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'FRISCO POLITICS

"LABOR MAYOR" SCHMITZ DESERT-ED BY OLD PARTIES

Snaubed by the Republican Party, of Which He Is a Member—Capitalist Interests Well Cared For—The Freak "Socialists" New Antics.

(Special Correspondence, Daily and Weekly People.)

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Special elec-tions and political conventions kept San Francisco busy and happy during the month of September. The workingmen, of course, bore a prominent part in the excitement. In spite of much opposition, the city has voted a large number of bonds for purposes of beautification and use.

The Republicans, in a series of har-monious conventions, nominated their ticket without the slightest regard to the Union Labor Party. Indeed, it was reported before the convention began that the nabobs of the party were threatening to withdraw their support if any talk of endorsing Schmitz were indulged in. Henry J. Crocker who, as his constitu-ents proudly declare, represents the large business interests of the city, was unanimously nominated for mayor.

According to reports the Democratic Convention seems to have been more like a free fight than anything else. Their ticket is headed by Franklin K. Lane as candidate for Mayor. Both party con-ventions declare against endorsement of, or by, any other party. It is impossible to predict the result of the coming elec-tion.

A mass meeting of the Union Labor Party was held at Alhambra Theatre, last Saturday night, to ratify the nomi-nation of their ticket. Here Mayor Schmitz and others occupied the time by dealing severely with the Democratic candidates. At the same time a meeting of the Union Labor Central Club was engaged in pass-ing resolutions condemning Schmitz and his allies as "traitors to Labor."

The so-called "Socialist" Party seems to have lately imported an unusual number of unique specimens who sing and otherwise perform on the street corners to the edification of large crowds. There has been no dancing as yet, but it is re-ported that Father McGrady is expected soon.

The strike of the Fort Bragg lumber men still continues with little prospects of settlement. The strike of the linemen of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. has at last been settled and the men are supposed to return to work to-day. This strike began on the 23d of June and was the direct outcome of the Los Angeles trouble. It affected all the linemen of the Pacific States from British Columbia to the Mexican border, and has caused much incon-venience especially in the rural districts.

Last Saturday night the Electrical Workers' Union was addressed by F. J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who paid high tribute to President Sabin of the Telephone & Telegraph Co. His re-marks were received with enthusiasm and the companies terms were accepted. The company promises to take back as many of the striking linemen as can be con-veniently placed at the old rate of wages, but wages are to be equalized later on. This is presumably a "victory."

MONROE COUNTY TICKET

Rochester S. L. P. Nominates County, City and Assembly Candidates.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Section Mon-roe County, S. L. P., held its county, as-sembly and city conventions on August 27 and nominated the following ticket:

Special County Judge, Louis Harris.
County Clerk, August J. Berl.
Superintendent of Poor, Joseph Zierer.

Assembly.
First District, Carl Luedeka.
Second District, Robert C. Wetzel.
Third District, Lewis Bell.
Fourth District, Berthold Bauml.

City.
Mayor, Henry Engel.
President Common Council, John C. Vollertsen.

Comptroller, Charles A. Ruby.
City Treasurer, Anton Metzler.
Judge Municipal Court, Elvin Scusa.
School Commissioners, Mrs. Rosa Bauml and Mrs. Bertha Luedeka.

Resolution.

The following resolution was carried unanimously at the city convention:
Resolved, That the S. L. P. of Roch-ester, in convention assembled, reaffirm its allegiance to the national, state and municipal platform of the S. L. P., and also pledges its support to the tactics of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

Press Committee,
Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

WEEKLY PEOPLE



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THE S. L. P. OF GREAT BRITAIN

An Interview With James Connolly

The organization of a class conscious Socialist movement in Great Britain having excited considerable interest among Socialists here, a Daily People reporter interviewed James Connolly upon the future prospects of the new movement. Comrade Connolly, as our readers know, is just over from the old country, where he was in close touch with the upheaval in the S. D. F. that resulted in the organization of the British S. L. P.

"What is your opinion upon the present position and future prospects of the S. L. P. of Great Britain? Do you not think that it will have an uphill fight, owing to the field having been so long pre-empted by the trades unions?" was the first question asked.

"On the first point there is no doubt that the S. L. P. will have a hard fight. But not a fight to maintain its position as a Socialist party. Owing to the fact that all its branches had formerly been branches of the S. D. F., and that when they resolved to leave that decaying organization they were able in every instance to hold the club rooms and party premises in their respective districts, the new party starts with at least a local status everywhere.

"On the second point there is no doubt but that the British S. L. P. will have a stiff struggle with those parties already in the field and which claim to represent labor. Since the new inter-pretation given to the Conspiracy Laws by the famous, or rather infamous, Taff Vale Railway case in England, and the

case of Quinn versus Leatham in Belfast, Ireland, the trades unions are in danger of being crushed by the heavy penalties awarded against them in the law courts. The law declares now that the union has a right to call its members out on strike, but it also declares that if by so doing it inflicts any pecuniary damage upon the employer he has a right to sue the union for the loss his business sustained by the strike. If he wins, which is of course almost a foregone conclusion, all the trade union's funds can be seized to recompense the employer. As a consequence of this nearly all the important trade unions are now voting large sums to pay the expenses of Parliamentary candidates from their own trades. Their plan is to elect men for the sole purpose of repealing this obnoxious law, and thus place the unions on a more satisfactory footing?"

"Are these candidates Socialists?"
"No! And as a rule they don't even claim to be. They are for the most part Liberals. Some are Socialists of the stripe of George Barnes of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who on May 16 of this year declared in an electioneering speech at Glasgow that he did not mean 'to set class against class, or people against employers of labor.'"

"What attitude does the S. L. P. take toward this movement?"
"An attitude of criticism and exposure. It criticizes the action of the movement in limiting its scope to the alteration of a single law, and it exposes the sophis-tries and crooked actions of the leaders and spokesmen which a wrongly founded

movement naturally produces."
"Will the S. L. P. run candidates against those of the trades unions you have just mentioned?"

"It would, if it had money enough to put up candidates. It will run candidates in the municipal elections where the official/election expenses are paid out of the rates, but, I am afraid, that for some-time yet it cannot do so in a parliamen-tary election, the official expenses of which must be paid by the candidate. These expenses are very heavy, varying in proportion to the size of the constitu-ency. Thus in a recent election in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the expense of the labor candidate amounted in all to \$4,000. Thus you will see it is not possible to be a candidate for parliament unless backed by a very wealthy party, or unless the candidate is a wealthy man.

"This makes election there prohibitive to a working class organization whose members are poor, although nominally every adult is entitled to stand as a candidate. That is one of the reasons for the proneness of the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. to wobble. They know the more they wobble the easier it will be to get money from rich and sentimental 'friends of the working class.'"

"That brings us to another question: What do you think the S. D. F. is likely to do in the future?"

"Well the chief desire of its leaders is to unite with the I. L. P. They have been frightened by the big vote of the latter party and can think of nothing but running into its arms. On the other hand, the chiefs of the I. L. P. do not want to unite, and lose no opportunity

of insulting and kicking the S. D. F. Keir Hardie wants no mouthers of re-volutionary phrases in his show; that would spoil his game and alienate the support of his wealthy sympathizers. Besides Hardie has a healthy contempt for Hyndman and his pets, and doesn't propose to help them cover their failure with the S. D. F. by merging themselves in his ranks."

"By the way, you mentioned that the S. L. P. would likely run candidates at municipal elections. Is it possible to accomplish much for Socialism in such elections in Great Britain, even if suc-cessful at the polls?"

"In my opinion a great deal cannot be accomplished in a municipal direction anywhere. We require primarily to capture the powers of National Government. In Great Britain the municipalities are nothing more than administrative bodies. They have no power to grant franchises or to tax, except when permission is specially obtained by express Act of Parliament for each object."

"Then little can be done in a municipal election except in the way of propa-ganda?"

"That is true, and the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain is quite clear upon that point."
Comrade Connolly said that the litera-ture and the tactics of the S. L. P. of the United States and Canada are an inspiration and guide to the S. L. P. of Great Britain.

He explained the recent increase in emigration from Ireland as due to the bad crops. Those who could scrape up money to pay their fare here, or who

could get assistance from relatives here, were leaving the county. Connolly de-scribed as heart-rending the scenes at-tendant on the departure of the emigrant trains to the seaports. Aged parents have to be torn from sons and daughters whom they are likely never to see again. He predicts that famine conditions will afflict Ireland this winter.

Industrial conditions in England and Scotland are in bad shape, and many are leaving their native land. Canadian promoters have been taking advantage of this state of affairs to push colony schemes. Thousands of Scottish people have been induced, by their glowing ac-counts, to emigrate to Canada, only to find themselves turned loose in a veritable wilderness.

The business of securing strike break-ers has become an international affair. Connolly told the reporter of an agent who gathered up two hundred moul-ders in Scotland, on the promise that good jobs at big wages awaited them in Canada where men were scarce. The men were told that they were to go to Win-nipeg, but they were whisked into Tor-onto where a strike was on. When these men learned the purpose for which they were brought over, though they were penniless and strangers in the land, not a man of them would take a striker's job. The heart of the working class is all right. The trouble is, that capitalist tool—the labor fakir has control of it's mind. Speed the day, when class con-scious Socialists the world over will have destroyed the power of the labor fakir, whose mission it is to keep the workers in superstition and ignorance.

WORKERS' SLAUGHTER

GREATER PROPORTION MAIMED IN WORK THAN IN WAR.

Conditions That the Election of Low or McClellan Is Bound to Perpetuate and Only the Socialist Labor Party Is Pledged to Abolish.

In my tramps about the streets of the lower part of the city, I have noticed that the clang of the ambulance bell is so frequent that the passersby seldom give the vehicle more than a casual glance. Ten to one the call comes from a factory, a dock, a new skyscraper, the subway, or other place of work, and one more is added to the long list of the vic-tories of capitalist greed.

In the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in 1900, the Com-missioner says, that in the shops and fac-tories of New York State 700 toilers met their death through "accidents," in the year 1899. This did not take into ac-count the fatal accidents to railway men of the State, 210 of whom were killed in the year ending June 30, 1899.

This is the risk that the workers, un-complaining it must be said, take in the regular pursuit of their occupations. The capitalist, we are told, is rightfully en-titled to the profits squeezed from the working class, because of the "risk," he takes, in putting out his capital! Con-tract the difference in the risks. The worker for a paltry wage must risk his life, while the capitalist, though he lose his all, still has his life.

War is supposed to be a terrible thing, and no doubt it is, but it isn't as dan-gerous as the pursuits of peace followed by the industrial army. The total num-ber killed in the American armies during the war with Spain was 280, the rail-roads of the State can nearly equal that record, not only one year but every year.

The total number of the brave boys in blue who were wounded in the war with Spain was 1,577. In this State, according to Commissioner McMackin, no less than 40,000 workers were crippled, maimed or wounded in 1899. This occurs every year. So badly were 6,000 of these workers injured that they were all dis-abled for a period in excess of three months.

Newspapers and orators glorify those who fall in battle, and a pension is granted to those left who were dependent on them. But there is only a line, if even that, to chronicle the "accidental" death of a worker, no orators to soothe the mental anguish of the family, and no pension to relieve their material hard-ships.

When a workingman is injured he has little or no redress. True he can sue the employer, but his chances of winning de-pend on the whims of the judges. There is no statute enacted by the Legisla-ture to cover such cases. Judge-made law governs. The judges hold that an em-ployer is not responsible for the neglig-ence of his agent or employees, provided the person injured is also in his service. If a workingman seeks civil damages he undertakes a big job indeed. He must prove to the satisfaction of the judge that he himself exercised the utmost care, else he will be adjudged guilty of "con-tributory negligence," and his case dis-missed. He must prove that he was car-rying out orders of his superiors, that he was strictly within the line of his own employment, that the machinery was defective. He must show that he gave notice to his employer of any defect in machinery, else he "acquiesced" in the situation and had no legal remedy. It takes money to carry on such a case and of course a man would lose his job the minute he brought suit.

Whether the State is under Republica or Democratic rule this slaughter goes on. Whether we knock out a Tammany Murphy, and set up a Fusion Platt, or vice versa, the clang of the ambulance bell will be heard just the same. We have factory laws, and hours of labor laws, but to comply with them would eat up some of the capitalists' profits and workingmen's lives are cheaper than safeguards. If you would get rid of such a condition of affairs smash both Tam-many and Fusion with the Arm and Ham-mer of the Socialist Labor Party. To vote any other ticket is to vote for a continuance of a condition that makes peace more dangerous than war.

Oran More.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Week-ly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

The "Labor Orator" From Abroad

[A few weeks ago an ex-pastor of the State (Protestant) Church of Sweden, and at present a member of the Riksdag (Parliament) at Stockholm, landed on these shores with the intention of de-livering lectures in the large cities of the country having a Swedish popula-tion. He started in right here on the 19th of September, the second week after his arrival, when he delivered an ex-tensively advertised lecture in Lyceum Hall at Forty-second street and Third avenue, on "The Labor Question, with Special Application to the Conditions of Labor in Sweden."

The lecture was briefly reported in the Arbetaren, the Swedish organ of the Socialist Labor party, but without men-tion of all the catchy phrases and flow-ery expressions strewn before the mighty audience of fifty persons, one-half of whom were women. Instead, a few of the intelligible sentences uttered by the ex-reverend were somewhat criticized.

A week after that report was published the Arbetaren published the following ar-ticle and narrative of a visit that the ex-reverend lecturer paid to the office of the Arbetaren. It is herewith reproduced in English for the enlightenment of the readers of The People, as the sketch of the ex-reverend is typical of most of the "labor" orators, a la Keir Hardie, from abroad.]

I have wondered what the object is of those gentlemen who are continually coming over from Sweden to lecture on everything under the sun and earth. Con-sidering the audience present at the lec-ture held by David Holmgren, ex-reverend and Riksdagman, reported by L.—II in these columns last week, it certainly looks as though the Swedes of Greater New York were wondering too, exhibit-ing that wonder, though, by the hardly curious way of staying at home while H. delivered his lecture. They so wondered despite the fact that they did not know as well as I did that the announced speech would be nothing but pure nonsense, spiced, sugared and trimmed with vol-umes of fine catchwords and phrases.

Only think of the foolish comparison between the buying and selling of labor power and the buying and selling of other commodities, whereby "the buyer and the seller call each other by the name of 'business friends.'" (The speak-er had declared that there need be no more antagonism between the former buyers and sellers than between the latter ones.)

On the face of it that comparison seems both fair and acceptable—but only to persons not given to independent reason-ing does it contain the least proof in favor of the contention that the buyer and seller of labor power could, after

the transaction, stand on an equal foot-ing and call each other "business friends." Here the ex-reverend gen-tleman utters a half-truth, while closing his eyes to the half-untruth.

It is an established fact that under capitalism, labor power is a commodity. It is equally well established that as a commodity labor power has a special character, a character not found in other commodities. Labor power is a commodity from which the seller cannot separate himself. When the seller of labor power—the laborer—sells that commodity to somebody, he is compelled to stay at the place of delivery, losing, dur-ing the deliverance, quite an amount of life tissue, which reappears in a new form in the product he produces. The product does not belong to the seller, but to the buyer, of the commodity, labor power.

While the seller sold his labor for, say \$2 a day, he has, at the behest of the buyer, produced articles valued at \$8, \$10 or \$12. The buyer, reaps an enormous profit; in other words, he has squeezed out of the workingman all the surplus value that has been created dur-ing the labor process. When the evening comes the working man is weary. He will have to see to it that his ex-hausted labor power is refreshed for the next day, so that he may again have the pleasure (sic) of selling it—i. e., of selling himself.

It never happens that the seller and buyer of labor power call each other "business friends." The term is not ap-plicable, and therefore, does not occur. It is quite otherwise with the buyers and sellers of other commodities. After having finished a business transaction, there is nothing to prevent them from going directly into a first-class restaurant and dining together, and enjoying, while there, good wine and cigars. There need not be any absurdity in their calling each other "business friends." Both may gain, but it is the workingman who will have to furnish the gains of both of them.

I will not tarry any longer on H's speech. I will only add that by "The North Star" (the only big Swedish paper, outside of Arbetaren in Greater New York, and a capitalist one at that), it was called extemporized, i. e., delivered without premeditation. And still it had been announced in an advertisement in "The North Star," and earlier still by printed leaflets, which gave the subject of the lecture!

