord Rosebery was among those who sent carriages. Mr. Drage curiously enough, seemed to be not so well supplied with vehicles as his labor opponent." It was also pointed out that Mr. Crooks had a Liberal agent in every ses came from Liberals and Liberal eral press all over the country, but par-ciations. The Plumstead Radical ticularly the Daily Mail, the Star, the

from Liberals of all shades, from Sir | Crooks' candidature at the start; (2) | yet in face of the working class, the Henry Campbell Bannerman and Lord Tweedmouth down to Mr. Keir Hardie. In fact never before did the so-called Independent Labor party identify itself so unblushingly with the Liberal party. On previous occasions it has generally made some efforts, however slight, to hide its political "cow-trading" with capitalist parties as much as possible from the public view. On this occasion they followed in the train of the Liberals without the least attempt at concealment. While the contest was in process nothing was said that might have the effect of hurting the feelings of the Liberals or of disturbing the harmony which for the time being existed between the various sections of Mr. Crooks' supporters. It was not until after the election that the I. L. P. began to exalt its horn on high and to claim a monopoly of the credit for the victory. This has been exposed by their quondam associates of the Liberal and Radical press as an impudent falsification of the facts of the case. Broadly speaking they Club guaranteed floo, and the London Morning Leader and Reynolds' NewsLiberal Federation issued a leaflet in his paper worked hard on his behalf. When support which contained the significant the result of the poll was declared telestatement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they (the Liberals) "sadgrams of congratulation were received to the statement that they can be statement that

the beginning the Liberals displayed little enthusiasm. The lion's skin of professed labor principles terrified them. But when, as time went on, they beheld the long protruding ears and heard the strident notes of the ass, their fears were allayed and they fell upon his neck as a friend and a brother. The unthinking spectator is often deluded into regarding the professional jealousy which exists between one shade of capitalist politician and another as pointing to a difference in class and kind. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The antagenism which exists between say a Nonconformist Whig like Perks, and a Nationalist like William O'Brien sometimes misleads the unwary into concluding that inasmuch as Perks is an unmistakable defender of capitalism, those whom he attacks must needs be worthy of the sympathy and confidence of the workers. As a matter of fact

that their candidate in his speeches and common enemy, they are as one in heart election address used the name labor and in mind. So too with politicians of instead of Liiberals. It is true that at Mr. Crooks' type-a "type which is sadly needed" according to the London Liberal Federation. The labor fakir so fas as politics are concerned is a comparatively recent development in this country, and as a new and intruding element in Liberal and capitalist politics is looked upon with some degree of disfavor among the older elements of the party. He represents to some extent a rival and a competitor for the spoils of office. Thus it is that the Burts, the Steadmans, the Maddisons and the Snowdons are only allowed to come forward to fight forlorn hopes-to contest constituencies that can be won only by appealing to the class spirit of the workers and a playing upon it to the tune of the labor fakir. In large industrial districts where the working class, as a result of Socialist propaganda, are beginning to awaken to their class interests, there the "laber leader" is brought forward. Capital, to quote the leastet of the National Liberal Fed-

This has reached the highest pitch of , class helped its consummation either by perfection in the Australasian Colonies. Where we have capitalist production, with all its attendant features, poverty, prostitution, unemployed competition the sweating system, strikes, lockouts and slumdown, co-existent with "labor" governments and "labor" premiers. Thus it was that at the start the Liberals halted between two opinions. If it were possible to gain the seat by some capitalist or barrister then their policy would have been to show Mr. Crooks the door. A labor leader, no matter how docile, is not wanted if one of the older class of politicians can be made to serve. But when it was agreed that only by an appeal to the working class spirit and by affecting a zeal for working class interests could Weelwich be won for Liberal capitalism, then the candidature of Mr. Creoks received almest unanimous support from these club erganizations and papers. But, we are teld, Mr. Creeks did not run as a Liberal, but as a labor candidate. To sure he called himself a labor candidate and there his pretensions to laborism ended. To paraphrase Shakespeare "A Liberal by any other name smells just as noisomely, if not more so, than before.' Mr. Crooks' program where it was intelligible and ceherent at all was essentially a Liberal program. There was nething in it that the mildest of mild whigs could take exception to. It was a laber program only in name. The foremost item in it was a promise to eadeavor to secure that government orders should be given to the government work's at Woolwich instead of being given to Kynochs' or any other outside firm. That simply meant that the Woolwich workers should be exploited in Woolwich by a capitalist government instead of having to go elsewhere; -- to leave that fairest of all corner of God's fair earth and the delightful conditions of life and work obtaining there, to work for some private capitalist. It is almost unnecessary to say that while certain vague promises were made as to housing, nothing was said as to the most acute evil that afflicts the workers at the present time. the unemployed problem. So long as a man is a Liberal at heart, the member

of a Liberal organization, taking his stand upon a purely Liberal program the Liberals w ere not likely to quarrel with him on a mere question of name. They know well enough in what lebby they may expect to find him when they want him-even although he may strive to give "an artistic verisimilitude" to his laborism by joining a special labor group. Is it likely that our masters, those who live upon the daily robbery of the workers, is it likely that they the "persons of social and political distinction" would give their wholehearted support to a candidate and finance his campaign unless they were well assured that he was one of their creatures, one with the mark of the beast upon his forehead? Is it likely that Lord Rosebery, the patron of John Burns, would lend carriages on election day to a real working class candidate? Is it probable that a representative of the cause of the workers would have received the congratulations of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and Lord Tweedmouth, or that the Marquis of Queensberry would have telegraphed "I much admire your opinions and hope some day to meet you." A man is known by the company he keeps. When we see him beslavered with the praises of our robbers and belauded by every slimy fakir from John Burns and Will Thorne downwards we know whom we have to deal with. Behold the products of the Labor Representation Committee: -- Mr. Shackleton, J. P., Liberal and advocate of child labor, Mr. W. F. Black, Liberal journalist and United Irish League nominee, "Bob" Smillie, anti-alien immigrationist and supporter of Catholic Universities and sectarian education; and now Mr. Will Crooks, Liberal and National Democratic Leaguer, whom the Liberals being a "sadly needed type in the House

Comrades, a position of great strategic importance in the warfare between capital and labor has been won for capital by the treachery and guile of the labor fakir. It is for us to re-take it. But before we can lope to do this we must deal with the traitors within our own circle-those who while this deception was being practiced upon the working

of Commons.'

their active support or by their neutrality .- M. McK., Socialist Monthly, Edinburg, Scotland.

MILLS DROPS SCHEME

Fears Panic and Sees Greater Results From Politics.

Walter Thomas Mills, the Socialist agitator and head of the International School of Social Economy, has abandoned the project of building a co-operative home for workingmen in Rosedale. In a circular letter to persons who had gone into the scheme, he says:

"Kindly find herewith - dollars in repayment in full of your payments on contract for rooms at Terraced Woods. I further cancel the contract with this repayment, and for the following ressons:

"'I am fully convinced, after a careful looking over of the situation, that the greatest financial panie ever known is sure to come long before the installments under this contract can possibly be paid. In such a case relations of great embarrassment would be sure to result, working people finding themselves unable to continue payments, and sums paid for current expenses would be inadequate, so that the institution would be subject to serious hardship. I have concluded to return your payments while I am able to do so.

"'On the other hand, that politically the coming presidential election will be the most important in the history of this country. While the work so far undertaken has demonstrated to me beyond all question the soundness and practicability, as well as the desirability, of the undertaking to build for the better accommodation of my school, I am fully convinced that my present duty is to devote all of my strength, time and earnings to matters bearing wholly on the coming election. . . . The work of my school will be pushed more earnestly than ever, but in rented quarters. . .

Mr. Mills says that more than \$12,000 had been subscribed toward the buildings. Collections had been made on these subscriptions sufficient to cover all current expenses, including the \$1,000 due on the land May 1. As this payment was optional, he did not make it.

Mr. Mills has gone to New York to begin a tour of speech-making for the Socialist party. The abandonment of his enterprise was a surprise to many local Socialists and trade union members, but others received the news with satisfaction, because they regarded it as a visionary scheme, whose impracticability had often been demonstrated. The view of most Socialists is that an isolated cooperative movement, in the midst of capitalistic conditions is foredoomed to failure. These men propose to nationalize all industry and all land simultaneously through political action.—Kansas City World of May 4.

INSTALLING MACHINES.

New Jersey Glass Companies Introducing Blowers. Woodbury, N. J., May 17 .- Only about

six weeks remain of the glass season in South Jersey.

The recent introduction of bottle making machinery in some of the South Jersey factories is full of meaning to the blowers. For years the manufacturers have been looking into these or similar machines, but until now little confidence has been placed in them. This new arrangement has proven a marvelous success. It is claimed that one machine will do what six men are capable of doing in the way of turning out ware, which is also said to be much finer than that done by hand. One of these has been tried at Clayton with such success that the firm at once got an option on several more. They cost about \$800.

Even with the machines the glassblowers will remain. There are many medicine and other firms using thousands of gross of bottles each year not have ware made other than by hand.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP basbeen used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS e MOOTHING SYRUP basbeen used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS e MOOTHING SYRUP FREED STANDARD STA



WEEKLY PEOPLE

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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As for as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned, if so desires, and

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

la.	1888	2,060
In	1892	21,157
In	1896	36,564
	1900	
IN	1902	53,617

A VALUABLE SPECIMEN.

What is being called the "strike epidemic" does not cease to bring to the surface some remarkable "revelations." Among these is the "revelation" of the Hecla Iron Works.

The Heela Iron Works is-or shall we henceforth have to say "was"?-a profit sharing concern. Mr. Francis Jackson, its secretary, says:

"The 5,000 men in our employ have been receiving high wages. They have been happy and contented, and they have been benefited yearly by the co-operative system, whereby they have been sharing in the profits.

Like a clap from a clear sky, these idvilic conditions suddenly come to stop; nay, worse, they are transformed intowell, we won't use the word. In short, the men are all locked-out. Let Mr. Francis Jackson tell the tale to its end:

"The men put in a demand for lifty-hour a week basis, and that finishers be paid 36 cents an hour, and helpers 25 cents an hour. The company decided on emphatic action; it refused, and locked them all out. MEN CAN-NOT BE MEMBERS OF A COM-PANY AND ACT THAT WAY AT THE SAME TIME."

Certainly an odd state of things!

Here we have partners (that's the the ory) proposing to exercise partnership rights, and yet getting incontinently ed for it. Partnership implies partpwnership; ownership implies the right to enjoy the thing owned. The enjoynent of a business concern is in direct measure to what one gets out of it; nor is the idea of "enjoyment' compatible with wages insufficient for civilized livelihood, or with hours incompatible with civilized manhood. Here, then, we have 5,000 partners (remember, that's the theory), on one side, and 10, or, perhaps, only 5, on the other; and yet the 5, or be it 10, have it in their power to, and ectually do throw the 5,000 flat upor their backs on the side-walk, and upon e-quarter of a minutes' notice, at that!

