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VOL. X. NO. 40

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1900.

REPORT FROM PARIS.

HICEN SANIAL'S ADDRESS IN ARLING-TON HALL.

wiew of the Events That Preceded Congress-Graphic Description of Congress Itself-Important Events t Followed - The French Kangaroo, Re His American Consin, its Being alloped by the Class-Conscious So-

Arlington Hall in St. Marks Place was ded to the doors yesterday afternoon the Socialist militants of New York ricinity. They had gathered for the ose of hearing Lucien Sanial, the list Labor Party's delegate to the els International Congress deliver report on the week accomplished. fordinary interest was felt by all be Soemilsts present because of the ificent stand laken by the American legation at the congress on the Miland question. It was known that m the first to the last the American ration fought the infamous Kautsky lution that sought to dodge the Mil-

ary Kuhn, the National Secretary he Bocialist Labor Party opened the seting. He said: "This meeting is cal-id by Section New York of the Socialist abor Party for the purpose of giving neen Samul an opportunity to ren-ler a report on the International Con-ress. All of you have read of the proess. All of you have read of the pro-edings of that Congress. You know the stangele that took place there-twees the reactionary and the revolu-mary forces, and of how probalaent a art America played in the struggle for a overthrose of all reaction. It may be id that no other Coveress produced much discussion as this one. There is an indication that what has hapced in America within the last eight-a months would happen in Europe, and has happened in France. The conflict incenthe Parti Onvier Francais and Millerandists was the fight between 8, L. F. and the Kangaroo trans-

and to other shores.

The Grasslists of France are following a zell of America where we have aght the rest of the untions how to the lines hard and fast between forces arrayed in the class struggle." Luka then introduced Sanial, who on ng to seenk was given an ovation that ed for some mirrors. He said in

"It is just four days ago since I landed e from France, where for eights a I was participating in the tremenconflict that has been raging bed 'Intellectuals.' For the first days the fight was on in the Intertional-Congress, and after that in the

e Socialist organization of Prance.
"As to the International Congress. "As to the International Congress, there never was a congress held of my sort that caused so much excitement urong all classes. This is not strange, because it is but the beginning of the loding of the condition; the seem is coming to the top, and is being gradually bound. It is sgain the preduce to the social revolution that is shantag itself all along the line. We should therefore know what is transpiring. Let us take a retrospective glaces at the move. e 2 representive glades at the move-at in France as the best method of erstarsing the whole situation:

"It was in '78 that modern Socialism ed in France. For generations of to that time utopian Socialism in form or another found fruitful soil that country. As far back as '32 the minns were ht work with voice of pen, teaching the people and pros. Charles Fourier. Louis and others were working on th lines chall the revolution of 48 that smothered in the blood of those made R. For a number of years the throne of France was occupied 7 the despleable desput, Napoleon 111., the command burst forth and the was born. Paris, the city, of ns, was the city of artists. Its abequently, were imbued with little bleas, the spirit and the chings of Prodhon prevailed. These-sple in particular, and the people of repression of the empitalist class. In who had nevertheless reasoned along same lives, looked toward the formealong the lines of dern Socialism., Marx invited him to and there, in company with Ensomed applicated drew up the troof the Part Ours or Prancats. He returned to Paris with this probased on it he suffered privations amounted almost to terrure. Assowith film at that time were two Alleman and Brusses, Not posses-the pairit of sperifice of Gueste, became jealous of him, and opposition movements. They they could improve on the pro-drawn by Marx, Bense ran

or, construction, with the slozan Thats, and the name has stuck ! an followed, and Brusse's

at split in two parts, the Parti

Medicarie on a phylorm

Ouvrely Franca's, with science for its radder, plowed the troubled waters of French political life, unshaken and unshakeable. (Applause) Lafargue associated himself with Guesde, and great progress was made in the Department of the Nord, in Lyons, Ronen, in short, in all the great centers of industry. Where the industrial probetariat lived, there the Fartl Ouvrier flourished.

"Then it appeared that Faris was no longer the great city of the revolution.