But this item seems to become more extensive than I intended it to be, for, as yet, I have not reached what drew me to my desk, calling for blood—black blood. I stated before that the Swedes of Greater New York did not know as well as I did that the Riksdagman was going to talk nonsense, but were still so curious as to stay at home, a poor little crowd of fifty making an exception. And that, perhaps, calls for an explanation.

It was this way. Some rascal in these parts of the world had, on the Tues-day preceding the lecture, conceived the devilish thought of sending the ex-re-

verend and present Riksdagman to the office of the Arbetaren, for the purpose of securing a puff for the meeting.

Mr. H. came, and my, if he was not radical! Friend and companion of Hjalmar Branting (the Social Demo-cratic Riksdag representative from Stock-holm). And true enough, this Mr. Holm-gren had been favorably reported in the Social Democratic papers of Sweden, while on lecturing tours there), etc., etc.

After he had explained the indiscern-able depths of his radicalism, I courte-ously remarked that the party that the Arbetaren represents does not acknowl-edge as real representatives of the work-ers, any but those who put themselves wholly in accord with the standpoint of the party, that standpoint being that workingmen and capitalists have, as robbed and robbers, absolutely and di-rectly opposed interests.

This gave rise to the following ex-change of opinion, given here somewhat briefly:

H. (with a "fine" smile)—"Yes, 'prop-erty is theft,' as Marx said."

I (with a smile not quite as fine)—"It was Proudhon who said that, and not Marx."

"Certainly, but it has also been said by Marx."
"I have my doubts as to that, for Marx did not employ vague expressions. Marx showed that during the process of pro-duction the workers are exploited by the capitalists. And throughout his works the working class are instructed that if they would be freed from that exploita-tion, they themselves must strike the blow."

H. (with an unutterable "fine" smile)—"Yes, I would willingly behold all capitalists hanged, but..."

I (laughing him in the face)—"That sounds quite anarchistic; we are not as 'radical' as that."

Now, the ex-reverend and present Rike-dagman seemed somewhat taken aback at that, for he had not expected that where we were audacious enough to pro-nounce the capitalist class a robber class, we would have any objection to a little bit of "mob justice."

I told him that all we wanted was the political power. With that we would conquer the economic power and put all the means of production into the possession and control of the commonwealth. After that we would very courteously ask the capitalist not to feel worried but honestly earn his living as we do. He would get quite good pay: the whole product of his labor, whereas in this capitalist society the worker gets only about a quarter of his product.

Mr. H. thought we were too intolerant. "You have your name and I have mine, and you have no right to say that my name is not bona fide."

"I am not doing that; my name is Maurits and yours is Holmgren; and, of course, both are bona fide."

"Now, you don't understand me. I mean the name qualifying us."

"Ah, I see now. You mean that if I call myself a Socialist and you call your-self a Socialist, then we would say that

your name was a counterfeit. Yes; after all that I have heard during our con-versation, I admit that I would say that the name of Socialist would be false, as applied to you."

The gentleman got quite stupefied and muttered that we ought not to state things so plainly.

Then we reached the discussion on capital. Mr. Riksdagman did not know the first thing about capital and con-sidered even the furniture in his private apartments as being capital. To ex-pose oneself so thoroughly as an igno-ramus when out on a lecturing tour to workingmen is certainly only opening one's mouth to put his foot into it, to use an expressive American phrase. And I was candid enough to tell Mr. Rike-dagman so.

By this time, the Riksdagman was getting red nervous, and declared that it did not seem possible for us to come to any mutual understanding. But still the conversation happened to freshen up again.

We—for Olle Jokum (Arbetaren's man-ager, Arvid Olson, jocularly known by that name), also took part in the lively discourse—laid stress on our party and its press as being revolutionary and op-posed to all the reform movements that sprung up so rapidly within society. But we were given to understand that it is through evolution, not through revolu-tion, that the world moves.

Here I put the following questions to H.: "Do you not consider the vehement downfall of the French feudal rule in the eighteenth century a revolution? Was not that revolution the conclusion of a prolonged evolution during the so-called age of reason? In other words, does not the sum total and end of an evolution constitute a revolution—whet-her or not that revolution be violent or peaceful? When capitalism goes down, its end will be nothing more nor less than a revolution, even though the slow preliminaries leading to its fall may be called evolution."

Well, that is the substance of what I said, for Mr. H. interrupted me many times, asking, among other things, if I did not think he knew as much of the age of reason as I did—which nobody had denied—and so on. He was quite shaky and tendered me his hand several times in order to take his leave; al-though a new point kept him each time for a few minutes longer.

Finally we took up arbitration (of late becoming a "question" in Sweden), and when I declared that arbitration be-tween capitalists and workers, between the robber and the robbed, to be a hum-bug, the Riksdagman wanted to take back his advertising leaflet, informing us, at the same time, that he positively did not want a puff in the Arbetaren, nor did he want his lecture to be reported therein—it having a good deal to say regarding the recent big lockout in Swed-ence. Think of such a request concerning a public lecture!

Olle Jokum made the comparison a little more pointed by asking Mr. H. if he thought harmony possible between

the lion and the lamb? He was an-swered "Then you are going so far as to compare men to animals!" With that he could speak to us no longer, and off he went, after having offered us a fear-fully trembling hand.

One of his sons, who was with him, and who resides in this country, took matters a little more coolly, and stayed with us fully ten minutes after his father had gone, saying that he (the father), had, as yet, not become accustomed to conditions in this country, and probably would learn a good deal during his stay here.

Now, is there any one who understands why it is that such gentlemen come here to lecture? They themselves sorely need to listen to a series of lectures on econ-omies before being able to handle the labor question in such a way that any-body will have anything to learn from them.

But now I am unreasonable. One does not lecture on such occasions in order to enlighten. One is out to see the world, and if one has a gib tongue, one tries lecturing, in order to get an extra source of income to defray the expenses of the trip. If you come to America all that you have to do, after taking up a little admission fee, is to greet the audience and thank them, in the name of the suf-fering people of the Norrland, thank them for the aid tendered them last year by this country. Ought not such a greeting alone be worth 25 cents? And then you commence to swagger in great style with catchwords and phrases.

I told Mr. H. that his speech would be nothing else—and I guessed right, though L.—II, for lack of space, omitted everything flowery—but begging applause from the ignorant and getting it. When afterward the reporter told me some more of the speech I could but remark: "Well, the more the workers hear of such trash the more foolish they will become."

But the mission of those perambulating lecturers is not ended with a trip through America. The "best" part of it comes when they reach home. Then they start lecture tours with "America," etc., for their subject, or they print a book on America. How the poor inhabitants of Sweden can afford to pay for it all, and have stomach to digest it, the gods alone know.

Now it only remains to state that, during his tour of this country, Mr. H. also keeps an eye on the temperance question. And there, too, the great catch-words, especially accepted to the igno-rant public, and that will be strewn be-fore them, play the principal part.

On Tuesday, last week, Mr. H. de-livered a lecture on "The Temperance Question: The Greatest Culture Ques-tion of Our Times." As one can easily see the subject, as given, lies, but it is formulated with a view to catch an audi-ence. I am very friendly disposed toward temperance, but if anybody calls it "the greatest culture question of our times," as long as wage slavery prevails, then I say he is lying. Maurits.

The Collapse of the Victorian Strike

(A Letter Box request in The Weekly People of July 11 for an account of the Victorian Railway Strike, has brought the following from the Australian comrade to whom it was addressed.)

The arrangements whereby the Victorian railway strike was brought to a sudden termination were not made with the knowledge and consent of the rank and file of the unions concerned. A conference was arranged between the strikers and the head of the State Railway Department; the strikers empowered their Executive Committee to act for them, and the E. C. in turn delegated its power to their chairman and secretary. These two officers had the unenviable task of fighting for terms for the men in secret conclave with the Secretary for Railways (Bent) and several other members of the Victorian State Parliament.

Meanwhile the Government had introduced a bill in Parliament with the object of making it illegal for Government employees to strike. This bill, which

was to have been retrospective in its application, was credited with being the most despotic enactment ever proposed in Australia since the days of the convict settlement at Botany Bay. If the bill had become law, any Government servant who refused to work when ordered, for any cause, could be sent to jail; also could any person who incited a Government servant to cease work, or had in his possession literature calculated to cause a strike.

The bill also provided that ANY PERSON could enter a private house and search for and seize literature, etc., of the above description.

Another provision was to the effect that any State servant who might strike, or had struck, should forfeit all claim to his pension at the termination of his service; said pension being simply unpaid wages which the Government undertook to hold in trust till the expiration of the workers' term of service.

Judging by the reception which this infamous measure received, when first read in the Lower House of Parliament during the heat of the strike, it apparently stood a good chance of being placed on the statute book had the Government

persevered with it.

Writing from memory, the terms agreed upon at the conference were to the effect that the men should surrender at once and sever their connection with the Trades Hall Councils, also to forego all legal claim to their pensions, leaving that matter entirely to the honesty and mercy of Bent! The Government on the other hand promised to drop the Strike Prevention Bill; not to victimize any of the men, but to deal with them in accordance with the ethics of "British fairplay," (perhaps you've heard of that smelly thing before), and to reinstate as many of them as there was room for, "after a proper enquiry."

Needless to say there was no room in the service for any man who had taken a leading part in the strike. Their payments to the Pension fund were also confiscated.

When the terms of the decision were announced to the men they could not believe it, and shouted "no surrender." But it was too true; the strike was lost. The few incompetent scabs whom the Department were able to secure during the strike were bribed with promises of extra high wages and long jobs;

both these promises were promptly broken when Bent no longer required their dishonorable services.

The writer of these brief outlines lives hundreds of miles from the scene of the strike, in another State, and is not possessed of full information on all points of the case, but it appears to him that the strikers made their great mistake in sending two men into the enemy's camp with authority to make terms on their behalf.

Like the Transvaal Republic, the unions were forced into such a position that their only alternative was to quietly accept annihilation or declare war in self defense. Bent had resolved to crush the unions, and was training non-union men on the lines for that purpose; therefore the sooner the fight was brought on the better the chance of victory for the unions.

If the strikers' representatives acted unwisely in handing the men over to the tender mercies of Irvine, Bent & Co., they did not feather their nests by the act, after the manner of Gompers, Mitchell, Tobin, etc. On the contrary, they lost the savings of a lifetime and the right to toil on the State railways

also. Therefore we must credit them with having acted with good intentions.

The services rendered to the cause of capitalism by the reptile press deserves special mention. It lied shamefully and persistently throughout the strike. The world was told that a time-table was being maintained, when, in reality, not a single train could be got out from the station. Then the strikers in the country were suddenly told by the local papers that their comrades in the city were begging to be allowed to start work again. Simultaneously a similar perjury appeared in the city papers concerning the strikers in the country. And many other lies were persistently published with a view of disorganizing the strike.

When American workers read in the capitalist papers that the population is leaving Victoria for Canada and other places, and that the cause is "Socialistic legislation," and the "complete rule of labor in politics, which is driving capital and men out of the country" they can compare those statements with the manner in which labor is treated on the Government railways and draw their own conclusions.

D. A. Gillies.
Tintanbar, N. S. W., Aug. 21.

LAWRENCE STIRRED UP OVER THE ACTIVITY OF S. L. P. ORGANIZER CARROLL.

Press Circulates Fake Stories to Incite Hoodlums to Violence and Disorder—Scheme Nipped in the Bud, Though Labor Fakir Helped It Along.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Lawrence, Oct. 7.—We are beginning to get things stirred up here in Lawrence, as the following newspaper clippings and comments will show.

Tuesday evening we referred to Mayor Collins of Boston and the Ancient and Honorable's debacle. A few drunken Democrats objected.

After the meeting one of the cops stated that he had listened to speakers from Nova Scotia to California, but my talk was "fearful." He objected to an illustration of selling labor power, viz., the difference between a man going to sell labor power and the "dago" going to sell bananas. The man with labor power, if he could not sell, would go to bed without any supper, but the man selling bananas could eat his bananas.

The crowd seemed to catch on, but the cop could not see it. Then his copship began to advise me how to conduct our meeting. I might have had trouble with a drunk if the cop had not been there to run him out. I pointed out that that was the cop's duty.

"Well," said the officer, "he had as much right to talk as you."

"No, sir," he was drunk, and if you did your full duty you should have sent him to the station house."

"Well, I should have run you in. You were violating the law by putting up that platform and gathering a crowd," was the cop's rejoinder.

"Then that is twice you have neglected your duty," I answered. This answer closed the dialogue.

I told the comrades on the way home that the powers that be were getting uneasy at the way things were developing.

Imagine my surprise next morning to see the following headlines on two bulletin boards and the fake story following:

"SOCIALISTIC ORATOR.

GREETED WITH EGGS.

"Socialistic speakers are meeting with rough experiences in this city. Sunday afternoon Socialist orators were driven away from Appleton street and Tuesday evening a soap box orator was persuaded to discontinue his discourse by six eggs which had passed the age of honest usefulness. The Socialist Labor orator came from Haverhill Tuesday night and placed his soap box at the corner of Jackson and Essex streets and then lit his gasoline lamp. After attending to these preliminaries the speaker, who had adorned himself in his lower chin, launched forth on a fierce arraignment of Mayor Collins of Boston in particular and the Democratic and Republican parties in general. Some of the auditors did not take kindly to the remarks and raised a protest. Suddenly a ripe egg was hurled from the outskirts of the crowd which surrounded the speaker, and it struck him with full force in the face. While the proclaimer of equal rights and equal ownership of everybody and everything was gasping for breath he was descended from his lofty platform and sought a place of safety while the crowd quickly dispersed in order to escape any thing that might happen."—Daily Eagle, October 7.

The same story appeared in the Daily American, with the following indorsement by Kangaroo "Socialist" Tepper:

"It was not the Socialist party, as stated in one newspaper, which had the rally Tuesday evening at Jackson and Essex streets," said F. Tepper. "It was the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Party had nothing whatever to do with the gathering."

The people who know me, when they met me on the street, began to express sympathy. They were surprised when I told them that the story was a fake which I would explain that evening.

Well, we set our platform up as usual, and after explaining how the press, pulpit and politicians were used to show the workers in subject, I went on to show how the politicians who stood in the crowd each evening recognized the lashing they were getting; how the Kangaroos since my coming to town had deserted the corners on

which they held forth all summer; that the fake story of egg throwing was to incite hoodlums to do as suggested.

I had hardly finished these points when from the roof came five or six eggs (fresh eggs, happily). One struck the blackboard upon which I was illustrating. The crowd began to scatter to the farther side of the street.

I told the officers to mount the roof and locate the offenders; at the same time directing one of the comrades to go and notify the marshal. I informed the audience that we would hold a meeting at that corner if we had to make the city marshal sit on the roof to protect us.

At this the crowd began to cheer and return to the stand (this was about 20 minutes past 8). We continued our meeting until after 10 o'clock.

The newspapers came in for a scoring for their dirty work. I pointed out how a party could recruit rowdy house keepers and murderers like Dick Croker and cold-blooded assassins like Tillman; and asked the honest workman seeing this, if it was any wonder that Lawrence politicians would incite hoodlums to throw eggs?

When questions were called, a labor fakir by the name of McBride insisted that I was making the people discontented.

He was challenged to the platform to give his views on the questions, and stated that if the workers had only bread and butter I was wrong to make them think they should have beefsteak.

"Get off the box," shouted one man. "You're the fellow that sold us out when you led the Washington strike."

"I knew I would get that," said the fakir, as he clambered down, amid shouts of "Give him a toothpick and a glass of water," etc.

I then pointed out how the doctor would locate disease in a man—"Make him discontented." If you please—in order to have him realize that something must be done if he desired life.

Drawing a circle on the board to represent the earth, I drew man in his savage state—without tools. He was not contented with that condition, but began to make tools, which proved he was a kicker from away back.

Then the fakir insisted that Jesus was a Socialist, and the Catholic Church advocated Socialism before I was born.