No wonder Mr. Francis Jackson is dazed, staggered by the question, How did we manage it? It is not presuming too much to imagine the 5,000 partners, dazed, in their turn, and, in their turn staggered by the question, How did they manage it?

Like volcanic eruptions, that throw up from the bowels of the earth concealed minerals, never dreamed to have been there, and which are then picked up surface, studied, and enlighter the race upon Nature's secrets, this "strike epidemic" is throwing up queer specimens of, to some, never dreamed of socio-economic minerals. One of these is the Hecla Iron Works lockout of 5,000 "partners." May these 5,000 partners and the 55,000,000 and more wage slave population carefully study the specimen. It will enlighten them on what there is in "profit sharing."

SOCIALISM VINDICATED.

The correctness of the theories of onscious Socialism has once more been vindicated by the utterances of its

For many generations the Socialist has pointed out the inefficacy of factory legislation as a remedy for the social ills to which labor is subjected. Recognizing that under capitalism, owing to the class character of society, all govarnment is class government, the Socialist has pointed out that factory legislation, even when favorably enacted, will be interpreted, enforced and adopted in wce with the necessities of cap-Italist production for profit. This claim has been strenuously fought by the leaders of pure-and-simple unionism—the perses, Mitchells, et al. Ever watchful of the economic and political interests of their masters, they have denied, and are denying, the class character of soziety. They have taught, and are teachthat the interests of the laboring like the respected organ of the Socialist throw dust into the eyes of the work- til next week

and that, consequently, factory legislation, enacted with "a due regard for the interests of those concerned," could be effectively enacted and applied. Accordingly, they marshal "the forces of organized labor" for or against certain legislation and certain legislators-always capitalists and anti-Socialists—and when the result is the passage of a bill they point to it as an illustration of "the practical character of trades unionism" and a demonstration of "the visionary character of Socialism."

The proof of the pudding lies in the eating! From Chicago comes the testimony of Henry D. Lloyd. He has tasted the factory legislation pudding, with the result that his face is awry and he looks as if he would vomit. Reviewing the English book, "A History of Factory Legislation," covering centuries of experience, he finds, with the authors, that "of all the nineteenth century inventions in social organization, factory legislation is the most widely diffused. . . . And yet the morass of sweating in the greatest center of wealth (and he might have added pure-and-simple unionism) in the world-London-is growing, not lessen-

Transferring the scene of investigation from England to America, especially Illinois, in which Chicago, another "center of wealth" and pure-and-simpledom, is located, Lloyd is forced to say: "In itself it has done to some workers much good, but as a remedy for the ills brought upon society, and even the workers, FAC-TORY LEGISLATION HAS PROVED A

Lloyd, with the convenient blindness of pure-and-simplers, attributes this failure to a wonderful cause. He says: Dissipated smokers have the tobacco heart: our civilization has the factory heart." This is absurd. Our civilization has capitalism, which Lloyd and the labor leaders, like his friends Mitchell and Gompers, uphold-via the Republican and Democratic parties. With the class exploitation, the class government and the economic pressure of capitalism, factory legislation is bound to be ineffective, no matter how great the philanthropic desire and pure-and-simple attempt to end the social ills, against which it is directed, may be.

Socialism, not factory legislation, is the solution of the social problem. This the Lloyds and their admission of failure make clear. Socialism is thus vindicated once more!

JACKDAWS GALORE.

As is well known, the intrepidity of the Socialist Labor Party frequently brings it into close quarters with the enemy. The attitude of the Pary, at the time, for instance, of McKinley's assassination, when the anarchist capitalist class sought to make capital of the crime by persecuting the Socialist Labor Party's speakers, brought on a series of encounters in which the Party attested its mettle, and stood unshakable on the breach. Two leading and quite recent instances of the Party's moral vigor were the Beaumont, Texas, and the still more recent Buffalo conflict.

In Beaumont, a Socialist Labor Party speaker bearded the criminal capitalist class, there represented by its hoodlum. These had threatened him with bodily harm if he spoke. He remained unterrified, and spread the light of the New Evangel among the wage slaves that the recently discovered oilwells had attracted. The threat was carried out; he was arrested, taken out of jail with the connivance of the officials, and white-capped mercilessly. In Buffalo, police chicanery and bluff did all in its might to muzzle the Party's speakers. A long conflict ensued, followed by arrests and all manner of threats. The upshot in both places is that free speech is now safe there. The physical outrage committed upon the S. L. P. man in Beaumont, no less than the final route of the Buffalo police wrought a victory for the Cause of Civilization, and it is a matter of public notoriety that the victory was won for the Cause of Civilization by S. L. P.

men, and none other. And now the jackdaws come trotting upon the scene. The press of the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party is just blossoming forth with reports from Chase, the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) ex-Mayor of Haverhill, written from Beaumont, in which he refers to the Beaumont outrage in such vague terms as to make it appear that the hero of the occasion was one of his own fellow Bogus Socialists; and the Erie, Pa., "People," another Bogus Socialist party paper-true to its imitation-counterfeit name, by which it tries to look

and the capitalist classes are identical; Labor Party, and true also to the instincts of its present editor, one Wan hope, in point of physical, mental and moral poltroonery the fit one-time successor of "A. M. Simons, Editor" on the Chicago "Socialist"-caps the climax by reporting the great Buffalo victory, won by the S. L. P., in similar vague-fraudulent manner.

> The Beaumont and Buffalo events were the deeds of men. Only men can dare, and suffer, and achieve like that. Nor can men be the product of a Bogus Socialist concern, the breath in whose nostrils is false pretence and "wabble." When the jelly-fishy Chases and Wanhopes, together with all their political kith and kin, were skulking clean out of sight in safe corners, it was the men of the S. L. P. who, from Beaumont to Buffalo, and across the continent, stood upon the breach, and, unbending, held open the gates-Free Speech-for the Revolution.

Like the jackdaw in the fable, these Bogus Socialists, who played the craven in the hour of danger, are hereby plucked by the S. L. P. of the stolen feathers that they seek to glory in; and they are left to be pecked by the onlooking masses, whom they seek to impose upon, Tho are getting "onto" them, and before whom they stand plucked, a sorry figure of uncovered dishonesty.

PROFESSOR GREEN GOODS.

A certain magazine, which, for a moment, we shall leave unnamed, addresses itself against the Socialist claim that modern legislation is class legislation, capitalist class legislation, in the interest of capitalism. It argues this way:

"There are hardly any laws made in this country in the interest of capital; on the contrary, the whole trend of legislation is against capital. Witness the Congress that has just adjourned. The greatest part of its time was taken up in discussing measures against trusts and corporations.

It will be noticed that the "argument" carefully avoids setting up the claim that legislation is in favor of labor. That claim, once common, has been knocked so completely into a cocked hat that the magazine in question does not care to set up a target so clear and distinct that it can be hit. Its argument is therefore negative. The color of "Labor Legislation" having "washed out," what is now attempted is the color of "Anti-capitalist Legislation." The only difference in meeting and overthrowing this present dodge, when compared with the former false claim of "Labor Legislation" is the difference between attacking a wriggling snake and attacking a bold wolf. The "Labor Legislation" claim was a bold, brazen lie; this "Aanti-capitalist Legislation" is a sneaking false pretence.

The discussions in Congress have been extensively "on measures against trusts," -watch the snake wriggling. Is a discussion against trusts necessarily a discussion against capitalism, i. e., against the system that exploits the non-property classes by the property classes? Assuredly not. It is no more that than a discussion against a highway robber is necessarily a discussion against highway robbery. A discussion against a highway robber is one against highway robbery only when the criminal is at the bar of justice, before which he is arraigne simply as an exponent of highway robbery, and what really is at the bar is the crime itself. When, however, the "discussion" is conducted between him and a lot of petty robbers, who seek, not the abolition of robbery, but the curbing of the big fellow, who stands in the light of the petty robbers,-when that is the case, it takes a very elaborate dealer in green goods to venture the claim that the discussion is against robbery. And that is just the case with the above quotation.

The smaller capitalist interests have been assailing trusts, never capitalism. Without exception, the discussions in Congress and the laws passed have been in the interest of capital, not infrequently in the interest of trust capital. The Culan treaty, the sugar schedules, the Panama Canal treaty and so down the list are acts of Congress passed with an eve single upon the promotion of capital and capitalism, with labor left wholly out of consideration. Not until the working class shall have class-consciously conquered the public powers will legislation cease to be in the interest of capital, because only then will capitalism itself be in the criminal's dock.

The name of the magazine is now in season. It is "Gunton's Magazine," the property of a gentleman known to fame as a forger of statistics, a falsifier of quotations and a protege of capitalists to ingmen, for all of which reasons he is generally known, not by his one-time name of Professor George Gunton, but by the name of Professor Green Goods.

HOW ABOUT THE SUBWAY "DAGOS?"

The Socialist Labor Party has repeatedly exposed the fraudulent character of the "labor leader." It has made clear that the function of the "labor leader" is to perpetuate and not end the exploitation of the working class. It has shown in fewer words that the "labor leader" is the labor licutenant of the capitalist class, ready to obey its orders and prose cute its campaigns against working class emancipation.

Current events have piled fact on fact in support of the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party. Just now current events in this the greatest center of the greatest capitalist country in the world are adding more indisputable evidence to this mountainous accumulation of proof.

There is a strike raging on the subway The Italians engaged in the dangerous work of excavation want more wages Do we see the "labor leaders"—the Pallases, the Archibalds, et al .- rushing to their support? Do we see them augmenting the advantageous position of the excavators by fraternal assistance, and otherwise adding to the determination of the strikers? Not at all! We see them hastening to bring about the strikers' defeat; we see them manoeuvering to break down that determination.

We see these "labor leaders," acting upon the letters received from Contractor McDonald, endeavoring to persuade the strikers to return to work "pending arbitration." We see these "labor leaders." when the men insisted on settlement first and return after, stating that they did not care to be tricked as the miners had been -we see these "labor leaders" inoculating the strikers' officers with the virus of capitalism for whose injection they receive their pay. Failing in this, we next witness these "labor leaders," in theiir desperation, ordering the return to work of the affiliated trades, and otherwise aid ing the capitalist press and police in a vain endeavor to introduce scab labor and stampede the strikers back to work! Is there any doubt as to whose "lieutenants" these "labor leaders" of pure and simple unionism are?

Thus is the S. L. P. position proved once more. The "labor leader" is a capitalist hireling. He battens on the be trayal of the working class. To this he owes his prestige and power. Without it he would be the insignificant nincompoop that he really is.

