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SIEVERMAN (CORNERED

S. L. P. MEN DEFEAT HIM IN DE-BATE ON LYNN STRIKE.

His Organization Shown to be a Capitalist Concern-Answers Indisputable Proof with Vituperation-Why Don't He Sue for Libel?

Special to The Daily People:
Rochester, N. Y., March 4.—Frank
A. Sieverman Spoke before the La. (1) Lyceum on "Labor Problems' ruary 22. The address was abstract February 22. The address was accurate He did not dare to speak on a concrete basis, but simply to theorize and vaporize on the degradation of the working

After Sieverman was through with his man's actions in the Lynn strike.

The previous Sunday, when Comrade Murphk spoke to the "Kangs" about Sieverman's actions some of them told him that not an S. L. P. man would within a mile of the Labor Lyceum when Sieverman was to speak. We were there and this is the result: A motion was carried that Comrade Murphy be given 15 minutes in which to produce

eral of the "Kangs" had boasted that they would give him a week if necessary. But Comrade Murphy re-plied that half an hour was sufficient. He received a promise from one of them to more that he be given half an hour to show Sieverman up. Compare their boasts with their acts; they promise hour, and yield a quarter of an and consume the greater part of that time by raising points of order (read disorder) and hurring such epi-thets as: "You are a bundle of igno-sance!" "Throw them out!" "Eject 'em" nrade Murphy's sole reteetere. Commrade Murphy's sole re-dy to these interruptions was: "You

The comrade quoted the agreement etween the Knights of Labor and the oot and Shoe Workers' Union in Lynn, Mass, also the constitution of the R. & S. W. Union and the scabby arbitration contract, proving that Sieverman and the rest of the "scabby crew" along with their union, were capitalist barnacies and millstones on the labor movement.

newspapers from which Comrade y quoted were the "Haverhill ag Gazette" and "Lynn Daily Capitalist papers? Yes; but an and the rest of the scabby Martindale and Scates and the rest the clique never published any denial ther the "Shoe Workers' Journal" heir "Socialist" paper, "The Work-Such being the case they are true, enides these capitalist papers are the ficial organs of Tobin and the manu-

e of the gentlemanly reprovals hard at us by the "kangaroos" was simply despicable. "That gang's not dry behind the ears," so said Kangaroo ppelt. Kangaroo Van Auken, a dis-untued office-seeker, who has aspira-ins to tread the boards as a sensational actor, he's a specimen of which Barnum would have bousted of as being a whole side show himself endeavored to show satile character when the writer took the floor during the heat of the de-bate by yelling at the top of his voice: "Shut your face!" and he would have made a dash at the writer were it not or his wife pulling him into a seat.

Comrade Murphy had shown how Sie had bought theater tickets for two Livingston girls, some of his pro-teges, whom he was escorting to Lynn to take strikers' places. They are two Rochester girls. Sieverman at first said it was "all news to him" and later in the ment admitted having met the two

against hard facts and verifiable evi-dence and when he took the floor to charges against him he our charges against him he in a humorous frame of mind.

"I didn't think you would dignify the surges of the gentleman by asking me reply to them."

of "professional destroyers" and win was our slogan, if not by fair then by foul." He said: "If can't beat you openly they will up behind you and stick you in ick with a dirk."

Sieverman then gave us a lot of lies elative to the Lynn strike, saying it wan't a fight 'gainst the hosses, but a seculiar strike between two organizaas for supremacy and that they would eat the K. of L.

He said that we wanted to smash the use it enabled the workers to therefore wwe couldn't make st out of him. So much for

ing him from within.

'naughty boys." He then tried to un load some aims and declarations upor the audience as ours. There we ob jected. He did not dare to deny that he was a liar, as he knew we had too many witnesses in the hall. He told the members of the Labor (?) Lyceum; "You will have to watch those fellows close or else they will burst your organization or run away with it. You had better close the door on them."

Philip Jackson compared us to a frog croaking in the night for a glass of beer. We thought frogs belonged to the "Temperance Bridage."

As one stranger said: "Let Sieverman sue those papers for libel if what

they say is not true." It's your move Mr. (!) Sieverman. It's up to you to show your innocence of the charges.

MORE "CUCUMBERS."

Responsible for Another Debsian Letter to the Capitalists.

The "Socialist" habit of writing letters to leading capitalists did not end when Engene V. Debs wrote to Rockefeller requesting his aid to establish a "co-operative commonwealth," and in return re ceived nothing but laughter for his pains, It has taken another equally ridiculous form in that a leading capitalist, instead of being begged to render aid, is being praised for aid alleged to have been rendered.

The author of this latest letter, like Debs, is addicted to the eating of "cucumbers," and derives his fertile ideas from the same "spir'tual" sources. Morgan ought not to treat him as Rockefeller did Debs, however, by ignoring him He should send him, in return, a letter returning the compliment and praising "Mr." Long and his "party" for what they have done to further the cause of capitalism by supporting Compers and Mitchell in hoodwinking the working class, by fusing with the capitalist political parties and by building armories for the protection of the life and health of the capitalist militia. One good turn deserves another. A "bum" letter of praise deserves a better one in answer.

The letter, as given in the capitalist press, head lines and all, is as follows: "SOCIALISTS TO J. P. MORGAN.

"The Financier Praised in a Letter, Say ing That He is Furthering

Their Cause.
"It was dearned in this city last evening that by direction of the State committee of the Socialist party of Pennsyl vania, Fred Long, secretary of the com-mittee, has sent a letter to J. Picrpont Morgan thanking him for, according to the views of the writer, aiding to push along the cause of Socialism. The Social Democratic party was the old name of this brand of Socialists, and was founded by Eugene V. Debs. Now the party is known as the Socialist party The letter goes at great length into the history of Socialism.

"The writer holds that the trusts are

really furthering the cause of Socialism, and says that Mr. Morgan, as the leader of the modern trust movement, is doing more to bring about Socialism than the workingmen. The letter says in part:

"We know, or at least have good grounds for supposing, that you honestly dislike Socialists without exactly knowing why. We cannot blame you for this, ecause you unwittingly manifest the feeling of your class. As your friend, Emperor William, frankly said, you know nothing about Socialism—'the great question of the day'-but then a man in your position does not, in the nature of things, have time to study social science.

"Our ultimate goal is the co-operative commonwealth, but in striving for it we do not he state to seize an opportunity to improve the condition of the working class, such as securing a shorter workday, increased wages, child labor laws. factory regulations, employers' liability acts, etc.

"The Socialist vote in the United States now numbers one-third of a million, in industrial Pennsylvania 28, 000. in intellectual Massachusetts 40,000. These few facts, Mr. Morgan, constrain us to acknowledge our indebtedness to you and your class for demonstrating the practicability and inevitability of Social

Rockefeller is reported to be in fin health. What will the sapient fellow who always refers to Rockefeller's dyspepsia as a proof of the trials of the rich, now do for argument?

The Rooseveltian scorn of the Friday superstition would be herole were it not so common in others who are not President and desirous of a second term.

The usual unknown widow has ap peared at Col. Murphy's funeral. More are likely to follow, if preceding cases of a like character are any criterion. The way "law and order" is upheld by its way "law and order" is upheld by its duly elected representatives appals even conservative society.

The London Times predicts an economic crisis in its of amtry. The Times is a little lategon. Ting the prediction, but that doe its soundness.

CAREY EQUALLED

Associate of Armory Builder Proposes Stone Pile for Workers.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28 .- What would class-conscious Socialist think of a 'Socialist alderman" who would vote in favor of vagrancy laws?

Francis A. Kulp, Socialist Party alderman, of Battle Creek, Mich., in a speech delivered by him at Tinnette's Hall, this city, on the night of February 13, 1903, said that he, Kulp, was in favor of the vagrancy laws of Battle Creek, and that he would never vote to repeal them, because he wanted workingmen to have a place to go to in the winter.

Think of it, fellow workingmen! When our masters have no further use for us, and we are forced to beg for work or bread, this Socialist alderman is in favor of putting us on the stone pile, so as to give us a chance to be in a warm place. And this statement was greeted with applause by the local Kangaroos. Oh, but don't they show sympathy with the poor exploited wage slaves though? Could the enemies of the exploited and maltreated producers of everything show less sympathy—unless they advo cated direct slaughter?

This same Kulp, the alderman, who, by the way, is a prominent lawyer, and a stockholder in the "health food factory," this labor skinner, answered a question-as to Carey's armory appro-

priation-as given below. Comrade Meyer asked him by means of a written slip, which was the only way in which a question was tolerated: "If you are bitter against the army, don't you think that it requires less principle to throw a soldier of the rank and file out of your office-as you claim you did -than it requires to throw Carey-your Socialist Party armory building alderman-out of your Socialist Party?"
Thereupon Kulp answered: "The reason we do not is because we are not angels like the S. L. P. We are human beings, and are liable to make mistakes. Carev made a mistake, and I have made mistakes myself. I have voted for things in the common council in Battle Creek that I would not vote for again. But hold your hands on your pockets, look out for the angels who always shout

against a mistake." Queer it is that a servant of the working class should refuse to allow fair criticism by his constituency, and; to choke it off, should throw insinuations against those who suffer by his abuse of the faith and of the power placed in him. If unrectified "mistakes" could obtain unquestioned right of way, how would all schemers and fallirs rush for the "mistake" subterfuge! Hence, Meyer hit the nail squarely on the head when he replied in spite of the gag law resorted to by them: "Why don't you rectify your mistakes; why, then, don't you fire him ont of your party? The capitalist tools would always want us to excuse their mistakes, made by them only to get

omething for themselves." Mr. Kulp explained, furthermore, that with three members in favor of placing a ticket in nomination, out of a total membership of seven, they had polled 530 "Socialist" votes in Battle Creek two years ago, and next year they expected to elect the first "Socialist mayor

Another speaker was A. M. Dewey, cousin of Admiral Dewcy. He is a gov-ernment job holder, and a "Socialist, And to think of Lucien Sanial joining such a party. Well, birds of a feather will flock together. But there is one thing the writer of this letter is ashamed of, and that is, he was once a member of this Socialist Party. Yes, two years of my life was wasted in the Socialist Party, till their crooked work, right in the State of Michigan, forced me to leave them and join the only real Socialist Party, the S. L. P. "Down with kangs and kanglets, and up with the arm and hammer! P. E.

CAREY NAILED.

Letter of Haverhill Council Clerk Shows He Did Vote for Armory.

Whenever we tell a Kang that their epresentative in the Haverhill City uncil. Mr. Carey, voted for the armory building, equal to a \$15,000 drain of that city's fund, it is emphatically denied.

Even Chase, his townsman, who, last immer agitated the Kangaroo "cause" in this city, denied our claims that Carey approved, by his vote, the armory build

In order to get official proof, I, some time ago, wrote to the city clerk at Hav erhill for a statement as to how the vote regarding the Haverhill armory stood and I got the following letter:

"Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 18, 1903. Charles G. Davidson, Esq. St. Paul, Minn.

"Dear Sir:-The city clerk handed me your letter of January 30, yesterday. In reply will say that my records show that Councilmen Atwood, Bachilder, Democrats, believe in relic Carey (president), Cloyston, Coddaire, Duffee, Hovey, Huntington, Nisbell and known as the middle class-

Robinson voted for the armory building June 16, 1898. It being a unanimous vote of all present. Absent councilmen: Carson, French, Nolan and Warren; or, to give it as a record, yes, 10; nays, 0. Absent 4.

"Have all the votes regarding the matter on record book as to purchase of lot and building, also bond issue, all of which were killed in the board of aldermen at subsequent meeting.

"Trusting this is what you desire,

"I am yours truly,
"C. T. Bowker,

"Clerk Com. Council." If the above is not proof, I fail to know how to convince the all-denying Kangaroos. Whatever is filed in the Haverhill Council record book is indisputable truth. There is no doubt that Carey, as the president of that council was the instigator of that bill, he being prominent among them, and at the same time, posing as defendinf the downtrodden class in society. He was

a wolf in sheep's clothing, nothing clse Should the proletariat look up to such men for economic freedom? might as well ask the devil to become an angel. As long as Kangarooism means capitalism, it means fleecing of labor with all the evils resulting there-Charles G. Davidson. St. Paul, Minn, February 25, 1903.

A NEW JERSEY AGENCY.

How Concerns Incorporated in That State Work the Trick.

It will take something more than the passage of a federal incorporation law to jar the tremendous corporation business now transacted throughout the coun try, with New Jersey as its headquarters. Jersey City is the business home of the great majority of these corporations. In one building alone in town-to which you can go from New York by the expenditure of two centshouses hundreds of them. It is only eight stories tall, standing at No. 15 Exchange place, but in the number of its tenants it has the biggest skyscraper in Manhattan by a mile and a half at least,

It is estimated that the largest skyscraper office structure in the metropolis accommodates at least 5,000 persons under its root daily. Of these probably 1,200 are tenants-rent payers-and the other 3,800 are their employes. But this Jersey City building, it is said, has fully 3,000 actual tenants. About 99 per cent. of them are corporations, and if principals and employes were all assembled they would form an army of magnificent dimensions. But they are legal tenants merely, and only just so often as the law requires do their directors visit the building to hold a stated meeting and thereby preserve their charters. A representative of each company is on hand daily, however.

Most of the other tenants are lawyers. who make a specialty of doing businesss for these corporations. A lawyer with a suite of one medium-sized room and an anteroom may represent a hundred corporations and assure you that he can make room for a hundred more. On the top floor is a big corporation that incorporates companies. It is the legal representative of more than 1,600 corporate odies that pay tribute into the State coffers at Trenton. It is not well here to speak slightingly or carelessly to a petty clerk, because he may represent a core of corporations and stand for mil-

lions of dollars.

His salary? Well, it's all in the day's work, and for what his employers receive but not richer. The annual fees are not large, however, and \$50 a year, or even more, is not a large sum to pay when it is absolutely necessary to have in New Jersey an office and a representative upon whom papers may be served if legal complications arise. But 100 of these fees will keep a Jersey lawyer from actual starvation, and there is always hope that the number will increase.

Meetings are held in the buildings daily, by directors. The business done is merely nominal and very brief.

An "Issue" Found.

After months of indecision and voting together in favor of "anti-trust laws," the Democrats and Republicans have at last found a "national issue." A mahogany sideboard, the gift of temperance to Mrs. Hayes while in the White House, has been discovered by a Demoerat in a Washington brewery. Just what the Democrat was doing in the brewery is not stated. It is surmised that it is generally in breweries that Democrats find temperance sideboards Another conjecture is to the effect that the Democrat went to the brewery to see if he was competent to perform the old magical trick of turning a glass of beer into a man; admitting the possibility of, a Democrat being a man. Anyway the Democrat found the sideboard in this unhallowed place, and has made an "issue" of it. The issue is worded thus: Shall the Republican policy of selling White House relics be endorsed; or, does the safety of the nation depend on electing a Democratic President to do the selling?" There is no doubt 'the issue will win votes from those who, like the Democrats, believe in relies, especially that relie of a defunct industrial system

FINANCIAL DEBAUCH

SECURITIES AGGREGATING \$5,000, 000,000 RECENTLY FLOATED.

An Overtaxed Stock Market that Explains the Present Stock Exchange Indigestion, Foreshadowing Widespread Financial Panic.

A list of the railroad and industrial securities authorized or likely to be authorized, shows that the amount of undigested capitalization either in the market or likely to come, aggregates about \$300,000,000.

At this time it is impossible to say with accuracy how many underwriting syndicates are struggling with their undertakings, but the fact is patent that several important syndicates have recently given up the attempt to distribute bonds in a market already oversupplied, and have gone on record as failures.

The cause of this condition of affairs is made sufficiently clear by the figures of the listings of securities on the Stock Exchange during the past three years.

Railroad Bonds, 1902. 1901. 1 \$411,279,000 \$635,537,500 \$269,553,000. Miscellaneous. 1902. 1901. 1900. \$83,218,700 \$274,260,700 \$174,410,000 Railroad Stocks. 1902. 1901. 1900. \$460,465,790 \$281,904,190 \$384,535,800 Miscellaneous. 1902. 1901. 1900. \$1.352,588,050 \$1,364;103,060 \$239,066,100

\$1,352,588,600 \$1,364,705,600 \$235,906,100 Total Listed. \$1,337,551,440 \$2,556,455,440 \$1,067,564,900 Unlisted. 1902. \$112,056,000 \$133,087,900 \$213,781,625 Grand Total. \$1,449,607,446 \$2,869,534,230 \$1,281,346,525 This total for 1902 does not include

\$1,155,000,000 Russian government bonds during the year. The marked decrease in the amount of miscellaneous stocks and bonds listed during the year is due to the listing of the United States Steel issues in 1901, while the increase in railroad stocks listed is due to the wholesale increase of capitalization by the big railroad systems of the country. The following table shows list of capi-

tal increases by railroads and industrials since the beginning of 1902, with the purpose of making more clear the nature of the tendency that has swamped the bond and stock market with securities and has practically eliminated the market for even first-class bonds. It will be noted that there is hardly a large vailroad system in the country, and hardly a large industrial company, which has not increased its capital during the past fourteen months, or is not contemplating such increase. In the case of the companies marked * the capital increase was in whole or in part for the purpose of retiring other issues of securities, and cannot therefore be classed as an absolute increase in the volume of securities on the market.

0	of securities on the market.	1
	Railroads. Bonds.	Stock.
.	Atchison \$35,560,000	
	Atl. Coast Line 35,000,000	\$15,000,000
e	Baltimore & Ohio. 20,000,000	70,779,100
e	Ches. & Ohlo 5.022,000	
ř.,	Genadian Pac 7.000,000	19,500,000
c	D., L. & W 7,000,000	
a	Den. & R. G 3,400,000	
	Erie 11,028,000	
a	Detroit So	3,487,000
	Frisco 5.500,000 Met. St. Ry 12,780,000	10,678,000
	Met. St. Ry 12,780,000	- coc non
. 4	Manhattan Ry	7,000.000
8	Mexican Cent 10,000,000 Mex. National 42,000,000	62,759,600
-	Mex. National 42,000,000	
e	Missouri Pac 23,521,000 Illinois Cent	15,840,000
٠, ١	Illinois Cent	5,000,000
t	L. & N	35,000,000
·	N. Y. Cent 20,000,000	
n		11,462,300
t	Northern Cent 50,000,000	11,402,000
-	Rock Island Co 75,000,000	150,000,000
A.	Reading 23,000,000	
e	Rock Island Co. 75,000,000 Reading 23,000,000 Sou.L. & N. 15,500,000 St. L. & S. W. 25,000,000	4,932,000
	St. L. & S. W 25,000,000	
ıl	Neaboard* 21,084,000	
e	Tol. Rys. & L	12,000,000
-	Tol. Rys. & L 40,000.000	
	I' Rys. of S. F	23,000,000
e	Wabash 12,236,000	
-		
	. Industrials:	
8	Am. Tel. & Tel 13,000,000	10,206,880
e	Am. Hide & Lenth.	23.822,400
C	Am. Steel Foun	30,500,000
-	Allis-Chalmers	86.250.0004
	Corn Products 14,942,000	71,505,900
	Col. F uel 14,942,000	
-	Gen. Elec.	17.102,300
er.	Gen. Chemical	16,826,300
202	Lack. Steel 15,000,000 Philadelphia Co	35,000.000
*	Philadelphia Co	14.232.600
t	M., L. H. & P	17.000,000
	Realty* U. S. Steel*250,000,000	59,509,000
t-	U. S. Steel200,000,000	
r-	Banks:	
	First National	\$0.500,000
c	National City	15.000.000
)-	National City	1 000 000

National City
National Bank of N. A.
National Park
Western National
National Cityens
New Amsterdam National
New York National Exchange
Seventh National The above list of securities does not

pretend to be exhaustive. It does not cover fully the securities which have been announced since the close of 1902, though it includes most of the important securities listed during that year. It might be supplemented with the following list of securities, lately authorized, but not listed, or which are likely to appear in the market at a reasonably early date:

CMI		
•	Erle bonds	\$40,000,000
9	Great Western stock	20,000,000
	Pennsylvania stock	49,000,000
3	Northwestern stock	36,000,000
	'Missouri l'acific bonds	20,000,000
ď.	'Missouri l'acific bonds Louisville & Nashville	bonds 30.000.000
3		

It will be observed that the tendency, is proposed."

toward capital expansion is general throughout the country in railroads, of every class and in industrial corporations of every character.