I showed how his contention of Jesus being a Socialist was absurd. Collective ownership of individual tools such as existed in Jesus' time would never work. It was only possible to have collective ownership of collective, or social, tools under modern development. As to the Church advocating Socialism, I asked: "Does not Father O'Reilly, here in Lawrence, preach against Socialism?"

Reaching in my grip I pulled out a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, and read where the Pope warned the faithful against it, asking at the same time, "Who is right, this man or the Pope?"

The crowd began to cheer, and McBride said, "Oh, this is your gang all right."

"Well, take me up and I'll face your gang," I replied. Again the laugh was on McBride.

He started an argument with the crowd. I showed him what he was working for—to break up the meeting. Then the cop chimed in and I called him down. He came back shaking his club at me.

"Things got hot. His brother joined him and started to talk right in front of the platform. They were promptly pointed out their duty was not to engage in a rag-chewing match, but to preserve order.

Things quieted down. The workers were told how by going to the ballot box they could settle accounts next election day, and by the applause that followed I believe many will do so.

The next morning the following account and editorial shows that the newspapers and politicians felt the lashing and are taking back-water:

"MORE ANCIENT EGGS.

"A Socialist Labor speaker was the victim of rotten egg throwers again Wednesday night. The act was a repetition of Tuesday night's rowdiness."

"The Socialists anticipated a second attack and Wednesday night requested Sergeant Hayes to send an officer to the corner of Jackson and Essex streets before the speaker, W. H. Carroll, began his address."

"A speaker was ordered to go to the

HANNA HYSTERICAL FEARFUL OF DEFEAT MARK SLANDERS THE SOCIALISTS.

Threatens the Working Class—Confounds Anarchy and Johnsonism With Socialism, and Predicts Shutdown If He Is Not Re-Elected.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 10.—I came pretty near writing of the "Socialist Situation in Ohio," for the word "Socialist" is being bandied about by the old party leaders as it never was before. The situation up to date is about like this: Mark Hanna says to Tom Johnson, "You're a Socialist." Tom Johnson says, "No, I'm not; but you're another." And so the merry war goes on.

This campaign certainly has its amusing features, both Tom and Mark calling each other Socialists and both denying that they are such. And yet the "Socialist" party thinks Tom L. Johnson is "coming their way," when he repudiates with scorn the very idea that he is a Socialist and in public speech declares that he is an individualist. Now the extreme individualist is an anarchist, so it is easy to see that Johnson's tendency is toward anarchy rather than Socialism. Quite a few of Johnson's office-holders are avowed anarchists; that also shows the trend.

At Berlin Heights, on September 20, Senator Hanna set his snout first in the following manner. First he dragged the corpse of President McKinley from its resting place, in much the same fashion and about as brutally as would the night prowler who steals bodies for medical colleges. He said: "With us is the spirit of our beloved President, William McKinley." (Here Mark shed a big tear.) "That spirit is here to admonish the people to respond to a sense of duty." (Query, is Mark a spiritualist, or only a fool?) "Moral features enter into this campaign. For the first time, Socialistic and anarchistic principles have a national leader, and that leader is Tom L. Johnson. The present platform of the Democrats arranges class against class." (Yes; the middle class against the large capitalist class.) "We invite those to our shores who come willing to work for their own advancement, but we do not extend the hand of fellowship nor invite from foreign shores those who would come to destroy the very foundations of our government, and teach that every man has the opportunity to get something for nothing." (There is no one desires to do that, unless it be Mark Hanna, who desires another six years in the United States Senate for doing nothing for the working class except to slander it, and the Socialist-Labor Party, from whose loins it sprang. "To each according to his deeds." He that will not work, like Mark Hanna, neither shall he eat. To each the full product of his labor; neither more nor less. This is the creed of the Socialists. Surely that is not getting something for nothing.)

"That I call Socialism, and closely allied to it is anarchy." (Plainly here the Senator lied. Mark Hanna is either a knave or a fool. If Mark has studied economics at all he knows that the doctrines of anarchism and Socialism are diametrically opposed to one another; that one of the tenets of anarchism is "that that government is best which governs least," while the Socialist would hold "that that government is best which governs best"; that anarchy would abolish all government rule and authority, while the Socialist believes in vesting the working class with the authority to administer affairs in the interest of the working class, which in the Socialist Republic would be ALL the people. Now, if Senator Hanna knew the above facts and still made that statement he is a

corner and the speaking was started, but it was not long before a fusillade of eggs struck the crowd. It was impossible to ascertain the identity of the person or persons who threw the eggs because the guilty ones were on top of an adjoining building. The police will endeavor to locate the offenders."

Editorial comment:

"The custom of throwing ancient eggs at actors and public speakers may be permissible in communities where civilization is at a low ebb, but it is too antiquated a custom for residents of any progressive and up-to-date city."

Below is the letter which I wrote the editor of the Eagle as cut from this morning's issue. No doubt the one by a Democrat was hatched up by the editor in order to throw people off the track:

"COMMUNICATIONS ON EGGS.

"He Is Disgusted.

"Editor of the Eagle: Dear Sir—I have read with considerable interest the accounts in your paper of the Socialist Labor meetings, which were interrupted by a fusillade of rotten eggs. I want to say right here that such actions are disgraceful and that those responsible can only be classed as hoodlums. I am a Democrat, have always voted the Democratic ticket and have no use for any anarchistic theories. Nevertheless I believe in fair play for all and if people want to gather on a street corner and listen to the fiery brand of oratory that is generally dispensed I believe in permitting them to do so and they should be spared any of the insults such as they have received. Hoping to see this given space in your paper, I am, sincerely yours,

"Lawrence, Oct. 8. A Democrat."

"Didn't See Eggs Tuesday Night.

"Editor of the Eagle: Dear Sir—The report in your paper yesterday morning to the effect that a Socialist speaker was pelted with eggs Tuesday evening at the corner of Jackson and Essex streets was absolutely false. I spoke on that corner Tuesday evening, and while I did refer to Patrick Collins, mayor of Boston, there was no disturbance except the occasional "drunk" who would interrupt. Such fake stories, I believe, are the inspiration of the Democratic and Republican politicians, and if the statement reported in the Lawrence Sun, made by F. Tepper, is correct, it connects the "Socialist" party as indorsing such methods. As pointed out at our meeting last evening, such fake stories incite that hoodlum element, upon which the capitalist class and their supporters depend, as was exemplified by the throwing of perhaps four or five 'fresh' eggs from the roof of an adjoining building last evening. I did not send for the police before beginning my address last evening, as reported in your paper this morning. It was after I had been speaking for some time that the eggs were thrown and after which I sent one of our members to the police station to notify the marshal. The workmen of Lawrence have the right to assemble on the streets and discuss their grievances without being interfered with, and the Socialist Labor party purposes to see that they are protected in that right. Trusting that you will give this letter as much space as was used for the fake story, I remain respectfully,

W. H. Carroll,
State Organizer, S. L. P.
"Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 8, 1903."

We held a good meeting in City Hall last evening. A comrade of Lynn made an admirable address. The crowd was small, owing to the threatening weather, perhaps 125 persons.

We will hold another meeting Saturday evening on Jackson street. Fraternally,

W. H. Carroll.

RENSELAER TICKET.

Nominated by Convention, Which Endorses Party Constitution.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rensselaer, N. Y., has held its city convention. Henry Strassus acted as chairman, and Louis F. Abrutz as secretary. After the nomination of a full ticket a motion was made and carried that the convention endorse the constitution of the Party.

THE TICKET.

For Mayor, HENRY STASSUS,
For City Treasurer, JOHN BLEEKER
For City Judge, JEFFREY G. GRANNELL
For Supervisor—First District, JOHN V. WARD
For Supervisor—Second District, PHILIP HAM
For Supervisor—Third District, JAMES R. GEARY
L. F. Abrutz, Secy.

OUT OF WORK WOMEN A Valuable Adjunct to Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

As an adjunct to Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," now running in The People, the few words I wish to say now will be timely, I think.

A Nassau St. firm, where I occupy a confidential and half-independent position, advertised for a woman assistant bookkeeper, at a salary of \$6.00 a week, and work hours from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. In the two days following the insertion of the ad. by actual count, 168 women applied for the position.

Just think of it! In these times "of unexcelled prosperity," 168 independent American WOMEN, looking for one job at \$6.00 a week! The 168 American women, each giving their pedigree to an insignificant looking man behind the desk, a pedigree more exacting than the State requires of the criminal, and looking them over and "taking their measure," more minutely than the Bertillon system could.

Just think of it, 168 American women, after giving their pedigree and having their measure taken, going home, in each of their hearts the hope fluttering, that maybe she will be the one chosen for that \$6.00 job, and maybe it is her who won't need to go over the same ordeal tomorrow again!

Among those 168 women one could distinguish all kinds and condition of womanhood.

There was the plain working girl, without friends or relations, dressed in garments of very poorest material, though neat. One can tell at a glance that out of the \$6.00 (if she gets the position, and a very poor chance she has), she will have to pay her board, dress, car fare and medicine, and save up something for the time when she is out of work.

There was the girl, whose gaudy dress, diamond earrings, stylish appearance, challenging look suggested forcibly one or more "gentlemen friends." She really does not need the \$6.00 a week so very bad, but wishes to work, it seems to me, so as to feel less degraded to herself.

There is the modest, young and innocent-looking girl who, not seldom "makes

the rounds" accompanied by her father or mother. She is the child of middle-class parents, whose steadily declining condition, and necessity for keeping up appearances, makes the \$6.00 coming in steadily and regularly every week look like a fortune.

There is the married woman, with her wedding ring quite prominent, whose husband is either sick, out of work, or "broke."

There is the widow in weeds, whose sad looks suggest that if poor Charles lived she would never, never need to undergo such hardship.

And there are some women that it is hard to class, but who evidently would like to get those \$6.00 as much as any of the others.

In that rush for the job, the thing not the least sad, is the moral effect it has on the rest of the "help." That bit of independence that slumbers somewhere in the breasts of the working girls in this place, is completely crushed out. They become still more submissive, work still harder, and overworked, depressed, and without courage, are less apt to resist temptations.

The capitalist who exploits the woman of the fruits of her labor usually has his way also with her youth and beauty.

It is up to the 500,000 workmen who will go to the polls on the first Tuesday of November next, to vote the ticket of their class—the Socialist Labor Party—and protect their helpless sisters and daughters, and COMRADES of the opposite sex.

No earthly power but Socialism brought on by the working class can bring other conditions about. Where 168 working women apply for one position now, in five years 200 will apply, and in ten years, 300.

The number of idle workmen and working women grows continually, mostly brought about by three events: first, improved machinery; second, smaller purchasing power of the working class through reduced wages; third, by the middleman and small capitalist being pushed into the working class.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.
V. H. K., New York.



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To be smart, stylish and shape-retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

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We made to order every kind of clothes a man wears. We take all the risk. No fit, no pay, is the Marcus Bros. way every day. Return anything not satisfactory and we will refund the money.

MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal St., NEW YORK.

LECTURES IN NEW JERSEY.

Section South Hudson is holding a series of lectures every Sunday evening at Ganshorn's Hall, No. 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All are welcome. Organizer.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

All this notwithstanding, capitalism proceeds on its course: it can be no other than it is. By means of the forms that its course dictates, it throws all the laws of capitalist economies overboard. "Free competition," the Alpha and Omega of bourgeois society, is to bring the fittest to the top of the enterprises; but the stock corporation removes all individuality, and places the crown upon that combination that has the longest purse and the strongest grip. The syndicates, trusts and rings carry the point still further. Whole branches of industry are monopolized; the individual capitalist becomes but a pliant link in a chain, held by a capitalist committee. A handful of monopolists set themselves up as lords of the world and dictate to it the price of goods, and to the workmen their wages and conditions of life.

The whole course of this development brings out how utterly superfluous the individual capitalist has become, and that production, conducted upon a national and international scale, is the goal toward which society steers—with this difference, that, in the end, this organized production will redound to the benefit, not of a class, but of the collectivity.

The economic revolution just sketched, and which is driving bourgeois society with great swiftness to its apogee, becomes more pointed from year to year. While Europe finds itself pressed more and more in its foreign markets, and finally on its own territory, by the competition of the United States, lately enemies have risen in the East also, rendering still more critical the plight of Europe, and at the same time threatening the United States also. This danger proceeds from the progress of English India toward becoming a great agricultural and industrial State—a progress that, in the first place, looks to the meeting of the wants of India's own two hundred million strong population, and, in the second place, develops into a mortal enemy of English and German industry in particular. And still another industrial State is beginning to rise in the East—Japan. According to the "Kreuzzeitung" of February 20, 1895, "during the last ten years, Japan has imported from Europe the best perfected machinery for setting up industrial plants, especially in cotton spinning. In 1889, she had only 35,000 spindles; now she has over 380,000. In 1889, Japan imported 31 million pounds of raw cotton; in 1891, she imported 67 million. She is steadily decreasing her importations of manufactured articles, and increasing her importations of raw material, which she then retransports in the shape of manufactures. During the last year Hongkong, a European colony, bought over two million marks of Japanese cotton goods. The Japanese are providing their own markets with goods that formerly were imported from Europe and the United States. They are also exporting to Oriental markets, that were formerly provided from western sources. They are exporting matches and soap; they are manufacturing clothing, felt hats and hosiery; they have glass-blowing establishments, breweries, tileries, tan-yards and rope-walks."

The further expansion of Japan's industry steadily reduces importations from Europe and the United States, and simultaneously places it in condition to turn up in the world's market as a competitor. Should China also, as a result of the Japanese-Chinese war, be compelled to open her immense territory to European culture, then, in view of the great adaptability and marvelous unpretentiousness of the Chinese workman, another competitive power will have risen, more dangerous than any that the world's market has yet had to reckon with. Truly, the future of bourgeois society is threatened from all sides with grave dangers, and there is no way to escape them.

Thus the crisis becomes permanent and international. It is a result of all the markets being overstocked with goods. And yet, still more could be produced; but the large majority of people suffer want in the necessities of life because they have no income wherewith to satisfy their wants by purchase. They lack clothing, underwear, furniture, homes, food for the body and mind, and means of enjoyment, all of which they could consume in large quantities. But all that does not exist to them. Hundreds of thousands of workmen are even thrown upon the sidewalk, and rendered wholly unable to consume because their labor-power has become "superfluous" to the capitalists. Is it not obvious that our social system suffers of serious ailments? How could there be any "over-production" when there is no lack of capacity to consume, i. e., of wants that crave satisfaction? Obviously, it is not production, and not itself, that breeds these unhallowed conditions and contradictions: it is the system under which production is carried on, and the product is distributed.

In human society, all its members are bound to one another by a thousand threads; and these threads are all the more numerous in proportion to a people's grade of culture. If disturbances set in, they are felt by all. Disturbances in production affect distribution and consumption; and vice versa. The feature of capitalist production is the concentration of property into ever fewer hands and into ever larger establishments. In distribution, on the contrary, an opposite current is noticeable. Whoever, due to the destructive effect of competition, is stricken from the list of independent producers, seeks, in nine cases out of ten, to squeeze himself as a dealer between the producer and the consumer, and thus to earn his livelihood.

Hence the striking phenomenon of the increase of the middleman—dealers, shopkeepers, hucksters, commissioners, brokers, agents, saloon-keepers, etc. Most of these, among whom women are strongly represented, lead a life of worries and a needy existence. Many are compelled, in order to keep their heads above water, to speculate upon the lowest passions of man and to promote them in all manner of ways. Hence the marvelous swing of the most repulsive advertisements, particularly in all matters the object of which is the gratification of sexual pleasures.

It is undeniable, and viewed from a higher viewpoint, it is also cheering, that the current for a greater enjoyment of life runs deep in modern society. Man begins to understand that, in order to be human, a life worthy of human beings is requisite, and the feeling is expressed in such form as corresponds with the respective conceptions of the enjoyment of life. As far as the distribution of its wealth is concerned, society has become much more aristocratic than at any previous period. Between the richest and the poorest, the chasm is wider to-day than ever before. On the other hand, with regard to its ideas and laws, society has become more democratic. Hence the masses strive after greater equality; and, seeing that in their ignorance they know not yet the path by which to attain their wishes, they seek equality in the imitation of the upper classes by furnishing themselves with whatever pleasures are within their reach. All possible artificial means are resorted to in order to exploit this tendency; the consequences are often serious. The gratification of a justified desire thus leads in a number of cases to wrong paths, often to crime; and society intervenes in its own way, without thereby improving matters in the least.