All thanks to the "dagos" for the lesson they have taught the working class. Credit is due them for their correct work ing class instincts. When in the future the "labor leader" shall again boast of "what he has done for labor," thanks to the bona fide working class action of these "dago" strikers, the working class can promptly make these boasters shut up by asking:

How about the subway "dagos"?

An American missionary, returning from the Congo "Free" State, tells awfu tales of the slavery existing there. The natives are whipped, maimed and beaten. Families are raided at night and the girls sold for ten dollars apiece. The missionary holds King Leopold personally responsible for this condition in the Congro Free State. He says Leopold has become the largest individual, rubber merchant in the world. He has driven out of the Congo State practically all the foreign traders or imprisoned the few who remained and protested. He has almost a monopoly of the rubber output. The king deals with the rubber trust here. The rubber, costing him absolutely nothing, is sold to the trust at a low figure.

While this is not an unusual tale, it being similar to that told about the Americans in the Philippines and the Germans n Africa, it illustrates once more the character of capitalistic territorial exploitation. It shows, also, the character of the man who the Church in Belgium helps to combat the Socialist movement which aims to overthrow that exploita-

It would be interesting to know in how far this American missionary represents Leopold's rubber monopoly. Is the rub ber trust the source of his inspiration?

Bebel's "Woman."

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan, brilliant and exact size-ups, recently il-

an to turn upon it the telescope of his knowledge of things. That the boom was called, and presented as, "a spontaneous popular outbreak of the Democratic rank and file" did not affect his vision. He looked through it; saw that the "spontaneous popular outbreak", proceeded from the columns of certain newspapers; and when these newspapers began to be referred to as "Democratic," Mr. Bryan laid down his telescope, and expressed the wish that the "names of the men who really dictate the editorial policy of these papers be disclosed." The sizeup was brilliant, it was exact, it was a bull's-eye,---how much so may be judged from the howl it raised from these same representatives of the alleged "sponta neous popular outbreak." One of these the New York "Times," felt so badly hit that it lost its little head, and de clared such a matter-the names of the men who really dictate the ediorial policy of these papers-a NEGLIGIBLE DETAIL.

As well might the man, charged with stealing a diamond pin, found secreted in a secret pocket about him, pronounce the circumstance a "negligible detail." It is a detail of importance enough to establish the psychology of theft. And so in this instance, the "negligible detail" is of deep importance to the under standing of the psychology of the political chess game,-a chess game that just now, is presenting thrilling combi nations and situations.

member a recent article in these columns in which it was shown that the Presidential nominations of BOTH the two "great parties," and frequently of seyeral of the smaller ones, are dictated by one and the same small coterie of capi talist magnates, and that, with the ex tremely rare exceptions when national conventions take the bit in their own mouths and run off with it, these nominations are made so as to entertain the voting public, according as the political lay of the land may happen to be. It was shown that the nominees were all settled beforehand and at the same time. the one to be elected being predetermined. It was also shown that, at times, the political lay of the land is such as to give these "back-parlor conventions" many a good headache. Such an emer gency is now on. The "negligible de tails" in the matter are especially instructive.

dential chair is capitalist up to the han dle; as such there are no objections to him. But man is man; the personal equation is inseparable from him; even under the individuality-destroying capi talist system and among capitalists themselves, idiosynerasies sometimes bid defiance to all personal interests. Such is the case with Mr. Roosevelt. He is altogether too "picturesque." He is a bull in a china shop. As such he is a source of worry to the cool-headed, dis passionate coterie of capitalist magnates who dictate nominations. Hanna is their beau ideal. But can they knock down Roosevelt with him? If they could the coast would be clear. But it is doubtful that they can.

It is in view of this doubt that the Cleveland boom has been started. If Roosevelt can not be lurched of the nomination, then the nomination of Cleveland Democratic "by" the party would save the situation Roosevelt would be left in the lurch he would make a campaign of hysteries Hanna cote wholly, financially and morally on Cleveland's side. Cleveland is the haven of refuge of non-partisan capitalism from Rooseveldian "high jinks." But at this stage, and all athwart,

the foreign leaders who are fighting King A capitalist contemporary thinks it

strange that Jews should be slaughtered in a Christian country like Russia, Our contemporary has evidently forgotten the slaughter in the Philippines. If it will look around it will find that slaughter is a characteristic of Christian countries despite the fact that they profess to walk in the footsteps of the Prince of

Owing to unavoidable technical delays the beginning of the serial publication of the English translation of Bebd's book "Woman," has been postponed un-

"NEGLIGIBLE DETAILS"

who does not always talk nonsense, who, on the contrary, whenever he leaves political economy alone, can make very lustrated well his penetration in this

The recent and sudden bursting forth of the Cleveland boom caused Mr. Brv-

Readers of THE PEOPLE will re

The present incumbent in the Presi-

there comes a third, and highly perturbing "negligible detail." It is the Hearst boom. Hearst, as well as Hanna, is a genuine product of capitalism. But while the latter represents the solid sober dollars-and-cents and get-more-ofthem spirit of capitalism, the former represents the reverse of the medal: the "prodigal son" element: the what-havewe-got - all-this-money - for-if-not-to-buyall-we-like-with element. A Presidential chair is coveted by this element, as at other times it may covet a woman's honor, or any other "gew-gaw." This element is brilliant; it, of course, verges on the demagogic; what is more, it has the knack, which the Hanna element lacks, of absorbing whatever crude rev olutionary electricity may be lying around loose in the atmosphere. This element can develop, occasionally, great strength. What strength it can develop and what power for mischief is latent in it, the history of Rome is replete with illustrations on. The Hearst beom, then, comes athwart the calculations of the sober, "on all fours" Hanna capitalist element. Will Hearst snatch off the nomination in 1904 as Bryan did in 1896? That is the great question that is disturbing just now the sleep of the Hannas. If he does, then Roosevelt must be turned down and a safe, i. e., sober capitalist candidate set up by the Repub-

lican convention; if he does, and Roose

velt is not turned down, then, despite

their will, the "on all fours" capitalists

will have to wheel in line for Roosevelt

and bleed hard out of their pockets,-a prospect not at all agreeable to them. The only salvation is the failure of Hearst and the nomination of Cleveland. Are not these "negligible details" thrilling enough for yellow covers? And what else are they besides but so many 'negligible" (?) thorns in the pillows of sober American eapitalism?

English trades unionism, that "great nstitution whose praises have so often been sounded," has again given an exhibition of its inherent weakness and paltroonery. The following dispatch tells the tale in unmistakable language:

"Melbourne, May 15 .- Premier Irvine announced in the Legislative Assembly to-day that he had received a letter from the officials of the Engine Drivers' Association declaring the strike off and submitting unconditionally. "The president of the Engine Drivers

Association, in an interview, said the surrender was due to the drastic nature of the Strike bill, which was sure o adoption, and which had increased the number of men returning to work. It was only fair, therefore, to place the others on the same level.'

Compare the action of these English trades unionists with those of Holland ism, and inspired by class consciousness defied the government by calling a gen eral strike in direct opposition to a simi lar strike bill! Comparisons are truly odious to those to whom they are un favorable.

That the working class conditions created by capitalism do not establish an en vironment conducive of good moral development has long been recognized by Socialists. It is now beginning to be perceived by the defenders of capitalism One of these, a woman, speaking on 'Child Life in Our Great Cities," said

'The greatest problem is with the children who are above the legal age limit permitting them to work. In the evening they have nowhere to go. The boys form gangs and the girls are tempted to the dance halls.

"The public schools, which are th property of the people, should be clubnouses at night, where both sexes can meet for instruction, if they will, or preferably for pleasure. They should have music and a chance to dance, a splendid exercise. There would not then be danger of the gang whose members go to prison, though they have originally been fine young fellows, and there would be fewer girls who first take lemonade in the dance halls and later whisky." This idea is good as a palliative, but

it will not cure the disease. That can only be done by the working class overthrow of capitalism.

The capitalists of this country are occuliar, though consistent, crew. Discussing "prosperity," they say that the only menace to its continuance is labor. With labor striking for higher wages, nsue, etc., etc. On the other hand, there is a certain paralysis and stagnation already here, against which they offer no protest. Owing to the high price of coton caused by stock manipulation the cotton mills of the country are shutting down. Why are the capitalists so vig orous in describing one possible cause of "paralysis" and stagnation a "menace," while permitting an actual causea cause already operative-to pass by in silence? The answer is not far to seek. The shutting down of mills by labor involves a gain in profit to them In both cases profit is the determining factor. Which is why we remark, that the capitalists of this country are a peculiar, though consistent, crew.

Schwab, the steel trust president, in opening the free industrial school a Homestead bearing his name, said that it is from such schools that the future captains of industry will spring. In iose words Schwab of technical education to-day. He might have added, however, that the captains of industry will be exploited by the generals of industry, who, like Morgan, reap all the rewards, while their subalterns do all the work.

The indications for a "prosperous" summer for the working class are not very encouraging. In addition to the shutdown of cotton mills already noted, it is predicted that 75 per cent. of the silk looms of the country will shortly be idle. On the railroads there is a growing movement toward retrenchment, which will result in the enforced idleness of thousands. Prosperity cannot, in the very nature of capitalism, endure for ever. There comes a time when it peters out, and the indications that that time will be soon upon us increase from day to day.

The Fourth of July will soon be here and the patriotic orator will dilate on the granduer of "this great land of equal opportunities" once more. He might take as his text the wonderful ride of E. H. Harriman from Utah to New York. He might with this text show how, by reason of his wealth, the railroad president had all the advantages of railroad and medical skill in his victorious fight with appendicitis. Then, proceeding further, he might continue to show how all the strikers on Harriman's railroad (who are believed to be the cause of his "appendicitis") enjoy the same great opportunities wherewith to acquire great wealth to combat disease scientifically. There is no doubt that such a speech would make a hit because of its strict adherence to facts.



BROTHER JONATHAN-Oh, how. ruel those Socialists are!

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—And so inconsiderate!

U. S .- For instance?

B. J .-- And they care not whether

their juggernaut car tramples down women, children, the widow or the weak! U. S .- Are you sure? B. J .- Yes; just think of it. Say that

lone widow has just one tenement house. The Socialists would take that away from her and let her starve.

U. S .- Where is that widow?

B. J .- Where?

B. J .- I don't know.

U. S .- Nor anybody else. That lone widow is a myth; and the hole yarn is myth, and a very clumsy one.

B. J. fumbles in his pocket as if looking for the lone widow.

U. S .- The yarn is clumsy because, suppose that there is such a widow, whose only source of living is a tenement, your position amounts to this: that it is better that one lone widow should live than that scores of children should live.