The foregoing tables show that the

security-producing operations of the past three years have resulted in the floating of a mass of securities with an aggregate value of something over \$5,000,000,000 Local bankers say in view of all this it was only natural that the capacity of the investment world should be in the course of time overtaxed by this production of stocks and bonds.

HOME WORKERS.

Meagre Wages Must Be Supplemented by Letting Rooms.

Albany, Feb. 23 .- The annual report of Commissioner of Labor John McMackin, which will be transmitted to the legislature to-morrow, under the heading of Eurnings of Home Workers in New York City Tenements," shows that the workers in clothing comprise more that 23,000 of the entire 27,000 persons who at last accounts worked in the licensed family workrooms in New York city.

There were also among the home workers somewhat more than 1,000 makers of neckwear, nearly 1000 makers of artificial flowers, and about the same number of cigarmakers.

The average earnings among the male home workers was \$290 for the first six months of 1902, but nearly two-thirds of tnem were skilled tailors employed in making entire garments. The average earnings of male home finishers, who had an average of one helper apiece, amounted to only \$213 for the six months. This was supplemented by outside

earnnings of other members of the fainily, so that the total family income of male home finishers amounted on the average to \$256 in the first half of 1902, which was further increased to \$274 by the letting of lodgings, etc. This method of supplementing their meager wages naturally results in cruelly overcrowding, the already unhealthy, tenements in which those poor people are compelled to dwell. The custom tailors averaged \$318

(\$331 with outside work and \$346 with income from boarders and lodgers), while journeymen tailors averaged \$340 (or \$402 including outside earnings of other members of the family and \$433 with receipts from boarders and lodgers).

The great majority of home workers being women, it is especially important to consider their earnings. The average income of 832 female home workers in the first six months of 1902 was \$83, or \$3.20 weekly. Even this figure is advanced by the presence of a small number of well-paid skilled workers, the average for the home finishers alone be ing only \$78.71, which is conivalent to \$3.03 for each week. Moreover, one in four of these women had a helper in her

The attempt to ascertain the daily hours of labor among these workers was not altogether successful, owing to the inevitable irregularity of such work. But it is well known that these home finishers receive from five to seven cents for "finishing" only one garment an hour. Hence, to make even 58 cents a day they must work steadily between nine and Small as are the carnings of the home

finishers they were superior to the income of makers of artificial flowers. The earnings of sixty women, nearly all Italhalf of 1902, were only \$70; and in earning this amount the sixty women had fifty-seven helpers.

DISPLACING SHOE LABOR.

An American Machine That Renders Twelve Men Idle Introduced In England. Frank Mabin, consul at Nottingham

England, has sent the following report on new American shoe machines in England, to the Treasury Department :

Seven of the New American shoe ma chines, which do the work known as 'pulling over, have been introduced into Leicester, a great shoemaking place in this consular district, by the British United Shoe Machine Company. Each of these machines displaces tweive workmen. By what is enthusiastically described as a 'beautiful' combination of power-driven and perfectly balanced spring pincers,' it automatically takes all the stretch out of the upper of a boot, brings the whole into the perfect shape of the 'last.' and automatically fixes the upper to the insole. One machine, worked by a single operative and two or three boys doing simple preparing, 'pulls over' sixty dozen pairs per day and can keep three consolidated lasting machines in full work. The operation of this machine has been a revelation to both employers and workmen at Lelcester. "It is well known that English work-

men are peculiarly antagonistic to, and well organized against, the introduction of laborsaving machinery. The new shoe machines are exceptionally open to the objections which they are accustomed to urge. therefore being taken to meet the workmen on some sort of compromise, with a view to which a conference between the National Boot Operatives' Union and the National Federation of Manufacturers

CONCERT AND BALL

PRICE TWO CENTS

TO BE HELD IN AID OF DAILY PEO-PLE ON MARCH 22.

Grand Central Palace to Be Scene of Most Brilliant Affair of Its Kind-Best Program Ever Presented-Send Along Your Presents For the Fair.

The date set for the coming Daily People concert and ball, which is to be held in Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 22, is now but two weeks off and it behooves everyone at all interested to take hold and push the work of making the affair a success. A party press free and unencumbered

should be one of the strongest desires of the members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. That such is an absolute necessity to the advancement of the movenient and the building up of the Party goes without saying.

With this end in view (the financial strengthening of the Party Press), various entertainments and fairs have been held in this and other cities, and the comrades of New York have again decided to run, the form of festival with which they have been so successful in the past. This will be as usual a combination of entertainment, ball and fair, and there is no reason why this event should not be even a greater success than all previous ones.

The entertainment features will be the best ever presented, the committee in charge having arranged for the procuring of an array of first-class talent, among which will appear the following wellknown artists .: Grant and Grant, America's leading fashion plates; Bailey and Madison, the great grotesque artists; Madge Fox, the flip-flap lady; Deltorelli and Glissando, musical clowns; Two Little Pucks, the clever juvenile artists; Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, novelty and comedy cyclists. The American Vitagraph, comedy views, will also add to the amusement part of the affair. A full orchestra will also be engaged to

render high class music for the occasion. A first class musical programme being provided, it is needless to say that the ball will be an enjoyable affair, in which the devotees of Terpsichore can trip the light fantastic to their hearts' content.

But the fair, which will be held in connection with the concert and ball, should not be forgotten; in fact, it should be made an important feature. The members of the Ladles' Auxiliary are doing their utmost to make it so and all Party members and sympathizers, who possibly can, should show their appreciation of the efforts of those class conscious workingmen by assisting them with donations of presents for the bazaar. No one should hesitate because they happen to be unable to donate something costly. Everyone can afford some small article and a large number of small articles is just as good as a lesser number of costly ones.

Let no effort be spared now to make this entertainment and fair a grand success. With tickets at the small price of twenty-five cents it should be easy to dispose of large numbers of them, if the comrades make up their minds that it is their duty to do so. See to it then that the Grand Central Palace is crowded to the doors on Sunday, March 22. Procure your tickets from, and send all presents for the bazaar to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan.

"RIOT CARTRIDGES."

A New Addition to the Rifle Diet That Will Be Fed to Strikers. Washington, Feb. 24 .- The War De-

partment has sent notice to the governors of all the States of the Union that it is prepared to supply them on demand and according to their legal allowances "riot cartridges." This is an addition to the rifle diet dished out to strikers. This is a new form of ammunition prepared by the experts of the Ordnance Bureau, to enable officers of the law and soldiers to repel rioters with the least possible loss of life to the "innocent spectator," The shell is like that of the regular shell used in the army rifle, with the important exception that instead of the long nickel plated and steel clad bullet two bullets are placed in the mouth. The design was apparently to secure something of greater range than buckshot, yet not dangerous to persons at a distance. The cartridge is charged with about thirty-four grains of smokeless powder. The bullets are made of a mixture of lead and tin in the proportion of 16 to 1, and are slightly coated with paraffine. The diameter of the ball is .308 inch, and the weight is forty-two grains. The service primer for smokeless powder is used. The cartridges have sufficient acenracy for effective use at two hundred yards.

The Situation in the So-Called Socialist Party, Described from Within.

[From the Seattle, Wash., Socialist, Feb. 22, 1903.].

THE DENVER MIX-UP.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 13, 1903.

Editor Socialist:

Your criticism in the Socialist of February 1, on the resolution of the Colorado S. E. C. about speakers' cards does the S. E. C. an injustice, as you do not know all the facts in the case. The S. F. C. are only carrying out the will of the party. The issuing of speakers' cards is made mandatory by the constitution of the party and was passed by referendum by all the members in the State.

A careful reading of my anticle in

A careful reading of my article in the Colorado Chronicle of February 11, a marked copy of which I send you, will let you know the real situation in Colorado. If will now try to give you some more of the particulars in the movement have, and as I shall be personal, to make it plainer to you, you may publish it over my signature or not as you please.

over my signature or not as you please.

There are in the city of Denver three factions: one, headed by R. A. Southworth, thinks that so they call themselves Socialists and vote the party ticket it is all that is needed to make

They teach religion called "New Thought," Single Tax, Democratic doctrine, Opportunism, Populism, the Golden Rule, etc., as Socialism.

The second faction, headed by R. A. Maynard, are well posted in Socialism.

They are generally made up of the intellectual class, such as lawyers,

preachers, money lenders and politicians.
The third faction is led by B. E. Morris
of Denver, and Fechyew, Fox and Stark
of Teller county.

These four are workingmen, holding cards from labor unions.

These four, together with R. A. Maynard, Crompton and Miss Brooks, form the S. E. C. of which Maynard and Miss Brooks are preachers.

The third faction represent the workingmen, some of them are well founded in Socialism and all are class conscious workingmen.

About two years ago R. A. Southworth brought the crusaders into the State. The first to come was J. Stitt Wilson. Charles H. Vail came through at the same time and was treated badly by Southworth. He organized the party in a little ante-room, however, and at the close of the Wilson meetings several hundreds came into it.

These were of the petty middle class, voting in the Democratic party. They thought that Socialism was a sort of Golden Rule Jesus Mixing policy and as acom as the few of the Morris faction got hold of them, they left. About the time we got them weeded out and got the movement tolerably clear, Wilson came again and the thing had to be done over again.

Then a lot more crusaders came like buzzards to a carcass. The fall campaign came on and these men organized locals composed largely of the old Populists of the State; middle class people, with as many different ideas of what Socialism is as there are individuals among

During the campaign old party political trickery was used by the Maynard and Southworth factions in carrying on the campaign. The county compaign committee were composed exclusively of the middle class, lawyers, preachers and money lenders, headed by D. C. Coates, ex-lieutenaut governor, a well known slick politician.

The city ticket was gotten up by these men on a week day night when the workingmen could not attend, many of the leading workingmen not knowing when or where it was to be held, and only finding out when the ticket came out

After the election the time limit of all speakers' cards had run out. The four members of the S. E. C. who are workingmen—Morris, Fechyew, Fox and Stark—issued a speakers' eard to Mrs. Haslett, making her State organizer, to go ever the State to clear up the movement. The Social crusaders, Southworth and all ethers, were refused eards. The issuing or non-issuing of eards was accessing to the laws of the State constitution. This has made trouble, and Southworth and the crusaders are posing as martyrs, and are making endeavors to throw the big four out of the S. E. C. The faction under Maynard and D. C. Coates, although some of them are well posted Socialists, go with the Southworth element to throw out the four of the State committee, who are working-

men holding trade union cards.

This shows that the Socialist position holds good, that the intellectuals, no matter how well posted on Socialism, are not to be trusted. They are self-conscious, not class-conscious. They are in it for a

There is a ridiculous scheme now on foot fathered by Maynard, to send a crusaler out to collect money over the State, they being Joelandies at that, outdoing the Methodists. It is a sight to see the tears run down their faces while they plead for money. Then Maynard and his wife, Mila Tupper Maynard, will take the money and go over the State teaching classes. They will stay possibly r. week in a place. Think of these old Populists and muddleheads learning Socialism in a week, which it has taken us years to learn. Think of the expensebut it comes out of the pockets of these widdle-class muddleheads and if they

are willing, I don't know why we should care, but it is a pity, isn't it, that things should be made so hard?

When we have pointed out the harm done us by Wilson, some of the members of the Local say that he is scientific, because the Seattle Socialist quotes him, and yet they will admit that he might speak three hundred and sixty-five times in a year and no one learn anything in Socialism. The trouble with us is that he and his brethren drain the State of money and teach nothing—bring a lot of middle-class into the movement and leave us in such an exhausted state that we can raise no funds to educate with.

This is a brief history of the Socialist movement in Colorado. You can see we are having troubles of our own, and are in continual fear that through ignorance, political trickery, grafting, etc., the movement will get away from the working class and become an auxiliary of the Democratic party.

Fraternally yours, Britta Morris. 3833 King Street, Denver.

DEGENERACY.

Effect of Capitalism on the Nutmeg

New Haven, Feb. 24.—"I have three sons," said the Rev. Dr. H. L. Hutchins, formerly pastor of Taylor Congregational Church of this city, but now the agent for the Connecticut Bible Society, "and if I were given my choice of sending them to live with some of the poor whites in some of the island towns of this State or sending them into the slums of New York to live I would choose the slums."

Dr. Hutchins made this statement yesterday before the ministers of this city who belong to the Federation of Local Pastors. His subject was: "The Religious Conditions in Connecticut." He goes into every town in the State during the year, and to the New Haven clergymen he told about the wretched degeneracy of many of the residents of some of the smaller places in Connecticut. He startted his clerical audience.

Dr. Hutchins said that not very far from the outskirts of New Haven there was a condition of social affairs that would astonish his hearers and that bordered very closely on polygamy. He explained that this condition was due in a large measure to the thinly settled condition of some of the country towns and the custom among the inhabitants of intermarrying. Dr. Hutchins declared that the old New England blood, that was ence the pride of the people of this part of the world, was rapidly becoming an obsolete quantity in three hamlets of Connecticut.

One of the towns of the State that he pointed to as being especially promiuent for viciousness and absolute indifference to religion was Ashford, where, he said there are 197 families, thirty-six per cent. of which do not attend any church where all the stores are open on Sunday, where the people work on Sunday as they do any other day in the week, and where the greatest curse of the people, as well as in other small villages, was hard cider. The one ambition of the young men of the town, he said, was to belong to the band that furnishes the music for the Saturday night dances. He said that only six families of the place were of the good old American stock.

The Bible agent was of the opinion that gross immorality was to be found in some of these spots. He said that in one place he found eight men living with their housekeepers. Over near the Rhode Island line Dr. Hutchins found a man living with two women, who was playing a game of hide and seek with the authorities of Connecticut and Rhode Island. When the Rhode Island officials got after him for his misconduct he shipped the two women, friends over into Connecticut and when Connecticut made a move to prosecute him he just stepped over into Rhode Island with the women.

He added:
"There is more imbecility and murder in those small places than in the larger towns in the State and the greatest curse of Connecticut to-day is hard cider."

In one house Dr. Hutchins found twenty-one persons living in five rooms, including the aged parents, a married son and two married daughters, with their children. There were two boarders in the family. He described the conditions of some of the residents in the northwestern part of the State as poor mountain whites. One of their vicious habits was optim eating.

habits was opium eating.

One town he visited had four churches, three of which, he said, were dead and the fourth was in charge of a discouraged minister.

"In the town of Salisbury," continued the Bible agent, "there are twenty-five of these wretched families of the degenerate type."

erate type."

In his opinion lack of educational facilities is, in a measure, responsible for these deplorable conditions. He said that the school teachers in those neglected communities received a little better than starvation wages. One young woman teacher he knew of received \$5 a week salary and had to pay \$4 for board

The Chicago American, one of Hearst's yellow journals, asks its readers, "Are you an unconscious Socialist!" If they read the Democratic opiates, miscalled editorials, in the American, they are likely to be; for those opiates are enough to render even a Socialist unconscious, if the habit is indulged in long enough.

Roosevelt's account of the origin of the race war indicates that Platt does not agree with his aspirations for President. Platt wants to be with the winning candidate, as usual.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

Experiences of a Populist Candidate For Assembly.

The Populist state convention served to stimulate our club to greater activity, and we decided to nominate a full local ticket. I was put up as candidate for Assembly in the district in which I lived. As the state convention had nominated me as a candidate for presidential elector, my name appeared twice on the official ballot.

So far as I could learn there was no other Populist in the district, and to me was left the work of getting signatures to the nominating petitions, local, county and state. I then realized the amount of work that had to be done to place a minority party candidate in the field. But I was enthusiastic, and worked like a beaver.

There were many amusing incidents connected with the work of getting signatures. Most people looked upon it as a scheme to get them to sign their death warrants. The wage workers were the most obliging. The little storekeper was the hardest to approach. One of them, however, whom I patronized, begged me not to insist on him signing his name, as it might injure his trade. He patted me on the back and told me that he believed about as I did, and wished me every success. Two or three evenings after, I saw a Prohibition party worker coming out of this man's store rolling up a bunch of nominating petitions. The storekeeper seeing me there, called me in and said he was ready to sign my papers. I told him that if I couldn't fill my papers without his name I would ave the nominations unfiled. rather Such spineless creatures were worthy of nothing but contempt.

Of course, in gathering names I approached many who were utter strangers to me. They would ask who the candidate for Assembly was. Without revealing that the individual stood before them I set forth his qualifications, said that I knew him, and with becoming modesty assured the inquirers that they would make no mistake in casting their votes for our candidate.

When the irksome work of getting signatures was over the next thing was to get before the voters. The organization was unable to give any help financially or otherwise. Under these circumstances, having to go it alone, I determined on a campaign with printed matter as the weapon. Having no family obligations, I could spare something from my carnings. Some friends, who laughed at the whole thing, responded quite liberally when I appealed to them.

But it was not so easy to get the campaign of literature started. In this part of the country no literature of the movement was to be had, and what samples we had received from the West dealt so entirely with the wants of the bankrupt small farmer as to be unsuitable for the people whom we hoped to reach.

We had to create our own campaign literature, and as we hoped to enlist workingmen voters we took up the "issues" in which we thought they might be interested. Luckily the platform was long enough and varied enough to meet almost any kind of a political demand, save the only one of interest to the class to whom we were about to appeal—the abolition of wage slavery.

It was the time of the famous socalled Reading Coal Combine. The outgoing legislature had practically Egalized it, and my Democratic opponent, who was up for re-election, had voted for the bill. Of course, the great interest in the election, was the outcome nationally. I was running for a "local" office, and in appealing to the voters declared that: "While we may differ as to the proper party to manage our national affairs, yet we have but one common interest in local and state elections." Not until I learned from the S. L. P. did I realize that all elections, state or local,

are influenced by national issues.

Then I sailed into the Coal Combine and the Assembly that had legalized it. I smile now at the bombast displayed in those "appeals to voters." I wonder if people who read them smiled when they were told: "Like a crown of infamy (blacker than the coal it cornered) that coal lies on the brow of the Assembly!' It was predicted that the next move would be to raise the price of the workers' food and clothes. I didn't know anything then about wages keeping at the subsistence point. Labor laws, "now but bright dreams on the horizon," were demanded, instead of legislation for rich corporations. Well, thanks to the S. L. P., I have learned the worth of such "labor laws" to the working class. The voters were told: "This is what we get when we allow professionals, politicians by occupation, ringsters by choice and bribe-takers on opportunity to govern us." Naturally there was but one way to rebuke all this, and I was the rebuke.

us." Naturally there was but one way to rebuke all this, and I was the rebuke. Another leaflet that I had printed in advocacy of my canvas took for its text the flippant remark of an officer of the Coal Combine, that an injunction granted against it by the courts "would have just as much effect as if it were granted against a tribe of Sioux Indians." I waxed eloquent over this, and called for a big avalanche of votes to sweep the "rebuke" into office to deal with an institution that declared itself above and beyond the law. "The crown must be taken from the usurpers and placed on

the heads of the sovereign people."