Professor Adolf Wagner expresses the same thought in his first revised edition of "Lehrbuch der politischen Oekonomie." He says, p. 361: "The social question is the consciousness gained by the people of the contradiction between the economic development and the social principle of freedom and equality, that hovers over their minds as the ideal, and is realized in political life."

The increasing mass of the middlemen draws many evils in its wake. Although this class toils arduously and works under the load of heavy cares, the majority are parasites, they are unproductively active, and they live upon the labors of others, just the same as the capitalist class. Higher prices is the inevitable consequence of this industry. Food and other goods rise in price in such manner that they often cost twice or many times as much as the producer received for them. If it is thought inadvisable or impossible to materially raise the price of the goods, lest consumption decline, they are artificially deteriorated, and recourse is had to adulteration of food, and to false weights and measures, in order to make the requisite profits. The chemist Chevalier reports that he knows, among the several adulterations of food, 32 for coffee, 30 for wine, 28 for chocolate, 24 for meal, 23 for brandy, 20 for bread, 19 for milk, 10 for butter, 9 for olive oil, 6 for sugar, etc. The Chamber of Commerce of Wesel reported in 1870 that an extensive system of swindle was practiced in the shops in the sale of ready-weighted articles: for 1 pound, 24 or 26 pennyweights were given, and in that way twice as much was gained than the difference in the price. Workmen and small traders who get their goods on credit and who must, accordingly, submit, even when the fraud is obvious, fare worst of all. Grave abuses are also perpetrated in bakeries. Swindling and cheating are inseparable from our modern conditions, and certain government institutions, such as high indirect taxes, are direct incentives thereto. The laws against the adulteration of food alter matters but little. The struggle for existence compels the swindlers to resort to ever shrewder means, nor is there any thorough and strict inspection. Leading and influential circles of our ruling classes are even interested in the system of swindle. Under the pretext that, in order to discover adulterations a more comprehensive and more expensive administrative apparatus is required, and that "legitimate business" would suffer thereby, almost all inspection, worthy of the name, is lamed. If, however, laws and measures of inspection do actually intervene, they affect a considerable rise in the price of the unadulterated products, seeing that the lower price was made possible only by adulteration.

With the view of avoiding these evils of trade, evils that, as ever and everywhere, are hardest on the masses, "Consumers' Associations" have been set up. In Germany, the "Consumers' Association" plan, especially among the military and civil service employees, reaches such a point that numerous business houses have been ruined, and many are not far from the same fate. These Associations demonstrate the superfluity of trade in a differently organized society. In that consists their principal merit. The material advantages are not great for the members; neither are the facilities that they offer enough to enable the members to discover any material improvement in their condition. Not infrequently is their administration poor, and the members must pay for it. In the hands of capitalist, these Associations even become an additional means to chain the workman to the factory, and they are used as weapons to depress wages. The founding of these "Consumers' Associations" is, however, a symptom that the evils of trade and at least the superfluities of the middlemen have been realized in wide circles. Society will reach that point of organization at which trade becomes wholly superfluous; the product will reach the consumer without the intervention of any middlemen other than those who attend to its transportation from place to place, and who are in the service of society. A natural demand, that flows from the collective procurement of food, is its collective preparation for the table upon a large scale, whereby a further and enormous saving would be made of energy, space, material and all manner of expenditures.

The economic revolution in industry and transportation has spread to agriculture also, and in no slight degree. Commercial and industrial crises are felt in the country as well. Many relatives of families located in the country are partially or even wholly engaged in industrial establishments in cities, and this sort of occupation is becoming more and more common because the large farmers find it convenient to convert on their own farms a considerable portion of their produce. They thereby save the high cost of transporting the raw product—potatoes that are used for spirits, beets for sugar, grain for flour or brandy or beer. Furthermore, they have on their own farms cheaper and more willing labor than can be got in the city, or in industrial districts. Factories and rent are considerably cheaper, taxes and licenses lower, seeing that, to a certain extent, the landed proprietors are themselves lawgivers and law officers: from their midst numerous representatives are sent to the Reichstag; not infrequently they also control the local administration and the police department. These are ample reasons for the phenomenon of increasing numbers of funnel-pipes in the country. Agriculture and industry step into ever closer interrelation with each other—an advantage that accrues mainly to the large landed estates.

The point of capitalist development reached in Germany also by agriculture has partially called for conditions similar to those found in England and the United States. As with the small and middle class industries, so likewise with the small and middle class farms, they are swallowed up by the large. A number of circumstances render the life of the small and middle class farmer ever harder, and ripen him for absorption by the large fellow.

No longer do the one-time conditions, as they were still known a few decades ago, prevail in the country. Modern culture now pervades the country in the remotest corners. Contrary to its own purpose, militarism exercises a certain revolutionary influence. The enormous increase of the standing army weighs, in so far as the blood-tax is concerned, heaviest of all upon the country districts. The degeneration of industrial and city life compels the drawing of by far the larger portion of soldiers from the rural population. When the farmer's son, the day laborer, or the servant returns after two or three years from the atmosphere of the city and the barracks, an atmosphere not exactly impregnated with high moral principles;—when he returns as the carrier and spreader of venereal diseases, he has also become acquainted with a mass of new views and wants whose gratification he is not inclined to discontinue. Accordingly, he makes larger demands upon life, and wants higher wages; his frugality of old went to pieces in the city. Transportation, ever more extended and improved, also contributes toward the increase of wants in the country. Through intercourse with the city, the rustic becomes acquainted with the world from an entirely new and more seductive side: he is seized with new ideas; he learns of the wants of civilization, hitherto unknown to him. All that renders him discontented with his lot. On top of that, the increasing demands of the State, the province, the municipality hit both farmer and farmhand, and make them still more rebellious.

True enough, many farm products have greatly risen in value during this period, but not in even measure with the taxes and the cost of living. On the other hand, transmarine competition in food materially contributes toward reducing prices: this reduces incomes: the same can be counterbalanced only by improved management: and nine-tenths of the farmers lack the means thereto. Moreover, the farmer does not get for his product the price paid by the city: he has to deal with the middlemen: and these hold him in their clutches. The broker or dealer, who at given seasons transpires the country and, as a rule, himself sells to other middlemen, wants to make his profits: the gathering of many small quantities gives him much more trouble than a large invoice from a single large holder: the small farmer receives, as a consequence, less for his goods than the large farmer. Moreover, the quality of the products from the small farmer is inferior: the primitive methods that are there generally pursued have that effect: and that again compels the small farmer to submit to lower prices. Again, the farm owner or tenant can often not afford to wait until the price of his goods rises. He has payments to meet—rent, interest, taxes; he has loans to cancel and debts to settle with the broker and his hands. These liabilities are due on fixed dates: he must sell however unfavorable the moment. In order to improve his land, to provide for co-heirs, children, etc., the farmer has contracted a mortgage: he has no choice of creditor: thus his plight is rendered all the worse. High interest and stated payments of arrears give him hard blows. An unfavorable crop, or a false calculation on the proper crop, for which he expected a high price, carry him to the very brink of ruin. Often the purchaser of the crop and the

Dr. E. Sax says in his work "Die Hausindustrie in Thüringen," among other things, that in 1890 the production of 244½ million slate pencils had given from 122,000 to 200,000 guilders in wages to the laborer, but the final price paid by the consumer rose to 1,200,000 guilders: it was, accordingly, at least six times as much as the producer received. In the summer of 1888, there were 5 marks paid at first hand for 5 hundredweights of shell-fish: the retailer paid the wholesale dealer 15 marks; and the public paid 125 marks. Moreover, large quantities of foodstuffs are destroyed because the prices will not pay for transportation. For instance, in years of great herring draughts, whole boatloads are turned to manure, while inland there lie hundreds of thousands of people who can buy no herrings. It was likewise in 1892 with the large potato crops in California. And yet sense is claimed for such a state of things.

The industrial census of June 5, 1882, gives Germany 386,157 large and 154,474 small stores, a total of 540,631. In the large shops, there were 705,906 persons employed.

mortgagee are one and the same person. The farmers of whole villages and districts thus find themselves at the mercy of a few creditors. The farmers of hops, wine and tobacco in Southern Germany; the truck farmers on the Rhine; the small farmers in Central Germany—all are in that plight. The mortgagee sucks them dry; he leaves them apparent owners of a field, that, in point of fact, is theirs no longer. The capitalist vampire often finds it more profitable to farm in this way than, by seizing the land itself and selling it, or himself doing the farming. Thus many thousand farmers are carried on the registers as proprietors, who, in fact, are no longer such. Thus, again, many a large farmer—unskilled in his trade, or visited by misfortune, or who came into possession under unfavorable circumstances—also falls a prey to the executioner's axe of the capitalist. The capitalist becomes lord of the land: with the view of making double gains he goes into the business of "butchering estates": he parcels out the domain because he can thereby get a larger price than if he sold it in lump; then also he has better prospects of plying his usurious trade if the proprietors are many and small holders. It is well known that city houses with many small apartments yield the largest rent. A number of small holders join and buy a portion of the parcelled-out estate: the capitalist benefactor is ready at hand to pass larger tracts over to them on a small cash payment, securing the rest by mortgage bearing good interest. This is the milk in the cocoanut. If the small holder has luck and he succeeds, by utmost exertion, to extract a tolerable sum from the land, or to obtain an exceptionally cheap loan, then he can save himself; otherwise he fares as shown above.

If a few heads of cattle die on the hands of the farm-owner or tenant, a serious misfortune has befallen him; if he has a daughter who marries, her outfit augments his debts, besides his losing a cheap labor-power; if a son marries, the youngest wants a piece of land or its equivalent in money. Often this farmer must neglect necessary improvements: if his cattle and household do not furnish him with sufficient manure—a not unusual circumstance—then the yield of the farm declines, because its owner cannot buy fertilizers: often he lacks the means to obtain better seed. The profitable application of machinery is denied him: a rotation of crops, in keeping with the chemical composition of his farm, is often not to be thought of. As little can he turn to profit the advantages that science and experience offer him in the conduct of his domestic animals: the want of proper food, the want of proper stabling and attention, the want of all other means and appliances prevent him. Innumerable, accordingly, are the causes that bear down upon the small and middle class farmer, drive him into debt, and his head into the noose of the capitalist or the large holder.

The large landholders are generally intent upon buying up the small holdings, and thereby "rounding up" their estates. The large capitalist magnates have a predilection for investments in land, this being the safest form of property, one, moreover, that, with an increasing population, rises in value without effort on the part of the owners. England furnishes the most striking instance of this particular increase of value. Although due to international competition in agricultural products and the raising of the yield of the land decreased during the last decades, nevertheless, seeing that in Scotland two million acres were converted into hunting grounds, that in Ireland four million acres lie almost waste, that in England the area of agriculture declined from 10,153,900 acres in 1831, to 15,651,005 in 1880, a loss of 3,484,335 acres, which have been converted into meadow lands, rent increased considerably. The aggregate rent from country estates amounted, in pounds sterling, to:—

Countries.	1857.	1875.	1880.	Increase.
England and Wales.....	41,177,200	50,125,000	52,179,381	11,002,181
Scotland	5,932,000	7,493,000	7,776,919	1,844,919
Ireland	8,747,000	9,293,000	10,543,000	1,796,700
Total	55,856,000	68,811,000	70,500,000	14,644,000

Accordingly, an increase of 26.2 per cent. within 23 years, and that without any effort on the part of the owners. Although, since 1880, due to the ever sharper international competition in food, the agricultural conditions of England and Ireland have hardly improved, the large English landlords have not yet ventured upon such large demands upon the population as have the continental, the German large landlords in particular. England knows no agricultural tariffs; and the demand for a minimum price, fixed by government, of such nature that they have been styled "price raisers" and as the large landlords of the East Elbe region together with their train-bands in the German Reichstag are insisting on at the cost of the propertyless classes, would raise in England a storm of indignation.

According to the agricultural statistics gathered in Germany on June 2, 1882, the farms fell into the following categories according to size:—

Area.	Farms.	Percentage of Total Farms.
Under 1 hectare.....	2,323,310	44.03
1 to 5 hectares.....	1,719,922	32.54
5 to 10 hectares.....	554,174	10.50
10 to 20 hectares.....	372,431	7.06
20 to 50 hectares.....	239,887	4.50
50 to 100 hectares.....	41,623	0.80
100 to 200 hectares.....	11,033	0.21
200 to 500 hectares.....	9,814	0.18
500 to 1,000 hectares.....	3,629	0.07
1,000 hectares.....	515	0.01
Total	5,276,344	100.00

According to Koppe, a minimum of 6 hectares are requisite in Northern Germany for a farmer's family to barely beat itself through; in order to live in tolerable circumstances, 15 to 20 hectares are requisite. In the fertile districts of Southern Germany, 3 to 4 hectares are considered good ground to support a peasant family on. This minimum is reached in Germany by not four million farms, and only about 6 per cent. of the farmers have holdings large enough to enable them to get along in comfort. Not less than 3,222,270 farmers conduct industrial or commercial pursuits besides agriculture. It is a characteristic feature of the lands under cultivation that the farms of less than 50 hectares—5,200,000 in all—contained only 3,747,677 hectares of grain lands, whereas the farms of more than 50 hectares—66,000 in round figures—contained 9,636,246 hectares. One and a quarter per cent. of the farms contained 2½ times more grain land than the other 98¼ per cent. put together.

And yet the picture presented by these statistics falls by far short of the reality. It has not been ascertained among how many owners these 5,276,344 farms are divided. The number of owners is far smaller than that of the farms themselves: many are the owners of dozens of farms: it is in the instance of large farms, in particular, that many are held by one proprietor. A knowledge of the concentration of land is of the highest socio-political importance, yet on this point the agricultural statistics of 1882 leave us greatly in the lurch. A few facts are, nevertheless, ascertained from other sources, and they give an approximate picture of the reality. The percentages of large landed property—over 100 hectares—to the aggregate agricultural property was as follows:—

Provinces.	Percentage.	Provinces.	Percentage.
Pomerania	64.87	Brandenburg	42.60
Posen	61.22	Silesia	42.14
West Prussia	54.41	Saxony	30.89
East Prussia	41.79	Sleswig-Holstein	18.03

According to the memorial of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, published in the bulletin of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics, the number of middle class farms sank, from 354,610 with 35,260,084 acres, in 1816, to 344,737 with 33,498,433 acres, in 1859. The number of these farms had, accordingly, decreased within that period by 9,873, and peasant property had been wiped out to the volume of 1,711,641 acres. The inquiry extended only to the provinces of Prussia, Posen (from 1823 on), Pomerania, exclusive of Stralsund; Brandenburg, Saxony, Silesia, and Westphalia.

What disappears as peasant property usually goes into large estates. In 1885, in the province of Pomerania, 62 proprietors held 118 estates; in 1891, however, the same number of proprietors held 203 estates with an area of 147,139 hectares. Altogether, there were in the province of Pomerania, in 1891, 1,353 noble and bourgeois landlords, owning 2,258 estates with 1,247,201 hectares. The estates averaged 551 hectares in size.

Our eastern provinces give this table of landlords for the year 1888:—

Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.....	39,365	hectares
Prince of Sigmaringen	29,611	"
Prince of Trum and Taxis.....	24,482	"
Prince Bismarck	18,600	"
Prince Radziwill	16,398	"
Duke of Milzinski	13,933	"
Representative Kenemann	10,482	"
Duke Serg. v. Czarniecki.....	9,263	"
v. Hansemann	7,734	"
Etc., etc., etc.		

We see that we here have so do wna owners of latifundia of first rank; and a portion of these gentlemen own also large estates in Southern Germany and Austria.