B. J .- How so?

U. S .- These tenements are death traps. Ventilation is impossible without drafts. The space is so small that privacy, and consequently, decency is impossible. The body and the mind of the child in those pest-holes are undermined. The mortality of children in tenements is something shocking. And those who survive are apt to be stunted in mind and body. Now, say you, "let it be; let the children die and grow rickety rather than remove that tenement and let the widow die!" The Socialist, on the other hand says: "If there be such a 'lone widew,' such a cormorant, unable to live unless children be sacrificed wholesale, then let her be the one sacrificed, tear down her tenement, and, along with it the social system that sacrifices the toiling masses in order that the few

might live in clover!"

B. J. looks knocked out. II S .- Now who is the cruel fellow, the Socialist who would extirpate deathtraps, or the fellow whose libel you re-

peat like a parrot? B. J. keeps silent.

U. S. (poking B. J. in the ribs)-Lost your impudent voice? Answer! B. J .- The cruel one is not the So-

cialist.

U. S .- No, not he. Neither is he the nconsiderate one. Just the contrary! Under your capitalist system every new machine, being private property, brings on endless misery to many; and the misery it brings on is justified with speeches about "progress." The Socialist Republic would not rest satisfied with wrenching from your "lone widow" capitalist system the weapon whereby it to-day cruelly treats the masses, and let her succumb. Having seen, and by the very fact of seeing, to the masses the Socialist Republic would afford your "lone widow" cormorant capitalists a chance to earn a decent livelihood and become useful members of society. Now

don't be a parrot again. The march of invention goes ruthlessly on. A glass blowing machine recently displaced thousands of window glass workers. Now another one will displace bottle blowers.

When millionaires' sons take teamsters' jobs in order to break strikes they show to an uninitiated world that they are ordinarily idlers, without anything else to

A scientist has discovered that the moon controls the rain. If he will now discover a method to control the moon, droughts will soon be unknown and everything will be lovely.

We continue to feel pained at the remarks of those who are skeptical about our great prosperity. In order to put an end to such remarks we print the fol-lowing conclusive evidence of the fact that the country is just rolling in an abundance of wealth and employment:

" SUICIDE ON PARK BENCH 'Was George Lee, a Piano Mover Out of a Job and Despondent.

"Two Columbia students saw a man lying on a bench in the North Meadows in Central Park yesterday, with a carbolic acid bottle on the ground beside him. They notified Policeman Ryan, who called the park ambulance. it arrived the man was dead,

"From papers found on him it was learned that he was George Lee, a piano mover, who had lived at 308 West 125th street. In his coat pocket was found a letter which asked that his wife be notified. She said that her husband had been out of employment and despond-

Another Victim of the "Socialist" Party Praises The People for Opening His Eyes.

To The Daily and Weekly People. want to congratulate you on the good work The People is doing in exposing the freaks and fakirs who are misleading the labor movement and exploiting the Socialist sentiment in America.

I am another one of those who have been fooled into believing that the socalled Socialist party represented the real I was a charter Socialist movement. member of Section Medford, Okla., until the section lapsed. After the kangaroo episode of 1899 I affiliated with the Socialist party of Oklahoma. I carried into it with me the uncompromising S. L. P. spirit, and, with a few others, sought to make the party a bonafide Socialist organization; but, after a three years' trial, found it impossible. The middleclass element dominated and would have nothing of proletarian tactics.

Since coming to Kansas City I have attended nearly all of the Mills' meetings became more and more convinced that the S. P. is a counterfeit Socialist

During the past four months I have been a reader of The Daily People, and am now fully decided that the S. L. P. is the only genuine workingman's party. Therefore, in the future I shall vote it ticket and support its propaganda, convinced that it is the only organization that represents my interests and the interests of my class, the wage-working J. W. McFall. Kansas City, Mo., May 11.

Did the Anaconda "Socialists" Sell Out? To The Daily and Weekly People .-The Mayor-elect and three aldermen elect on the "Socialist" ticket in Anaconda, failed to comply with the law in regard to furnishing bonds and therefore cannot take office. I believe they have sold out already. Will let The People readers know later.

P. J. Dwyer. Butte, Mont., May 6.

Cameron King, "Socialist" Corruptionist Photographs Himself.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-Cameron King, of San Francisco, Cal. spoke at Great Central Palace last Friday evening. He is one of the two who accepted jobs from the ocratic Mayor in that city in 1900. It was too bad that the hall was not

with Social Democrats to hear what this "borer from within" had to Surely the honest ones among would have had their eyes opened what boring from within means 'At 8.30 there were only a dozen people in the room, and at 9.25, when the irman called the meeting to order, I unted 29 people, including five Socialist Labor Party men, the chairman and the

King spent most of his time talking about the De Leonites and "The People." He consumed thirty minutes try-ing to explain his traitorous conduct in accepting a job from a Democratic administration. He said they were the third party in the State and entitled appointment, and if they had not petitioned to have Everett appointed nmissioner of Elections the Democrats could have appointed any old kind of a Socialist—even a De Leonite. Everett afterward appointed King as his deputy. He said they did not take the jobs because they wanted the offices, but

so they could see that the votes were counted straight. After this King got down to his subject, "The Political Situation in Califor-nia." His talk was an attempt to justi-fy the action of the Social Democratic in California in not putting up party in California in not putting up candidates, but supporting the candidates of the Union Laobr party instead. "Much has been said about us fusing with the Union Labor party," he said, "but we did not fuse—we only refused to put up candidates, and supported their candi-

King claimed the economic situation there was different from any other place in the world; that, as a result of the numerous strikes, the trade unions were forced to go into politics to protect their unions, and it was the duty of the Social Democratic party to work with them. He when similar conditions arise in other places it will be their duty to refrain from putting up candidates, but, instead, support those of the Union La-

bor party.
He lamented the fact that this was not done from the start in San Francisco, and said it caused them to lose 66 2-3 per cent. of their members, and 40 per cent. of their vote. Tears almost came to his eyes when he told how his party they did not support the Union Labor

was called a scab party, and his paper, Advance, a scab sheet, because party in 1001, just the same as the So-cialist Labor Party is called a scab party and The New York People a scab

King said the De Leonites were cow ards; that they ran away from the s and were afraid to stay there to fight it out, as if it required more

was a real skunk, and when the Socialist Laobr Party found out he was a skunk it fired him out bodily, and when the Social Democratic party found out he was a skunk it took him in, and that now, according to the Seattle Socialist, he is on a lecture tour for them in the State of Washington.

Comrade Murphy and I told the audience that this man King is a logical "borer from within," and that when the time comes in New York for the fakirs to organize a Union Labor party, or when they line up with Hearst next year and the Social Democratic "borers from within" are brought face to face with the alternative of standing by their own party and being called scabs or going over to the Union Labor or Hearst party and not be called scabs, they will do the

The meeting adjourned about 12 o'clock. New York, May 10, 1903.

Gompers Banquetted by Toronto Capi-

To The Daily and Weekly People. That well-fed "champion of the labor movement of North America," Sam Gompers, came here with his fellow-graftsmen of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., to bind still tighter the chains of slavery upon the working class.

"Our" capitalist City Council showed its appreciation of these misleaders of the working class by giving them a banquet, at which Toronto's Mayor was present. This Mayor, since taking office, has asked the war department to give more accommodations to troops in armories.

This Mayor has the support of the fakirs in the Trades and Labor Council and the so-called Socialist party paper here, without whose support, they he could not have been elected. These fakirs were wined and dined by the enemies of the working class in return for service rendered to capitalism, which consists of leading the workers around in a circle in pursuit of that delusion called "A fair day's wages, for a fair day's work," instead of marching them straight to the ballot box and capturing the political power, thereby putting an

end to wage slavery.

Gompers, Mitchell, and others, were well advertised to appear in a hall that holds 6,000 people. Less than one quarter that number went in. Many were at tracted by curiosity to see Mitchell, the man who helped Mark Hanna to get rid of much soft coal last winter. Several members of the "Socialist" party went to pay homage to these upholders of capitalism. Among the number was Weston Wrigley, who was right in his element, fawning on the fakirs. How different was the conduct of the members of the Socialist Labor Party, who gave out the newly received leastet, "The Union Wreckers."

Along came Gompers and his assist ants, who work the workers. Sammy's "bay window," which was very much to the fore, showed how nobly he has been waging the Glass struggle. "There cheers for the Socialist Labor Party,' called out a comrade on seeing the labor lieutenants, who were startled at the re sponse given. On they went to pose and carry on their sham fight until such time as the Socialist Labor Party, by its campaign of education, shall gather around it sufficient class conscious wage workers to be able to grapple successfuly with the capitalist and his friend, the labor fakir.

distributing leaflets on Sundays in the parks and gardens. Factories and dwellings will also be visited. Our first open air meeting of season will take place May 9. propaganda committee has powered to employ boys and girls, and men and women to obtain subscribers to The Monthly People, 5 cents to be paid for each subscription.

William Thompson. Toronto, Ont., Canada, May 3.

Adam Marx's Method of Agitation and Securing Monthly People Subscribers.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- I received last week twenty-five sample copies of The Monthly People. There were three groups of railroad workingmen at the de pot when I received them. I gave them most all of those Monthly Peoples, and tried hard to get subscribers. I met with no success, but I told them that if they could not subscribe to-day to mail 10 cents in postage, and their address, to 2-6 New Reade street, New York. They would then

get a true workingman's paper.

It seems to me they did not have the 10 cents. I also gave away five copies of "What Means This Strike?" by DeLeon, and told them to read it out aloud to each group, and that they will find the truth

therein. They promised me they would.

I am all alone in this work here, and sent in yesterday ten more subs. for the I need four more to make another ten. Will send that list also as soon as it is filled out.

You can rest assured I am in this work for fair. Down with the fakirs, small and large, one and all, Kangaroos of all kinds, no matter what kind! Our principles are the only ones worth fighting for!

I am intruding on the management of sample copies of The Monthly People. If order, but I am sorry to say Is am doing hardly any work at all. I have not earned \$5 a week for the last year. It is hard.

every section and give the organizer their names and addresses each day, we would soon have a large following and our present situation would be greatly improved. m sure they could do that.

Now is the time, comrades; let us all Adam Marx. New London, Conn., May 12.

The Absurd Lynn Item Again.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-For the past two months articles have been appearing in the Lynn Evening Item misrepresenting Socialism and So cialists, attempting to nullify the work of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance among the Lvnn strikers.

These articles were promptly answered by the press committee of Section Lynn, and that the Item writer and capitalist apologist did not relish the hot shots fired at him was evident by his "an swer" to our articles

The following is the latest of the articles of the press committee, which apseared in the Item of May 7:

Messrs. Editors: In the article which appeared in the Item of April 29, entitled Socialist Dreams," the writer claims that the minimum, or bare subsistence wage is the foundation of Marx's whole attack on the capitalist system.