These appeals I had distributed by the thousand. At that time my day's labor began at 1 p. m., and I spent several

hours each morning trudging around dis-

We had been led to expect great things from the "labor vote" by the union men in the party. My impression of the K. of L. was that it had millions of members. So boastfully did our K. of L. men talk that I concluded that at least every other workingman I met was a union man. Counting on the fact that this great organization was "behind" us, I never approached a workingman without in some way letting him know that we were indorsed by labor. This led to many curious experiences, one of which was typical.

One day in Bayonne I came across a lot of men digging for a sewer. As I handed a paper to one of them, he asked:
"Wot's this?"

"Wot's this?"

"Something the Knights of Labor are

backing up," I answered, proudly.
"To hell with the Knights of Labor,"
said he, as he tore the paper into fragments and jammed them into the wet
earth with his shovel.

I stood abashed, yet indignant, at his discourtesy. Glancing at me, he continued, very knowingly: "Young man, I was in that once. Don't you come near me with anything from the Knights of Labor." The last part of the sentence was uttered in such a contemptuous tone that the other diggers joined in a hearty laugh at my expense. I beat a hasty retreat—my first. I didn't understand the man then. After that I wasn't so forward in talking about our "backing."

The only aid that I received in my canvas was on one Sunday, when a well known "labor" man took me around and introduced me to his friends. I carried a lot of posters with me. The majority of the "labor" man's friends were salconkeepers. After whispering to the presiding genius of the place that I was candidate in whom the D. A. was interested, some of the posters were slipped to him, drinks were called for, and it was up to me to pay. If all those who in gin mills that Sunday promised me their vote had voted for me, I don't know but that my election would have been unani-I asked the "labor" man if he mous. didn't think it a waste of time and money to do propaganda that way. "Oh. The saloonmen, who are dependent on workingmen for patronage, friends of labor, and they and their friends will vote as we tell them."

At last came election day. My district was some five miles by one mile in extent. In those days the election laws allowed minority parties only a certain proportion of ballots. Thus our ballots would run out early in the day. We could, however, purchase as many additional ballots as we pleased, but had to distribute them to the polling places ourselves. All day long I hurried from polling place to polling place replenishing the ballots. At one place I found that those sent in by the election authorities had not been opened, let alone given out. I was indignant, declared every ballot deposited illegal, etc., etc. The men in the place were a bit discomfited, but the big cop, who was there to see that order was preserved, declared that I was acting disorderly, and told me to "quit beefing." One of the election officers declared that the matter was an oversight, and he guessed no one wanted to vote that ticket, anyway, or they would have had a call for the ballot. My appearance at the polling places with the supply of tickets was the signal for good-natured jollying by everyone present.

That evening as the Standard Oil works in Bayonne poured out their thousands of workers, I made my last effort. Few of those coming out but received a ballot which they could vote. After that I went home too tired to witness the count, which in those days often took until long after midnight.

Through it all I had no thought of election, but expected a respectable sized vote. The next morning when I scanned the papers there was no mention of our vote at all. But in the West we had done well. Twenty-two electoral votes were in the inside pockets of Weaver and Field.

It was weeks after that I learned the official count. I polled just thirty-six votes, running ahead of the ticket at that. Few would credit the amount of energy and money it took to poll those thirty-six. In the state we polled less than one thousand votes, but in the nation about 1,000,000. It was this green hill, far away, that kept us from going to pieces after the election. But as it was, the natural reaction set in, and the movement became dormant until the next Congressional campaign. Meanwhile the sobriquet "Assemblyman" clung to me long afterward.

(To Bc Continued.)

Debs Turned Down.
The Kansas City World, of February

22, contained the following: "Because the letter heads upon which was written the proposition whereby Eugene V. Debs would lecture here in the near future did not bear the label of the International Typographical Union the Industrial Council yesterday refused to consider the communication at all. and as a result Eugene V. Debs will not lecture here. Debs as a labor leader and once candidate for president of the United States is very popular with workingmen here, and his powers as a stir-ing orator are well known. The proposition turned down yesterday was to have Debs lecture here some time in March under the auspices of the Industrial Council and came from a Lyceum bureau in charge of Debs' lectures. The members of the council say that while they would like to have Debs here it is impossible for them to consider a proposition written on 'scab' letter paper."

THO, DODGING CARCH

The Volkszeitung and its Impudence
Nailed Fast by Itself.

The important matter of a Socialist political party's control of its press having come up in scores of ways in these columns, and the "Volkszeitung," together with its English poodle, "The Worker," having been held up with uncontrovertible proofs as the horrible aye, the absurd example of a privately owned Socialist party press, the "Volkszeitung" found itself finally compelled to make some kind of an answer. It does so in its issue of the 1st instant in a many-columned article The "answer" looks for all the world like the coon, that, smoked out of its hiding place, rushes forth into the open frantic and bewildered; tries to bite,and is clubbed down senseless.

It was stated and proved in these columns that, from the editors down everyone on the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" is an employee, not of the Social Democratic party, but of a private corporation, the Volkszeitung Corporation; that all these employees are dependent for their places and their living upon the corporation; that the corporation has it in its power to admit what members of that party it chooses, and to keep out those it does not like. It was shown how the party's policy could be, and in this instance was dominated by a corporation. That such a paper can not be a safe mouthpiece of a Socialist political party is clear; and the contrast was shown with the Socialist Labor Party that owned and controlled its press absolutely. What answer does the "Volkszeitung" make? Here is the principal passage of the "answer": "One of the most favorite prescrip-

tions to meet the solution of this dif-

ficulty tank [the protection of a Socialist paper] consists in the proposition that a Socialist paper shall belong neither to one person nor to an Association but to the 'whole party.' That sounds quite plausible, especially to those who in this matter have as ye no experience. But we need not go far to prove that a paper, which, theoretically, belongs to the 'whole party,' belongs, in fact, only to those who happen to have it in hand, and who figure as representatives of the party. If these are so minded to keep the paper in their own hands, even against the will of the party; or if they are not minded to edit the organ the way the party wishes, there is hardly any means to compel their obadience. How the thing is done we see best illustrated in the English organ of the old S. L. P. There can surely not be the slightest doubt to-day any longer that the original majority of the old S. L. P. looks upon the editorial managginent of the paper as a direct act of treason to that party. They have so expressed themselves through their most prominent mouthpieces. It might be objected to at this juncture that if the majority of the party upholds the attitude of the paper, whether out of ignorance or out of lack of understanding, it is nevertheless the majority that rules. But that is in seeming only. In point of fact matters are so that if the schemers were to allow the discontented and those who have seen through the purposes of the men in power to carry their agitation into the broad circles of the party, then in a short time a rebellion would break out, and a strong majority of the members would throw overboard the present Editor and Manager. But even this only in theory. We have not the slightest doubt-and we shall yet see the sight-that even then those in power will find means and ways to keep the paper in their own hands. But they don't let it come so far. A watchful eye is kept on the membership. Wherever and whenever an opposition begins to stir itself, suspension and expulsion follows. From the individual and from whole Sections the power is taken away to make their influence effective with voice or vote. Thus we see to-day the strongest Sections, ave. whole States, thrown out of the old S. I. P .- but the paper remains in the hands of the schemers to the greater honor and aid of Capitalism." Not bothering about the stack of silly

falsehoods regarding the way the S. L. P. is conducted, or the "strong Sections and States thrown out," the argument amounts to this: No Socialist political party should be truc'ed with its own paper. The argument is not that the S. L. P. is a particularly wicked thing, or particularly unfit. That would be no argument. Even the sleepy Volkszeltung realizes that. The argument cites the particularly "wicked and unfit S. L. P." merely as an illustration. It says expressly: need not go far to prove that a paper, which, theoretically, belongs to the whole party' belongs, in fact, only to those who have it in hand, and who figure as the representatives of the party.". The argument is against ony and all party-ownership. So that the party representatives may be trusted with the party's policy, campaigns, etc. but not with the press. Seeing, however, that its press is the most powerful agitational weapon of a party, and ofts best medium for upholding its

the more important weapon must be held over the party's head, in private hands, to knock it down with if necessary.—And this is just the theory we have maintained the Volkszeitung goes by, and the positive danger it is to its party. The Volkszeitung's "answer" proves our point against it.

But the smoked-out coon of a Volkszeitung, in jumping out of its hiding place, is even more demented than the passage quoted above would indicate. "In vino veritas," is the common saying: it seems however that in "smoked-out" there is lots of truth also. After some general twaddling, indulged in after the passage above translated, the "Volkszietung" lets out the following gigantic cat from its corporation bag:

"So that we may, with the easiest

"So that we may, with the easiest conscience, maintain that the "Volkszeitung" and ITS SEVERAL PUBLICATIONS are in every sense STRICTLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THOSE GERMAN MEMBERS of the New York party who know what they are at." [The underscoring is ours.]

We shall pass by the preposterous-

ness of the idea that a corporation made up extensively as is the Volkszeitung corporation, of usurious money-lenders, small retail grocerymen, pluck-me-stores keeping employers, lager beer vending Anarchists, sick and death benefit stiffs and such other tax-paying middle class folks, to say nothing of run-away German embezzlers and other German fishy characters, are the proper material to entrust with a Socialist political party's No doubt such folks "know press. what they are at" That their class instincts are neither a reliable nor a desirable rudder for a Socialist movement is elemental. Preposterous, however, as the claim is on the part of such an element to be the proper custodians of a Socialist paper, such claim does not begin to compare with the impudence that the passage just quoted betrays in so many words. "The several publications" of the corporation, the article declares, are "in every sense strictly under the control of those German members of the New York party, who know what they are at." Among these "several publications" is "The Worker," an English organ of the Social Democratic party. Consequently an English organ of the party, an organ, at that, that has a monopoly of their party's Eastern movement, such an English organ is "in every sense strictly under the control" of Germans! And the statement is made with the cool assurance that that is the proper way.

the proper way.

For preposterousness and for impudence the attitude of the Volkszeitung corporation transcends everything in that line. In a German country there might be a color to the claim that a paper in English be "in every sense strictly under the control" of Germans. That such a state of things should also prevail in an English speaking country is a notion that can only take root in the head of idiots. The sane German would never advance such a proposition.

In making the preposterous declaration, the Volkszeitung unwittingly let out a cat. It is the ugly cat which caused early friction between it and the Socialist Labor Party. It is the cat of its stupid contempt for the Americans and silly superstition in favor of the German, as German. It is the cat of its abortive attempt to fasten upon the Socialist Labor Party of America the yoke of those Germans whom the corporation considered sufficiently degenerate to admit into its sacred precincts. It is the cat that calls to mind the virile course of the S. L. P. in successfully resisting the attempt to be thus subjugated by an offensively alien element, and the potent kick the S. L. P. gave the corporation, a kick that caused the Volkszeitung corporations's teeth to rattle

and from which it will never recover. Interesting, in this connection, is the fact that the very "American" elements which the corporation justly used to point out as "hopelessly stupid, ignorant and corrupt," and which it stupidly considered as typical of the American—the Hanfords, the Nebens, the Salisbury's, the Scrimshaws, the Borrowers, the Lees, the Max Hayes, the Harrimans, the Abbots, etc., etc.—are the very elements that are now meekly submitting to the yoke that the S. L. P. shattered, and are shoved forward by the Volkszietung Corporation as its "American" manikins.

Tho' the Volkszeltung Corporation sought to dodge in its answer to the S. L. P. charge that it was a private corporation and as such unfit to be the owner of the press of a bona fide Socialist party, its own answer nails it fast. It is caught, and proves our case. What Socialist, unless he be a poltroon will continue to submit to such a galling yoke, and one maintained with such cool effrontery as the yoke of the picked Volkszeltung Corporation Germans who "know what they are at"?

The opposition of both operators and mine workers' "leaders" to the plan of payments proposed by the coal strike commission, indicates that the commission will render a report declaring a selution of the trouble impossible. This will enable both sides of the controversy to resume hostilities without being accused of a breach of faith.

ful agitational weapon of a parts, and office best medium for upholding its policy, it follows that the Volkszietung Corporation holds that its party may toy with the lesser weapons, but that

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THE FARMER

NO LONGER "THE BACKBONE OF SO. CIETY." -

a Tenant or "Help," or Is Driving Him Altogether From the Soil.

In all previous epochs of our history a nation, in the revolution and in the war, it was from the farmer class. the revolutionary north Lexis mary hosts sprang. It' fired the "shot heard round the and from that class also came and who afterward gave their od in the ranks of the union ies. Because of their prominence in volutions of the past, many are od to believe that the farmer elemust play the same role in the ding conflict; that they will be as social and political revolution in e Socialist is engaged. With this mind, nearly all recent political ments have endeavored to enlist the nathy and support of the farmers. Socialist Labor Party alone has re-to cater to that element; to com-ise or to seek entangling alliance at the political represents. them. As the political representa at a movement for the emanel-of the workers must be domi-and controlled by the workers a, and it also recognizes that al and economic sceptre has at they are numerically and eco cally growing weaker from year to

It is a prerequisite to the conspicu-usaces of a class in a movement that he class exist in force. During the rev-lution and the civil war the farmer was such a force. To-day that an actual minority of the whole It, together with its city deven including the big capitalists, lever than the wage-workers. Fur-mere, before the oncoming capitalist mas farmer, with world-wide compe-a for world-wide markets, the farmdestined to be still further maked out, and will disappear or drop ito the ranks of the proletariat or rtyless class.

Tenent Farming.

ensus reports of 1900 show that
the last decade the percentage tate and territory, except in Vermont and New Hampshire; three States tenantry only e-third of one per cent. The period (1880-1900) also hree exceptions, Arizona only a trifling decrease, while latter, though the unloading of ge groves" on the too susceptible gave a slight decreased perber of tenant farms in m 16,199 to 29,994. There .000,000 farm tenants in America There were 3,713,371 me an increase in twenty years of per cent. There were 3.713,371 a, part owners, "owners and tendent owners, an increase in y years of 24.4 per cent. Some-more than every third farm is now the control of the control rm, the proportion for the s. 35.3 per cent. While the States generally show the proportion of tenants, the greatpercentage of increase is revealed be border, Northern and Western

the year 1901, some 20,000 trossed the border into Canada es, and last year over wed. In many States the ner is being replaced by for-mante, who are accustomed tandard of living than the narican. In the Eastern States of farms are being deserted. stral division the falling fences, buildings and skinny cattle the old-time prosperity is no in the newer West, where is used on a larger scale, or fraight rates and the greed weens make the life of the mer a continual squeeze, which delivery of mails, rural tele-nd the like cannot lessen. A ry of the land, who were once 'asture's noblemen, the back-ciety, the foundation of inithe cornerstone of govern

irs ago it was thought that a failed at everything else he farmer; but the substitution for primitive methods has revolutionized agriculture act only requires brains, a closs figuring, but also large capital. Ten acres nds of dollars chinery that is needed togins the decay of th

lism Is Transforming Him Late | farmer owned, beside his tools, the very simple and looks like a big funnel | cotton crop of the United States. The ways or forms-now lower prices, then other important element in production -the land. This latter it takes more time for the capitalist to wrest from its possessors than it did for him to knock the tool from the hand of the mechanic; but machinery—farm machinery-aided him in his conquest.

Farming to-day is nearly an exact science and the superintendent who runs the modern up-to-date farm is thoroughly trained in one of the many agricultural colleges maintained in the various States "for the benefit of the farmers." He is a specialist. If it be dairying, grass or grain growing that he follows, he is fully posted on every little detail of his particular line. He uses steam, electricity or horses to do the work that was formerly done by hand. The superintendent lives in a spacious house, lighted by electricity and he uses one part of it as an office from which point, with the aid of local telephones, he directs all the operations of the farm, besides keeping in touch with the world's markets. The "hands" live but little better than the animals. The modern farmer knows what he

wants to do before he begins operations and adapts himself to the situation whatever it may be. He studies the climate he is in and he knows what line of farming it is best to follow under given climatic conditions. Then he analyses the soil and thus ascertains just what fertilizers are needed for certain crops in that soil. If he is located in the great grain-growing districts of the West he uses a portable engine instead of horses for plowing and harrow-ing. On the level land there he puts anywhere from six to twelve plows in a gang and it is a poor day when he cannot plow anywhere from fifteen to thirty acres. By the old method a man and team would plow from one to two acres a day. The steam engine is used not only because of the great amount of work done by it, but because it does away with the expense of keeping many men and horses on the farm during the slack period.

Farm Machinery.

A recent invention, the Gatling plow, will revolutionize the science of farmin as much as the introduction of the Gatling gun revolutionized the methods of warfare. One man, it is claimed, can accomplish as much with it in a day as thirty or forty men using from 60 to 80 horses operating the old-fashioned plows. It is operated by steam, and it will cost about \$6 a day to operate it if coal, wood or oil is used for fuel, or \$2 a day with gasoline. A comparative ing by the acre will best show the ad vantage the owners of the Gatling plow will have over the farmers who must dhere to the old-fashioned methods Such a statement shows three items in the cost of plowing at present: By horse-power, per acre......\$1.50

Rolling or pulverizing the soil 30 Harrowing

Total Plowing, rolling and harrowing with Gatling plow, per acre

A wheat drill may also be attached to the Gatling plow and the grain sown as the soil is turned, thus affecting a further saving of 40 cents per acre Then the motor can be separated from the plow and used for all kinds of heavy hauling, now done by horse power, and which, it is estimated, costs the farmers of the United States about \$900, 000,000 annually.

If the farmer makes a specialty of low machine, with hoppers in one set and fertilizer in another. He hooks a team to it, settles back in a seat and is driven over the fields. This plant-er drops the corn either in continuous rows or at any distance desired by the operator. All he has to do is t set the gauge. Two rows are planted at the same time, or beans can be planted out of the same machine. It. will drop the beans wherever they are wanted, and fertilize both properly at the same time. Also, if it is de sired to grow pumpkins among the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pump-kin seed at regular distances apart A simple corn planter will plant from eight to twenty acres a day. When also does that work in the same rapid

Should the farmer sow grain, h does it with what is known as a grain drill, which sows the seed in eight rows at a time. The grain can be sown either in straight lines or zigzag. and the machine fertilizes the grou at the same time. In order that there may be no mistake as to the number of acres sown in a day, there is a clock like device on the drill, which tells how many acres have been covered and also the quantity of seed that has een sown to the acre.

When the farmer wishes his seed broadcast there is a simple machine that he attaches to the rear part of an ordinary farm wagon. The with several cogwheels under it.

When his specialty is potatoes, farmer handles them but little, for the way in which potatoes are planted now adays does away with the old-fashioned method of cutting them for seed. They are cut still, but the cutting is done by a machine which separates them into quarters, halves or any number of parts as desired. All the operator has to do is to throw the potatoes into the machine and swing over a lever, and several cuts are made at one stroke.

When the potatoes have been cut they are dumped into a potato planter, which is operated by one man, who drives the horses, because the machines leave nothing else for him to do. This machine marks the rows where the potatoes are to be sowed. Then it opens the row, drops the seed and covers it with moist earth from beneath the surfacc. This is all done in one operation. It will plant the seed anywhere from three to nine inches deep and from ten to twenty-six inches apart. It is all a matter of regulating the machine, which will plant from five to eight acres a day.

For digging the potatoes the farmer hitches his team to a complicated-look ing machine, which is simple enough after all. This is a potato digger, and it roots the potatoes out without bruising one of them. More than that, it throws the vines and all other trash off to one side and deposits the potatoes in a perfectly straight row on clean ground

When this is done the potatoes are gathered up and sorted according to size. For this operation another chine-a potato sorter-is brought into use. The potatoes are dumped on the sorter and come out of it separated into three sizes-large, medium ad small One man stands, by the machine and picks out the decayed tubers as they roll over the sorter.