"Side by side with the growth of the Partl Ouvrier went the immense oprruption of the capitalist class and its goverance." The Papama swindle stank in the nostrils of the people. Then came Louiangiam and the declaration of the royalists that the Republic was a fall-ure. So deep was the corruption that

ure. So deep was the corruption that men of the middle class came into the Socialist movement to "save the Repub-lie," as they thought. Hence a Millerand and a Jaures. When they came in they wanted to lead. They said not want the tried and trusty Guesde, and Lafarge. They thought they knew it all, (Laughter.) Their views of what a leader is differs from that of the Socialistic view. We contend that the leader is only like the drop at the crest of a wave, shining in the sualight, that owes its position to the force of the wave that propelled it there. The Intellectuals thought the drop pulled the wave after it. (Laughter and appliance.) They fought against what they called the 'chapel' or 'scetariau' spirit that recognized Guesde as a leader in the Socialist sense. Thus the fric-

"The Dreyfus affair arose at this time. It came as a gol-send to be Intellectuals. The "Petite Republique" was one its last legs, but with Jaures stumping for Drayfors and making the case a personal one the money from the Jewish financiers poured into the "Republique's" coffers. Thus was witeessed the extraordinary sight of the wealthy Jews, including Rotschild, supporting the So-cialists, (Laughter.) Guesde took the position that Dreyus was a victim of the very system that he upheld. That as Socialists we fought all tyrang; and in fighting so we could not afford to make a personal matter of the Qerylus case.

"Jaures was then made leading editorial writer on 1 a Petite Ropublique," at a salary of 18,000 france. At this time the namy officers threafened to resign. The Royalists were making demonstrations. It seemed as if the Republic was in danger. Then the Waldeck-Rouswas in danger. Then the Waldeck-Roussea ministry was formed and the Socialist Millerand was given a postfolio to save the capitalist republic. It might be indeed why of all the perfections and Millerand be given that of Minister of Commerce, which had more patronage to give away than that of any of the others? The post-office, for instance, with its 100,000 places and the "bureau de Taliac" with its 200,000. This was done for the purpose of corupting the milliants who by accepting these pomilliants who by accepting these po-sitions would become conservative and thus help scuttle the movement of the

"At the Congress of the Parti Ouvrier Francals an issue was made of this Millerand matter, and they decided by an enormous majority that Millerand should be repudiated. Instead of repudiating him as ordered, the intellectuals set to work to destroy the P. O. F. Having no organization of their own they formed an alliance with the Anarchist Aristide Bright and the pure and simple unions. At this stage of the fight the International Congress was convened.
"When the Congress convened I was

placed on the committee on resolutions on the Ninth Commission, as it is termed. There were in the minth commission (composed of the leading figures of International Socialism), two resolutions presented one by Guesde, the other by Kautsky. They were in French exclus-

"This was the Kautsky resolution; political fields, of the PHYSICAL rad MORAL REGENERACY of the la-boring class and of the GRADUAL conquest of MUN!OFPALITIES and legislative assemblies. But in countries where the govern

ental power is centralized, it cannot nemai power of fragmentarily.

The accession of an isolated Socialist

to a capitalist government cannot be considered as the normal beginning of the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory,

and exceptional.

Whether, in a particular case, the political streation necessitates this fangerous experiment, is a QUESTION, OF TACTICS AND NOT OF PRINCIPLE; the INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS HAS NOT TO DECLARE any case the participation of a Social st in a capitalist foverament does no hold out the hope of good results for the militant proletariat, UNLESS a great majority of the Socialist Party approve of such an act and the Socialist munister remains the use of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representant only a fraction of it, his intervention in a capitalist government threatens the min-tant proletarist with disorganization and confusion, with a weakening instead of a fortifying of it; it threatens to ham-menths applied. per the projetarian conquest of the pub-lic powers instead of promoting it.

At any rate, the congress is of opin ion that, even in such extreme cases, ; Socialist must have the ministry when THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVI

(Continued on page 3.)

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE DEBATE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAX.