If the writer had but carefully studied Marx's "Capital," as he would lead us to infer he had, he would know that in the chapter entitled "Buying and Selling of Labor Power" Marx proved conclusively that the minimum wage must be at least the cost of subsistence, or, in other words, that when the price of labor power falls to that minimum the condition of the workers must inevitably grow worse, and that the average must be higher in order to be of normal quality.

The writer has evidently (perhaps purposely) confused causes and effects. When Marx spoke of the effects of the capitalist system the writer concluded that he meant the cause, whereas, if he but understood the cause of the effects, he would know that it was the private ownership of the means of production. etc., and the only way to abolish the effects is to remove the cause, and that is by substituting the Socialist republic for this planless system of production, industrial war and social disorder; or, to put it in a nutshell, so to speak, the collective ownership of the means of production, etc., which, by the way, is the bedrock of Socialist philosophy. We are obliged to constantly remind the Item writer of this fact, lest he forget.

Farms. The writer claims that we used percentages to make it appear that the small farmers are in a horrible nightmare. By that statement he implies that we have not acted honorably in this controversy. We will now quote for hisbenefit a few figures to prove our contention. But before quoting the figures we desire to impress strongly upon the minds of the writer and readers of the Item that the figures we are now about to use, and the figures that we quoted in our previous articles, are not Socialist figures, but are the figures of the Census Department of the United States of America, which have been issued by that department from time to time. But enough of this. Let us now proceed to examine, to analyze, these figures-furnished by the Census Department at Washington, D. C., mind you-and see if the contention of the Socialist Labor Party is correct or not.

In 1890, in the class of farmers ranging from 20 to 50 acres there was an increase of 5.433,564, and the average dropped from 40 to 33 acres: in the class of 50 to 100 acres the increase in area was 8,881,485 acres, and the average dropped from 80 to 72 9-10 acres; in the class of 1000 acres or over the increase was 102,468,845 acres, and the average increased from 1200 to 4237

The Item writer claims that the bonanza farms would cut a rediculous figeliminated. If the writer had taken the pains to examine the census reports of the United States government he would have learned that the farms in the North Atlantic Division had an area of improved land of less than 60 per cent. of the total area.

The writer claims that "our" figures were misleading (which were not our figures, let us repeat) in regard to the income of the farmers, and that half of their food expenses were taken from their income. The United States census reports, from which we take our figures, say that the total gross produce not fed to live stock, of farms from 20 to 50 acres was \$324, and of 50 to 100 acres was \$503 per year. This sum included the food supply of the farm families. unless the writer thinks that the farm families are live stock.

In his article of April 3 he claimed that farm families are increasing at the rate of 50,000 a year, while in his article of April 29 he makes the assertion that farm families are increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year. Yet the writer claims that "our" figures are misleading. The writer proves our contention that the small farmers do not receive enough to support themselves when they are obliged to "let themselves out" to other farmers, and also work in saw mills.

Wages.

to fight it out, as if it required more courage to submit to the labor fakirs than to fight them.

Then he got back to the De Leonites again and said the San Franciscans got a good ides what the "skunks" were when Hickey came out there in 1899.

When the discussion followed Commades Murphy got up and said Hickey rade would only get one menthly sub in securing to submit to the labor fakirs but still I keep up courage, and will do my part, hoping I may some time do sometime do sometime do sometime for the S. L. P. and cover some of the expenses of the Dally. Weekly and Monthly embarransments.

It seems surprising to me that the comproduced in 1899, which would eb an average of over \$2400 per worker. As the average wage is about \$437, it proves, are not attributed for the Monthly. If each comproduced in 1899, which would eb an average wage is about \$437, it proves, are not attributed for the Monthly sub in the Youths' Companion of February 9, 1900, Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, claimed that there were over \$60,000,000,000 worth of wealth produced in 1899, which would eb an average of over \$2400 per worker. As the average wage is about \$437, it proves, are not attributed for the Monthly sub in the Youths' Companion of February 9, 1900, Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, claimed that there were over \$60,000,000,000,000 worth of wealth produced in 1899, which would eb an average of over \$2400 per worker. As the average wage is about \$437, it proves, are not attributed for the Youths' Companion of February 9, 1900, Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, claimed that there were over \$60,000,000,000 worth of wealth produced in 1899, which would eb an average of over \$2400 per worker. As the average wage is about \$437, it proves, are not attributed to the factor of the Youths' Companion of February 9, 1900, Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, claimed that there were over \$60,000,000,000 worth of wealth produced in 1899, which would eb an average of over \$2400 per worker.

that the worker gets less than 20 per cent. of the product of his toil.

The writer says that he believes the wages of the railroad employes are higher than ever. If he takes the trouble to secure a copy of the Interstate Com merce Commission's report of April 9 1903, he will then speak from knowledge and not from belief or faith.

Press Committee. Section Lynn, Socialist Labor Party.

Father McGrady's "Socialism."

To The Daily and Weekly People,-I at tended Father McGrady's lecture on Social ism and Religion, held under the auspice of the bogus Socialist party in the City Hall on May 3. Tickets were sold at 10 cents each, and a collection was taken up be sides.

All the "Socialism" I heard from Father McGrady consisted of a criticism of Father O'Reilly for publishing in the Parish Calendar of this city that the said Father Mc Grady was suspended from the Roman Catholic Church for touring the country and preaching on Socialism, in opposition to the wishes of his superiors.

He threw a few funny jokes in once a while in order to keep the unclass-con scious workingmen in good humor and jolly them a little. They knew as much abou

they did before it started. If I thought I was capable I would write up the two meetings that were held in the City Hall. They were laughable

J. D. G. Lawrence, Mass., May 11.

to a class-conscious workingman.

The Handmaids of Capitalism.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-The churches and the ginmills are the handmaids of capitalism. The prince of religionists was Prince Guatama Buddha Believing that no amount of speculation would solve the problem, Buddha retired into the forest. Mind being the reflex of the material condition, the eterna change in nature's primeval home impressed itself upon him, and Buddha came back with the message that nothing is but change-motion or life. The ego. according to Buddha, is a motion of such velocity as to be beyond the real ization of ordinary attention.

The ruling class of India was not slow to turn his discovery to their own benefit. They exploited it as our modern capitalists exploit the Bible. They taught the religion of mysticism. The Buddhist will rivet his eye on the naval of Buddha to get in swing with the ego and enter into the blissful state of Nirvana.

Modern religions try to lead their followers there by prayer, music and silent meditation, or by emulating the example of a monkey howling by moonlight in the treetops of Brazil. The object of this is to pull the wool over the eves of the proletariat sheep and make him stand quietly to his clipping; to draw the attention of an oppressed class by the promise of a fleeting dream in place of the actual realities of higher enjoyments. But the working class of to-day is beginning to see the joke.

Workingmen of common sense look with loathing and disgust at the churches. Said a colored workingman to me the other day: "They asked me to come to church last Sunday. But I and the churches parted company years ago. If I had gone some of the brethren would have remarked, 'What's that damned nigger doing here?"

The churches try to keep the people between elections. But the churches are losing their grip. Nobody is interested in them nowadays except a few middle class sharks, who use them in concocting schemes to rob the workers and advance their business interests.

The ginmills perform the same stunt as the churches via the objective method. Their political province is to keep the people doped at elections. do it more brutally than the ecclesiasti cal speilbinders, but their victim lands quicker into Nirvana, into the blissful ecstasy of a joyous jag.

But by gilding its vices capitalism is losing the grip of the ginmills. In one more way than one capitalism is digging its own grave. While the working class is on the ascent it finds everything greased for the occasion: but s will the capitalist class find everything greased on the occasion of its descent C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., May 12.

A Typical S. L. P. Letter.

Note.-The Daily and Weekly People have been the recipients of a large number of copies of letters sent in answer to invitations proceeding from fishy quarters that recently set themselves up as "only logical centers" for starting of new parties. All these answers show that the public is not made up of gudgeons. We cannot publish all; we here publish one which will stand for all the others and covers the field to a "T."

Fort Hancock, Texas, May 5. Roman R. Holler, Secretary S. L. League,

Newark, N. J.

Well, Roman, I received your "holler" of the 18th ultimo, and it amused me considerably. And the "autocrats" of the S. L. P. are standing on your feet, too are they? Why don't you "holler" for the "p'leece" or order out the militia?

The "autocrate" seem to have the faculty of exciting the white heat of all the rag pickers, curtain peddlers and old clo's men from Harlem to the East Side, and now the pill pounders and corn salve heroes are lining up. Why don't you flock with the other freaks and not sing

your discordant songs to folks whose ear are not attuned to catch the burden of

Let me tell you, Roman, that the present policy of the S. L. P. suits me down to the ground, and that whenever I dis cover any funny business I'll adopt constitutional methods to remedy it and

not make faces from some blind alley. I have no axe to grind, no fake paper to publish, nor am I a discruntled ped dler or pulpit pounder, but I am very much interested in the success of So cialism, the S. L. P. and the policy it stands for.

Throw your junk into the ash barrel. Yours merrily, A. S. Dowler.

Adam Marx Keeping It Up. To The Daily and Weekly People. have this day sent in twenty more Monthly subscriptions, and have three more on

a fresh list, with a promise of one sub-

scriber for the Weekly. Comrades, hustle to get more subscribers for The Monthly, Daily and Weekly People, and don't forget the Labor News Company. I have sold twenty-five copies of "What Means This Strike!"

A method I have is to show a Daily People editorial. I was on the train going to Stonington to-day and secured five subscriptions on the strength of to-day's editorial-"Jackdaws Galore."

Keep up the good work, comrades.

New London, Conn., May 14.

A · One-Step-at-a-Time Scheme With Sense to It.

To The Daily and Weekly People.wish to add my indorsement of the ex cellent article on "The Party Press and Its Control," by Comrade Will W. Cox. of Collinsville, Ill., and I want to say once more in his words, "Comrades, if we want a paper for our local benefit the best way to secure it is to rally to the support of the national organ., Get it on its feet, then multiplications will take place. Any other plan will fail, while the movement will be crippled."

That is a "one-thing-at-a-time" proposition with sense to it. Get The Daily People plant out of debt; let every reader of The People do something toward it as soon as possible, and everything else will come, into shape in due time. The debt can be paid, so pay your share in time. Wm. McCormick.

Ballard, Wash., May 8.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

J. H., NEW YORK .-- You have proved just the reverse of what you started to prove, and you have coupled with that a statement about the S. L. P. that is not

The S. L. P. does not object to boring from within. What it objects to is borling from within ALONE. It has proved that where the principle of "borling from within" is set up to the exclusion of all other sort of boring, what happens its dishonesty, the lying low and allowing the fakir to do as he pleases. The S. L. P. bores in all ways, within, without, and sideways, that it can. All this has been explained scores

of times. That all the S L P holds on the subject is correct is illustrated by this Rapid Transit Strike. The Kangaroo "borers from withiln" dare not stand against the fakirs, while the S. L. P. Comrade Serrati does and has thereby been able to prevent the fakirs from turning the strike down, i. e., inducing the men "to return to work

pending arbitration." Why don't you inform yourself first on what the S. L. P. does hold, and on the facts in the case, before you criticize?