When the farmer goes in for any line that calls for the transplanting of plants on a large scale, he has the most wonderful machine of them all to do the work for him. This machine is drawn by horses and is operated by a man and two boys. It handles tomato cabbage, strawberry, tobacco and similar plants when they are but little more than seedlings.

The plant-setting machine, for all it looks big and cumbersome, and seems to be a complicated affair, receives the plants in a hopper. When the team moves off a starting lever is thrown over, and the machine makes a hole in the ground. In this it drops the plant scatters fertilizer near the roots, waters the roots and draws the earth close up around the plant more evenly than it is done by hand.

It sets the plants deep or shallow eposits a large or small quantity of fertilizer and water, and does anything the operator wants it to do.

It sets the plants into a single row vithout injuring any of them, and each just as far apart as the gauge calls for. It will plant from five to eight acres a day, and put the plants in the ground as close as one foot apart. The work done by this machine may be judged from the fact that to plant at one feet apart each way calls for the setting of 43,560 plants in a single acre. If only five acres were covered in a day it would mean the transplanting of 217,800 plants.

The broad, level fields of the grain country of California favor the use of onderous and complicated machinery, drawn by traction engines, by which the labor cost of raising wheat is cut to a minimum. Probably two-thirds of the wheat crop of that State is har vested with the combined harvesterthrasher, which sweeps through miles upon miles of ripened grain, cutting swaths from 24 to 42 feet in width, harvesting, cleaning, thrashing, and leaving behind a long trail of sacked grain, ready to be bauled to the warehouse, railroad or mill. This machine harvests and sacks from 60 to 125 acres of wheat a day, and requires eight men to operate

A machine recently introduced into the South will cut in two the cost of picking cotton, and throw thousands of people out of work. It is a splendid piece of mechanism of steel and brass. Drawn by two horses, it straddles and picks one row of cotton at a time, with about the speed made by the average farm hand with a cultivator. It is mounted on a framework of vertical endless belts, so arranged as to cause the plant to pass between them as the machine moves forward. Upon these helts are fastened arms which carry revolving metallic spindles or pickers. The arms are thrust into the plant by the movement of the vertical belts, and the pickers take hold of the open cotton, After the arms pass into the receiving compartment of the framework, the cotton, by an automatic reverse motion of the spindles, is released and conveyed into a convenient receptacle. It picks the bolls entirely clean of every lock of cotton with which the pickers come in contact. No lint or seed cotton clings to any part of the machine, nor does any part of it adhere to the bolls from which it is twisted. The cotton gathered by

machine can, it is claimed, reduce this cost by half, a saving of \$50,000,000.

These are a few of the machines which in the past few years have helped to revolutionize the farming industry. Since 1862 there has been an increase o 75 per cent, in the productive power of the farm laborer, while wages have decreased from 30 to 40 per cent. according to government statistics. The farmer who is smoked out also finds that the opportunity of employment on the farm lessened, for the new machinery is not only labor-saving, but labor-dis placing, and the number of farm laborers is rapidly being reduced in America. Co-Operation.

The pressure which capitalism is exerting has forced the farmers to co-operate on the economic field. In the Eas the co-operative principle has manifested itself in the organization of dairies and creameries, or in combining the purchasing power in co-operative stores and the like. But in Kansas the farmers are uniting to erect their own elevators for the handling, storage and sale of their crops, to save themselves from the elevator trusts which have heretofore dictated the price of produce. They have created large central burcaus which gather statistics, relating to the crops, the prevailing selling price, and the amount in storage, and also make terms with railroads, banks, etc.

In line with this Kansas plan is the National Society of Equity, organized in Indianapolis in December, 1902, to promote and encourage co-operation among farmers, stockmen, gardeners and horticulturists. Its object is to secure profitable prices, to build warehouses and cold-storage plants so that produce may be held for more advantageous prices, to secure favorable legislation, more equitable rates of transportation, open up new markets, secure new seeds, report crop conditions, encourage the building of good roads, and secure the establishment of institutions for teaching scientific farming.

The success which will probably at-

tend these experiments of co-operatively controlling output, will point to the wisdom of consolidating farming. It was through similar organizations in indus try that the giant trusts evoluted, and as in them the big capitalists gradually secured the control and froze out the smaller ones, so, in the thorough capitalization of farming, we may look to the gradual elimination of the little fellow. The line of cleavage between the farm-owing and farm-laboring classes will also become more marked. The workers will no longer deal with iso lated farmers or their agents, but with well-organized associations which will protect the interests of the farmer in the labor as well as in the wheat and produce markets. .

The Farmer in Politics.

The average farmer is a hard worker and a slow thinker, but the conditions born of the changed methods of production have quickened his ideas. He feels comehow that things are not arranged just right. He begins to recognize that he cannot compete with the bonanza farmers, that he is being forced down into the ranks of the propertyless. He is seeking some remedy or reform that will prevent the extinction of his class His interest and that of his class is to retain possession of the land on which they labor. Of course, each hopes to save himself, and to lift himself, if possible, into the ranks of the capitalists His only quarrel with the capitalist is that he does not enjoy the capitalist's security, but as long as he possesses some property he considers himself superior to the wage-worker and cannot feel very deeply for him or his interests He sides with the capitalist, at times, against the worker, because he employs workers, and it is his interest to get his labor at as low a figure as possible. He combines against the labor clement be ause he believes they have no interest in the maintenance of the rights of property which he holds dear, and affiliates with the very class whose system of ex ploitation is gradually destroying the ossession of property as far as his class s concerned. Nevertheless, it is to the wage-workers that he-usually turns to obtain that security against extinction which the present system does not afford him. He endeavors to enlist them in saving him and his class from what he styles the "common enemy"-the pluto-

Protection. The truth is being forced upon the understanding of the small farmer that protection will not save him. He be gins to realize that the agricultural products of this country are greatly in excess of the home demands and that the surplus must find a foreign market. As he reads of the wheat of Argentine, Russia and India, the wool of Australia and the cotton of Egypt, he perceives the extent of the world-wide competition he must meet, and begins to wonder where the benefit of "protection to home mar-kets," "the Chinese must go," and "America for Americans" is coming in for him. If the markets are overstocked he cannot afford to wait for the surplus to be consumed or a "clearance sale" to take place, but as matter of self-preserdred acres by throwing the seed out the machine is freer of trash than that his full capacity, and his only hope of broadcast, and the power to run it is derived from the hub of one of the rear estimated that it costs in round numpetitors. The disaster, however, more bers \$100,000,000 to gather the annual often befalls himself in one of many vation he must continue to product to

a flood or a drought. If protection benefits any one, it will benefit most the capitalist farmer who does not put his hand to the plow, but who sits back and pockets profits from the labor of others. The workers long ago realized that protection did not protect or benefit them, and the farmer class to-day begin to see that it will not prevent their extinction.

Government Ownership.

Could he be brought into direct relation with the consumers of his products and receive the prices they pay him the farmer thinks he would fare better But between the consumer and himself are the transportation companies, charging all the traffic will bear; the produce exchange, the grain, wool, cotton, beef, pork and other speculators, and last, but not least, the retailers, all grabbing for profits. To get rid of these the farmer naturally turns to government ownership and government help. He wants the government to nationalize the railroads not for the purpose of abolishing the system of wage slavery and the exploitation of the railroad employes; not to reduce hours, raise pay or provide safeguards to the life and limb of the rail road men, but "to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment transportation;" in other words, that the small farmer may get reduced rates for the transportation of his produce and thus pocket the money earned by the workers now flowing into the coffers of the railroad magnutes. Better pay shorter hours and safety appliances would increase the operating expenses and would defeat the purpose which he has in view. The income account of the railroads of the country for the year ending June 30, 1902, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission showed net earnings of \$605,616,795, a net earning per mile of \$3,100, and an increase of \$246 per mile over the previous year. This is the sum that the farmers want the government to divert into their pockets. What matters it to them that the workers are overworked and underpaid; that railroad accidents for the year ending June 30, 1901, killed 8,455 persons and injured 33,339, of which the greater number were employees, some out of every 136 of whom was killed and one out of every 13 of whom were injured.

A Farmer Government.

Incidentally the farmer demands the establishment of sub-treasuries, connected with national warehouses, in which the farmers might store their produce until they could sell it to an advantage, receiving in the meantime advances from the sub-treasuries at a very low rate of interest. Some few of them even go so far as to propose that the national government substitute itself for the money-lenders who hold mortgages upon their farms, and for this purpose issue legal-tender notes to the required amount. The essential purpose of all these proposed measures is to benefit the small farmer class exclusively and use the government powers with as much disregard of the interests of the workers as the plutocracy has shown. They contemplated individual ownership of property and the consequent wage slavery. They simply aim at substituting the farmer for the plutocrat as the beneficiary of the fleecings of labor. Great reductions in the cost of production were to be secured, but the farmers did not by any means propose to correspond ingly lower the price of their produce.

As far as the railroad workers are concerned, the experience on the State railways of Germany and Belgium shows one respect at least it is more degrading, because of the abject servility to political bosses that is exacted as a condition of employment. Moreover, there is a tendency to a reduction of wages in the lower grades of public occupation, corresponding to the fall of prices paid for similar work in private establishments. all in the name of "reform," "retrenchment" and "business principles."

Free Silver.

A farmer who would keep "on top" must have up-to-date machinery, and to utilize and make that machinery profitable must increase his acreage. For these necessary and desirable improvements, and these additional lands, many were forced to go in debt, and were be ing eaten up and wiped out by mortgages on their lands. Taking in view only the immediate consequences, the debt-ridden farmer saw in a cheaper money a chance to pay off these debts more rapidly and thus enable him to hold his land, and he became a free silverite. But even when clear of debt free silver would not enable him to compete with the bonanza farmers in the market. He was forced to go in debt and is being crushed because he is not up to the capitalist mode of production which implies larger farms, large enterprises and large capital.

The farmer is practically a manufacturer, just as much as a corporation that makes shoes, hats or the like. His farm is a machine, which, being fed with proper materials in the way of manure and seeds and properly operated, will make crops of various kinds. As in the manufacture of shoes the small cobbler has but little chance, with his limited stock of tools, against the highly improved, labor-saving machinery, where-

them, so also the capitalist farmer, with his large farm in a high state of cultivation, his improved manures, improved seeds, labor-saving machinery, gang plows, grain drillers, self-binder, steam thresher and grand scale of production, can manufacture crops of all kinds and sell them at a profit to himself, at prices which mean ruin to the small farmer with his small patch of poor land and with little capital and machinery to operate it. Hence, though free silver may enable the small farmer to pay off his debts more readily, it would not remove the competition, growing fiercer from year to year, which is so destructive to him and his class.

According to a report made by Senator Peffer to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the wheat crop of the Dakotas in 1890, which was ten per cent of the total crop, was produced at an expense of 35 cents per bushel. In California, which contributed another ten per cent., the average cost was 22 cents; while in Kansas the cost was 50 cents and in Illinois and Ohio it ran up to 70 cents. The difference in the cost it was admitted, was due to the fact that in Dakota and California the farming was carried on on larger farms, while in the latter States small farming prevails.

Even in Canada, to which so many of our smoked-out farmers are turning capitalism has taken hold of agriculture and a Canadian company with \$1,000,000 capital is operating 10,000 acres in Assinibqia, and has an option on 10,000 more. The latest mechanical improvements have been secured, and the company estimates an average yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, at an average cost of \$5 per acre.

As long as the principle of private ownership prevails in production, no move can be made that will prevent the big capitalists from pocketing the lion's share, or will prevent their small competitors from sinking into the ranks of the propertiless.

The wage working class, on the other hand, having no property, and being, therefore, without credit to any extent, is not a debtor class. If prices advance by the free coinage of silver, wages may also rise, as labor is a merchandize. Experience shows, however, that the price of labor, wages, does not rise as fast as the price of other commodities; and the cost of living may increase without the workers being able to advance their wages to meet the increase. The fact is shown to-day. For though prices of necessities showed an increase of 62 per cent. between January 1, 1900, and January 1, 1902, according to Dun's Index of Prices, no corresponding increase of wages has been sshown, and in many cases the workers are receiving less than they did in 1900.

Taxation.

The farmer also sees in a low tax rate the means of keeping his little holding. The politicians want high taxes because thev will have higher salaries and perouisites, and more offices to distribute among the "faithful." Economical government means that what would otherwise go to the politicians will be kept by the farmer. The wage worker, however, is not interested in the question of taxes. His share of the wealth that he produces depends upon the law of wages, which depends upon the cost of production, just as with other merchandize. Lower the cost of the necessaries of life and it follows that the price of labor will sink proportionately. The lower the taxes, the lower is the cost of the necessaries of life; consequently, low taxes will-send still lower down the percentage of the share that the laborer will keep of the fruit of his toil. If the laborer needs but one loaf of bread to live on, and that loaf costs five cents, his wages will be five cents. If he produces \$1 worth of wealth, and he receives five cents for that their treatment is no better than the loaf the employer keeps 95 cents in the service of private corporations. In profit. If, because of a tax of 20 cents on it, the price of the loaf is raised to 25 cents, the cost of the laborer will become 25 cents, and his wages must rise to that figure, or he will die. He will then produce \$1 worth of wealth and receive 25 cents as wages. He is no better off, because that 25 cents can only buy one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps 75 cents profit, whereas he had 95 cents before. It is the employer of labor alone who pays the taxes and is interested in their reduction.

Neither does rent depend, any more than wages, on the rate of taxation, notwithstanding the erroneous opinion to the contrary, so carefully nurtured among the masses by the capitalists. Rents are governed by supply and demand, and whether taxes are high or low, it matters not to the worker who must pay the rent. A lowering of taxes would enable the landlord to pocket more of the money paid by the tenant, and an increase of taxes would compel him to turn over a larger portion for the carrying on of the government; but he neither gives the tenant the benefit of a lower tax rate in the form of a lower rent, nor can he raise the rent to meet an increased tax. The land owner alone is interested in low taxes; "economical government" means benefit for him

The Worker in Politics.

The Socialists are not visionaries, anxious to try a new scheme of government on the people, no more than the officials of the Weather Bureau are anxious to try new kinds of weather. They seek possession of the government in order to administer its affairs in the interest of the class they represent, the wageby shoes can be made and sold at a working class; just as the farmer goes

profit for less than the cobbler can make | into politics for the benefit of his class; just as the capitalist is to-day running the government in the interests of the capitalist class. While it is the first and paramount interest of the capitalist, big or little, to remain in possession of the tools and means of production whereby he may perpetuate his power to exploit the laborer, it is the interest of the workers to wrest from the capitalist the means whereby he is oppressed and to secure access to the implements of production and the resources of nature. Private ownership compels the worker to sell his skill and muscle to the owner of the means of production and the-resources of nature, and reduces labor to a merchandize, bought and sold in the market, and subjects it to the law of the market, which forces downward the price of every merchandize the supply of which exceeds the demand, as is always the case with labor.

> Wages must always be far below the value of the wealth that the worker produces. Under the capitalist system of production they will never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor. It is only the prospect of a surplus in the form of profits that impels the capitalist to hire the worker. That surplus, including as it does, not only the profit of the employer, but rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchants' profits, taxes, etc., is larger than usually imagined, and is growing larger with each decade. All costs of production must be taken from the value of the worker's product or else the capitalist will not employ him. The figures of the prosperous census year of 1900 show that the average annual wage of the workers was \$437 as against \$444 in 1890, an actual decrease of 2 per cent. In 1900 the product of each worker was valued at \$2450; in 1890, it was \$2200, or a difference of nearly 10 per cent. other words, the wage-worker got 2 per cent, less in 1900 for producing 10 per cent, more than he did in 1890. His share of the wealth he produced amounted to only 1 cent of every dollar's worth; the capitalist's share was 82 cents. The capitalist wage system means,

under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class, and it is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself. Freedom for the worker must come through free access to the means of production; his independence is secured only by the abolition of wage-slavery. For the purpose of abolishing private ownership of the means of production and instituting collective ownership, the possession of the political powers are necessary. The wage-workers must act together politically in order that majority in numbers may secure those powers. To obtain this combined action of the wage-workers, it is further necessary that they should see clearly their true economic interests, and understand the steps necessary to obtain their aims. They must be taught to keep away from side issues, which, while all right for other classes, are of no benefit to them, and merely tend to confuse and mislead

The attitude of hostility taken at times by the small farmer against the larger capitalist, the more conspicuous oppressor of labor, render middle class movements particularly seductive to the unthinking workers. They are apt to overlook the fact that the small capitalist is also a petty employer and exploiter; they are apt to remember only the exactions of the larger capitalists and join in a movement to overthrow what seems to be a "common enemy." But, however friendly the farmer class movements may seem, it were a strategie error for the proletariat or wageworking class to join them. Such movements are bound to melt away; and the reason for their being so fated to disappear is that the small farmer class, and with them their interests, are fated to go. As a class they are hopelessly ists; the small man can not compete with the giant concern.

A movement can not succeed that draws its force from sinking sap; it can only succeed when the sap is a rising one. While the ranks of the farmers are being steadily depleted, the ranks of the proletariat are steadily swelling. Hence farmer movements stand on yielding ground; and the proletariat stands on firm and ever firmer ground, and alone can succeed. The right strategy is not to seek strength from weakness.

Even granted that the small farmers still constitute quite a fraction of the population, the fact remains that their numbers, their political power, is constantly diminishing. The Socialist Labor Party does not, for that reason, reject the small farmer or any other middle class man; he does not even reject the canitalist: what he does reject are the "reforms" which the economic class interests of all such people push forward, and all of which are either valueless to the wage workers or positively injurious. No alliance has ever been suggested by the middle or upper classes that was not repulsive to the class interests of the working class. Their political support was never sought but at the expense of their class interests to the bene-fit of the class interests of those who exploited them. Hence the posture of the Socialist Labor Party is not one of repudiating the farmers, or any such, but of repudiating their class measures. Whenever, they, or any of the members of the labor-employing, labor-fleecing classes have been found enlightened enough to tear themselves loose from their own class interests and plant themselves upon the class-abolishing ground

(Continued on page 4)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1898	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
JN 1902	53,617

THE DELAWARE STRAW.

Delaware dispatches bring the information that the deadlock for U. S. Senator in that State is broken, at last This is true: the fact that the Legislature elected both a long term and a short term incumbent sufficiently proves the claim. When, however, the dispatches proceed to announce that "Delaware is now again represented in the Federal Senate," they claim more than they have verse and chapter for. It is not "Delaware" that secured "representatives": it is certain industries that secured representatives. The fact in this instance is all the more strongly emphasized by the butiness of the long term successful candidate

James Frank Allee is President of a brick company situated not within the borders of his, but within the borders of this State,-the Staten Island Brick Company. In the Senate, it will not be the State of Delaware that Mr. Allee will represent, but the wapentake of the Staten Island Brick Company.