A Succession of Cats Let Out During the Wrangle-Democrats and Republicars Occasionally Forget Themselves-Important Truths Thus Leak Out and Illuminate the Situation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21 .- The

lending issue in Congress has been the House of Representatives bill 12,394. otherwise known as the War Revenue Reduction bill. In a nutshell, the bill, or rather the amendments proposed to the existing War Reverte act, proceeds from the theory that, what we the "close of the war," and the existin; surplus, the War Revenue act can and sould be re-duced by the amount of \$10, *0.000." In point of fact, the debates have resolved themselves in a state of the state of the state of the themselves in a state of the state o themselves into what may be called the "letting out of a succession of cats."

CAT NO. 1.

The first eat to leap out was that the Administration is fully aware that the war is not ended. The Administration spokesmen were taken at their word. "You say that the war is ended; was called out to them. "Why not repeal the whole War Revenue net?". The onslaught upon these lines was powerful. It brought out admission after admission until the cat was out in full. The Administration may pretend to belittle the resistance offered by the Filipino pa-triots, it knows, however, that this re-sistance has all, the power and force of

CAT NO. II.

Close upon the heels of this jumped our another, to wit, that the Administra-tion is trying to defray other than war expenses with the War Bevenue Tax. The Administration feels a tremendous pressure for "pap," it knows that the regular revenue would not suffice; a Pap Revenue bill would sound decidedly bad. Assalled on all siles by the advocates of, at least, greater reductions in the War Revenue act, the Administration Representatives incautiously dropped the hint that there were many bills sure to hint that there were many bills sure to come up and requiring loads of money. Among these bills, the "River and Harbor Appropriations" figured complete loads how how corrupt are the sources, and objects of these "River and Harbor bills." They are regular Santa Claus grab bags. This cat, ugly the it was no effort was r. to to conceal. It had the effort was r fe to conceal. It had the desired effect of silencing the Democratic demagogues who were riding the re-trenchment hobby-horse. They all ex-pect their "prize."

CAT NO. HL. Buf, ugly as this cat was, the third was much worse. The Democracy, true to the long-caredness of the party, was actually acting the "enfant terrible." Its opposition was so dull and clumsy that it compelled revelations, which it hal as much interest to conceal as its adversaries whom it styled "plutoeratie." This revelation or cat was that the in terest; due on the war bonds, was fully \$5,000,000 dollars, and the pensions, aris-ing from the war and due "by a grateful nation to her brave soldiers," would run up actually, not probably, but actually to \$3,000,000! One verily feels dizz," at such statements, and wonders which end he is standing on. According to habits of thought one is in the habit of locking upon the crippled soldier as an invalid. This seems to be a mistake. The invalid critently is the bond holder. "This was the Kantsky resolution:
In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proleiariat cannot be the result of a COUP.
DE MAIN: IT MUST be the result of a "grateful nation" bestows only \$3,000; only and PAINFUL work of proleic that class he which, having only loaned its money, has \$5,000,000 given to it by that same "grateful nation." Evidently that same "grateful nation." That cat leaped out with a bound full into the nation's face.

CAT NO. IV.

can not be wholly imputed to Democratic clumsiness and dullness. This cut was let out by the Republican members in charge of the bill themselves. The car was this: Whatever little spray of the war fulls on the working class and is paid by the workingman out of his wages the bulk of the tax falls upon the capital ist class and is paid by the capitalist ou of that portion of labor's product that he robs Labor of in the shop in the shape of "profits." This cat came out unridst terrents of facilitation upon the necessit; of ensing the burden of the post load of taxation from his shoulders. Th ent might have been kept in the bag if Congress had not found it necessary to seeify the schedules from which the tax was to be raised. At each specification

lowever, the cet gave a "new," until she get out with a loud caterward. The items from which the tax is wholly trinored or on which it is lowered are in the main these; certificates of deposits of money, in and drafts, foreign bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes and mertrages, honds, conreyances, steam-ship tickets, powers of attorney, pro-tests of notes, warehouse receipts, etc.