"Boring from within" alone stands for "The Fakir is a Holy Thing." As a result the Kangaroos act as strumpets for him. "Bore in all ways, and, where it cannot be done from within, then from without with a vim." puts the whole matter on a basis that sooner or later must drive out the fakir. That's the S. L. P. posture, and that is a posture befitting men, and that only men

O. S., NEW YORK .- The move to "drive the tramps out of the State" can have no connection with the strikes now going on in the city. On the contrary, these numer ous strikes being on, it may be in the interest of the capitalists to attract tramps Many of these may be fit to take strikers places. Tramps might be a source of dange. to capitalism at times of strikes only when the strikes are conducted by the class conscious spirit of Labor. There is not much of that in evidence just now

J. W. MCF., KANSAS CITY, MO .- Bohm Bawerk has before this "demolished Marx. The claim that the 3rd volume of Marx contradicts his previous labor theory is unfounded, and not half so "clever" as the late Archbishop Corrigan's claim that Marx had recanted on his deathbed. These capitalist economists could keep one busy all his life exposing their mare's nests. They can no more argue Marx away than the seal could be argued off Shylock's deed.

C. H. B., NEW YORK .- 1st. It would be feal more sensible if, instead of standing by and finding fault, you fell to and helped THE PEOPLE out of its financial straits, so that, owing to the mechanical difficulties resulting from small means, much of the lews matter has to be daily left out.

2d. The Kishinev atrocities were not a rime syninst the Jew, they were a crime against civilization, and such crimes can be against all things these folks say of him.

only fomented by perpetuating race dis- He relies upon the fact that lies have short

"ENQUIRER," NEW YORK .- The article is entitled "A Wonderful Calculating Machine"; Daily People, March 23.

T. R., CHICAGO, ILL .- It is such Union en who cause a feeling of charity to well out of one's heart towards the brutal leader of a pure and simple union. They are so vicious and stupid, and conceited that no thing else but brutality seems to be fit for them. When they turn up in the S. L. P. they show soon for what they are: they try their game; and then yell "tyranny!" whe bounced, while they crawl meekly before the labor fakir who treats them with a rod of

D. L. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-The "proletarian" does not stand in the same box with "bourgeois." The term "bourgeois," where not familiar, may be introduced to advantage. It covers the capitalist class in several respects better than "capitalist class." Not so with "pro-Of course, if the right thing is meant and understood it is all right. the word is not felicitous. Both in point of etymological and of history it is in applicable to the modern working class. The statement "the proletariat of Rome was fed by the ruling class, the modern prole tariat feeds the ruling class" is a prettily turned phrase, but will not bear close scru tiny. The proletariat of Rome were the slums, they were "fed" by the ruling class and so are the slums to-day; and both of them (now and in Rome) are grafts on the working class. "Working Class" is by far the better term.

X. X., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Yes, such a thing is theoretically possible. The S. L. P. may do a great wrong to a deserving member, but that that was a fact-that r deserving member-will appear from his wronged and was a worthy person. Party would certainly eventually redress the wrong. But if he was not wronged and was not deserving, he will himself take by his subsequent conduct to justify the Party's conduct. And that's just what has happened. You can't quote a single instance of an expelled S. L. P. man who did not forthwith hasten to prove that the fault with the Party was that it did not bounce him long before.

A. S., NEW YORK .- Go back to first principles. The Party's position against Socialists accepting jobs from capitalist politicians is grounded on the principle that the handle to corrupt the Labor Movement must be taken out of the capitalist class. Now apply that to the King-Everett con duet in San Francisco.

1st. Supposing that there is a law that gives "third parties" a place, that is no reason why to accept the job. be spurned. If not, the capitalists may at any time enact laws just with an eye to corrupting purposes. Capitalists do not legislate and enact the by-laws that control the internal conduct of a bona fide Socialist. 2d. That law in San Francisco was promoted by the identical King-Everett coterie of job-seekers, who induced its enactment,

with an eye to pap. 3d. The above two reasons completely knock out "yearling upstarts" Kings claims of innocence for having accepted a jo Democratic Mayor. But we are informed there is still a third knockout: The claim that they got the jobs as members of the "third party" is, we are informed, false. The "third party" in San Francisco was the

Prohibitionists, we are told. The act was rank corruption.

M. H., RICHMOND, VA .- What? Cleve and very much a man of his word? Why. did you never read his letter of acceptance in 1884? He there declares for one term only. He has since run twice!

W. D. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Shall duly take up that speech of Shaffer's

N. S. T., BOSTON, MASS .- There is a report due here soon from England on that hole matter. Four S. D. F. locals in Scotland and as many in England have with drawn from the Quelch-Hyndman combination of stage-strutters. And the healthy movement is spreading. More anon..

6. S., COLUMBUS, O., AND J. D., LOUISVILLE, KY .- That number of the "New Era" is worth its weight in gold. What an illustration of Providential dispensation, and the unfinching logic of events! That Master James A. Arnold's poem against Comrade De Leon should appear flanked by pictures and capitalist utterances of the notorious fakirs is a cir cumstance that gives the author and his sentiments a fitting setting, and answer.

C. O'R., NEW YORK .- Just wait and ou will see these Social Democratic players with politics in much funnier hysterical fits n the Hearst boom. Uneasy lies the head that wears a fool's cap.

W. W., BUTTE, MONT .- Not so fast. Here are two men. No; 1 will give you a correct idea of what Socialism aims at: No. 2 will do that and will also know why the Socialist aim is correct and why there is no other way out. Are the two equally safe? the way he would look at a fine house; he admiration therefor will remove him from the mental poise that there may be a finer house, and in that case would prefer that. ism, will be taken in by some reformer with 2 does that it is either Socialism or smash

biting you? Go your ways. Who cares We are not bothering about you. The world is wide. The S. L. P. steers its course You steer yours: we hope you will enjoy it as much as we do.

C. G. D., ST. PAUL, MINN .- The letter in "Foskaren" from the Kangaroo W. Wilson of Brooklyn is a typical sample of Kannothing else to do if he were to "protest"

legs, and wear these out. It is not true that the comrade is writing for the "Sun"; his whole time is devoted to the S. L. P. But the thing is typical of the Kangaroo in its idiotic stupidity, too. The Kangaroo is on his belly in the dirt before the pure and simple unions: the "Sun" office has been unionized; and yet this Kangaroo calls the "Sun" a scab paper. Truly for idiocy a Kangaroo beats all.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"The Wall Street Journal" Asks It of the Yellow Journal.

There is an old saying to the effect that "when thieves fall out honest men get their due." The ultra wing of capitalism, represented by "The Wall Street Journal," and the middle class wing, represented by the Yellow Journal, are continually in each other's hair owing to their divergent economic interests. This causes them to make damaging statements of each other, such as contribute to a clear understanding of capitalist conditions and aid in the liberation of the working class from capitalist influences. For this reason the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of May 11 will be found very interesting: "WHAT ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

STORES! "The Evening Journal, prince of yel low journalism, printed on Friday an

'editorial' on the building lockout in this

city, in which it discussed the circumstances of the case in its usual style. "Among other things it said: "In the end, there will be a union of the drivers, and there will be a reckoning with the unfaithful-with the poor,

ignorant, selfish creatures that have chosen to play the part of 'scabs' and sell out their fellows. "Which means nothing if it does not mean that in event of success crowning the teamsters' union in its fight, those who have exercised their right to work will be punished (in the usual way) for doing so. But we are not engaged with this subject merely to show the Journal as inciting to violence. What we want

to know is-what about the department

stores of this city and the delivery clerks' union? "Last winter the delivery clerks employed in the drygoods stores-or certain of them-in this city, decided to form a union for the better protection of their interests. They did so and in due course enrolled their members. The roll of members was promptly purloined and delivered to the employers who at once discharged every man-some 300 in all, we believe-belonging to the union. No cause was alleged. It was thoroughly understood by everyone that membership in the union was the cause of dismissal

and nothing else. "Why does not the Journal make the town ring with its denunciation of this outrage?

"Why has it no word to say for these poor men thrown out of employment be-

cause they joined a union? "Why does it not call upon the free men and women of New York city to boycott these tyrannous employers, own-

ers of the dry goods stores? "Why has it been scrupulously silent on the case? "Is it because the dry goods stores pay

large sums of money to the Journal for advertising? "Why does it fearlessly denounce the lumber dealers' association for locking

out the teamsters because they are forming a union? "Is it because the lumber dealers' association does not advertise in the Jour-

"Does the heart of the nobla-minded editor of the Journal-the great publicist, statesman and friend of the plain people,' in the words of the William Ranlolph Hearst Railway Employes' Clubonly beat for union labor when its throbs

will not 'hurt business?' "Or is it that the matter of the delivry clerks' union has never

brought to his attention? "We now desire to call the attention of the Journal editor to this case. We want to know what he thinks about it. We want to know whether his views upon the right of labor to organize depend upon whether or not the employers advertise in the Journal. We want to know why sauce for the lumber dealers' association is not also sauce for the New York dry goods stores. We know that the Journal considers the department. store a good example of the legitimate trust;-but may even a 'legitimate trust' trample with impunity upon the rights of labor just because it turns a few hundred thousand dollars a year into the

pocket of a 'great publicist. "What about the department stores and the delivery clerks' union?

"Can immunity from attack be purchased by advertising in the columns of the Journal? Is it the case of the San Francisco Examiner and the Southern Pacific Railroad, (as narrated by Congressman Groe L. Johnson in the Congressional Record for January S. 1897. and reprinted in the Eveping Post of October 30, 1992) over again?

"What about the department stores and the delivery clerks' union?

"These men are still, many of them, out of employment. They are presumably blacklisted by the department stores. They were never decently paid and were always grossly overworked. As compared with the teamsters, their lot was at the best simply miserable. They cry out to William Randolph Hearst for upport and help in their fight.

What we want to know is-"What about the department stores

and the delivery clerks' union?

read and approved. munications from The People re garding Section Hamilton read and filed; from Section Toronto with \$2 for dues stamps; from New York Labor News Company regarding bill of \$1.70 for Sec-

Secretary instructed to inform the New York Labor News Company that no such section existed; and also that the N. E. C. would gladly lend any protection they can to the New York Labor News Company by giving information regarding sections in Canada.