It was behind the shadow of "State ines" that the Southern secessionists raised the political theory of their move. It was athwart that shadow that the North smote the move. When the Civil War was over, "State lines" vanished. They remained as geographic demarcations. As always happens in such cases of unconscious development, "State lines" have preserved a political varnish or flavor; but the industrial dement, that brought on the abolition of slavery, already had reduced the State lines" to but a shadow of their pristine significance. What was left of them since then is but a shadow of a shadow. The accelerated tempo, under which the industrial development proceeded after the war, has played havoc with the "State lines." To-day they are but myths,

No longer are States represented in the Federal Senate. That clumsy feudal tenure has ceased to exist de facto. The Senate of the United States is the the Princes of Railroad empires; the Dukes of Coal and Mineral duchies: the uises of Oil-shires; the Squires of wapentakes; the Peers of Telegraph feoffs; the Lairds of Steel-principalities; the Bashaws of Cattle-realms; the Baronets of Clothing-ridings; the Margraves of Stock-and-Bond circuits; etc., etc. It is the boundary lines of these fiefs that now actually divide the Nation; and they it is, not States, that are to-day the actual bases of repre-

As far as this new "basis of representation" is concerned, it marks progress. Not area, but industries, is the rational foundation of civilized "government." So far, however, the political, or governmental, development has been ous. Being unconscious, there still remains floating the myth of "State lines," and there remains the practical misrepresentation of "owners" or usurpers, instead of workers,

scious development is still to come; it will manifest itself when the acipated working class, putting a quietus to the myth, and, along with the myth, to the usurping capitalist misrepresenter, will rear the Social-"Government" will, then as now, be based on industries, but avewedly so. And the "reins of govwill then be held by the deles of the Trades Unions, assembled incil Chamber of the Nation.

VOCAL POCKETS.

the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Child Labor bills, Elbridge T. Gerry, ex-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opposed the bills in a violent speech, in the course of which he said:

"What of it if children, under ten years of age, have to wait at 4 o'clock in the morning for the early newspapers! Fine men have been newsboys. bill will first dose the boy with education, and then brand him with a license. He is not allowed to earn his living, but compelled to be shut up in a hot tenement house to the injury of his health.

The reporter of this speech must have been half asleep. He got things twisted. His ear was sharp; no doubt of that; but he fixed wrongly the direction from which the sounds came. The words recorded above did not come from the lungs, and through the larynx and other vocal organs of the Hon, Elbridge T. Gerry. They came from his pockets; from his several pockets. It is there they originated and they cozed out by the orifices of those pockets. In point of fact it was not one speech, or a speech at all, it was a series of exclamations, disconnected and flung out, or sputtered out. The exclamations were as fol-

From the pockets holding newspaper stocks:-"What! Limit the boy-ped dlers of our papers! That would knock a hole into our dividends! Un-American! The finest men have been newsboys. These bills are shocking!"

From the pockets holding factorystocks:-"What! Where will this stop! Keep boys from selling papers, and they will be next kept from working in our factories! Un-Christian! Shall these boys be shut up in a hot tenement house to the injury of their health? Shocking thought!"

From the pockets holding stocks in messenger boys concerns.-:"What! Keep the boys from earning a living? ! Shall they be dosed with education during the time that we need them to furnish us with dividends! ? Unheard-of Anarchistic scheme!" /

And so it went on. \The several stocks in the pockets of the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry were actually convulsed with rage and righteous indignation,-an indignation that found utterance in exclama tions, a few of which are reproduced above, and which the reporter mistook for a continuous speech. He did fairly well, all the same, considering the hubbub of cross exclamations that were leaping out of the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry's pockets.

CORNERING BIRDS.

A committee of spokesmen-consisting of offe Mr. Blumberg, one Henry W. Moskowitz, one Charles Sprague Smith, one Joseph Barondess, one S. Packard as proxy for "ray-of-light shaft" Rainsford, one Joseph Levinson, one Edward King, and one A. L. Guttman-marched last Thursday, eight abreast, before the Mayor. They represented "the East Side," the "voice of labor," 30,000, or perhaps it was 300,000 people. They came to appeal, and protest, and ask for protection. What upon? They all spoke, of course. But one of them, Moskowitz, seemed to vocalize the set best. As his speech was the one that received suffice to examine that one in search of an answer to the question, in whose interest did these birds flutter. Mr. Moskowitz said:

"Mr. Mayor, the law should be perfected:"-

That does not sound bad. A carping critic might find fault saying that only that which is fairly good needs "perfecting"; and that the laws of capitalism, being fairly bad, don't need "perfecting" so much as "lopping off." But let that pass, and let Mr. Moskowitz

"We ask you, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of tenement dwellers to help us against this onslaught on our

So they have "homes,? these tenement dwellers?! Humph! Queer! Or can it really be? Can people, with average earnings of \$300 a year, and less, have anything like "nomes"? But, don't interrupt Mr. Moskowitz:

"To-day there is an increase in juvenile crime on the East Side:"-

Well! he seems to be coming out all right, after all:

"There is no home-life there, no good influences upon the children;"-

to be protected, was but a slip. He ad-Albany despatches have it that, at mits the fact, and the correlated facts. There are no homes for these working people; there is, of course, no home-life and no good influences upon the children. Neither can there be with the

> "The mother works all day, the child comes home from school, throws down his books, and goes out to evil in-

small earnings of the bread-winners:

Moskowitz is all right! And those he is vocalizing, and who at the close of his speech applaud him "long and prolonged," must be all right, too. They are making their innings. They are laying bare what the present laws are. Where the mother must be out at work all day, the father cannot but be robbed of most of his earnings. Such laws leave no room for homes. The Moskowitz Committee is "getting there"; it will demand the right thing before it is through. Go on, Moskowitz:

The collective Heart of the Human Race stops beating in suspense. The collective Eye of the Human Race turns to the addressed Mayor-the local embodiment and officially stamped incarnation of the social system and laws that plunder the workingman of the fruit of his labor, and that, like a Vandal band, invades and destroys his home, sacks it of wife and children, and sells them as booty into wage-slavery. Will that Mayor quail? will he seek to escape by the nearest window, and run from the Wrath to Come? -

"that you protect us from the greed"-

The suspense grows intolerable. What bold, what daring, what indignation-bred proposition is gathering shape on the lips of Moskowitz? Is he about to demand of the Mayor that he atone for his Class Crimes by himself turning executioner of his own Class, and thereby abolish himself, so that the tenement dwellers may at least enter into the enjoyment of a "home"? And is Moskowitz but adding irony to the demand, to the order, by putting it in the shape of a "request"? Hush! Moskowitz's lips move:

"of the builders" ! ! !

And the Mayor smiles blandly; and the collective Heart of the Human Race sinks down into its collective Boots.

Of course! The whole thing was but a farce; and the farce was gotten up by the Mayor himself. From what source other than that could the fiendish fraud proceed of voicing the sorrows and the discontent of the workers-sorrows and discontent produced by CAPITALISM-, and then running both into the quagmire of the BUILDERS ?! Through what instrumentality other than the Mayor's could such a collection of birds as the Moskowitz Committee be gathered to twitter by implication the absurd twitter that the bread-winner will cease to be plundered in the shop, that the mother will cease to have to be out at work all day, that the children will be furnished with the food and proper companions at home,-that all this will happen if but "the greed of the builder" is restrained?

The Mayor has shifted his trade. From being a cornerer of coffee become a cornerer of "birds."

THE GOSPEL OF SUCCESS.

This is an age of deep social unrest. Increasing numbers of the working class are chafing under the yoke of economic dependence. The list of suicides due to economic failure grows at an alarming pace. The concentration of capital continues unchecked, making escape from these intolerable conditions less and less possible. On all hands there is evident the necessity for a general improvement -a social uplifting.

This social unrest has met with the opposition of the capitalist class. Instinctively they feel that it imperils their position as the master class. They have, consequently, found it advisable to allay this unrest and turn it to their own class advantage. Accordingly, they endeavor to prevent this social unrest from seeking social relief. To this end they direct attention to individual effort and preach the gospel of success.

This gospel has many "cardinal principles." The first and foremost, the one that is dwelt upon with the greatest emphasis, is summed up in these words: "Work means success. Without work there can be no success." From this one is to conclude that in order to succeed one must work and work hard.

It is far from the Socialist's contention that it is possible to achieve any end to the existence of "homes," which were without effort. He does, however, point wonderfully made.

out that if work means success, the great | THE GERMAN ORGAN OF THE majority of the working class ought to be successful, for none individually and collectively work as hard as they. None, lowever, are so unsuccessful as they, taking wealth and its accompaniments as the criterion of success.

It will not do to urge that the majority of the working class lack purpose or persistency, for such workingmen are not employed by the capitalist class. Nor will it suffice to say, that they are not inventors nor directors; for the claim that all the purpose, persistency, inventiveness and executive ability in the world, is lodged under the hats of the comparatively few successful capitalists, is a libel on the human race and a distortion of facts-it is a lie. Observe the frantic helplessness of the capitalists in great strike. Where is the all-potent purpose, persistency, inventiveness and executive ability" of the capitalist class then? In the sheriff's, governor's, or judge's office, appealing to the "law" to drive the workingmen, without whom they are helpless, back to work!

The capitalist is not successful because he is a hard worker. He is successful because he is a capitalist. As Karl Marx has well said:

"It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital. just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of landed property.

The gospel of success is like the theory of political equality in this country, in its workings. Two per cent. of the population of 76,000,000, at most, can hope, under capitalism, to be successful; just as one man out of twelve million voters can hope to be president, providing the incumbent isn't elected to a second term.

With the capitalist class in control of the capital of the nation, the practical application of this will-o'-the-wisp of success simply means hard work in the interest of the capitalist class. In this day, when restriction of output is being opposed, when the struggle for world's markets is on, work, ever more work. is what the capitalists need. And how can it be better obtained than turning the great social unrest from social action to individual "relief"? And how can the capitalist class better save its ownership and control of the capital of the nation. than by this preversion?

Hard work will mean success only under Socialism. Then the individual and collective effort now expropriated by the capitalist class will redound to society.

The extent of the "prosperity" now enjoyed by the working class may be judged from the report on the condition of trade published in the current issue of the Cigarmakers' Journal. Fifty eight cities report trade "good," ninety nine "fair." and seventy-nine "dull. Those under the head of "good" do not include such large centers of cigar manufacture as New York; while those under the head of "dull" include such important centers as Key West.

The current number of the Cigarmak ers' Journal contains an interesting directory of the cigar trust's factories This directory shows that the trust owns thirty cigar and cheroot factories in twenty-one cities and that negotiaway. This does not include the Hilson Company factories, reported by the daily papers as sold to the trust a few days ago. Nine thousand eight hundred and forty-one persons, mostly girls, are employed. The largest factory, in point of numbers, of this character, is at Kingston, N. Y. One thousand four hundred boys and girls work there on suction tables and bunch machines. These devices are used in most of the factories. Two of the factories, viz., the Irby branch at New Orleans, and the factory at Louisville, Ky., serve as schools for apprentices. At Tampa, Fla., there are three factories that produce clear, Havanas, and employ about 1000 cigarmakers. When it is recollected that a similar condition of affairs exists in the cigarette, plug, smoking, chewing curing, growing, exporting, importing, jobbing and retailing branches of the tobacco industry of this and other countries, a faint idea may be formed of the size of the gigantic trust that unions and the retailers have to fight by means of the boycott and insufficient capital.

The Kansas City Industrial Council has thrown Debs down because his note paper was printed by a "scab" concern 'Cucumbers" are not the only things that affect the even tenor of 'Gene's

Acting in conformity with the Elkins anti-rebate law, the railroads have decided to no longer issue free passes of the railroad consolidations. "trust busting" laws are fearfully and

S. L. P.

To-day the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," the German organ of the Socialist Labor Party, celebrates its fourth anniversary. What this means, what the paper means to the Party, may not at first blush be fully apparent to the membership, and to the increasing number of the intelligent members of the Working Class that are being drawn toward the S. L. P. standard. In making these points clear we are happily aided by the fortuitous circumstance, which serves as the occasion for an article printed elsewhere in this issue and entitled: "Tho' Dodging, Caught," and to which the reader is referred.

Most of the papers published here in

a foreign tongue have done more harm

than good to the nationality that they address. The turn the thing usually takes is to delay the amalgamation of such nationality with the American masses. A personal interest generally gathers force around the managers of such papers. To insure their jobs and living, they have an interest in perpetuating the foreign notions and foreign tastes among their readers. Accordingly, their readers remain virtually aliens, ignorant of and uninterested in the country's affairs, and addicted to the affairs of the old country. Such a state of things naturally produces abnormalities. People living in a country can not choose but become tinged with local feelings and views that are not the feelings and views of the country they left. As a result, such people presently become purely artificial and waifs. They cease to live in the old country; they do not actually live in this country; they live in a country that does not exist. Obviously the managers of papers, read by such elements, become petty rulers of petty principalities within the nation. These petty principalities melt away, true enough; but so long as enough of each remains, the petty ruler-and they are usually of the seum of the old country-cuts his mischievous capers.

If this sort of thing is mischievous to the country at large and to the rank and file of the petty "principalities" in general, it becomes infinitely more so when the foreign paper is "dedicated" to the Labor Movement, especially the Socialist Movement. The vilest instincts. that made such petty rulers impossible in their own country, come here to the surface. Their innate corruption and ash-barrel features blossom inevitably into full luxuriance. Such papers being the private property of "select" rings they are used to the worst purposes. The "principalities" dominated by them are kept in the dark; a Chinese wall is raised around them; their vainglory is puffed up; Socialism, of course, becomes an article of merchandise:-and the petty rulers have high carnival. and much more, is illusthis. trated in the instance of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in the article above referred to.

The "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung" illustrates the contrast. Our fellow wage-slaves of Germany can not be left to the tender mercies of the capitalist or of such alleged Socialist papers. The only way to reach them is by means of a paper that, altho' of their own tongue, is free from all the defects that become the ulcers above described. Such a paper must familiarize its readers with Amer ican conditions and seek to wear out the corners of racial prejudice that retard the amalgamation of the foreigner with the native. As the inevitable means to such end, such a paper must not be the private property of "petty rulers" interested in keeping up such racial antagonisms and vanities; such a paper must be property-absolute and Party; "strictly under the control," not of any set of private individuals, but "strictly under the control" / of the whole Party; accordingly, moving in strict obedience, not to the whim or caprice of "those German members" only whom a body, irresponsible to the Party, may pick out as "knowing what they are at," but moving in strict obedience to the pulsations of the whole mem bership, ascertained under the code that civilized man has prescribed unto him-

Such a paper is the "Socialistische" Arbeiter-Zeitung." It is cause for rejoicing that it exists. It is cause for rejoicing that it has lived three years. It is cause for rejoicing that it now celebrates its fourth anniversary. In this celebration the Socialist Labor Party celebrates a principle, the reverse which has been a clog and a source of danger to the Socialist Movement of the land, a principle that deserves the warmest enthusiasm of the Socialists, and should earn for the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung" their warm support.

That principle is the public ownership by the Party of its press.

The beatutiful workings of New Zealand's compulsory arbitration law has been illustrated anew. The cabinet makers of Auckland have been locked out in consequence of a decision of the arbitration court raising their wages ls. 3d. per hour. The manufacturers will hereafter import furniture. The economic power of capitalism over the worker thus nullifies whatever advantages the law may confer on the work ers. Yet New Zealand is called "the Workman's Paradise." If it is that, what must a workman's hell be like?

The pope's jubilee was a great event, a personal triumph for the intellectual head of a great ecclesiastical organiza-

tion. Though that jubilce was a great event, it was undoubtedly marred by one bitter recollèction, viz., that strive as it will the Church of Rome, whose renowned head Leo XIII. is, cannot stem the rising tide of Socialism. Despite clerical opposition deriving its inspiration from the pope's clever encyclicals, Socialism grows in power from day to day, embracing ever larger numbers of those to whom the infallible head of the church appeals in vain. Industrial evolution drives the religious devotee into the vortex of a movement against which the promises and punishments of a future world are hurled without effect. In pleading with these devotees to reform instead of working for the overthrow of the system which causes these devotees to act as they do, the pope and all other theologians begin at the wrong end of the problem; hence their puny results. Socialism will continue on to victoriesto the final overthrow of capitalismwhen it will celebrate a jubilee of its own, extending over more countries and including more souls of more denominations and non-denominations than Rome ever dreamed of embracing, in its wildest dreams of temporal power. The church will then, as usual, line up on the side of the victor and commend what she now condemns.

A recent English court decision classing newspaper publishers as manufacturers has provoked some discussion among the tribe on this side of the blue Atlantic. Just why this should be so is not obvious. Most of the news printed in this country is manufactured. The raw material is, generally, a few facts, combined with much conjecture and a lot of analytical rot, out of which a hair-raising lpot and a circulation-increasing sensation is fashioned. Witness the Burdick murder, for example, The raw material may also be the necessity of defending special interests. This, worked in conjunction with a vivid reportorial imagination and an editorial omniscience, produces as fine a fabric of falsehoods as ever the hands of an experienced literary romancer turned out. As examples, the capitalist onslaughts on the working class-its "tyranny, "denial of the sacred right to work," etc etc.,-may be cited. As this process of converting this raw material into news is generally pursued by the capitalist newspaper publishers of this country, we fail to see why they should question the decision classifying them as manufacturers. That's what they are and the facts are with the learned judge; even if the capitalist newspapers are, as usual, not with the facts

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, discussing the various attempts to kill the safety appliance

"It seems not difficult to find some judge who is willing to undertake the job of killing every law that is enacted for the protection of employes. So long as the present practice of permitting the employing class to dictate appointments to the federal judiciary nothing else can be expected. A President of the United States who appoints corporation lawyers to such positions lends his aid to such efforts to destroy protective legislation, and paves the way for defeating the will of the people.'

This is all very well and good as theory; but how about the practices of the Frank B. Sargents, and other members of the Firemen's Brotherhood, who aid "this practice of permitting the employing class to dictate appointments," supporting "A President of the United States who appoints corporation lawyers," in return for political offices received? How about the long line of labor fakirs, from Gompers down, who receive political favors from both parties for services similarly rendered?. It looks as if "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" were shouting "Stop thief" in order to protect the real criminals!

A reading of "labor" journals would be amusing, at times, were not the subject matter so serious. In the Machinsts' Monthly Journal there appears an article on the piece work system. The writer contends that piece work would prevent collective action with employers and deprive the American machinist of the independent position in which he finds himself to-day. That "independent position" which is dependent on collective action impresses one as being more amusing than consistent. Such 'independence" is properly termed interdependence, To prate of "independence" when working cless conditions create and demand interdependence, is in keeping with the purposes of the labor fakirs: for how can they insist on dividing the working class on election day, if there is no "independence" and no independent, right to vote as one pleases"? Labor's victory can only be achieved when the interdependence of the workers is recognized on both the economic and political fields.

According to Bishop Mann, the leading hotel of Bismark, the capital city of North Dakota, which is in his dio cese, presents the features of a saloon a gambling house and a brothel, during the sessions of the legislature, when many senators and representatives board and lodge there. Bismark doesn't appear to be much different to other cities. 'Tis true its raw-boned vice needs refining and toning down, with perhaps, some separation into branches, but then it is essentially the same as in all the other places where lawmakers



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-

Brother Jonathan-I have a plan that will fetch success in no time.

Uncle Sam-Less than no time would be still better.

B. J .- The Socialists want the whole hog: they want the land and they want the tools of production.

U. S .- And right they are.

B. J.-I also am a Socialist; there is nothing they can want that I don't want. But they are going with their heads against the wall. I propose a more practical plan-

U. S. begins to smile.

B. J.-I propose to make a flank movement on the enemy. My plan is to take the land first; to concentrate our reform forces on that; one thing is easier to get than 100. This move is all the shrewder because when we got the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to fall into our hands. I believe in strategy. What say you?

S .- I say that your "flank movement" amounts to putting your head into the dragon's mouth.

B. J.-Isn't it easier getting one than U. S .- Depends upon what . In the

case of the land and the tools of production it isn't. B. J. smiles an incredulous cocksure

U. S.-I'll take you at your own

words. You say if we have the land everything else is bound to fall into our B. J .- Yes, siree! U. S .- It follows that if you attack the

landlord's interests. you simultaneously attack all private proprietary interests.