According to Conrad,¹³ there were in the year 1888, in East Prussia, 547 entails, of which 153 were instituted before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Entailed land is property that an heir can neither mortgage, divide nor alienate. The owner may go into bankruptcy through a dissolute life, but the entail and the income that flows therefrom remain unseizable. These entails, which only the very rich can institute, are steadily increasing in number since the last decades. The 547 entails in existence in the eastern provinces of Prussia in 1888, held by 529 persons, 20 of whom were bourgeois, embraced 1,408,860 hectares, or 2,454 hectares on an average. According to the statistical figures, submitted in the spring of 1894 by the Prussian Minister of Agriculture to the Agrarian Commission, the entails of Prussia embraced at that time 1,833,754 hectares with a net income of 22,992,000 marks. Estimating the holders of entails at 550, each has an unseizable income of 41,800 marks. Assuming, however, that these entails are concentrated in one province, it would mean that the whole province of Sleswig-Holstein, with an area of 1,890,000 hectares, belonged to 550 owners. In 1888 there were in the eastern provinces of Prussia 154 persons—among them 15 ruling Princes (the Kings of Prussia, Saxony, etc.); 89 Dukes, other Princes and Counts; 40 noblemen and 10 bourgeois—who alone owned 1,830 estates aggregating 1,768,648 hectares of land. Probably, the property of these persons has in the meantime increased considerably, seeing that a good portion of the net incomes from these estates is expended in acquiring new ones. The nobility of the first and second rank are the principal elements engaged in this gigantic concentration of landed property; but they are closely followed by the aristocracy of finance, who, with increasing predilection, invest their wealth in land, consisting mainly in magnificent woods, stocked with roe, deer and wild boar, that the owners may gratify their passion for the hunt. A large number of the baronial manors consist of the estates of dispossessed peasants, who were driven from their homes and reduced to day laborers. According to Neumann, in the provinces of East and West Prussia alone, there were from twelve to thirteen thousand small holdings appropriated in that way between 1825 to 1850. This process of dispossessing, proletarianizing the country population by the capitalist landlords, has the laying waste of the land as a natural consequence. The population emigrates, or moves to the cities and industrial centers. Woods and meadows gain upon cultivated lands, the remaining territories are operated with machinery, that render human labor superfluous, or that need such only for short periods during the plowing and sowing seasons, or when the crops are gathered. The rapidly increasing number of movable steam engines, already mentioned, consists mainly of engines employed in the cultivation of the land. The decrease of the rural population, resulting upon these and other causes of secondary nature, is sharply expressed in the statistics on population. Within the eight old provinces of Prussia, the proportion between the rural and the city population revealed, between 1867 and 1890, the following progression:—

Year.	City Population.	Country Population.
1867	7,452,000	16,568,000
1890	11,783,000	18,175,000
Increase	4,331,000	1,605,000
	= 58 per cent.	= 9.7 per cent.

The rapidity is obvious with which the city is surpassing the country population. But the situation is still more unfavorable to the country if the fact is considered that 148 communities, with from 5,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, and aggregating a population of 1,281,000 strong, are included in the rural but really belong to the industrial districts. They are essentially proletarian villages, located near large cities. Furthermore, 647 communities, with from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, and aggregating a population of 1,884,000, are likewise included in the rural, while, to a perceptible degree, they belong to the industrial districts.

Similar conditions exist in Saxony and Southern Germany. In Baden and Wurtemberg also the population of many district is on the decline. The small farmer can no longer hold his head above water; to thousands upon thousands of them the fate of a factory hand is inevitable; they enter the field of industry; and, with the help of their families, they cultivate during leisure hours the plot of land that may still be theirs. At the same time the large landlord's hunger for land knows no bounds; his appetite increases the more peasant lands he devours.

As in Germany so are things developing in neighboring Austria, where large landed property has long ruled almost unchecked. The difference there is that the Catholic Church shares the land with the nobility and the bourgeoisie. The process of smoking-out the farmer is in full swing in Austria. All manner of efforts are put forth in order to push the peasants and mountaineers of Tyrol, Salzburg, Steiermark, Upper and Lower Austria, etc., off their inherited patrimony and to drive them to relinquish their property. The spectacle, once presented to the world by England and Scotland, is now on the boards of the most beautiful and charming regions of Austria. Enormous tracts of land are bought in lump by rich men, and what cannot be bought outright is leased. Access to the valleys, manors, hamlets and even houses is thus barred by these new masters, and stubborn owners of separate small holdings are driven by all manner of chicaneries to dispose of their property at any price to these wealthy owners of the woodlands. Old farmhands, on which numerous generations have been supported for thousands of years, are being transformed into wilderness, in which the roe and the deer house, while the mountains, that the noble or bourgeois capitalist calls his own, become the abode of large herds of chamois. Whole communities are pauperized, the turning of their cattle upon the Alpine pastures being made impossible to them; or their right to do so being even disputed. And who is it that thus raises his hand against the peasant's property and independence? Princes, noblemen and rich bourgeois. Side by side with Rothschild and Baroz Mayer-Melnhof are found the Dukes of Koburg and Meiningen, the Prince of Hohenlohe, the Prince of Lichenstein, the Duke of Braganza, Prince Rosenberg, Prince Pless, the Counts of Schoenfeld, Festetics Schafgotsche, Trautmannsdorff, the hunting association of the Count of Karolyse, the hunting association of Baron Gustadtsche, the noble hunting association of Blushbacher, etc.

Large landed property is everywhere on the increase in Austria. The number of large landlords rose 9.5 per cent. from 1873 to 1891, and that means a considerable decrease of small holders: land cannot be increased.

In Lower Austria, of a total area embracing 3,544,596 yokes, 521,603 were taken up by large estates (247 owners), and 94,882 yokes by the Church. Nine families alone owned, in the middle of the eighties, 157,000 yokes, among these owners was the Count of Hoyos, with 54,000 yokes. The area of Moravia is 2,222,100 hectares. Of these, the Church held 78,496, 3.53 per cent.; 145 private persons held 525,632, and one of these alone held 107,247 hectares. Of Austrian Silesia's area of 514,685 hectares, the Church owned 50,845, or 9.87 per cent.; 36 landlords owned 134,226, or 26.07 per cent. The area of Bohemia is 5,196,700 hectares; of these the clergy owned 103,459 hectares; 362 private persons owned 1,448,638. This number is distributed among Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld with 58,239 hectares; Prince Fuerstenberg with 39,814; Imperial Duke Waldstein with 37,989; Prince Lichtenstein with 37,937; the Count of Czernin with 32,277; the Count of Clam-Gallas with 31,691; Emperor Franz Joseph with 28,800; the Count von Harrach with 28,047; Prince von Lobkowitz with 27,684; Imperial Count Kinsky with 26,265; the Count of Buquoy with 25,645; the Prince of Thurn and Taxis with 24,777; Prince Schwarzenberg with 24,037; Prince Metternich-Winneburg with 20,002; Prince Auersperg with 19,960; Prince Windischgratz with 19,920 hectares, etc.¹⁴

¹³ Dr. Rud. Meyer, "Das Sinken der Grundrente."
¹⁴ "Die Fideikommiss in den westlichen Provinzen Preussens—den Fideikommissen in Oesterreich," T. W. Teisner.

(To Be Continued.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
IN 1902.....	53,617

"PATRIOTIC NEIGHBORS."

Patriotism has been defined as the last refuge of the scamp. Our days are seeing sights that demand an amendment of the definition. Patriotism may also be the straw that the demented drowning man snatches at.

The suburban town of White Plains in this State rejoices in a publication that bears the name of "Patriotic Neighbors." At its foremost the paper carries this motto or exhortation:

"Patrons of neighborhood stores, show forth your local patriotism, practical Christianity, and enlightened self-interest."

An appeal to patriotism, even if this be of the local variety, surcharged with "practical Christianity," and "enlightened self-interest," screws expectation to a high pitch. But disenchantment follows swiftly. The very front page blazons forth in fat type the following explanation:

"THOUGHT MATERIALS FOR PATRIOTIC AMERICANS."

The Department Concerns, chain system shops, and mail order houses are gradually killing off the old style local stores in city, town and country.

Twenty-five department stores in Greater New York have an aggregate of 50,000 employees.

In old times it was a lively little store that required four clerks.

It is said one Chicago mail order house, dealing mainly with farmers and small townsmen, sells \$35,000,000 worth of goods annually.

A country general store that turns over a \$25,000 stock once a year does a good business.

Just in proportion as the small merchants of the United States are pushed out of the field, the twelve billion dollars now invested in land and buildings used by village, town and city storekeepers will shrink in earning power while residential property values are certain to go down sympathetically.

This slump will cut into the incomes of at least 500,000 large and small capitalists.

The passing away of the old-fashioned mechanism of retail distribution through neighborhood stores would prove the most crushing calamity that ever befell the American people.

The old-fashioned stage-coach was wiped away by the chain system of steam railways; the old-fashioned small factory was wiped away by the large factory; the old-fashioned shoemaker was wiped away by the new-fashioned machine-run shoe shop. And so all along the line—just as is happening to the "old-fashioned mechanism of retail distribution." One law underlies the evolution in all these branches. It is the law of concentrated activities. Before this law all effort at resistance is vain. The small, old-fashioned mechanism is doomed. But what about the human beings engaged in this old-fashioned mechanism? Are they also to be deluged and drowned by the flood? To judge by their intellectual level, as indicated by the above quotations, such is their fate. They seem not to be capable of leaving behind the old stranded wreck of small production and distribution, and swing themselves into the Socialist or Co-operative system where they would be share-holders in the National Industries. They are catching at straws—the straw of local "patriotism," when patriotism has become as broad-based as national, as production;—the straw of "practical Christianity," as though the term "practical" was at all applicable to a system that hampers the production and distribution of wealth by scattering, instead of concentrating human energy, when by concentrating human energy the wealth producible would afford succor to all—the steam of "enlightened self-interest,"

as though it were the part of enlightenment to reject the grand opportunities of the new times, and nail oneself fast to the puny opportunities of old-fashioned times.

The development that "Patriotic Neighbors" is vainly taking up arms against is one big with blessings for the human race. The human race seeks to escape the animal stage of arduous toil for bare existence. The concentrated, large, new-fashioned system affords the opportunity. To-day the opportunity is at the stage of transition. Hence it is merely an opportunity, while the race remains with its nose to the grindstone. The truly patriotic and enlightened citizen of this generation is organizing himself to turn the mere opportunity into an actual reality. He is in the camp of the Socialist Labor Party whose principles are:

"The system of ownership must ever tally with the system of production. Where production is individual the system of ownership under which the tool of production is held will be individual. Such was the case in old-fashioned days. Now, production is collective; many—all, must co-operate, consequently the tool of production must be common property. Co-operative labor alone is capable of yielding the amount of wealth needed for popular well-being. Popular well-being is as absent to-day as it ever was, despite modern co-operative labor. This is due to the circumstance that the tool of production has remained private property, as completely as it was at the time of old-fashioned, individual production. The owners of the tool, the capitalist class, thus can and do crush the nation."

In the work of bringing on a crushing national calamity, "Patriotic Neighbors" is giving unwilling aid. He urges on a calamity who offers senseless opposition.

DISGRACING UNIONISM.

The Waterbury, Ct., town election should serve as a signpost of what is in store for Labor, together with its economic organization, Unionism, when the one and the other are planted upon and inspired by the absurdity of pure and simpleminded—to say nothing of the corruption that breeds. At the previous town election, "Labor" came off with flying colors, to-day "Labor's" colors are in the mire. Waterbury has known no such land-slide. A ticket pronouncedly anti-Union was set up by the Republican party, and the point was underscored by the candidate that headed the ticket. The Republican candidate for Mayor, John P. Elton, is a typical limb of the labor-fleeing capitalist class. As secretary and treasurer of the American Brass Company, he clearly denotes the source of his living—the substance of the working class; as the owner of a racing yawl and member of all the leading clubs of his State, he as clearly tells the magnitude of the chunks of wealth that he fleeces the workingman of. His majority is unprecedented in Waterbury—in Waterbury, an industrial town. Whence this Black Crook transformation?

With the exception of a few Socialist Labor Party men, the Labor world of Waterbury is pure and simple. As such it preaches the brotherhood of Capital and Labor; it upholds the "rights of the capitalist class"; it is a pillar of the capitalist system of production. It goes without saying that the economic laws of capitalism mock at folly. Wages go down; ill treatment increases; the conditions of Labor wax worse. And then?—Why, disorder; the disorder of the pure and simple strike follows. At such times organized Labor is placed before the public with its foot in its own mouth. It upholds capitalism, and yet rears at the inevitable results of capitalism. On election day it votes capitalism in, and subsequently it riots against the consequences of its own act. The opportunity the country affords for a peaceful revolution it neglects, and then it turns around and convulses the community, not even with the object in view of bringing about permanent order, but with the object in view of perpetuating the disorder of capitalism. Industrial Waterbury gave "Labor" and "Unionism" a chance at the last election. What followed, much to the glee of the capitalist class; disgusted nine-tenths of the population. The result was last Tuesday's election, when the bulk of the working class, overthrew pure and simpleminded from office, and did what the working class will ever do, so long as the blinkers are kept on its eyes preventing it to see its way to emancipation, see for asylum to the order of capitalism and away from the disorder of pure and simple Unionism.

THE CARNEGIE DISCUSSION.

In the earlier part of this year a book was published with the somewhat lengthy title, "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company. An Inside Review of Its Humble Origin and Impressive Growth."

This book created a furore. Aside from the fact that it sold for the extraordinary price of \$100 a copy, its author, James Howard Bridge, once a secretary of Andrew Carnegie, exposed the preposterous claims of Carnegie to the honor of being the foremost steel and ironmaster of this or any other age. The book went further: it not only exposed the absurd pretensions of "Canny Andy," but showed that his soubriquet was well bestowed, for the book is a record of expropriation, not only of "laurel wreaths filched from the tombs of the dead," but wealth filched from the hands of the living, by an individual who out-Machiavellies Machiavelli.

For a time this book, having served as a nine day wonder, was allowed to fall into "innocuous desuetude," but it is once more being taken up, with results that are likely to provoke an animated discussion. It is being published serially in a Pittsburg Sunday newspaper, thus giving it a wider publicity. It is also being reviewed by John Brisben Walker in The Cosmopolitan. This review is an apology and a defense. Its aim is the rehabilitation of Carnegie. And it seems that Carnegie will be the centre of the discussion that the book is provoking.

That Carnegie should be the pivot around which this discussion should revolve seems logical in view of the fact that he is attacked; but it is entirely inconsistent with the thesis of the book as given in its preface, for in that thesis it is not Carnegie who is attacked but capitalism; it is not one "captain of industry" who is exposed, but all of them! In fact, according to this thesis the book is a Socialist invective against capitalist exploitation.

In order to make this clear, this quotation from the preface of the book is now appropriate:

"The Carnegie Steel Company, as will be seen from this narrative, is not the creation of any man, nor any set of men. It is a natural evolution; and the conditions of its growth are of the same general character as those of the 'flower in the crannied wall.' Andrew Carnegie has somewhere said in effect: 'Take away all our money, our great works, our mines, and coke ovens, but leave our organization, and in four years I shall have re-established myself. He might have gone a step further and eliminated himself and his organization; and in less than four years the steel industry would have recovered the loss. This is not the popular conception of industrial evolution which demands captains, corporals, and other heroes; but it accords with evolutionary conceptions in general.'"

What is this, if it is not essentially Socialist doctrine? Socialism declares all industry social in origin, growth and operation, and demands its social ownership, a demand perfectly in accord with the character of industry. And when the author of the history under consideration makes the statement quoted, he consciously or unconsciously (more likely the latter) demands, not the triumph of Frick over Carnegie, as has been intimated, but the triumph of Socialism over capitalism. Anyway, whether he so demands or not that is the inevitable logic of his position.

CATCHIN' 'EM A-COMIN', AND CATCHIN' 'EM A-GWIN'.

While in the course of his Western tour, the labor fakir Ben Hanford, a member of the Volkszeitung Corporation party, the Socialist Democracy of this city, is flourishing before western audiences bogus evidences of the Socialist Labor Party "Union-wrecking" record, two other members of Mr. Hanford's party in this city and nominees on its ticket—Boudjianoff and Pollock—have been obtaining injunctions for employers against their employees, the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union, and that precious party is upholding the deceivers of Labor.

Thus proceeds the fisherman in his skilfully spread net for fishes: it catches 'em a-comin' and it catches 'em a-gwin'. While, in the West, a limb of this bogus New York Socialist Democratic party is spreading its net to catch brainless fishes under the pretence of its being an apostle of unionism, here in New York it spreads its net to catch pennies from

capitalist exploiters of Labor by seeking to smash unions with injunctions.