Secretary was instructed to ask Sec tien Lendon to appoint auditors at once te audit semi-annual statement, which is new overdue; also to nominate a cemrade to fill the place of Comrade Nut-tall, who states that he is unable to fulfill his duties on the N. E. C. Ad-D. Ross,

Recording Secretary Pro Tem.

Missouri State Committee, Regular meeting of Misspuri State Committee. Comrade Bilabarrow in the chair. Absent, C. Grupp; excused. Minutes of previous meeting approved as

Communication from Daily People Finance Committee submitting plan to aid Daily People. Plan was endorsed and E. C. Diekman elected to take charge of

the work.
Secretary reported that he had visited St. Charles, Mo., on April 12; prospects are good for organizing a section there soon. He also reported that 400 pieces of literature had been distributed at Washington, Mo.

Motion adopted instructing Secretary to visit adjoining towns at his earliest convenience on party mission.

Motion adopted to purchase 1000 S. T.

& L. A. manifestoes. Motion adopted to elect a special com mittee to look ever the books for in-formation on questions of loans. C. Hager, Charles Wipperman and William

Bilsbarrow elected. Bill for literature, 50e; bill for rubber stemp, 50c; both ordered paid.

ncial report: Previously on hand \$17.40; receipts, \$4.20; total, \$21.60; expenses, \$1; balance on hand, \$20.60. H. M. Graber, Rec. Secretary.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting was held Saturday May 16, 1903, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People Bldg, 2.6 New Reade St., Man-hatitan. Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; Vice-Chairman, Wm. Heymann.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. S. Winauer was elected temporary sergeant-at-arms. Two new delegates were seated. Fourteen new members were admitted.

A letter from the New York State Excutive Committee was received, calling atttention to the resignation of Geo. Abelson from that committee, and calling upon the Section to make nominareferred to the Assembly Districts with nstructions to make nominations and lace them in the hands of the Organer before May 31.

The Organizer reported that all ar-angements were completed for celebrate ing the Third Anniversary of The Daily People by a picnic at Glendale Schuetzen Park. Tickets are ready for distributed tion and Assembly Districts not supslied with tickets are urged to secure

them of the Organizer at once.

The Auditing Committee reported on July 4, 1802, Picnic as follows: Receipts, \$459,15; expenses \$151.22; paid to Section New York \$162; paid to Daily Peo-

8 and 10 A. D., 20; 8 and 12 A. D., 2; 7 and 8 A. D., 8; 14 A. D., 6; 16 A. D., 46; 28 A. D., 10; 32 and 35 A. D., 21, and 35

Miscellaneous: Section Hoboken, N. J., 9; Union County, N. J., 50, and D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A., 3.

The report was received and adopted;

ine Organizer reported the holding of a General Party Meeting, at which the plans to finance The Daily People were et in operation; and other party work in connection with the propagands was inaugurated. Open air meetings have been commenced and the 16th Assem-bly District, Manhattan, was granted certain privileges in connection with the opening of its new club rooms. Ten dues stamps, lest by the 20th Assembly Dis-Manhattan, were replaced. The subdivisions were instructed to mail a certain issue of The Weekly People to all carelled S. L. P. and S. D. P. veters.

The report was received and adopted. The Kings County Committee also reported a General Party Meeting, at which plans to finance The Daily People were put in ferce and that a picnic had been arranged for in August; the proceeds of which are to go to the Kings County Campaign Fund. Its Assembly Districts have quite generally adopted the reply postal system with fairly good results;

though where a house to house canvass been made better results are reported. In this respect the 9 and 12 A. D. 196 enrolled voters were visited and 150 a onthly and 8 Weekly People subscribers secured. Three amembers were has had the most gratifying results; Kings, comes next in point of activity. Most districts have placed The Daily People on newsstands. On May 20th the 3rd A: D., Kings, will be organized at a meeeting in Columbia Hall, Columbia and Carroll streets. The indorsement of the General Committee was granted on an entertainment to be held at 813 Park Avenue on May 30, 1903. The report was received and adopted.

The Daily People Finance Committee reported it had met April 11, 1993, as instructed and formulated plans for li-quidating the debt of The Daily People. The plans were subsequently adopted by New York and Kings County Committees and set in operation by them; and that the Assembly Districts in both counties were now carrying on the work. It furthermore reported that with the sanction of the N. E. C. the plan had been etxended to State Committees and to out side sections, members at large and sym pathizers, and that all State Committees and Sections had been supplied with certificate vouchers and literature on the subject. Yonkers was the first to respond to the call with a batch of appli cations for certificates and promise of about fifteen to come and that other Sections have already put themselves

in touch with the committee. The plan seems to have taken good hold and it is expected that at the next General Committee substantial returns will be reported from outside Sections. So far \$545 have been paid in. The report was received and adopted.

The Organizer was instructed to organize Queens County as a subdivision of New York County

E. Moonelis and H. Deutsch were elected a committee to compile rules govern ing Party entertainments, from the records of the Section for the past two

Adjournment followed. A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

Greater Boston, Attention! All members of the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee are hereby requested to be present at the next meeting, which will take place at Boston

headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Sunday, May 24, at 2 o'clock sharp. Charles H. Chabot, Secretary.

Officers of Section Brantford, Ontario. Leon Lazarous, 78 Market street Brantford, Ont., has been elected Liter ary Agent of Section Brantford, and Murray A. Wood, 113 Cayuga street, Brantford, Recording Secretary.

For Wallace and Lake Fund. From Buffale, N. Y. Contributed by B. Reinstein\$2,50 Repschlager, Jr 1.00 Charles Smith 1.00

Special Fund.
As per circular letter September 3, 1901:
Previously acknowledged.....\$7035.95 L. Armer, San Francisco, Cal..... Sec. Lenisville, Ky., Festival.... Socialist Labor Club, Breeklyn... Branch Watervilet, N. Y Ohie State Committee Mittatein, Cleveland, O It furthermore reported that the following numbers of tickets have not been accounted for:

New York County: 2 and 4 A. D., 2;

H. Eisenach.

One Day's Wages Brigade. Kelly, City..... 3.00 Total.....\$30.50 G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held Thursday evening, May 14, at 2-6 New Reads street. August Gilhaus was elected chairman. All members were present except Comrade Bartel, who was absent without excuse. Minutes of previous meet-

ing read and approved. The General Secretary reported that a joint meeting of District Alliances Nos. 4

WHAT IS SCHAPIRGRAPH? THE BUPLICATOR that clearly multicenses anything written with pan and typewriter, also music drawings, etc. One original gives he copies BLACK ink in 15 minutes. Avoids: stencil, washing, delays, and expensive supplies. Price, complete cap size outfit, years.

Lasts years on 5 days free triel without deposit. when married. But this army is absolutely necessary to the existence of capitreedway. New York talism. If there were no unemployed

and 49 had been held on May 10, in accordance with the call issued by the G. E. B., and that said meeting had elected Comrade Charles C. Crawford, of Local Alliance No. 140, as a member of the G. E. B. in place of John Plomondon, resigned. Comrade Crawford had been duly notified of his election, and was now present. Report received and Comrade Crawford pledged.

Financial report of the General Secreary, and also the Treasurer, for the past three weeks were received and filed. Communications:

From Comrade Schwartz, Organizer of Local Alliance No. 325, Los Angeles, on the acute class struggle now going on at Los Angeles. This struggle, by its developments, shows the correctness of the stand taken by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. against the capitalist class and their capitalistic allies, the labor organizations of the pure-and-simple type. It also shows the direct connection existing between the capitalist employers and their hirelings, better styled "labor lieu-

From Local Alliance No. 342, Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. No. 379, Hartford, Conn.; L. A. No. 302, North Vassalboro, Me., and District Alliance No. 3, New Bedford, and No. 21, Hartford, on local conditions and organization.

From District Alliance No. 19, Lynn. Mass., on the excellent work being done by the District Alliance and the prospects for the future.

From District Alliance No. 17, Rhode Island, on the work of organization and agitation being done among the textile workers, having organized a strong local of weavers at Uzbridge, Mass., with two nore locals of the textile workers partly organized at Woonsocket, R. I.

From Comrade Fred Uhlman, of Erie Pa., asking for assistance in the work of organizing for the alliance. Action, Secretary instructed to answer and, if necessary, furnish a speaker for Erie.

From Comrade L. M. Cunningham Organizer of Section Erie, Pa., on the good prospects of reorganizing Local Aliance No. 365, of Erie, and asking for information. Action, Secretary directed to comply with the request.

From Local Alliance No. 373; North Andover, Mass., with propositions of new members and asking for information on organization and the textile industry in eneral. Action, Secretary directed to answer and give the desired information.

From Emanuel Hauk, Buffalo asking for information in reference to Local Alliance No. 339. Action, Secretary directed to give the required information.

Applications for membership at large: Oscar B. Lent, moulder, 1331 Main street, Peekskill, N. Y., and J. W. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo. Both were accepted. Charter granted to the Uxbridge Weav-

ers' Alliance, Uxbridge, Mass. No more business being before the board, meeting adjourned. John J. Kinneally,

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Secretary.

S. L. P. Mayoralty Candidate Gives Some Good Advice to the Workers. To the Members of the Socialist Labor

I geturn my sincere thanks for the

confidence you have manifested in me to nominate me a third time for the office of Mayor of the City of Phoenix. The historical mission that the Socialist Labor Party fills makes it the greatest of honors to be a nominee of the said party. I assure you, as a member of the Socialist Labor Party, that I shall fulfill my duty to it and to the wage earners in general. I shall maintain the class interest of the wage earner in accordance with the principles of the party.

As all scientific Socialists understand that all governments are class governments, therefore every government governs in the interest of the class it represents. Workingmen, if you want your interest represented, vote for the nominee of your own class. When you do this you manifest an understanding of economic conditions and show a disposition to conquer the power of government that you may have legislation done in

the interest of your class. The question of the unemployed is the question of the age. They are the product, so there is always an overproduction. The continual progress of invention forces an army of men to seek work which cannot be supplied them under capitalism. Thus we see the European workman fleeing from his home to escape poverty. This is but the result of the capture of the European market by the American capitalist through the centralized power of the means of production and distribution and the laboring class coming to this country will add to the volume of the unemployed here. Capitalism means poverty, degradation and humiliation to the wage workers the world over. Social-ism means joy, happiness and plenty for all. The product of the laboring class according to the last census was \$800 for every man, woman and child in the United States per annum. This would be greatly increased by putting the para-sites to work. But the average laborer does not get one-half of this amount, on which he has to support a family

to take their places the laborers could easily demand and obtain by a strike the whole product of their labor. The army of the unemployed is far more effectual than the State militia or the United States troops to keep the workers

In France, where the Socialist Labor Party possesses the power of govern-ment in municipalities, the question of the unemployed receives due consideration and they make the interest of the laboring class a paramount issue. Such, also, will take place in this country when the laboring class understands what are their rights and how to gain

Both the Republican and Democratic parties declared for muncipalization of public utilities, but the scientific So-cialist sees in this the cloven foot of capitalism, and that the landlord class desire to use the utilities as tax-paying institution. In all middle class reform movements toward municipalization there is only a shifting of exploitation from the capitalist corporation to the capitalist municipality. The scientific Socialist sees in such an action only an attempt on the part of capitalism to hide its nefarious operations under the cloak of the state. So long as the government directing the operation of the industries and owning the instruments of production is composed of a different class from those who must use and operate them, such ownership will be used to exploit the workers. Could this movement be carried on step by step until all industry was merged in our present class government it would simply mean that all political and all economic power would be united in one class completely unified for action and would constitute he mightiest means for exploitation of the wage workers ever devised.