Catch on? B. J. acquires a distant look. U. S .- If by attacking the landlord

interests you attack the capitalist interests-

B. J .- But listen-U. S .- No dodging! I shan't let you wriggle both ways. You said: "When we got the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to to fall into our hands." If that means anything, it means that by attacking the landlord interests of modern society, the capitalist interests are attacked at the same time. If you deny the conclusion of sour own statements you rea-

son like a baby and are not worth reasoning with. B. J.-I admit the conclusion.

U. S .- Now, then, the beauty you claim for your flank movement "is that one thing is easier to get than 100; it is easier to get the one thing, land, than the two or more things-land and eapital---

U. S .- No, it ain't, by reason of your own admission, which I just pulled ut of you. You can't claim that by "going for" the land, you "go for" one thing only when you recognize that by "going for" the land you also stir up all the capitalist interests. By "going for" the veu "go for" cause the landlord and the capitalist interests are, as a matter of fact, closely interwoven. (Giving B. J. a pull of the ear.) There goes your wonderful "flank movement."

B. J. remains pensive.

U. S .- But that's not all. Even if you had the land, you would have nothing. The sea is entirely unappropriated; it is "natural opportunity." Why don't you compete with big capital in ocean navigation and fishing?

B. J.-Hem.

U. S.—Simply because you haven't got big capital, and with an ovster smack you cannot do what a Cunarder can. If big capital in the hand of others keeps you from plying a trade on the ocean, there is no reason why big capital won't keep you from earning an independent living on the land.

B. J. looks nailed. U. S .- The upshot of your wonderful flank movement" is that.

First, if your theory were correct you would have as big a fight on hand! with a one plank land platform as you would with a full or "whole hog," as

you call it, set of demands; Second, when you got your land you would have nothing. You would have fought only for the very big capitalists to whom you would have to knuckle under.

Your strategy is the fool's "strategy" nd you would die "as the fool dieth.

The appointment of John D. Rocke feller's nephew as foreman of the March Grand Jury is eminently appropriate. The grand jury is a capitalist body. Its head should therefore be a leading representative of capitalism Such is Rockefeller's nephew.

CORRESPONDENCE.

repondente who prefer to appe

A Card from Comrade Daniel De Leon. To The Daily People.—Several news ns in this morning's papers having been brought to my notice, to the effect that "Mrs. Carrie De Leon is suing her usband, Daniel De Leon, for absolute divorce," and that he obtained yesterday m the courts an order compelling his wife to disclose her address to him, I wish to say to the public, and, superous as it may be, to my friends and the posty members and sympathizers, that my wife's name is not Carrie, and never was; that I know no reon by the name of "Carrie Leon"; that I have been married eleven years, that five children plessed our union, and that my wife and I have ever lived and continue to live in conjugal happiness at the iden-tical house that has uninterruptedly m my city residence for these sixteen years-1487 Avenue A.

Daniel De Leon, -1487 Avenue A. New York, March 4.

The Criminally Ignorant "Los Angeles

To The Daily and Weekly People Prior to the late municipal election here, last December, when the Socialist party brazenly supported anti-Socialists, Mayor Schmitz, the "capitalist labor mayor," of San Francisco, visited this city on his return trip from New York, where he sted in the election of William While here Schmitz made a speech, and there was a parade in his

At the time the Los Angeles Socialist ed Schmitz, and the Socialist party embers marched in his honor. They aded Schmitz; they blew tin horns

lince then Mayor Schmitz has not ialist? With evident relish they published the enclosed clipping on their front

This gives one an idea how a Kangaroo paper can jump in a short space of two hs. They endeavor to excuse them: lves on the ground that they were set at 'Frisco when he was elected. Well, that only proves the tapeworm make-up of their organization, as their State com-mittee was located in Frisco at the time. One the other hand, if they imply that they were not aware of the fact that Schmitz was ignorant of Socialism, they prove themselves criminally ignorant. H. J. Schade.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 28.

A Screw Lose Somewhere in San Fran-The San Francisco Star under front

heading has to say: Engene E. Schmitz is, perhaps, the est man physically, the smallest man

entally, and the meanest man morally, hat ever occupied the mayor's chair in "We now declare that Mayor Schmitz

has surrendered to Chief of Police Wittan and Commissioner Newhell-whom or considered its worst enemies-for the purpose not only of controlling the patronage of the Police Department, but so of the Health Department."

We were not there at the time, but there is one thing we do know. Mayor Sebmitz has no idea of the co-operative monwealth in which the only bank nts will be a pull on what he puts into the market.

Unconscious "Deadbeats."

The Daily and Weekly People At the municipal election of February 9, 1993, the candidates of our party re-ceived the following votes according to the official count: For Alderman at Large.—Fred Moel-

er, 37; A. T. Mills, 40; J. V. Kendall, 40; Herman Seng, 37.
For Alderman Seventh Ward.—Frank

eitner, 22.

The party of many names had a full ticket in the field, and advertised the same up to election day in the Weekly Dispatch, the official organ of the local pure and simplers; but, in spite of all boring from within, the nest number of votes polled for any of its candidates was 55.

e declaration of principles of the list party of San Antonio, Tex., is Ever since we read it we feel of being indebted to the holders bonds to the tune of \$41 for each an and child, or \$205 for every ge family, and interest thereon, ever knew what deadbeats we are as we are not able nor willing to pay these debts.

We have a growing suspicion that the W. T. Turner, late candidate for alder-man for the Third Ward on the Socialist Labor ticket and the W. L. Democratic maries for the office of police recorder
lice judge) is one and the same per
If our suspicion proves correct our suspicion proves correct we ablish it in these columns and half publish it in these communities thereby illustrate once more the "liberal broadness" on the part of the would-be

Section San Antonio, S. L. P. San Autonio, Tex., Feb. 24, 1903.

Leaped Before Looking
pecial to The Daily People.
North Abington, Mass., March 6.—The

our recent town election, and may be cause they want, not only their own induced to bring the case into court for part of the hide of the workers, but the decision. The contention is that the place where the citizens' caucus-and skinners, come in on that? the places where the election was held-was a violation of the law: They quote Thoman is, but note the editorial com-Chapter II, section 183 in support of ment. Note how, on the one hand, the their contention, which reads:

"No building, or portion of a building shall be designated or used as a polling place, in which intoxicating appeal is made to man's selfishness! liquor has been sold (at least within thirty (30) days before election."

This seems as if they had a clear case, as in each polling place was The third class, at starvation wages, canlocated a licensed drug store; but the not pay their union dues, but will be law above quoted has no reference to "town" elections; but it refers to the annual State and city elections.

In order to explain we will turn to page 4 of "The Revised Laws of Massachusetts," relating to elections-and issued by the Democratic State Committee.

"Town elections or meetings at which official ballots are used" shall be construed to mean town elections or meetings in towns to which section 364 ap

If they had turned to section 364 they would have seen that their contention had no foundation whatsoever, but per haps they will learn that it is best to be sure before acting. However, there is considerable anxiety on the part of some of "our best (?) citizens."

The result of the Abington town elec tion, held March 2, is as follows:

For selectman, assessor and overseen of the poor for three years-McDonald, Citizens, 396; Dann, Socialist (Kang), 243; O'Fihelly, Socialist Labor Party, 244 Road commissioner, three years— Howland, Citizens, 388; McCrate, nom-ination papers, 149; Cook, Socialist Labor Party, 50. Park commissioner, three years—Arnold, Citizens, 367. Devine, Socialist Labor Party, 38; Kelliher, 'Socialist" (Kang), 103. Water commissioner, three years-Beal, Citizens, 309; Bates, Socialist Labor Party, 45; Wyman, "Socialist" (Kang), 164.

Jer. Devine. North Abington, Mass.

That "Friendly Way."

To The Daily and Weekly People .-General Organizer D. W. Roderick, of the International Association of Machinists, was in this city the other day for the purpose of strengthening the local lodge of that body. He, like all persons of that kidney, sang the song of harmony between capital and labor.

"There has never been a time when the feelings of the capitalists and union men toward each other were as friendly as they are to-day," said Roderick. "In my position I have been able to observe the feeling of the manufacturer better than most men, and I can say that there has been a marked improvement in the way in which they receive the representatives of labor. Whether this is caused by a better understanding on the part of the employers I do not know, but the main reason for the lack of animosity is public opinion. The people of the country have been educated in regard to labor questions during the last few years as they never were before. Strikes have occurred which make the people feel the results, and then they begin to look for the cause of the trouble and incidentally educate themselves on the labor problem. The machinists never had more funds in the treasury and their member ship has increased wonderfully since the last strike. The men have realized what they lost through having an imperfect organization two years ago and are determined that there shall be no no repetition of that affair."

To receive the representatives of labor in a friendly way! Does Roderick not mean the representatives of Hanna & Company? How can such a man have the andacity to say-the quotation from his speech implies it-that the employers have any fear of the machinists' union—that pure and simple institution that was annihilated two years ago to such a degree that the members of it returned to work under conditions dictated to them by the bosses? Such a "union" is like a paper house: any little blast on the economic field will overturn it.

That "friendly way" of receiving the "representatives of labor" has another cause. They, the fakirs, can be very profitably employed by the political birds of prey to further, not the inter-ests of the working class, but, on the contrary, those of the capitalists.

Roderick pretends that he does not know the reason of the employers receiving the "representatives of labor" in such a "friendly way." He ascribes it either to a better understanding of the former or to the "mighty" educa tional factor of the old trades unions Wer lacht da (who laughs)?

"Strikes have occurred," he says, "the people have felt the results and have educated themselves on the labor problem."

What are the results? More money in the treasury, thus, more boodle more members than ever-more duper to be fleeced; more votes for Hanna & Company and never a more glorious time for the fakir to lead the rank and file

Great is the labor fakir; infinite his Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.

Trust Busters' "Brotherly Love" Illus-

trated. To The Daily and Weekly People.-The enclosed clipping is too good to keep, and I cannot refrain from showing it. It is from The Day of London, Conn., one of the numerous revenst killers," whose eliet (1) party of this place has talk sounds to it in the Socialist ear like a question as to the legality of this: The tru the receibe abolished, be-

whole hide. Where do we, the small

I don't know who the poetical Frank loving advice is given, to let the dear "employer" be included in the embrace of "brotherly love," while on the other

The "first class" workers must grasp the fact that they are helping their weaker brothers, and kick them out! handy to find in the "reserve army," when the first class men in return for their first-class-ness, ask for a little more "margarine," on their crust of bread. In few words, by all means, let brotherly love prevail between all men, the skinners and the skinned, but, at the same time, every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost!-wouldn't it jar you?

Yours for light, N. L. Green. (Which stands for, no longer green ough to swallow such stuff.)

Tours faithfully, Charles W. Lundberg. Stonington, Conn., Feb. 27. (Enclosure.)

BROTHERS AND THEIR MISSION. Frank Thoman says: "The mission of labor organization is to better the condition under which man suffers in this sphere with its little span of life; to drive care from the brow of toil, to keep bright the light in the eye of hope, to curtain with a smile the features of despair, to feed the hungry of the min. and the stomach, to quench the thirst for knowledge and love, to whip want from this land of plenty, to destroy despets and place liberty above greed, to make the world what nature intended it to be-an abiding place for men and man himself the brother of his fellow; to lave hopes whose fruition lies this side of the grave and aspirations whose day of success looms right above the clouds; to enjoy the beautiful gifts of our common Mother Eearth, without paying usury to those whose possessions as maintained by a purchasable law."

Mr. Thoman speaks well, and it is time that labor organizations should understand that violence is a detriment to their cause and that fraternalism, brotherly love to all mankind is the best spirit to be first considered, not only to the fellow worker but to the employer. This, with a well arranged plan to concede to the better workman all that is due him is what should be the chief aim of every organization which is supposed to hold up the end of the man who must work for a living. Poesy is effective in reaching the soul of man; but practical sense is much better, and this is especially true when it is considered that in (this hustling day of work for all!) with emolument far beyond that of other days the sluggard and the incompetent are held up by therefforts of the altogether competent simply because they are members of the same craft. The labor unions must, in time, recognize this fact and ercate a standard-reach out for and grasp the idea that it is wrong for a third class worker to get the same return for his effort as is given to the expert and reliable first class artisan. Still a degree of credit is due Mr. Thoman for his beautiful thought of fraternalisma thought that must come to the fore when betterment of any condition is concerned.

A Conglomeration of Freaks in One.

To the Daily and Weekly People.-Last evening the writer and a few comrades went to the local circus ("Socialist Party meeting"). It was a great circus, the speaker of the evening was Mrs. Irene Smith, Socialist, spiritualist, palmist, etc., a conglomeration of freaks in

She started off with the statement that she could not do better than read a few extracts from Father McGrady's book. Here are a few of the extracts she en-"Under Socialism the workers would get \$3,000 a year." "State railways of Germany pay from \$1 to \$2 a day more than the private railways of the United States." "One way to get "One way to get Socialism was to buy railroads," another "if the railroads refuse to sell, build a rival railroad." Well, her line of talk was the same all the way through.
When the meeting was opened for ques

tions the circus started, and 'ell broke loose. One comrade got the floor and started to tell the workers present, that the Socialist party men were furnishing scabs to take the strikers' places at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Smith jumped to her feet with a ghastly look on her face, calling on the chairman to rule him out of order, as it was a meeting for educational purposes. But the chairman was so scared that he did not know what to do. Chaos reigned for a few minutes. then Mrs. Smith said that the S. L. P. came there for the purpose of breaking up their meeting, that De Leon was the whole thing. Whatever he said the S. L. P. followed, that she and her husband were members of the S. L. P. seven years ago, that they left because we were too narrow, that all intelligent, broad-minded men left it and so on.

Another comrade undertook to explain out attitude, when a freak of all freaks, with a red face, red hair, red whiskers and a red(dy) voice interrupted, without the chairman's permission, to tell about their big vote. That settled it; they cut the questions out and then opened for five-minute speeches. A sympathizer of the S. L. P. started after them and he was shut off. That ended the first act of the circus; the second act takes place this week. As a pre-

siding officer the chairman was the poorest excuse for that position I have ever seen. I remain a fighter for, and not a sidetracker of Socialism.

> Fraternally, W. A. Herron.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.

Contributes a Day's Wages to Wipe Out Daily People Debt.

To The Daily and Weekly People From my study of Socialism I can now see that the Socialist Labor Party is the class-conscious workingmen's organiza-

I was first attracted to Socialism after the last national campaign, when I was fooled into voting and Bryan, An Appeal to Reason handed to me at that time which I commenced to read and learned some through it. The People also came into my hands.

Being a student of political effort and advancement of the working class, I naturally looked up the Socialist Labor Party along with the other movements. Its position in regard to pure and simple unions I saw was correct and also saw that I was fooled ever since I was a voter. Last year I voted the straight S. L. P. ticket.

It is now clear to me that the Ap peal to Reason is a middle-class organ. An honest thinker who reads it will come to that conclusion and is bound to gravitate into the S. L. P.

As I work every day in the year as a railroad telegraph operator and signal tower man it is impossible for me to attend the section's meetings.

As I consider it necessary that the debt on The Daily People be wiped out I will send by July \$3 if that will help. G. M. S.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 1.

Bosh from Boscne.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-The Rev. Aloysius Bosche, assistant pastor of the Gesu church," says the Free Press, "will begin a series of lectures on Sunday night. 'I believe that socialism is a dream, nothing but fiction and wholly impracticable,' said Father Bosche. 'The theory in the abstract is all right, but in the concrete it is impossible. They propose that all property should be purchased. Now where will they get the money to do this? There is not enough and such a plan would lead to violence, bloodshed and

We are really elated that Rome intends to show the world the "evils" of Socialism. It only goes to prove that even new ideas have gained entrance inside that moss covered structure-that once powerful Rome. Such an act of hers to try to dam the ever increasing power of the world to come cannot but be heralded with joy by every true friend of labora

That the Rev. Bosche, however, believes that Socialists want to purchase all property from the capitalists is something more orthodox than the belief in ghosts, etc. He surely must have pondered over the platform of the Social Democratic party which declared to be in favor of buying the coal mines, etc..

Father Bosche should be congratulated on such a mighty discriminating power, which is rare for a priest, for not every "representative of God" perceives that "there is not enough money with which to buy all the property in and on the earth." Here he even exceeds the Social Democrats in keenness.

The Social Democrats are now in a bad fix, the leaders, simply for the purpose of gaining power for themselves having brought their unthinking brethren to it. The S. L. P. stands as erect as ever because it does not want to draw votes by sacrificing its principles. We hope that the rank and file of the Social Democratic party will soon learn this and not allow any sky-pilot to misrepresent Socialism by proofs furnished by an alleged Socialist party.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.

The defeat of the Aldrich bill, due to division among the Republicans, has caused the Yellow Journal to proclaim that the trusts are routed by the Democrats. About the only thing that is routed is the truth, and that is routed with great frequency in the Yellow Journal.

The many Commune celebrations announced in The Daily and Weekly People are proof of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is alive to the significance of that historic event from proletarian standpoint. No party, claiming to be Socialist, can engage in these celebrations with such appropriateness as the S. L. P. It, of all parties, acts in strict accordance with the warning the Commune utters against fusion and compromise and in favor of working class emancipation by the working class alone.

'The American invasion," in the form of labor displacing shoe machines, has struck Leicester, England, Each machine, run by a single operative and two or three boys, displace twelve men. All the English manufacturers need now is Tobin's "union stamp." With the combined machine and "union stamp" they can beat wages down about 15 per cent., as the census of 1900 shows was done in the shoe making industry in this country.

The Salmon Trust is in the receiver's hands. Too much of the salmon's "native element," that is, water, got into the stock. A reorganization committee will attempt to introduce more salmon along with the water.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

Law questions west of constatrice faut Come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address. 1

R. I. D., WATERBURY, CT.—Will you people never learn? The American Revolution did ant establish universal suffrage. Congress does not guarantee free speech. Wuntever free speech or suffrage treedom, or religious freedom is enjoyed, depends upon the will of the several States. Each can do about that as it pleases. The rederal Constitution only restrains Congress on these matters. The States are left free.

A. K., NEW YORK .- You think so.

A.-K., NEW YORK.—You think so. But what you think does not change facts. You have no party. Your cuty Social Democracy is not a party. It is merely a tenuer for the Vorkazentus Corporation's "peesiness." That's the daily use it ever had for a Socialist party.

2. The intellectuals in your party are now turning upon the younger membership on whose very votes they pose, and are addressing them as "yearling upstarts." (Cameron J. King in Seartic "Socialist of March 1), and as people who "should sit at our feet and learn about the party." (Delegate Slobodin's speech in your own General Committee reported in "Socialist & Trades Union Review of March 3.)

You are either too green to hurn, or are

You are either too green to burn, or fit material to "sit at the feet" of Boudjianows & Slobodinsfskys.

J. J. F., DUBUQUE, IA.—Look at thing closer. If your employer did not idulge in such "d spinys of luxury," is credit would be affected. Such displays luxury are intended to promote his cred If his credit fails his business fails, his business fails you are out of work. O viously, "the trouble" is not with his "you, display of blindness in not seeing that is the capitalist system that is at fae and must be knocked over, and not any idividual who must be "Christianized."

E. B., NEW HAVEN, CT.—About three years ago Tre People published Mark warning to the German Socialists (Markists) against harmony with the opposite wing. Rend it. The two wings did harmonize. Net results, the German Social Democracy will have to reconstruct itself on Socialist lines. To-day it is divided between two irreconcilable elements. Take warning here too.