Both the method and the aim are of a piece with the Volkszeitung Corporation of slyster lawyers, usurious money-lenders, lager-bier Anarchists and other European refuse, who run the Corporation for peesiness and run the Social Democratic party as a feeder to their confidence game on the Working Class.

As to the aim:—

'Tis not for the fishes' sake that the fisherman spreads his net. 'Tis for his own. It matters not to him what method he takes, however contradictory, so the method bring him in fishes, that is, cash. Just so with this Social Democratic party through its Hanfords out West, it affects one thing; through its Boudjianoffs and Pollocks here it roes the other thing. Both sets accomplish the same aim: they bring in peesiness.

As to the method:—

'Tis only brainless fish the fisherman catches. So with this Social Democratic party. None but the brainless can be taken in with Mr. Hanford's alleged "evidence." It is exactly of a par with Mr. Harriman's. Not a line of his "document" connects it with the S. L. P., has not been thoroughly refuted, is not a falsification. On the other hand, who but the brainless could be taken in with the fishy "excuses" of the Boudjianoffs and Pollocks for getting out injunctions against workmen? The truly union-wrecking labor-fakir device is too obvious. And so this Social Democratic party fishes only for the brainless. None else suit it. It can use only gudgeons, and for them it baits its nets and hooks.

Such peesiness may or may not prosper. If it does, can be only for a while. Needing men, and men only, for the man's work of emancipating the Working Class, the Socialist Labor Party spurns both the methods and the aims of the scoundrel pack that is sailing under the name of Socialism. The S. L. P. has but one method:—uniform everywhere, backed up by unimpeachable testimony, and relentlessly exposing the vamps of all calibres on the flank of Labor; and but one aim:—the gathering of men, robust intelligently and physically, capable of resisting imposition, and drilling them for the Social Revolution.

Under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer, this element will again march to the polls within a few weeks, and again take there the pledge of uncompromising war on capitalism and all its obscene camp followers with the Arm and Hammer blow of its ballot.

Last week The People quoted "The Evening Post," showing that a fall in wages was inevitable in the near future. This week the following is quoted from an interview with a steel manufacturer as given in a commercial newspaper:

"There will certainly be a readjustment of wages when the opportunity presents itself. The wages of many of the men are entirely too high, and out of proportion to the wages of other men. With business on the decline, labor will certainly have to make some concessions. When business was brisk we did not hesitate to allow our men to share in that prosperity, and it is only just that they submit to a reduction if business continues depressed."

"Labor will have to make some concessions" is a cry labor will frequently hear in the near future in many industries at present unaffected by the industrial depression.

A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., states that the Atlantic Refining Co., a branch of the Standard Oil, has adopted a new rule by which in the future the company will not employ any man who is a habitual drunkard, a gambler, or who is addicted to excessive cigarette smoking. Any of the employees guilty of these habits is to be discharged.

An official said that with so many young men anxious to obtain work, it is not wise to keep men addicted to such habits with the company. The rule may be made effective in all the Standard Oil works. All of which shows that capitalism finds morality a good pretext for ousting old employees and securing young men at less wages.

The San Francisco election, Thursday, to decide whether the city should issue bonds for buying and running the Geary Street Cable Railroad, was decided against "municipal ownership."

If the citizens of San Francisco perceive "municipal ownership" to be merely a new form of capitalist investment, as most "municipal ownership" now is, their decision was a wise one. May they vote for genuine municipal ownership when it is presented to them by the Socialist Labor Party.

A despatch from Chicago states that "Retrenchments are the order of the day" in that city, and as a result "before winter is over men will be laid off in every line of industry." Chicago will not be alone in this respect. Economic conditions will force other industrial cities to do likewise. Thus Chicago furnishes an idea of what is in sight for the working class during the next few months.

IN THE NORTHWEST

Healthy Disintegration and Integration.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 1.—History in the North American "Socialist" movement is making itself quite rapidly. I have been a member of the Kangaroo "Socialist" party, and as such have become acquainted with the leading members of the party in Montana and Washington. In Spokane, there is as choice a collection of freaks as it has been my pleasure to meet anywhere in the United States. Dalton was in Spokane, but if he ever did anything for the cause of Socialism it is conspicuous by its absence of any adherents of the S. L. P.

There are four factions among the adherents of Local Spokane of the so-called Socialist party: First, there is the anti-trade unionists, led by Harder and Lund. They are totally opposed to any form of trades union whatsoever. Lund is the proprietor of the Mechanic's Hotel, and is considered by the workmen of Seattle as one of the worst exploiters of labor in that town. True to his middle class instincts he grinds the last drop of blood out of those whom he exploits. And his dining room girls recently quit him in a body on account of overwork.

He speaks every night, weather permitting, on the streets of Spokane, and he has but the one speech, "Pumping Water Up the Hill," and that as long as the present system lasts he will exploit labor to its fullest extent. He says that when he left Sweden he could neither read nor write, but now he can read and write the English language, and is a devout reader of the "Repeal of Reason." Nuff said.

As to Harder, the other members of the Local openly say that he is the cause of disruption of the local, and the way they back-bite each other is but a reflex of the way the Kangaroos love each other. Now Lund and Harder are both firm believers that the only ones to free the working class are the middle class, or the "muddling class," as Lund naively calls them.

They one and all abuse the trade unions, and say that a political movement is enough to free the working class, and that political movement must be in the hands of the intellectual middle class who come down from their class to fight the capitalist class. This element reasons falsely that because all pure and simple trade unions are but the reflex of the capitalist system all unions must be capitalist concerns and they take the false position of the Everett comrades that all trade unions are the same, and noticing how the pure and simple trade unions aid the capitalists to concentrate the industries in the hands of the few they ignore the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and say all unions are alike, and consequently they must be smashed, and that is the element in control of Local Seattle Socialist party.

But even at that they dare not come out openly and fight the fakir, as all they care about is "harmony," regardless of principles, and an attack on principles means a loss of members, so they content themselves with backbiting.

The next element is the "New Time" element. This paper is the official organ of Local Spokane, but in common with the vast majority of so-called "Socialist" (?) papers it is privately owned by men who are not members of the Socialist party, and as a rule, prints what it likes. It is an open secret that Judge Richardson is a heavy stockholder, and his deputy Haynes, is also.

This Judge Richardson was a great fusionist, and when the Kangaroos passed a motion, a la referendum, that any man holding office, elective or appointive, under a capitalist political party, should resign his office, Judge Richardson at once offered his resignation to the Local, as he was elected on a fusion capitalist ticket.

Now these freaks declined to accept his resignation as they wanted men of "influence" in their movement—and this "Jodge" was the only one that they have in eastern Washington. Not daring to openly oppose the Judge they signed a secret petition and did what they openly accuse the S. L. P. of doing, they had the charter revoked, and a man was sent from Seattle and re-organized them, with Judge Richardson, Haynes, et al., on the outside.

Still they are selling Judge Richardson's pamphlet "Socialism and Christianity" on the streets, and in every way accept him as the leading Socialist in Spokane.

The third element are the members of the pure and simplers at heart, and are justly despised by the others. The fourth element are the men who favor the new trades union idea as advocated by the S. L. P., and S. T. & L. A., and only remain in the Kangaroo because they hope to swing the A. L. U. over to their way of thinking. But they will soon see the error of imagining that they can convert the labor fakirs over to Socialism, and in time will become the strongest advocates of the S. T. & L. A. form of organization.

I am one of that element, and can easily discern that it is only by S. L. P. tactics that the working class can be united permanently. On my way to Vancouver I met M. W. Wilkins, of San Francisco fame, and he informed me that he had just organized a string of locals, and the "leaders" were composed of "middle class revolutionary Socialists."

We walked down the street together. We met two painters at work. He asked one of them if he was a member of the Socialist party. The answer was "No." Wilkins then said that in time he would have to be, and that the union men in all the large cities of the United States looked upon all workmen who didn't support the Socialist party as scabs.

This started a rumpus at once as the painter said, "You damned fakir! I support the S. L. P., and if you call me a scab I will break your face." Wilkins subsided.

Wilkins informed me that he was get-

ting \$3 per day and expenses, and about a week ago sent to his wife \$30, and in my presence sent \$80 to her again, and spent over \$2 for beer (I wonder if that is expense money). He said that at the two places preceding the meeting in Lyndale, Wash., they gave him \$25 and his board. Expenses were nil. He boarded at a comrade's house. It certainly was great graft.

Wilkins also said the middle class must lead, the workingmen cattle must follow. I asked him if he had any trouble with the S. L. P. men. He said "No," as he always gave an S. L. P. talk, except the trade union proposition. He is booming the U. B. of R. E. and A. L. U. In the East he booms the A. F. of L. Chas. Becker.

A CONFESSION FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4.—On Sunday, October 4, A. Stewart Walsh, D. D., delivered a "lecture" entitled "Does the Republican Party Express the Highest American Ideals?" before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association. During the forty minutes that he spoke he eulogized the Republican party to the sky, claiming for it the saving of the republic during the Civil war, the wresting of Cuba and Philippines from the tyranny of Spain, the enactments of all labor laws (forgetting to take the credit for the breaking of the very same laws), and many other noble deeds too numerous to mention, which has earned for it first place in heaven.

When the speaker finished the floor was opened for discussion and when several took the speaker to account for not adhering to the subject, he admitted that he was sent there by the Kings County Republican Committee and that it was his intention to make a stump speech pure and simple.

During the discussion a certain Mr. Raleigh, of the Adams Chewing Gum Trust, took the floor and, in his criticism of the "lecture," he evinced his freedom from being tied to any of the two parties and admitted the rottenness of both. To prove that both parties are graft seekers and job hunters, the platform they put forth acting as a mask to cover their iniquities, he cited a conversation he had had with a Republican governor, from one of the New England States, whose reputation for veracity bore a good record. It is the promulgation among the readers of The People of this statement from the governor, that induces the writer to send this communication. Said the governor:

"None but aristocrats, men of means and influence, can ever hope or expect to get any office of importance, either federal, State or city. Some unimportant and insignificant office of constable or town clerk is dealt out to one of the common people."

He also stated that it cost him \$20,000 to get the office, that he had contributed \$10,000 to the campaign fund and in order to keep his job, he had to "cough up" \$7,000 more than his salary amounted to. He was sick and tired of the whole business and would get out of it at the first opportunity.

With such an admission from headquarters, the utterer never dreaming that it would reach the columns of this paper, what workman will continue to support and sanction the deeds of the old parties? The sooner he realizes where his interests lie and which party battles for his rights, the sooner will this much mooted labor question be settled.

W. T.

Of all the nonsense produced by the bad industrial outlook, none is as bad as that regarding the trusts. The trusts, we are led to believe, are the cause and will be the main sufferers of the crisis. "The trusts," says the San Francisco Chronicle, for instance, "went up like rockets. They are coming down like sticks." Then it enumerates some trusts that are in difficulties, and shows that since January 1 forty-four trusts, incorporated in New Jersey with an "authorized" capital of \$80,340,000, have gone into the hands of the receivers. This showing would be bad indeed were it not that there are 793 industrial trusts, with a capitalization of \$13,750,000,000, in existence. The Chronicle could show worse results were it to apply its methods to the failures of small non-trust concerns. It would then find that the main sufferers of trust methods are, as usual, small business men, whom the trusts are, as usual, crushing out of existence.

Heretofore, concentration in agriculture has taken place almost wholly in the immense wheat fields of the West, whose extensive farming readily lends itself to this form of production. Truck farming—the cultivation of fruits and vegetables—on the other hand has been comparatively free from concentration, its intensive character making such a form of production unprofitable. But, judging from the press despatch from Atlanta, Ga., crediting Sir Thomas Lipton, with the purchase of thousands of acres of choice fruit and vegetable land, whose products are to be as varied as they are extensive, concentration is entering even this form of agricultural production. And why shouldn't it? The tendency of the age is towards concentration as the cheapest and most abundant method of production. Agriculture cannot escape it.

"Bradstreets" gives the number of failures for last week at 197. With the exception of 1900, when the number was 210, this is the highest record for the same week in five years. "Bradstreets" also states "Business is of a fair volume, but not so active as last year." All of which is commended to those who believe capitalism can be saved from a crisis by talking "prosperity."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman, shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't.

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J.—Remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impudently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does not manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

The crisis that is now upon us must be explained away by capitalists. It will never do to say that it is caused by the robbery of the working class, which renders the majority of society unable to buy back all it produces, creating as a result a glut and a panic.—No, it will never do to say that, so a wondering world is informed that it is due to "over-capitalization," "the exorbitant demands of labor," "Sam Parks," "the unfavorable financial situation," "the mistaken fear that something disastrous is going to happen," "inflation," "stock gambling," "the failure of underwriting schemes," "something wrong in industry," while agriculture is all right; "Wall street," "the inevitable reaction," "the lean years that follow the fat ones," "the need of foreign markets," and other things too numerous to mention and equally as false.

A press despatch states "Men employed in Great Northern cars shops have decided to hold the question of higher wages in abeyance until next spring."

At that time, unless present indications fail, they will have to combat a reduction in wages.

German missionaries are being criticized for not helping German capitalist in securing foreign markets. Give them a course of training with Dowie. They will then know how to combine religion with business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"BORING FROM WITHIN" VERSUS HAMMERING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the "De Leon-Harriman debate," on page 12, Comrade De Leon makes the point:

"Boring from within" was but a blind for the theory of "dropping" the union. "Boring from within" meant to throw up the sponge, sheath the sword and become a traitor to the working class." He then cites numerous instances where the working class was flim-flamed.

In answer to that, on page 40, Harriman says: "Now look: Is it best to smash the trade unions and then go and gather up all the pieces, when they are mad, and then convince them of Socialism?"

Ever since that debate Comrade Steve Brearcliff has been testing the theories of the two men in the Plumbers' Union; but he used a hammer instead of an anvil. He used it on the schemes of the fakirs for all he was worth; they would not fight back. The harder he hit the more they jollied him. They tried to cap him, plug him, wipe his joints and dam him up. They would have made him chief mogul or anything. Their bitterest complaint against him was that he would not accept office.

But they were "fakirs" by habit and instinct, and as the months rolled on both grew. I am told that it cost \$500 a month to run the union. Finally fourteen of the boys began to catch on to what that S. L. P. hammer was saying, and as the "fakirs" tried to make them pay \$11 apiece because they refused to be put on exhibition on Fakir Day (Labor Day), they concluded that the time had come to put a plug in the fakirs' pipe (I leave the details for some of the plumbers to write about, which I hope they will), so when they were "pulled" off their jobs they repaired to S. L. P. headquarters, and fifteen minutes after Comrade Brearcliff called the meeting to order and asked for a motion to form a temporary organization.

A plumbers' local of the S. T. & L. A. was formed and the men had its cards in their pockets. When one member learned what the fees and dues were he got a pencil and began figuring. "Why," he said, "that is just one-twentieth of what it cost in the old union."

When the bosses found that the "racket" cost them the loss of their best men they made terms with the new union and bred the members of the old one. If Comrade Brearcliff had "bored" he would have been sat upon so far as being an officer is concerned; but he would have had no influence at all, and the fakirs would have forced the whole rank and file to exhibit themselves on Fakir Day. But by "hammering" he made the fakirs respect him, instead of being "mad" at him, at least outwardly, and enabled fourteen intelligent men to break away and join a trades union on progressive lines. That is what the S. T. & L. A. is for. You can not make a sensible man "mad" by getting him free of the fakirs. As long as he is "mad" we do not need him. Wm. McCormick. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27, 1903.

SECTION SALT LAKE CITY GETS BUSY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Section Salt Lake City has got busy at last. For some few years Section Salt Lake City has been in hearty cooperation with every move of the party, and we have been struggling along trying to do what ever we could to bring to the minds of the wage slaves of Salt Lake City the fact that they are slaves in any meaning of the term they will put on it, and the causes of their servitude; but we have been handicapped in many ways. While we have done considerable we have not done as much as we intend to do from now on. We are still handicapped, we expect to be; but, comrades, we of the working class are and will be ever handicapped under capitalism. But Section Salt Lake City, for one, is willing, and is going to meet that handicap, to meet the many obstacles now and those that will arise, and down them.