One of the creeteras was beer. The

tati was reduced 25 cents a barrel. The debate on this subject was perhaps the most interesting of all. During its course the Republican members forgot their one. They forgot all about what they had said at the start, to wit, that their pur-"ease a load of taxation that burdened the workingman." In the

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE,

Below is a translated list of the vote polled by the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democracy in the land, as near as ascertainable: S. L. P. S. D. P.

| Arigona | 614 | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Arkansas | | 340 |
| California | 100 | 7,572 |
| Colorado | 714 | 13:1 |
| Connecticut | 908 | 1,029 |
| Delaware | | 57 |
| Florida | | 603 |
| Georgia | . 24 | |
| Illinois | 1.55.6 | 9.687 |
| Indiana | 663 | 2.374 |
| lown · | 259 | 2.712 |
| Kansas | | 1.605 |
| Kentucky | 399 | 708 |
| Maine | | 878 |
| Maryland | 391 | 908 |
| Massechusetts | 2,610 | 9,716 |
| Michigan | 9673 | 2,820 |
| Minnesota | 1.320 | 3.005 |
| Missouri | 1.294 | 0.128 |
| Montana | 116 | 708 |
| Nebraska | 38 | 823 |
| New Hampshire | | 790 |
| New Jersey | 2,074 | 4.000 |
| New York | 12,622 | 12,800 |
| North Dakota | | 518 |
| Ohio | 1,688 | 4.847 |
| Oregon | 255 | 1.494 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.1.41 | 4,831 |
| Rhode Island | 1,423 | |
| South Pakota | | 100 |
| Tennessee | | 410 |
| Texas | 162 | 1.546 |
| Utah | | , 717 |
| Virginia | 100 | 145 |
| Washington | 1,066 | 1,906 |
| West Virginia | | 286 |
| Wisconsin | 531 | 7,095 |
| | 34,191 | 95,943 |
| | | Contractive Contract Contract |

N. B .- In California the S. L. P. was

nor on the official ballot. The vote there In Arizona and Nebraska the S. L. P. had no state ticket. The vote there entered was upon a local ticket in one county in each,

S. L. P. Furollment in Brooklyn.

The result of the canvass of the party preliments last fall in Brooklyn has seen made public by the local Board of Elections. The total number of voters of Elections. who declared their party preferences was 109,606. The Sciaist Labor Party enreliment was 2,307.
The enrollment by Assembly Districts

| WS' | TO SECRETARY |
|--------------|--------------|
| First | . 52 |
| Second | . 60 |
| Third | . 46 |
| Fourth | . 59 |
| Fifth | . 102 |
| Sixth | . 142 |
| Seventh | . 159 |
| Eight | . 38 |
| Night | . 96. |
| Tenth | . 40 |
| Eleventh | . 70 |
| Twelfth | . 102 |
| Thirteenth | . 152 |
| Fourteenth | . 118 |
| Fifteenth | . 203 |
| Sixteenth | . 12 |
| Seventeenth | . 25 |
| Eighteenth | . 88 |
| Nineteenth | |
| Twentieth | |
| Twenty-first | |
| | |
| | m hora |

S. L. P. Vote in Woburn-

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 18 .- The S. T. P. vote at the municipal election here is as follows: For Mayor—John F. Bradley, 61.

For Board of Public Works-John W

Kegan, 75. For Aldermen-James L. McDermott 128; Cernelius J. O'Brien, 130; John A. Prof. Kharas. This new profession will Johnson, 127; Mm. H. O'Brien, 137; place him in a position to do for Soloseph D. Schugel, 80; John O Donnel

The New Haven debate on Trade Unionism, taken down stenographically by B. F. Keinard, and published in the Sunday, Dec. 2, issue of the DAILY PEOPLE, is now going through the Labor News Company press in pamphlet form, capiously annotated This pamphlet edition is invaluable to

all the seriously disposed in the Labo Movement; it contains 64 pages.

Send orders to the Labor News Com-pant, 2-6 New Rende street, this city Price 5 cents a copy; \$3 a hundred.

heat of the debate, these Republicans faced and downed the pretences of the Democrats that the tax on beer was paid by the consumer. The Democrats wanted he tax wholly abolished, or at least reanced to the old \$1 tax, and they almoshed fears while plending for the pool workingman and his glass of leer." When regues fall out, bonest folks comby their own. The Republicans source to the hights of economies and facts. They confuted the browers with their wn statements. One of these passage

even statements. One of these passages closerves reproduction. Congressman Payne, in charge of the bill, said;.
"They this becaused proceeded to say that the browers were paying the whole ont come out of the consumer or out o can come out of the consumer or out of the retailer, but out of the brewer. The same gentleman made the statement of the loss on the sales of beer; and I could not get it through my head how there could be a loss in the sale of beer on account of the tax if the brewers were paying the whole tax and the consu-

heer question the Republican came from cover. Their policy was to tax the brower, and they carried on their plan unaffected in the least by the shams of the capitalists in that industry.