A. J. G. NEW YORK—Don't talk about Trades Unions in Germany. Germany don't yet know what the thing means. Wait till German capitalism has approximated Ameri-can. Then you will have the Amer.can article.

W. D. DENYER COLO.—How will you stop the mouth of the slanderer? The only way to run the thing down is not to allow it to affect you. When the slanderer finds he can't irritate the Party man he will interest.

J. R., NEWBURG, N. Y.—If merchandise is sold at cost there would be no profit. Labor is in a peculiar pickle on this head. Normal cost implies "exchange value." Labor sells its merchandise labor-power under permanently abnormal conditions, compelling it to sell away below cost. Hence the palpable decline of the workers. Hence the saying: "When a workingman reaches 42 years, take him out and shoot him:" he is too used up to be of further service to the employer, and too poor to take care of himself. J. R., NEWBURG, N. Y .- If merchandise is

A. M., NEW YORK—The "Agreement" between the Socialist delegates at the New Orleans G. A. of the K. of L. in 1894 with the Sovereign Administration, whereby the Socialist delegates were to appoint the editor of the K. of L. Journal, never was printed in The People. It was not printed because it was not written or signed. Delegate Brower suggested, at the session with the Administration, that the agreement be written and signed by Sovereign, etc. But Delegate the Leon objected on the ground that if the word of the Sovereign Administration was not good, their signatures would not be any better.

was not good, their signatures would not be any better.

M. M. C., CLEVELAND, O.—Are you a Socialist? Then you must adapt your theories to the facts. Take this instance, A strike is declared. It fails. But the picket men and others, enjoying strike-jobs, refruin from calling the strike off. Walle they so refrain, the son of a picket man himself goes in to work on a siy, and friends of the picket men and union officers are also tolerated in the shop. What would you do? Denounce the proceeding in the Union? You will be howled down as a "Union wrecker" by these same officers. Go to work in that shop, and thereby force yourself into the secret of these officers, and even prevent some of their cronies from getting the job you take? You will be denounced by these worthles as a "scab." "Shut your eyes and your mouth? Then the scabby crew dominates your party, to the injury of the working class. Now, the above instance is not hypothetical. It describes an actual occurrence,—the Port Morris machinists' strike. As the son of the picket man himself, and cronies of the Union officers went in, and yet the officers claimed there was a strike on, the Alliancemen refused to be sand-bagged out of their jobs and went in to work. Your Social Democratic press from one end of the country to the other took up the fakirs' cry and denounced the Alliance, and of course the S. L. P. as scabs. Don't the scabby crew of the fakirs dominate you? Don't say that your party does not own its press. Your party tolerates that press's blackguardism, and what, is more your speakers echo it. He who fears being called names better quit: and even if he doesn't physically quit the movement, he morally does; he becomes a speaking tube for the names better quit; and even it he doesn't physically quit the movement, he morally does; he becomes a speaking tube for the Organized Scabbery.

L. C. S., NEW YORK—No Social Democratic paper ever categorically answered the charge that Debs traveled on "passes." Moreover, in such cases, denials must not be vicarious. No denial would deserve attention but Debs' himself. He has made

Other questions next week.

D. A., NEW YORK—Look at the map, man. The leaving out of Ohio from the "Local Quorem" of the "Socialist" party is a regular Gerrymander.

T. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is no evidence that the Unions and the so-called Socialist party "train as one crowd" in Massachusetts. A color is given to the notion by the oneness of the officers of the Tobin Union and the officers of the so-called Socialist party. The bulk of the vote of that party in Massachusetts is non-union and ex-populist middle class. M. M., DETROIT, MICH.-1st, Mitchell's

M. M. DETROIT, MICH.—1st. Mitchel former salary was \$1,200; now it is \$3,00 2d. Kautsky's "Reform and Revolution" but an enlarged and diluted Kautsky Factongress "Resolution." In this enlargement the man betrays his utter superficiality. Wonder the production was translated the Simonses. The error you point out but one of many. It bristles with them. L. D. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—There is no

contradiction between the "supply and demand" theory and the theory of "exchange value. The lower the exchange value, the easier, less labor needed for, production. The less labor needed for production the larger the supply. Consequently, the lower the exchange value, the higher the supply, which means lower prices.

which means lower prices.

J. F., NEW YORK—If you can't get elsewhere a copy of the "American Labor Union Journal," drop in here, and you may read our copy. You will see a specimen of Western cleverness. That Journal publishes a write-up on the late national committee meeting of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party by Clarence Smith, the national committeeman of Montan. This is his size-up of Hilquit:
"Comrade Hilquit of New York was one of the smooth, slippery kind, who impressed the committeemen as a man who always had a 'job' or a 'trick' to spring on the meeting. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only one of his kind at the big meeting. This is a choice pen-sketch. It is a steel stehing of physiognomy and character. Say

not again "Westerners have no sharp eye, and clear heads."

A. I. & W. M. NEW YORK—Copies of the Volkszeitung, "The Worker' of the 8th, and the "Socialist and Trades Union Review" of the 8d are in this office for your inspection. You will see that the papers owned by the Corporation—Worker' and "Volkszeitung—mutilated the minutes of their General Committee meeting, suppressing all information that did not suit the Corporation. And the Corporation's camployces—editors, etc.—fought in the interest of the Corporation at the meeting.

J C. PHILADELPHIA, PA.-If a thing As buried six feet under ground, it is as effectively buried as if buried sixty feet deep. There is no need of piling any further real estate on the Kanglets, their "conventions" or their antics. The intrigue has colinpsed and is dragging its Kangaroo fellow intriguers after it.

R. G., NEW YORK-The "Daily Globe is an incorporated private concern, pat-terned after the Volkszeitung Corporation, and run by the identical interests.

Never did the Socialist party repudiate the in voting for the Nautory resolutions.

C. L. J., ROCK CREEK, B. C.—The no S. L. P. publication in the Finnish

S. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The reason Hanford refused to write the answer of the Social Democratic party to the circular of the Socialist Labor Party, addressed to the enrolled voters of that party, is that it was announced that his "virile pen" was to write it. He feared that the S. L. P. reply to the answer would clinch its points with Hanfordian incidents. Now, he is silly. The S. L. P.'s reply will have the illustrations all the same,—unless Hanford has in the meantime joined the "Alpha has in the meantime joined the "Alph Hearst Club."

H. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS you thereby prove the necessity of the S.
L. P. If "the S. L. P. is raght (right you are;)" but is yet a High School to the masses most of whom yet need the Primary, it rollows that the High School must be kept in good condition to take in the graduates of the Primary tast as they come, wound you abolish High Schools because Primaries are needed?

J. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—Communicate with Henry Sale, Organizer of Section Chi-cago, S. L. P., 43 Ashland Boulevard.

D. B. R. J., CINCINNATI, O.—Not for the life of us could we satisfy your curiosity. But if terms are to be interpreted by facts, together with experience of the past, then the conclusion is justified that "State Autonomy" is but a mask to concentry anny. Decentralization, sounds "democratic." It is the parent of the opposite, Without centralization there is "mob." The "mob" invariably produces the "man on horsesheek." And there is Your tyranny. "mob" invariably produces the "man horseback." And there is your tyranny.

T. T .- A., CHICAGO, ILL .- Off you are T. T.S.A., CHICAGO, ILL. Day you are In point of fact, your own Chicago, with the editor.al office of "Boyce's Paper" as your Socialist party's office, would suit us best for your party's headquarters. It is true, though, that we have a soft spot for Omaha. It is more picturesque. Call again. Omaha. It is more picturesque.

A. W., ST. PAUL, MINN .-- "Philistines" in the sense that Engels uses it in "Utopia to Science" is a modernized term for Phari-

S. P. F., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—There is no hard and last system to insure safety. But there is a general principle. The S. I. P. Sections must be waterful of the applicants for membership. None should be admitted who are weak, or have a grievance, or an axe to grind. Revolutionary movements naturally attract such elements.

A. S., NEW YORK-What actually hap-pened was this: A Kangaroo by the name of Panzer asked Confrade Corregan at that of Panzer saked Comrade Corregan at the meeting: "Why does the Datly Pespie employ members of the organized scabbery' to set it up?" To that Corregan answered: "Go and ask the organized scabbery that runs the International Typographical Union thy it allows its rank and file to set up The People's editorials that call that clique an Organized Scabbery. The compositors read these editorials before we do." Panzer there deceased the set up the correct the decease of the decease of the correct the decease of the decease o read these editorials before we do." Panzer then dropped down, but forthwith bobbed up again with: "I have three more questions to put." Corregan promptly squelched him saying: "What, a Kangaroo and three ideas in his head at one time? Impossible." And the meeting adjourned with roars at the stilly Kang.

The issuance of an anti-strate injunction against the-Wabash employes is not at all astonishing. Considering that it was but recently that a United States court held a trades union responsible for damages done an employer during a strike, irrespective of the fact whether the strike was conducted by legal means or not, it appears to be a logical step in the suppression of working class aspirations via the law. That such an injunetion should be capable of enforcement by the federal army, if disobeyed, seems no more amazing than that trades union treasuries should be mulcted for conducting lawful strikes from which employers incur damages. The end sought to be attained is, in both instances, the same; and that is, the oppression of the working class under the guise of law and order. Despite all of the foregoing, however, there are amazing features to this anti-strike injunction. These grow out of the appalling ignorance (?) the "labor leaders" display regarding the character of the forces behind the injunction. These "labor leaders" show this ignorance (?) in their declaration that they will fight the injunction to the bitter end! Resistance to oppression is always laudable; but butting one's head into a stone wall of one's own creation is suicide. The long line of defeats attained by trades unions in injunction and other legal battles has shown that the law is always exercised in favor of the capitalist class, because it is made, interpreted and enforced by capitalists and their representatives, whom the "labor leaders" have urged the rank and file to elect to office. That the rank and file should permit themselves to be deceived by such antics after repeated experience of this kind: that is the most amazing feature of the whole anti-strike injunction proceedings. When will they learn that the working class must control all the functions of state, including the judiciary, in their own interests, by men elected from their own ranks on class-conscious lines? It is said that the "labor leaders"

have advised the Wabash employees to be loyal to the company. That is a peculiar loyalty that acts under a legal compulsion fostered by the "labor leaders'" ignorance (?) and teachings. Had they advised the Wabash men to be slaves, their advice would have been more in accord with the conditions controlling the action of the menAuthorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O .-- W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.-Clinton H. Pierce, 11
S. Swan street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.-Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE. MD.—Robert W. Stevens,
632 Columbia avenue. 32 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87

CANTON, O .- John H. G. Juergens, 1106

CINCINNATI, O .- Frank F. Young,

So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairheld street. Fred Brown, 225

DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield E. ST. LOUIS, ILL .- G. A. Jenning, 1525

Third street. ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th EVANSVILLE, IND .- C. Schaad, 17 E. EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot.

181 Broadway. FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wiles.
47 E. Pine street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wiles47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan,
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr.,
811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac
Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann,
2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry,
12 Arch street.

HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUNTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hail, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkharct, HOUSIAS, Callst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. Callst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castre, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. Trautwein.

JACKSDAVILLE, ILL.—2. De Casala, 714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.

Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller,
205 1-2 So. Main street. 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wil-

MALDEN, MASS .- Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street. MARION, IND .- Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.

57 Pleasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham,

MILFORD, CONN.-Gust. Langer, P. O. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78
Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis Mc-Goff. 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, Main street. HAVEN, CT,—Christian Schmidt,

PATERSON, N. J. - John C. Butterworth. 110Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 100 Dexter street.

2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank. 60 E. H St. RICHMOND. VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROUNTIES.
Union street.
SAN ANTONIO. TEX.—Frank Leitner,
207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAI..—Frank Carroll,
832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 322 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Fhird street SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Mubi-SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42

Eldorudo street. ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 310 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Comp-

903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS.-F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MALS.—A. Quarustrom.

23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivers ald, General Delivery. SPOKANE, WASH .- John Sigg, S. L. P.

SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L., P.
Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler,
141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, P.A.—Cyril Sistek.
SVIACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14,
Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609

So. J street. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.-Percy

UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, 23 Niagara WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell. WINNIPEG, MAN, CAN.-Andrew Walther, 200 Austin street. WOBURN, MASS .- N. Peter Nellson, 14

son, 30 Bellevue a reet.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 2

BUSION, SIASS.—Frank Boundach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaic Plain. BRIDGEFORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street. BUEFALU, N. Y.—B. Reinsmein, 521 Broadway.

34 East Thirteenth street. CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner

Is Pairheid street. Fred Brown, 225
Isabelia street.
CLINTON, 10WA.—E. C. Matson, 102
Ilowes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Yeal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso et.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493
So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd

DENVER, COL.-Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.

DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334

Broadway. ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219

GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18

HOIYOKE, MASS .- M. Ruther, 17 Gles

LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O.

LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS .- C. W. Doyle, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18

MINNEAPOLIS. MINN.—Chas. A. John-on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue

203 Foster street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste,
2402 Iberville street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine,

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel,

Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87

Julia street, John Petinan, 1019 N. Compton avenue.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594
Jackson street.

SALEM, MASS.—John White, American
House, 23 Church street.

SALT-LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1.642 Major avenue.

SCHENEUTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.

SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker,

Kep. Bracondnie, P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.

Prospect street. Blackstone street. WORCESTER, MASS,-S. S. Peter-

OFFICIAL.

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-

ADA-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 6 New Reade street. (The Party's

literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian N. E. C. London, Canada, March 6.—The regular

meeting of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters on this date; Comrade Pearse chairman; and all members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications: Letters from Sec-tion Brantford regarding the progress of the membership, also the holding of propaganda meetings in the near future. From Comrade Farrel of Algoma, reg the material in that district to cialists of. From V. E. Pattison of Park Head, Out., regarding Socialism generally. All were left in the hands of tary to answer. From F. Lighter pe Breton, requesting general in-tion about the S. L. P. in Canada; also stating his willingness to work for the Party. It was decided to reply, g the desired information, togeth me literature. From Comrade ett of St. Thomas, Ont., relative to the re-organizing of the section there. From Section London for supplies and the election of officers; also statg that H. B. Ashplant had been exd on charges preferred against him y Section Vancouver. From Hamilton, nunications of a contradictory re received, both purporting to be official. It was decided to write both if there is a duly organized secin Hamilton and who holds the properties, that the N. E. C. may know what is the opinion of the membership in the matters referred to.

Philip Courtenay, Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE. special meeting of the New York Executive Committee was held in ne Daily People building, Nos. 2 to 8 we Reade street, on March 2, 1903, at p. m., Moren in the chair. The mins of the previous meeting were adopt-The financial report for February,

1963, was received as follows: Receipts. Relance on hand Jan. 31, 1903. . \$168.02

5.40 Expenditures. tation nting 21.75 70.00

stage stamps and sundries.... 1.66 lance Feb. 28, 1903...... 137.64 \$232.00 Communications were received from e on routine business and ordered

The committee or agitation in Long Island City reported that the work is being continued on the lines taken up some time ago.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Muller, Secretary.

General Committee.

A regular meeting of the General Com-time of Section New York, Socialist bor Party, was held Saturday, March 83, at 8:30 p. m., in The Daily Peo-Building, 2-5 New Reade street, Man-

Max Rosenberg; vice nutes of the previous meeting e adopted as read.

Two new delegates were seated. Ten new members were admitted. The resignation of M. Sexton was accepted. A letter was received from M. Krinks

letter received from the Thirty-4. 49, S. T. & L. A., through the dele-

The organizer reported the result of general vote on nominees for the

tate committee as follows:

Densid Ferguson, 213; A. C. Kihn,
12: Juntus Ebert, 205; Henry Kuhn,
01; A. Moran 201; John Santee, 194;
42: Abelson, 180; Emil Mueller, 182;
43: Marian Hanlon, 166; Lewis Kobel, 154;
43: Mound Moonelis, 145; A. Picquart, 137;
4. Brower, 134; S. Smilansky, 126;
5levin 111, and H. B. Friedman, 199;

25: Slevin 211, and H. B. Friedman, 197;
26: Slevin 211, and H. B. Friedman, 190;

following members were elected ist the entertainment committee Sunday, March 22, 1903, Grand Central Palace: L. M. Wieder, Jacob Hoffman, H. Stiles, E. C. Schmidt, Edmund Moonelis, H. Heyman, Daniel Graney, John Donohue and B. Frank. The subions were also called upon to elect sittees of two for this purpose and their names to L. Abelson, 2-6 New street, Manhattan. Sixteenth A. D., Manhattan, re-

ted that each member had contributed a day's pay as a donation to The fly People Fund and it was desided recommend to the New York and County committees that their re-

as decided that all assembly dis-must settle for all tickets of old

ance committee. Herman Gruber expelled by a vote of twenty-nine for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of scabbing it on the locked-out upholsterers of R. H. Macy & Co., who had declared a strike in that establishment and for contempt of a

summons of the grievance committee. It was decided that nine delegates present at a regular meeting of the general committe shall constitute a quo rum for the opening of the session and the transaction of business after 8 p. m. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

Daily People Festival.

A regular meeting of the entertain-ment committee of Section New York Socialist Labor Party, was held last Tuesday evening at Daily People building for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for The Daily People Festival, to be held on Sunday March 22, 1903, at Grand Central Pal ace. F. Machauer acted as chairman.

The organizer reported having received from the Vaudeville Agency, the following list of some of the talent that will appear in the grand vaudeville promme: Grant and Grant, America's leading fashion plates; Bailey and Madison, the great' grotesque artists; Madge Fox, the flip-flap lady; Deltorelli and Glissando, musical clowns; Two Little Pucks, the clever juvenile artists; Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, novelty and comedy cyclists; the American Vitagraph, comedy views.

This list is not complete. A few of the best numbers have yet to be heard from. In connection with this the committee has decided to engage a full orchestra to acompany the vaudeville talent.

The organizer also reported that post ers announcing the affair were ready and it was decided to call upon the subdivisions to procure some of these to put up in their localities.

It was decided to call upon the subdivisions to elect two of their members to do committee work on the day of the affair, and to send their names and addresses to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street. Manhattan.

The committee desires to again make a special appeal to our readers to assist the Ladies' Auxiliary to make the grand bazar and fair a success, by donating whatever presents they can afford. Send presents to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

As will be seen by this report, the committee are doing their utmost toward making the coming affair a greater success than even the previous affairs have been, and it is now up to our party members and sympathizers to de share of the work by inducing their friends and relatives to turn out in force on March 2 at Grand Central Tickets at 25 cents a person for such an elegant raudeville programme and ball should certainly be sold without difficulty.

The Entertainment Committee.

BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following presents have been re-ceived for the bazaar and fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 22, 1903, for the benefit of The

Daily People; From A. Klein and A. Weinstock, elegant rosewood frame armchair, upolstered in satin damask; from Mrs. F. Brauckman, five fine Japanese trays, two glove boxes, two teapots and four Japanese boxes; from Miss Katz, silk shirt waist, baby's dress, baby's jacket; Z. A., fine armchair, upholstered in satin damask. L. Abelson, Organizer.

Nos. 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan Important for Buffalo.

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street. near Genesce street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow ach lecture. Admission is free to all. The following are the names of the ecturers and their subjects:

March 15 .- Comrade Leander A. Armstrong, on "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons." Every Socialist, man or woman, should attend this meeting, held

in memory of the Paris Commune.

March 22.—Superintendent of Education Henry P. Emerson, on "The Present Tendencies in Education."

March 20.—Former Health Commis-sioner Dr. Ernst Wende on "Alcoholism," April 5.—Alderman J. N. Adam on "Our City Government."