We must have a bigger subscription list, we need the money. The party needs finances, but equally important is it that we get the money from the ranks of the unemployed, the ones who do not know why they are vassals and beggars. Comrades, we need their subscriptions for two reasons: one because we need the money; second, and of vaster importance, because we want them to be equipped, as we are equipped, with class consciousness. Section S. L. C. has not a public speaker in its ranks. The intensity of the individual struggle makes it all the harder for us to devote the time and energy we would like to devote to the class struggle, and although we cannot get up on a soap box as we would like to do and explain the intricacies of capitalism to our fellow wage workers, we can secure subscriptions to the Weekly People, and aid the party in a way that is, I think, even more substantial.

At a meeting held the night of Oct. 14 we divided the city into districts and propose to make a house to house canvass, not wasting our time on any one who is not a wage worker, but every wage worker we can get to see, try to secure his fifty cents and subscription for us to the Weekly. We do not

propose to argue Socialism or anything else to him, but talk the Weekly People and let him argue it out with that.

Comrade Evans offers to give a gold-headed arm and hammer button to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions in Salt Lake City in the next two months, no one with less than fifteen subscriptions to count.

I was made agent for The People, and we are going to keep a list of the names and addresses of every reader we secure, for future use.

Comrades, let us all get to work securing subscribers, let us all be solicitors, we can, you can, I can. The readers of The People are our strength, we have nothing to fear with a big sale of literature.

It is not a pastime. It is not a fraternity. It is a necessity, if we would be free.

While, comrade, you or I might go on and swear and swear it out to the end of our miserable existence, I ask if you have a hope for a family? Is that not enough to compel you to get to work and spread the only doctrine that can mean peace and civilization for mankind? You owe it to yourself, not for the other fellow, comrade; not for the sake of humanity, but for the sake of you and yours.

I do not think very much of a man's knowledge of things who is a Socialist for Christ's sake or anybody's sake but his own. Am I right? If you know it, I say, is it not consistent to let your fellow wage slave know it too, because without his aid you and yours is doomed as well as his.

Get readers of The People. Yours, as a fellow labor merchant, A. G. Allen, 525 Second street. Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3.

KANSAS CITY WAKING UP.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In sending in a bunch of new subscribers I will add that Comrades J. T. Vaughan and Wm. Knight, formerly of Colorado, have been holding a series of meetings here and at St. Joseph, and are stirring things up in great shape. Vaughan succeeded in getting himself arrested the first night, but when the cops found that he would make no promises as to when and where he would speak, they let him go and we have not been bothered since.

We have opened headquarters at 216 Sterling Building, just across the street from the custom house and post office, in the heart of the city, and will keep it open day and night from this on. Vaughan will make detailed report of his tour of the State, suffice it to say a lively interest has already been worked up here, and there is consternation in the ranks of the Kangs. O. M. H. Kansas City, Oct. 6, 1903.

MINNEAPOLIS' GOOD SHOWING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The first month of the fall season has passed, and, as far as S. L. P. agitation in this city is concerned, it has been very successful. It was the plan of the comrades to continue the out-of-door meetings even after we had opened those in the hall, as long as the weather permitted. However, the weather did not permit anything of the kind during the first two weeks of September, as it was raining and intensely cold; but during the latter half of the month it took a different turn, with the result that it was more pleasant on the streets than in the hall, where it became close and sultry. Consequently, on the evenings of the 20th and 27th of September very successful open-air meetings were held. The many questions that were asked and answered at these meetings made them particularly interesting. Several comrades are getting in line, developing their capacity to distribute and sell literature, and at one of these meetings alone thirty-nine pamphlets were sold.

The series of lectures given by Comrade Mrs. Johnson at Labor Lyceum were very well attended, especially the second and fourth, when the seating capacity of the hall was taxed. The audiences followed the addresses with keen interest, and after each lecture the speaker had to answer several questions, asked in nearly every case by perfect strangers, which showed that interest had been awakened in the subject among those who had heard little or nothing about Socialism before.

But as it has come to be a practice (and a very good one it is, too) to measure the amount of success of an S. L. P. meeting not only by the interest manifested in the lecture itself, but by how much the hearers have been aroused to a desire to study the question for themselves—in other words, how much literature is disposed of—we can say that in this respect also the returns show up very good. During the month of September Section Minneapolis disposed of 262 books and pamphlets, amounting to \$17.55; 23 subscribers were taken for The Weekly People, two prepaid subscription blocks were sold to members, and a quantity of leaflets and Monthly Peoples were distributed. This, of course, includes the total activity, both at the meetings and in the shops, where the greatest number of subscriptions were taken.

Altogether the work is very encouraging, and Section Minneapolis, even if it is not exactly in the vanguard of S. L. P. sections of the country, is still doing its part in the work of educating and organizing the working class and keeping alert to the moves of its enemies. Militant. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2, 1903.

GARDNER'S PROUD BOAST AND CANDIDATE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Here in this "Home of All Nations," we have not had the success many other cities and towns have had in building up

a large Section. But we have kept pace with many of the larger ones on our subscriptions to The People.

Our Monthly subs for the last year was about two hundred, our Weekly we have no record of. But we have many readers. And now we are placing the Weekly on two newstands of Gardner, first circulating, through Comrade McKeough, the leaflet, "Some Things A Workingman Should Know," he giving them out at noon hour, in front of the large chair factories in town, one of which employs 1,500 men, of all nationalities. We are selling the papers at 2 cents each, and charge newsdealers 1 cent a copy, taking back all unsold papers.

A losing game some will call it. But if we can increase our circulation better that way, we can't lose much. And beside, every workman can't find 50 cents to spare, when he can 2 cents a week. We will write what success we have later.

We are also working our last year's Monthly list for new subs.

Our State Convention was held Sept. 28. I have the honor of having been nominated, as one of the State's standard bearers. In return for such honor, I wish to thank all the comrades. I well understand that our State ticket represents a principle, and is not an acknowledgment of good fellowship. But, I nevertheless esteem the nomination one of the greatest honors I yet had conferred on me, or perhaps ever shall have. To be allowed to stand as one of the S. L. P.'s torch bearers in lighting humanity to a higher civilization is an honor indeed!

All say we will be defeated, but I say, No! Defeat to us in an unknown term. "Overcome for the present" if you like, but not defeat!

It is more like the dropping of a stone in the centre of a body of water. It disappears from sight, but it influences the circles, ever multiplying and widening, until its roll laps some distant, and, perhaps, unknown shore, and there again rebounding afresh into action and vigor. These stones, or candidates, disappear in defeat, but the circles of Socialist principle will finally roll on all the shores of civilized humanity, and wash it clean of decaying capitalist debris. J. Anderson.

Organizer, Section Gardner, Mass. October 2.

PROGRESS IN LOWELL.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have opened headquarters at Barrister Hall, 6 Central street, room 16, where agitation meetings will be held as often as possible. The S. L. P. meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; the Local Alliance meets every Sunday afternoon at 2.30.

This evening at 7.30 Comrade W. H. Carroll, of Boston, and Comrade Paul Vandoume, of Lawrence, will address the meeting.

We have got a grand location in the very heart of the city and, no doubt, will do some good work along organization lines.

Now, Comrades, put your shoulder to the wheel and help to get members for the Party and also the Local Alliance. Joseph Youngjohns, Org. Lowell, Mass., Oct. 4.

VAUGHAN'S WORK IN ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Pursuant to the instructions of the S. E. C. of Missouri, we proceeded from Colorado to St. Joseph, Mo., to break ground for the movement in this State, and in this town.

This is a town of fully 100,000 inhabitants, the greater portion, of course, being wage workers. Here are located the packing houses of Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and Hammond & Co., the last named being "closed for repairs."

We took a trip through the Swift & Co. plant. You present yourself at the office of this large slave pen and find yourself confronted by a policeman who meets you with the salutation (that springs from the private ownership of this large socially used tool) "What is your business?" You tell him you want to go through the plant to see how things are done. He directs you to another office, where you are told to take a seat and wait for the guide.

Guide! This brings up in your mind a wage slave of many proportions, but you are doomed to disappointment, for the "guide" in reality is a boy of fourteen. He starts off in the lead in true guide fashion, takes you along a regular run for visitors where employes are forbidden to tread upon pain of dismissal, and, where are posted large signs reading something like this: "All meats must be kept clean." "All employes found using dirty trucks or transfer cars will be immediately discharged."

Now, these signs were placed high above where these employes worked; they were placed on a run where, if they were caught using it they would be immediately discharged. Such is the respect capitalism has for the intelligence of those who visit this plant and gain a restricted view of the damnable exploitation of our class. These signs serve their purpose. They fool the superficial mind and make of it a defender of capitalism.

You will notice the signs infer uncleanness among the wage slaves, who, with the clearest vision that the human race has ever been known to possess; who, with the greatest amount of acrobatic ability ever known to the human mind; who, through the intensification of labor power, cannot read these signs. It is safe to assert that if they should be caught "wasting" any of their labor

power carrying out this rule the immediate dismissal gag would work the other way.

We saw boys working around the slaughter pen in knee pants, covered with blood from head to foot. Such degrading influence for the children of our class! Its effects were plainly seen in the conversation we had with our "guide" while speaking of the sights he aided us in seeing. He was quite a character. He could evade a question in the most artful manner. Our "Strenuous Teddy" is "small buttons" in comparison with the sophistry used by this boy of fourteen.

Seeing there was no way for us to reach the slaves in this plant we proceeded to the railroad shops. There are two in this town, the "K. C." and the "Terminal."

We first tried the K. C. shops to solicit "subs" for The Weekly People, and had just started to break the glad tidings to the slaves, when one of those "good" foremen said he wanted to talk with one of us privately, and in language that will not bear repeating compelled us to immediately vacate or go to jail.

We vacated! For, has not our class voted into power (through the machinations of the labor fakirs and the sophists of the robber class,) this class to maintain themselves in the private ownership and control of these large industries that our class has produced and is crushing them, which if socially owned and controlled would place our class where they belong, in power and control?

But optimistic as all revolutionists are we proceeded to the other shop, knowing that a better time would come. At the terminal shops a large sign reminded us that the robber class were in control. It read "No Admittance Except on Business. Apply at the Office."

Profiting by our last experience we proceeded to the office and procured "permission" to look around, with the added warning that we must not talk to or disturb the men at their work, i. e., interfere with the exploitation, the grinding out of surplus values, for Seelye dinners, monkey banquets, and rag parties of the fast decaying robber class. We could do nothing here, so devoted our time to street meetings.

We held street meetings Saturday night, Sunday afternoon and evening, and Monday night, taking three yearlies, five half-yearlies, three monthlies, and sold sixty-two pamphlets. After this preliminary work we left for Kansas City. J. T. Vaughan. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4.

OLD TIMER HEARD FROM AGAIN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find check for \$1, for which send me the Daily People for three months. During the last four or five months I have been employed where I had to work fourteen hours daily for the measly sum of \$60 per month, and therefore I had no time to read or study except on Sundays, and then I was busy mostly all the time. That accounts for my delay in sending for The People.

I am now working in the coal mines, and will have more time to write to you occasionally, informing you of the conditions of our Section and the running situation as regards the working class. We have about five or six members still in our Section, since Joe Henry went back to his home in Ohio. We have not had a meeting yet, but will try and stir them up, and continue to do business as lively as ever we have done in the past.

Another of our members, David Boyd, also has gone out to Michigan, and from whom you will undoubtedly hear in the near future as he was one of the most enthusiastic and liberal members Section Patton has ever had. Fraternally yours, L. K. Christoff. Patton, Pa., Oct. 2.

HARD TIMES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—There is "something doin'" on the Pacific Coast. The wage-slaves of this city are getting "prosperity" and "the full dinner pail" with a vengeance.

The Griffin Car Wheel Works of this city, employing twenty-seven moulders, discharged sixteen, no work in sight. The Puget Sound Iron and Steel Co., a large concern controlling three or four machine and foundry plants, closed one entirely, the Olympia Iron Works, and discharged all of the mechanics. At their big plant proper they discharged all but four men, these four being now on an eight-hour basis. The N. P. Ry. Co. has discharged a large number of employes in different departments, with the probability of a lot more soon to follow.

Things look bad here for the future. As regards these mechanics some of them have been working for this company for years and do not understand the meaning of this discharge; some of them were sure of their jobs. They will now have plenty of time to chew the bitter end of experience.

To the readers of the press of the Socialist Labor Party, a word—you who know something is wrong, and are not posted, get posted by reading our literature and attending the lectures given by members of the S. L. P. We want to discuss intelligently the great political questions of the day, and to do so we must come together for that purpose. Section Tacoma, Wash., has rented a fine hall at 1330 Commerce St., for this purpose, where we will hold Sunday night lectures, our business meetings are every Tuesday night, we also have a reading room open every night. Workingmen attend our lectures and

our business meetings, become acquainted with us, and help us in this great work, the emancipation of our class from wage slavery. Fraternally, W. A. Herron. Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 3.

REJOICING IN ENGLAND.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Please renew my subscription for Weekly People. I enclose \$1 for same.

I am glad to hear that this land of freests is at last getting aroused, by the class conscious principles of revolutionary Socialism, although in this city, the name is hardly known, just a few I. L. P. freaks showing themselves sometimes. Yours for Socialism, Albert J. Cooke. Cardiff, England, Sept. 27.

NEW HAVEN'S GOOD WORK.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find \$10 for two more blocks of subscriptions. I shall do all I can to get subscriptions and keep other comrades at work doing the same.

We had two fine open-air meetings in the centre of the city Saturday night last, at which Comrades Mercer of Bridgeport and Outly of New Haven spoke. We sold sixteen "What Means the Strike?" and secured two yearly subscriptions. We shall keep up the good work. M. Stodel. New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5.

SUCCESSFUL JEWISH MEETING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A successful Jewish meeting was held at the corner of Seigel and Leonard streets, 15th A. D., of Brooklyn. Comrade Scheffler, after a few remarks, introduced as the speaker of the evening Comrade J. Chaiken, who spoke on "Development of Machinery." He also handled the capitalist political parties without gloves.

A crowd of two hundred and fifty listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker. Questions were asked about the difference between the S. L. P. and S. D. P., which were answered satisfactorily to the audience.

Ten pamphlets were sold, one Weekly subscriber was secured, and also a reader for The Daily People. A. Z. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH MEETING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A good-sized crowd attended the Socialist Labor Party campaign meeting under the auspices of the Franco-American Club, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, at St. Gothard Hall, 105 West Twenty-eighth street. It was addressed by Frank D. Lyon in English and J. Fernand and others in French. Eight pamphlets were sold—three French and five English. One subscription for The Weekly People was secured.

Another French campaign meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 19, at the same place. A. F. New York City, Oct. 6.

LETTER-BOX
Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. P., BUTTE, MONT.—Poe said that the important service rendered humanity by Carlyle was the pushing of rant and cant to that degree of excess which inevitably induces reaction. In that sense the so-called Socialist party is rendering the country valuable service. That party has pushed the rant and cant of Unionism to that degree of excess that must inevitably induce reaction. And the reaction has set in.

S. C., PUEBLO, COLO.—The body of the boy was identified at the Morgue by his parents. They were Italians.

E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The matter came too late for the Weekly of the 10th. Will be in next.

L. A. B., TROY, N. Y.—The official report of the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L., and "published by direction of the A. F. of L.," has on p. 199 this entry:

"The special order being the election of officers for the ensuing year, President Gompers called Delegate Lovely to the chair."

"Nominations for President: Delegate Creamer nominated President Gompers."

"Delegate Mikol seconded the nomination."

"Delegate Ryan moved that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor. Adopted."

"The chair declared Samuel Gompers elected President for the ensuing year."

2. Very well. Send a reminder a week ahead.

A. L., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; and H. H. S., HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., CANADA.—"Le Socialiste," 7 Rue Rodier, Paris, France, 8 francs a year; and "Le Mouvement Socialiste," 10 Rue Monsieur-le-Prince (VI.), Paris, 75 centimes per number.

Next week further.

S. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—It was not necessary for Mr. Uterman to admit in the very "Chicago Socialist" that "comrades in his ranks" fondly look to Hearst. It is to their credit that they do. They are the rational element in that party. It would be preposterous to imagine that party wholly devoid of rational elements. Mr. Uterman's admission was superfluous.