But the scientific Socialist sees their nefarious practices and diabolical aims and through the Socialist Labor Party stands as a bulwark of defense in the interest of the laboring class. Municipalization under the Socialist Labor Pary means that the workers have first, through the election of their party, gained control of the powers of government and then legislation in the interest of the working class will begin. The children of the worker will be educated and comfortable and sanitary homes provided for the working class. Now you create the mansion; the wealthy class nhabit it, while many of your class live in hovels and are thrown upon the street if they cannot pay the rent. Now you create the wealth that gives education, refinement and power to the wealthy class, while your class get bull pens, bullets and bayonets for daring to stand for their rights as American citizens And now the ruling class are crying out educational qualifications for the franchise, because of the ignorance of the working class. If the working class are ignorant then the State is to blame for not providing means to educate the ignorant. But this the wealthy aristocratic ruling class will not de, for they know that knowledge is power and that the only way to keep the working class submissive is to keep them ignorant. This work of educating and elevating the laboring class will be the work of the Socialist Labor Party. It is their mission in this epoch of the world's history and every workingman who understand his duty to himself and his class will support the party.

The manner in which vagrants are treated by municipal capitalistic governments of Phoenix is un-American, unconstitutional and deserves the censure of every true American citizen. They are arrested by corrupt officers, frequently instigated by a corrupt citizen, by a corrupt court and sentenced by a corrupt judge to a term of hard labor for city improvement. When his term expires he is still a vagrant. The city has been improved at his expense, and the constitution has been violated and American manhood degraded. Every American citizen, white or black, is entitled to a trial by jury. A jury, I don't be-lieve, could be found that would find a man guilty of crime because he had no means of subsistence.

Last, but not least, the wily politician will chase you now and he will profess great love for you, but his love is as the love of a cat for a mouse-he thinks of the benefits he will derive through your use to his own personal interest and he will tell you that you are foolish to vote for the Socialist Labor Party, and that they can't do anything for you now. Ask him what the old parties have done for the laboring class. Refer him to your constitutional rights—that are withheld—and to the fact that the laws that are passed in the interest of the laboring class have been repeatedly violated by their respective governments, both Republican and Democratic. Ask him which he thinks is best-for you to vote for what you don't want, and get, it, or to vote for what you do want, with a positive as-surance of getting it in the future, through the solidarity and numbers of the laboring class. Yours truly,

Phoenix, Arisona, April 26.

Alliance Cigar Factory

ECKSTEIN BROS. 517 East Eighty-Eighth St.

BEST CIGARS AT LOWEST PRICES: Medallion, 4% inches..... 2.23 Kature's Beautles, 4% inches..... 2.00 eent on application.

A Defender of Arbitration Runs Away From Logic and Fact.

The following letters from the Scranton Truth are instructive. They give a good idea of the methods pursued by the repeaters of capitalist platitudes when they encounter Socialist analysis: they run away from logic and fact and seek escape in assertions equally as foolish as those which provoked the attack: "To The Truth.

"In your paper of recent date a letter appears in the industrial notes from the pen of Mr. Corless which for muddleheaded political economy beats the Utopian economists of the eighteenth century or the capitalist political economists of to-day. Let us analyze carefully a few of his points, and see what they

"Visions of Peace-He believes that the report of the Strike Commission is a basis for a long industrial peace, and flies in the face of the fact that, although that report went into effect April 1, that the miners are in worse condition to-day than before; that, instead of peace, revolt is the order of the day in the coal fields. When he tries to show that the struggle can be ended by both sides getting together he ignores the whole evolution of society, which from primitive ages has been a history of class struggle and class wars, which never ended till one or the other of the contending forces gained the mastery.

"Here is a class struggle in society today between the laborer and capitalist, the robber and robbed, and the struggle hinges around the wealth labor alone creates. The capitalists take the lion's share through his ownership of the tools of production, legalized by his control of the political power, and the laborer contests every foot of ground in order to wring from his master enough to sustain life. There can be no arbitration to settle this; no boards of conciliation or Civic (physic) Federations can end the struggle. Only when the laborers take possession of the tools of production by getting control of the government and abolishing all classes, or go down to a condition of absolute slavery will the struggle end.

"Labor is a commodity, no matter what else you try to make it. It is regulated in the labor market by the same laws which govern the price of other commedities, whether beans or potatoes.

"The laws of supply and demand and the laborers' cost of production govern its price. "When there is a surplus of labor on

the market the price goes down; when there are few laborers in the market the price goes up. "But labor differs in some ways from

other commodities. The capitalist can by no manner of means increase the crep of beans or potatoes on the market, but with the wage-earners' brains he can invent a machine that will throw hundreds of men out of work and increase the surplus on the market.

"Again, if beans are plentiful and the price is low, the capitalist can lay them on the shelf, and wait until the price goes up. Labor, on the other hand, is a perishable commodity, which, if left fer any length of time on the shelf, will become a skeleton.

"He also seems to think that the canitalist shuts down because he wants to; he does not see that behind the capitalist is the word "must"; that the conditions of the market force him.

"When the laborers produce more wealth than they can consume: when they get about \$1 out of every \$10 worth of wealth they create, and the master has the other \$9, if there is no market for this surplus of unpaid labor, if the Chinese want no shoes, the Filinipos no clothes, the master must shut down until his surplus is worked off. In the glass industry, which he mentions, the worker can only average seven months out of the twelve. He produces enough in those seven to fill the market for twelve, so he is supposed to starve to death or find some other means of livelihood. The bosses don't care; they are not in business for fun or their health, but to make as much from the wageearner as they can.

"No board of conciliation can change these things. They are but the off-shoots of the private ownership of social industry and can only be changed by the downfall of the system. We can not have industrial peace as long as we have anarchy in our mode of distribution. Why cry peace when there is no peace? You will need a commission to settle the strike and another board to settle the settlement, and so it goes. The only remedy is the public ownership of the tools of production. "The old trade union movement of to-

day is sixty years behind the times. They use the bow and arrow against the Gatling gun; the old weapons against capitalism entrenched behind all the powers of government. They have outlived their

usefulness and have become impotent.
"What is necessary to-day is a trade union founded on the class struggle and backed by a working class political party, lige the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Not till then will industrial peace be assured. A. A. Grant, "614 Adams avenue."

"To the Editor of The Truth: "Mr. A. A. Grant takes up the work of discrediting my views on the subject of conciliation and arbitration as a means of adjusting industrial questions.

truth in his attempt to criticize the ideas advanced by others, his force of argument would be more apparent.

"No Socialist with whom I have ever come in contact, is willing to accept commonplace, matter-of-fact conditions as a basis of argument, but must soar off into the realms of the land of pipedreams to secure a starting point for his discussion of economic conditions.

"So absorbed is this gentleman in the Utopian dream of the Socialist that he cannot bring himself in touch with the material conditions which surround him. He hates to see labor improve its condition through any other means than the mythical proposition offered by Socialism, and for this reason wilfully misstates actual conditions brought about through that great agency the labor union.

"It is this utter and contemptible selfishness which makes impossible the con-summation of the ideal Socialism of which Mr. Grant is a most ardent exponent.

"The condition of which he complains and against which trades unionism is contending is the outcome of the selfish ness wrapped up in humanity, and while this character in the human race maintains there can be no development of the ideal Socialism which Mr. Grant and his co-laborers in the movement so vividly portray.

The selfishness of the Socialist in com-

"If the gentleman would adhere to the batting every movement which is put forth for the betterment of the conditions of humanity, except that plan of which he is the advocate, is the strongest argument against the establishment

of such a system of government. "Mr. Grant has made himself most conspicuous along this line, and is utterly without charity in the matter of discussing anything pertaining to the great work which trades unionism has accomplished for the betterment of the

"I do not care to enter into a discussion with him on the Socialistic question. To me Socialism seems a long way Socialism, mingled with the meanness and selfishness displayed in the advocacy of this question would develop a government which would be worse than the most despotic system recorded in the world's history.

"When Socialists can drive from their own ranks the selfishness which they exhibit, and selfishness can be obliterated in the world, the ideal system which Mr. Grant is so earnestly advocating, will be possible. But why should we await the coming of the millenium?

Why not handle these questions from a rational point of view? Conciliation and arbitration offer an improvement over conditions which have existed in the past.

"Why should we await the realization of the Utopian dreams of the Socialist? "William Corliss."

GRAND PICNIC

Summernight's Festival

ARRANGED BY SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, TO CELEBRATE THE

Third Anniversary of the

DAILY PEOPLE

on Saturday, July 4th

Picnic Commences at 2 p. m.

Glendale Schuetzer Park,

MYRTLE. AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN! PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMENT

TICKETS, ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND LADY, 25 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS-From Brooklyn Bridge, take Myrtle avenue surface trolley cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the park; from Broadway, Grand, Houston or Twenty-third street ferries take Bushwick avenue car and transfer at the same point for the park,

14th GRAND PICNIC DECORATION DAY

Saturday, May 30, IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR

ARMORY GROVE, ROXBURY,

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

SPEECHES

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

SINGING
THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CHORUS!
THE DANISH SINGING CHORUS BRAGE! NORTH POLE SINGING CHORUS OF EVERETT! THE SCANDINAVIAN SINGING CHORUSI

The Well-Known Comedian, MR. HOLM, Will Also Appear and Render Some of His Best Comic Pieces From History (in Swedish)

SPORTING PROGRAMME FOR GENTLEMEN:

Wrestling Match, Sack Race, Running Race, Pin Struggle, Hight Jumping, Jacob Blindfold, The Taming of the Bull.
For LADIES: Ribbon Bowling Contest. For BOYS: Blueberry Pie-Eating Contest.

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

DANCING FROM 2 TILL 10 P. M. DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA. Tickets, Gents, 50c. Ladies, 35

Children Under 12 Years, With Parents, Free. Take Jamaica Plain, Forest-Hills-Columbus Avenue and Franklyn Park-Columbus Avenue Cars.