SPECIAL FUND. A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal. . Sec. Troy, New York Colo. State Com 1.50

RECTION LOWELL'S OFFICERS

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: Organizer party intertainments by April 1, 1003.

Joseph Youngjohn: recording and corresponding secretary. Thomas M. Reedy: treasurer, John T. Youngjohn; financial secretary, Horace B. Lang: literature under the representation of the grist- and People agent, John Farrel,

BOSTON FAIR PRESENTS. Presents received for the fair held by the Massachusetts State Executive Committee and the Scandinavian Socialist

Club. of Boston, January 29, 30, 31, were as follows: Mrs. C. C. Christensen, crocheted tidy and white apron; C. C. Christensen, one copy Socialist almanae; George Kauffman, one can peas, one can blueberries, one can corned beef, one can devilled ham, one can ham loaf, one can veal loaf, one can Lowney's cocoa, one can mustard; Alfred Hansen, one small engine, six games, three books, one pair of skates; E. Hartog, one set picture blocks; Mabel Young, fancy-work apron; Mrs. W. H. Young, sofa pillows; D. Enger, large picture, electric belt; P. H. Grady; Salem, Mass., home-made rug; Mrs. and Miss Bombach, doll pin cushion, hairpin ball and tray cloth; Anna Petersen, fancy coat hanger; Max Brene; Taunton, Mass., three dressing sacks, two aprons; Annie Schluter, two linen towels, one picture, two haby dolls: Mrs. M. J. Quirk, Salem, sofa pillow; Agnes Keefe, Lynn, fancy pin tray; Mrs. A. Seele, three fancy cal endars; Thomas F. Brennan, Salem, one pair of ladies' boots, one pair of Ladies' shoes; Condon, Salem, one pair of Boys' boots; Party Member, child's silver set; Augustus Pechem, Somerville, ship in a bottle; Eugene Fisher, New York, two glove boxes, two handkerchief boxes, fancy china teapot, fancy china dish, two books; Edward Olsen, box of writing paper; Mrs. Gust. Nelson, burcau cover; William Armstrong, lemonade set; Wilson Bros., water pitcher; Wadleigh Co., one barrel of potatoes; Alfred Anderson, Cambridge, one barrel of flour; MacGettrick Co., one ham, nineteen pounds Sofie Fugelstad, sofa pillow; Margaret Eckeberg, crocheted tidy; Andrew Fugelstad, shaving mug; Comrade, shaving brush; Nels Fugelstad, three brackets; Walborg Thoresen, one dust cap, two sachet bags; Mrs. Geo. Nelson, crocheted shawl; Mrs. Hilda Peterson, baby's bath robe; Mrs. Hilda Swanson, bureau scarf; Mrs. Goranson, two lamp mats; Philip Wallin, shaving glass; Gust. Kleindienst, fancy vest pattern and buttons; Anna son, waste basket; Mrs. Gustafson, one book; Mrs. G. Lindegren, one fern, one pair of bedroom slippers; Geo. Lindegren, clothes rack; Anna Johnson, three fancy pin cushions; Edward Hultberg, silver napkin ring; K. Wintibollom, one can of coffee, one can of peaches; F. A. Nelson, one can of coffee, package of tea; A. H. Lyzell, fancy vase; Mrs. Gnoberg, handkerchief case; Mrs. Berlin, glass dish: Otho Sullivan, Revere, pocket knife; Marinius Thoresen, berry set; C. Christenson, Everett, one jardiniere; four vases, one glass dish; Mrs. E. Mayo, Everett, one doll's wheelbarrow, one doll's eradle, one doll's chair; Edwin S. Mayo, Everett, parlor lamp; Joel Miller, Everett, four fancy glass dishes, one black board; Section Everett, one-half dozen knives and forks, one razor, one pocket knife; Fred Naglu, Springfield, one box of cigars; Michael Tracy, Lynn, sofa pillow. Mrs. Lindberg, ten dozen rusks; Th. Hellberg, one ham; Section New Bedford, sofa pillow; Fred Bleiler, two cans of penches, two cans of tomatoes, two cans of corn, two cans of peas; H. L. marble ball with onyx base; J. Brigstrom, ship in a bottle; D. McPhee, one fountain pen; J. F. Stevens, one fountain pen; Joseph Monahan, one fountain pen; Olaf Neilson, one fountain pen; Michael Tracy, Lynn, picture; Peterson, 50 cents; O. Carlsen, \$1.50; G. Nelson, \$1; J. Devine, North Abington, \$2; H. Carlsen, \$1.50; F. Arresen, 25 cents; F. Rund quist, \$3 N. Hakanson, 25 cents; Hans Anderson, \$2; Agnes Olson, \$1; H. C. Hess, \$2,50; A. Berry & Co., two cases of tonic; from Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston, various articles valued at \$30; G. A. Lind, package of fancy buttons; J. W. Johnson, chess table; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, bedroom slippers; Olaf Anderson, balloon; K. W. Anderson, oil painting; William Anderson, frame; Mr. Wenz, fancy burnt wood glove box; Kristini Nelson, ladies' pocketbook; Mrs. Hammer, Gardner, fancy doyley; Miss Sundelin, eight neck puffs; Mrs. J. Oldham, Lynn, fancy pineushion; Mrs. J. Sasche, one lamp mat, one walnut picture throw, box of building blocks; Miss Hontentunik, one silver fruit dish; two paper orange picture throws; Hellberg Bros., Somerville, fountain pen; Kristine Anderson, Somerville, sofa pillow; Mrs. A. Mortenson, Somerville, two dozen silver teaspoons; Agnes Olson, one statue, one vase, white apron; Mrs. M. Hansom, Everett, bureau scarf and Italian Gibbs panel; W. H. Young, steel ruler; Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, New York, twenty-five mantles, holder and chimney; Mrs. Vikstrom, one doll; Hildur Eklund,

tie boxes, three inkstands; Mrs. Lund-berg, three china plates; J. Wallin, one razor, one pocket knife; E. W. Werner, one cuff box, one collar box. Woburn, Mass., Returns.

Woburn, Mass., March 3 .- At the special election held here to-day William O'Brien, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for representative, polled 205 votes; last fall, 200. Kensie McKeen, Socialist party candi-

embroidered bureau scarf; Mrs. Molberg,

Chicago, Ill., three belts, one dozen hold-

ers; Mrs. J. W. Johnson, one doll; Mrs.

Anna Eklund, fancy apron; E. M. Beck,

three pin trays, two comb trays, two neck-

date, polled 94 votes; last fall, 169, This gives the S. L. P. an increase of five votes and the Kangs a decrease of seventy-three votes.

You can suppress the truth for a time, but you can't kill it.

There is but one way to lick the capitalist—using the only power you have in-telligently at the ballot box. Schenectady Commune Festival.

Section Schenectady, N. Y., and Branch 57. Workingmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, will jointly celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune, in the Center Street Opera House, Schenectady,

on Friday, March 20. Comrade Wieland of Albany, will give an address in English on the objects of the celebration and a paper on the subject in German will also be read.

There will be song selections rendered by the Liedertafel and Turn Verein, which will be followed by a ball. Good music will be provided by Schneiderwind's Orchestra and a most enjoyable night is

looked for. The local branches of the W. S. & D. B. F. and sections of the S. L. P., are invited to be in attendance. Tickets are twenty-five cents per couple. Street cars pass the door.

Kentucky Commune Celebration.

Section Louisville, S. L. P., will give Commune celebration, Sunday, March

22, at 8 p. m., at Beck's Hall. A fine programme will be rendered, consisting of short addresses in German and English, singing by the Socialist song section, and humorous poems in both languages.

Several good musical numbers have been added to satisfy all tastes, and, at the conclusion of the programme, as usual, dancing will be indulged in.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the party press, and, consequently, each member should do his utmost to make this affair the biggest success in the history of our local movement.

The Amusement Committee. Section Louisville, Ky.

CLEVELAND TO CELEBRATE COMMUNE Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold their ennual Commune celebration on Sunday March 15, at 3 p. m. sharp.

The programme will consist of short speeches in English and German; a short German play, and recitations in English colored qurtette, slight of hand tricks tableaus, etc.

Let every comrade and sympathirer at tend this entertainment. Ball commences at 7 p. m., with a splendid orchestra Tickets of admission only 25 cents; at the door, 50 cents.

James Matthews, Organizer

DETROIT COMMUNE CELEBRATION. A Commnue celebration and ball has been arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., and Socialist Arbeiter Maennerchor, at Colombo Hall, No. 235 Gratiot avenue. Detroit, Mich., Saturday evening, March 14. 8 p. m. There will be good English and German speakers. Tickets, ten cents each.

Commune Commemoration.

Lawrence, Mass., March 5 .- In com nemoration of the Commune of Paris in 1871, the comrades of Section Lawrence, Mass., Socialist Labor Party, will assemble at their headquarters, "Weavers' Hall," No. 313 Common street, on Sunday afternoon, March 22, at 2.30 p. m. Comrade John R. Oldham, of Lynn, will

deliver an address on the "Commune and Its Lessons." The comrades of Section Haverhill and

Lowell are invited to attend, and also the readers of The People in this city and vicinity. John Howard, Organizer,

ST. PAUL'S COMMUNE CELEBRA , TION.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, at Federation Hall, No. 309 Wabasha street, Sunday, March 22, 1903. Entertainment starts at 3 p. m. PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Overture Orchestra 2. Speech, "Paris Commune,"

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson 3. Piano Solo....Miss Edith Andersen 4. Song.....Socialist Singing Society 6/ Song, "My Bamboo Queen,"

Miss Agnes Benson SECOND PART.

Overture Orchestra
 Song, "Because of Thee,"

Mrs. O. Granstron 3. Selected Songs .. Vega Singing Society 4. Monologue......Samuel Johnson 5. Recitation......Wilson Children 6. Recitation Mrs. C. E. Bishop 7. Song, "La Marseillaise,"

Madame Chevrolat 8. Duet. Miss Agnes Benson, Miss Ida

9. Violin Solo......Samuel Barnes be obtained in the hall adjoining. Dancing in order after supper. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Hartford, Attention! The annual Commune celebration of

Section Hartford, S. L. P., will take place Saturday, March 14, at 8 p. m., in Germania Hall. Tickets, 25 cents, can be procured from all comrades, Organizer.

Peekskill Campaign Fund.

The following moneys collected for the Peekskill, N. Y., campaign of March 3. 1903: Charles Zolot, \$1; Oscar B. Lent, 75c.; John H. Lent, 50c.; David C. Barger, \$1; John C. Foley, 50c.; W. J. Richards, 50c.; Emil Motz, 50c.; John Odenwold, 25c.; W. Odenwold, 50c.; Antonjo Dalia, 25c.; Thomas Collin, 25c.; David Posey, 35c., and Jacob Vogt, 50c. Total, \$6.85.

For the Socialishtishe Arbeiter Zeitung, the sum of \$1.35 was collected. Chas. Zolot.

Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

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

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P. of new trades unionism.

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

DE LEON IN LYNN, MASS. On Sunday, March 15, Comrade Danie De Leon, editor of The Dally People will deliver a lecture in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Market and Summer streets, Lynn Mass, under the auspices of District Al. liance No. 19. Socialist Trade and Labo Alliance.

This lecture has been arranged for b the District Alliance for the purpose of dispelling the haze and smoke which per meates the atmosphere of the labor move ment of this vicinity at the present time.

With the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union scabbing it upon the Knights of Labor Cutters and Stitchers, the American Labor Union, making unavailing efforts to get foothold for its organization, it is high time that the position of the Alliance were made clear to the working class of Lynn Comrades in and around Boston and Lynn should attend this lecture without

fall. The subject will be "Trades Union

ism, the Old and the New." Lecture will

begin at 2.30 p. m. Tickets 15 cents. Work in Newark.

A meeting of Swedish machinists, held yesterday forenoon at 242 Plane street, Newark, N. J., was addressed by Comrades Olson and French of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A., the former speaking in Swedish and the latter in English.

The speakers explained the aims and objects of the alliance, the necessity for such an organization on the economic field and the duty of every class conscious worker to join and support it. The meeting lasted an hour and a half, after which a number of signatures were secured to an application for a charter for a local alliance, which is to be formed in that locality.

GOOD ALLIANCE, WORK.

Woonsocket, R. I., March 7 .- Two independent mills in this city, Dunn's and Gilleron's, have singled out their looms on fanry woolen and worsted work. Those concerns have for years been trying to maintain a two-bloom system of doubling up as many weavers as could be obtained to run. Since the great strike against the two-loom system in the mills of the American Woolen Company there has been a general let up on the plan all around.

The final abandonment of it in thos two mills, by which forty-one additional weavers have been put to work, is the resuit of the good work of L. A. 385, S. T. & L. A., which has grown into a strong organization of the textile workers of this

MEETING OF D. A. 40 The regular meeting of District Alliance

No. 49 was held on Thursday evening. March 5, in The Daily People building. In the absence of the district president and vice-president, Comrade Jacobson, of Lo-cal Alliance No. 42 ,was elected chairman. Credentials from the Independent Walters' Union, L. A. 393, for Charles Perence and Jacob Faerber were received and the delegates seated,

The district secretary reported that had organized an Independent Waiters' Union on February 20; that he had called two meetings of the Karl Marx Club, L. A. 335, but both were a fallure; that L. A. 42, of Yonkers, had requested two speakers for agitation meeting. Comrade Corregan and Kinneally hal been assigned to speak for them. Secretary had also attended meeting of L. A. 252; attendance fair, and of the Ladies' Tailors Union, L. A. 390. Report received.

Auditing committee falling to report. Comrades Rathkopf and Hanlon were removed, and Winauer and Jacobson elected to fill the vacancy,

BOLL CALL OF LOCALS. L. A. 42-Would hold agitation meetings on March 12 and 24.

L. A.'s 140, 170 and 2004 reported L. A. 274, progress; admitted one new

member. At the next meeting they would

consider plans for agitation. L. A. 390, reported having voted on the amendments to the constitution and would hold a special meeting on Saturday eve ning, March 7.

L. A. 393, reported they had now over a hundred members; that they had organized McKinley Hall on Fourth street and would have their office at Ornheum Music Hall, 125th street, from next Monday on. The next business meeting would be held on Monday, March 9, at No. 287 East Houston street, and a mass meeting would be held on Friday, March 13 in Ornbeum Music Hall, 125th street, at 3 o'clock, Comrades Katz and Kinneally were as

signed as the speakers. On motion, the delegates of Section New York were instructed to arrange to have Alliance Walters on March 22.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to try and hold another meeting of L. A 355 on Wednesday evening, March 11, at Comrade Twomeys.

Ladies' Tailors' Union. The regular meeting of the above named organization will take place on

Saturday, March 14, at No. 231-233 East Thirty-third street, at 8.30 p. m. sharp. Have your card with you. Organizer.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS
S. T. & L. A. of the United States and THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Planters' Agents Use Threats to Secure Plantation Labor.

March. The Wage Worker is an official reproduced from the Wage Worker for The following article and comment is monthly organ of the Socialist Labor

Party, published at Detroit, Mich .: "Section Detroit received a very in teresting letter from a member who is now traveling in the South. From it we take the following explanation about conditions on the cotton plantations:

"There is a place some distance below Vicksburg called Gloster. I reached there during 'the White Cap trouble Negroes were leaving there by the whole sale because of threats made upon then by certain whites that if they did not leave within a certain time they would be burnt at the stake or shot.

"In conversation with one of the storekeepers, he informed me that the negress they sent them. They, the cotton planters in the northern part of Mississippi and parts of Louisiana were short of hands, and that they were offering \$5 per head for every negro or negress them sent them. They, the cotton planters, of course, to pay the railroad fare of the negroes sent to them.

"'These agents would go through the country around Gloster at night and tack on the doors of the negroes' cabins-or in some conspicuous place where they would be seen and read by the poor frightened negroes the following morning-these warnings: "Leave here in twenty-four hours or you will be burnt at the stake."

"This is what these prostitutes re sorted to in order to get the poor ignorant negroes to leave that part of the State and accept their-the agents' invitations to go either to the planters of North Mississippi or Louisiana, where they could live a life of peace and of comfort, and enjoy all the blessings of nature,

"The negroes were very easy victim to these smooth-tongued agents, and in this way they succeeded in getting some 300 of them to leave that part of the State around Gloster.

"Now the planters of Gloster and in that vicinity have sworn that they will lynch every agent caught for scaring their negroes away. Just now they, like the planters mentioned above, are short of hands, and I am thinking they will resort to the same game that their brother planters did to get other negroes in the place of those lost by the white caps' method.

"From Baton Rouge I passed through the sugar cane raising country. There, on these sugar plantations, you can see numbers of little shanties or cabins in a group, and a little distance away you will see a large, spacious building, with a porch running around it, beautiful shade trees and flowers, and everything that goes to make life a pleasure and a blessing. This is 'the planter's mansion'-us they call it. The most of these plantations' hands-so I am told by some of their number-are paid off in checks, and these checks are only recognized at the plantation store. So you can readily see how casy it is under such a system for

the planters to skin them both ways. This is the condition of affairs as I found them in this part of Louisiana.

"'Here, in New Orleans, I saw some thing I never witnessed before in my life. On the electric cars they have the four last seats separated from the rest for the accommodation of negroes. The seats in the front of the car are for the whites.'

"There we have the pegro situation sifted down to the pure kernel. The negroes are good enough to do the work so that the whites can loaf and play gentleman. The negroes live in the

neighborhood of the whites' 'mansions,' but negroes dare not be induced to enjoy the same rights that the masters enjoy in the cities, because, then, they might get the idea in their craniums that at iome, too, they are entitled to the same privileges, and that a mansion and a cabin or shanty, with all the other luxuries or misery attached to them, is entirely out of proportion with the service each renders to society. But, then, the plantation stores and the white cap episodes are especially interesting. Not only are the negroes treated as people of inferior social standing, which, of course, results from inferior rights, but as they are now 'free' wage slayes, bound to no particular master, but to the master class as such only wherever and whenever any of them wants to use them in any part of the country, no legal protection exists for them against out-

"Hence, the grievance is settled, not with the negro as the complaining part, not with the negro as the protected part, but with the masters, the employers, as the injured parties, and, therefore, they become the private executioners of all who, as hired slaves, whether white or black, refuse to submit, or of those who disturb the 'free' slave when interference would mean a loss to the wouldbe master. The race war in the South is nothing but a war between the white capitalists and black wage-slaves. The L. P. is the only party that can solve the problem and end that war."

The claws of the capitalists are tightening around the working class, while their hirelings are soothing the workers to sleep by telling them of the good time coming-which never comes.

> THE FARMER (Continued from page 3.)

of the workers, they have been and will be welcomed.

The small farmer, has nothing to fear from the Socialist Labor Party. He is fighting for freedom, in a desperate battle with many odds against him; but his freedom does not mean the freedom of the wage-worker, being freedom only for his class, leaving the wage-worker in the same position as he was before-a wage-slave. On the other hand, the wage-worker is fighting a most terrific battle for his own freedom and that of his own class. In obtaining his freedom, however, there is no class below his to be oppressed by him, and his freedom brings, the freedom of all, including the small farmers. The latter will learn with time that the reforms by which he expects to escape the inevitable doom which capitalism has in store for him and his class cannot even temporarily better his condition. Then he will turn for his protection, and that of his children, to that party which, striking with untiripg arm, had no time to fritter away on useless attempts to save a dying

The grand light of Socialism is spreading and the day is not far distant when the American farmer will gladly exchange his precarious hold on a few acres of soil for a life interest in the undivided whole of the Cooperative Commonwealth, which will include every foot of land within the boundaries of this great Republic. As the platform of the Socialist Labor Party says: "With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people: but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common."

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