F. C. S., MONTREAL, CANADA.—Is Socialism, indeed, thought a "Quixotic endeavor?" Let your answer be in the words that the author of "At the Sign of Lyre" apostrophized the Knight of La Mancha: "Would to-day, when Courtesy grows chill And life's fine loyalties are turned to jest,

Some fire of thine might burn within us still!"

Ah, would but one might lay his lance in rest, And charge in earnest—were it but a mill!

F. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We have no guess at which of the two old parties will carry the city. Nor do we care to cudgel our brains about it. Nor can anybody, except the very few machine men, have any idea: it is only they who are informed upon what capitalist interests have aligned themselves on the opposite sides. But why fret? Which ever wins, you lose. Vote S. L. P. straight away!

P. F., WASHINGTON, D. C.—You see, Teddy is romantically young. Of course he is a capitalist. But capitalists can develop bulls in a china shop.

J. D., ERIE, PA.—You are not surprised, are you, that the "Erie People" should pirate an article from The People and credit it to the English poodle of the Volkzeitung Corporation? You seem to forget that the very name of that paper is a plagiarism in imitation of the national organ of the Socialist Labor Party; and you seem to forget that its present Editor was the worthy successor of the semi-parson "A. M. Simons, Editor" on the "Chicago Socialist." You also seem to forget that it is no uncommon thing for the press of the so-called Socialist party to pirate The People and then turn around and abuse it like pickpockets. "It is all in the business."

F. P. H., NEW YORK.—Did Father McGrady announce his determination to "withdraw from Socialist lecture platform," and take up the practice of law? In the first place, it is news to us that Father McGrady was on the Socialist lecture platform.

In the second place it is a regulation occurrence for "intellectuals" to join the movement, practice upon it as upon a dummy, make "connections" and then pull out—unless they are saved the trouble of pulling out by being fired out—and then start practicing something or other. Most of them take to law, in the practices of which (not in its practice) they expect to make money.

G. B. M. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; J. J., NEW YORK; W. McC., SEATTLE, WASH.; D. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. T. S., BOSTON, MASS.; A. C. W., BOSTON, MASS.; M. J. Q., SAUGUS, MASS.; L. R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; G. A., and H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; F. B., REVERE, MASS.; D. R., LONDON, ONT.; J. A. K., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and sixty-one subscriptions to The Weekly People were received during the past week, which breaks the record for any week during the present year.

Sections that have supplied themselves with blocks of prepaid blanks are increasing the number of readers at a good rate. For the week ending October 10, New York secured 56, Boston 22, Detroit 21, Brooklyn 17, Seattle 16 and Paterson, N. J., 12. One encouraging sign is that the blanks that come in do not bear the signatures of only one or two comrades, but, as we expected, the new plan has been the means of setting a large number of comrades to work.

In Washington, D. C., the comrades are determined to push the circulation. Three of them—George, Pollet and Herz—responded with \$5 each and ordered three blocks. Comrade Herz writes: "I know how hard it is for the workers to scrape up a few dollars, but in order to succeed a little sacrifice will have to be made. The comrades in New York are responding nobly. If comrades in this portion would do a little The Daily and Weekly would soon be in a better position. Comrades, talk alone will not do. Action is necessary."

Comrade Fresh orders another block for Section Woburn, Mass., and writes: "In spite of prosperity the money comes hard. Some of our members are looking for a master, while some are expecting a lay-off, as the principal industry in Woburn is slacking decidedly. But we realize that every resource must be exhausted to push our strongest weapon—the Party Press. You will find Section Woburn in the future as it has been in the past—steadily plugging."

The Washington and Woburn comrades show the right spirit. They, like others, have their troubles, but are not going to allow these to swamp them.

Comrade Walter Goss, of Belleville, Ill., orders a bundle of 200 weeklies and says: "I will try and dispose of my subscription blanks this week and order another block. The only thing it takes is to get after the workers, as they will not come to you."

Comrade Anderson writes that the State Committee, at Los Angeles, Cal., has issued a circular addressed to sympathizers and members at large in that state to endeavor to get them to work along the lines suggested in the circular about the blocks of prepaid blanks, and orders one block to start them off.

Section Toronto was the first Canadian section to take a block of blanks, and we hope the comrades of that city will demonstrate what they can do with them, thereby setting an example for the hustling comrades of other sections in Canada and British Columbia.

One hundred and thirty-five dollars worth of prepaid subscriptions were sold since last week, distributed as follows: Washington, D. C., 3; Seattle, Wash., 3; Duluth, Minn., 2 blocks and 4 blanks; Pittsburg, Pa., 2 blocks; Louisville, Ky., 2; New Haven, Conn., 2; Toronto, Ont., 1; Woburn, Mass., 1; Troy, N. Y., 1; Marion, Ind., 1; Paterson, N. J., 1; Col-

linsville, Ill., 1; Holyoke, Mass., 1; St. Paul, Minn., 1; Winona, Minn., 1; Twenty-third A. D., New York, 1; Branch No. 2 of the Scandinavian section, Brooklyn, 1; California State Executive Committee, 1; Yonkers, N. Y., 8 blanks; Fifth and Fifteenth A. D., Brooklyn, 4 blanks; I. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown, N. Y., 4 blanks.

Charles Pierson finished his work in the State of Illinois last week, securing 29 weekly and 3 monthly subscriptions in Springfield. In all the cities and towns he has visited throughout the state during the summer and fall he has worked faithfully and well. If other State Committees engage him they will be securing the services of an energetic comrade.

The following comrades sent in five or more subscribers to the weekly. Joseph Hand, New York City, 10; Wm. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 14; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 11; Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, O., 8; J. F. Stevens, Boston, 10; F. Houtenbrink, Boston, 7; General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., New York, 6; F. Bohmbach, Boston, 5; Walter Bosz, Belleville, Ill., 6; Edw. Kaiser, Detroit, Mich., 7; I. Raps, New York, 5; John Zoeller, Brooklyn 5; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 8; total, 361.

For The Monthly People ten or more were received as follows: W. S. Patterson, Mayville, N. Y., 13; Wm. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 14; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 9; Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal., 10; total, 174.

Now, let us see if we cannot do better still during the coming week. The 500-mark has not yet been reached, but it can be reached if all hands will take hold and declare that it shall be done.

We again request that names be sent to us of persons everywhere who are in sympathy with our movement, especially in unorganized places, so that we may communicate with them. Those who can be induced to go to work hustling for subscribers are the kind we are looking for. By getting readers for the Party Press a Socialist sentiment is built up, and in the course of time material will be prepared for the formation of S. L. P. organizations.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Never in the history of the party was the activity of the comrades greater than during this campaign, if the sale of literature is any criterion. Buffalo takes a second big order of 32,000 leaflets and has two boys and a man engaged in distributing them.

OFFICIAL

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

SOBOLSKY LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Wetzel, 2534 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 24 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Regular meeting held Oct. 9, at 2-6 New Reade street. A Gillhaus in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer.

Communications: From St. Louis, Mo., reporting nomination of Wm. Bilsbarrow for delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention.

From Rockville, Conn., a letter stating that "The Providence comrades complain that the N. E. C. refused to furnish them with addresses of sections."

From Richmond, Va., stating that the wife of Comrade H. D. McTier, Roanoke, Va., had suddenly died.

By an oversight the reports of the vote in the Everett proposition that came in on the last day (September 12), were omitted in the last published minutes.

ILLINOIS S. E. C. Regular meeting of Illinois State Executive Committee held at East St. Louis, on Oct. 4.

Communications—From J. M. Francis, of Duquoin, stating that he had reorganized Section Duquoin with seven members.

NEW CONNECTICUT S. E. C. To the members of the S. L. P. in the State of Connecticut—The vote to elect the seat of the S. E. C. has resulted as follows:

Table with columns for Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, Kensington, New Haven, Bridgeport. Rows list various individuals and their vote counts.

Accordingly the following sections will elect the new S. E. C. to wit: Hartford, New Britain, Kensington, Rockville.

permit their members to hold office in them—organizer was instructed to communicate same to Kalbits and Section Chicago.

FINANCIAL REPORT. General Fund.—Balance on hand, Sept. 13, \$2.30. Receipts: from Section Duquoin for due stamps and by-laws, \$3;

MISSOURI S. E. C. Meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, Comrade Poelling in chair. Absent, Grupp and Hager, without excuse.

Communications: From National Secretary in regard to general party matters. From Organizer O. M. Howard of Kansas City, Mo., depicting conditions there.

Report was received from State Organizers J. T. Vaughn and William Knight about conditions in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo.; meetings held, subscriptions taken and literature sold.

Financial report: Previously on hand, \$14.57; receipts, \$6; expenses, \$14; balance on hand, \$6.57.

Contributions to the State agitation fund: R. H. McHugh, St. Charles, Mo., \$5, and the following of St. Louis, Mo.:

We now have in the field two organizers, who will finish their work about the 15th of October. Immediately after they finish we intend to put in the field for at least four weeks a canvasser for the party press.

N. B.—Since the above meeting was held the services of Comrade Pierson, who has done such excellent work in Illinois, have been secured.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT—The vote to elect the seat of the S. E. C. has resulted as follows:

Table with columns for Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, Kensington, New Haven, Bridgeport. Rows list various individuals and their vote counts.

Accordingly the following sections will elect the new S. E. C. to wit: Hartford, New Britain, Kensington, Rockville.

able all moneys—money orders and checks—to Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE. The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting on Sunday, Oct. 11, Comrade J. H. Sweeney presiding.

Communications: From Comrade Zolot of Peekskill stating that the village authorities up there are trying to prevent open-air meetings.

Organizer reported having sent the write-up from Comrade Zolot to L. Abelson, Organizer of Greater New York, he having asked for it. Action endorsed.

On account of rain, the meetings at Tuckahoe and Mt. Vernon could not be held, and Oct. 14 was the date selected to hold meeting at Tuckahoe and Oct. 16 at Mt. Vernon.

On motion it was decided to have a banner painted with the party's emblem, under that the name of the party, and beneath that a circle, over which is to be shown a hand holding a pencil in the act of marking an X within that circle.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C. Adjoined meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 3 p. m., at 163 Fourth street, Hoboken, N. J.

OHIO \$425 PLEDGE. Herm. Steiger, Cleveland, O., \$1.

SECTION LOWELL'S OFFICERS. Section Lowell, Mass., has elected officers for six months as follows: Organizer, Oziel P. Goulin; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Reedy;

SPECIAL FUND. (As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged, \$7,711.32; Jos. Mueller, Denver Colo., 50 cents;

D. A. 4 AND 49, S. T. & L. A. All the delegates of District Alliance No. 4, of Newark, and District Alliance No. 49, New York, S. T. & L. A. are hereby requested to attend a joint meeting to be held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, for the purpose of electing a member of the General Executive Board in place of Wolf Kops, whose seat has been declared vacant.

EXPERTS RECOGNIZE "MOZLE" THE BEST TURKISH CIGARETTE MADE

COOPER UNION RATIFICATION MEETING. The New York County Committee, Socialist Labor Party, has hired Cooper Union for Saturday, October 17, 8 p. m., for a monster mass meeting to ratify the nomination of the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. To the members and friends of the S. L. P., Comrades: The Socialist Labor Party will this year as in the past celebrate its fall festival on Thanksgiving day at Grand Central Palace by holding a grand concert entertainment and ball.

Who will be the first to call at the Organizer's office for tickets? Five thousand of them are waiting for you. Call at once and secure your tickets, so that he may be able to print twice 5,000 more and sell them, too!

It is the Daily People that to-day can pin upon its breast the words "I told you so," and it is for the benefit of the Daily People that this grand celebration has been arranged.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THIS COMMITTEE will conduct a fair, a sort of bazaar, where many things which the members and friends of the S. L. P. will send, will be exposed for sale.

THE DAILY PEOPLE is to-day holding the touch of enlightenment in the English speaking world. Without any exception there is not another paper daily or weekly or monthly in these United States to-day but what represents the interests of some individual or corporation and simply voices his or its sentiments.

D. A. 4 AND 49, S. T. & L. A. All the delegates of District Alliance No. 4, of Newark, and District Alliance No. 49, New York, S. T. & L. A. are hereby requested to attend a joint meeting to be held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, for the purpose of electing a member of the General Executive Board in place of Wolf Kops, whose seat has been declared vacant.

CALL FOR PRESENTS. The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary calls upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to make the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace, the success that it merits.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE! A grand entertainment and sociable will be given by Section Milwaukee at the Bohemian Turner Hall Sunday, October 18. A good programme has been gotten up and all comrades and sympathizers are invited to participate in this affair.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

The New York Sun Used To Illustrate What They Mean Under Capitalism. Very often Socialists are accused of disrespect for private property. There is not a capitalist, or a workman with a capitalist heart, who, when he hears the S. L. P. position, but will shout "confiscation."

When a Republican or Democrat hears such language he grows red in the face denouncing the S. L. P., and points to the present system where property rights are respected. The fact is the capitalist class has no respect for the private property of others. Its indignation is due to the fact that the right to the stolen property in its possession is questioned.

There is not a crime that the capitalist class would not stoop to accomplish its ends, whether it is to blow up rival concerns with dynamite or to corrupt a legislature. In order to gain a market for its goods, drummers are scattered all over the earth with the object to sell, even if lies, humbug and deception are to be restored to, if a certain government is averse to encourage the importation of foreign goods.

When a certain nation, especially if it is weak, takes the position this country did years ago, that "no country can develop its industries so long as foreign goods are dumped on its shores," then will the capitalist class of any developed country begin to make trouble in such a country and go so far as to attempt a change of government that will be favorable to itself.

THE SECESSION OF PANAMA. "The views of the senior Senator from Maryland on the question of the Panama Canal are thus stated by a newspaper to which he has communicated them, the Sun of Baltimore:

"Senator McComas believes that the commerce of the world demands a canal at Panama and that if we cannot get permission in one way to build it there, there is another way, and he had no doubt that the canal will be built, and built at Panama."

What does this mean? It is this: The capitalist class of this country find

that, in order to expand its commerce the Pacific must be joined with the Atlantic and that by way of Panama. But the Columbian government refused to ratify the treaty with the United States. Do the capitalists bow in submission to the sacred right of the Columbian Government to do what it considers best for its own safety? No. Forcible seizure of the Isthmus of Panama is openly advocated by a sheet that is ever ready to advocate the rifle diet for the workingmen when the profits of the capitalist class are threatened.

It is this higher right that President Roosevelt has decided to enforce; that he will enforce in the immediate future." With more right, and for a greater cause, the Socialist Labor Party will some day say to the brigand capitalist class, "The rights of property of individuals, like those of nations are limited by the higher right of the need of circulation of collective humanity."

That right cannot be realized so long as capitalist property is the social foundation. It must give way to collective property—Socialism. The capitalist class must not be allowed to stand in the way of the hopes and aspirations of collective humanity.

HANNA HYSTERICAL

to the Senate from this state almost immediately one-half of the men now employed by the great railways and corporations will be walking the streets in idleness.

How is that for a threat? Vote as I, the great mogul, Mark Hanna, dictate to you or I will starve you to death. And this is a free country! I venture to prophesy that such bulldozing will not pay. Mark threatens us with a repetition of the panic of '93 if we do not vote as he dictates. And yet since '93 we have had one continual panic, so far as the working class is concerned. Some one asks, how do you make that out? Just this way: According to commercial agency (not Socialistic) statistics, the cost of everything the wage worker has to pay for, including rent, has gone up since 1895 about 35 per cent. Now wages at the best have not increased over 15 per cent. So there you are. If wages had gone up 40 per cent. of the working class would be just where we were in '95; but they have not, and so we are just the difference between 15 and 40, or 25 per cent. worse off so far as purchasing power is concerned than we were in '95. We are working terribly hard and hustling "to beat the band," and yet we are 25 per cent. worse off than in '95. I call that a continual panic.

Some unthinking men may be driven by the foolishness of Large Capitalist Hanna into the arms of the middle-class advocate, Tom Johnson. Not so with the genuine Socialist. He will not be driven by the brutality of Mark nor cajoled out of his right senses by the smile of Tom. The thin red line of the Socialist Labor Party will be found intact on election day. Vote for the only party of the working class—vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket.

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PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness. 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. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.