OUR "BEATERS."

THE SORT OF "SOCIALISM" THAT WENT INTO THE DEBS 94,000 VOTES.

The "Nebraska Socialist" Edited by a Couple of Medical Charlatans, One of Whom Stands Convicted of Political Crookedness, Is Launched to Make Socialists and Smash the Socialist Labor Party. .

OMAHA. Neb Dec. 17.—The peculiar features of the and So fallst Labor Party Social-Democracy crep lout in every direction. In the DAILY PEOPLE for November 10 there appeared a letter signed "J. B. P." and detailing the actions of one A. W. Ricker, Social Depactatic organizer of Iona, in selling out to the

Populists.

Since that time Richer became most violently "Socialistic," and he also went into other hirs of business. At the recent meeting held by the Seeml Demoderats in Chicago he turned up and tried on the court, which to make a clincher for his crowd, which is on the outs with Debs. He failed, but he has other things in mind.

In the "Nebruska Socialist" of De.

cember S, of which he and "Prof." Kharas are editors, he has a long wall on the subject. These two gentlemen make the neatest brace of "Socialists" ever damped on a suffering world. I give here two advertisements which appear in the "Ne-braska Socialist" and which are worthy

"WANTED-TWENTY SOCIALA ISTS."

"If twenty Socialists would enter the Triwenty Socialists would enter the profession of Magaetic Osteopalay, in would enable them to spend several landard dollars a year for Socialism, and they would 'never feel it.' Why so? Because you can make more money than you are now making, yes, twice as much. Why he a slave when you can be, in a measure, independent? The Kharas Infirmary Company is organiz-ing the very best counties in Iowa and Nebraska into valeable territory for this new profession, and needs workers. Both men and women are acceptable. Young or middle-aged persons and those of moderate, fair or good education, can succeed. If you can write legibly and in telligently you can learn and succeed in this new field. All effect professions and trades are over-crowded. Be wise. and get into something into which com-petition does not enter, and will never

lie allowed to enter. "Get all the particulars by writing Prof. Theo. Kharas, the Original Mag-netic Oscepath, Omaha, Nekraska," "OVER THREE HUNDRED SO-CIALISTS have written Prof. Kharns within the last month. All have been answered as fast as we can get time to write to them fully. Some are preparing to come and enter his work, but many are not financially able to take it up. There is still a demand for men. The your application at once, while you still have an opportunity of a lifetime. Those who have been working with Prof. Kharas have given hendreds of dollars to the cause of Socialism during the last few months, and have not missed it. Could you not do more for humanity if you were EAUNING and CETTING frem \$25.00 to \$125.00 a month or more? Write for full particulars." Here is the other:

"COMRADE A. W. RICKER,"

"State Organizer, S. D. P. of lonea." "Mr. Ricker is now in Omaha studying Magnetic Osteopathy at the Kharas School, and his future work will be with Prof. Kharas. This new profession will inlism and aumanity in general more than ever before. All corespondence formerly addressed to him at Lone Tree. Iowa, should now be sent to him 1517 Chicago street, Omaha, Nebraska, is also assistant editor of the Nebrasha Socialist. He has made this engagements as a life-work, and the cause of Socialism will hear of his carnest work regularly in the future. No spasmodic efforts ount in a great movement like ours. Those good-for-ten-days Socialists never figure in bringing about the Co-operative Commonwealth."

operative Conductive with the cold was well shown by "J. R. P.," and really that letter should reproduced. It is of great value, and is, taken in conjunction with the above, the best possible arrangenent of "broad Scinlist This is the sort of Socialism and of

islist papers that the anti-S. L. P. "Socialist" movement is producing.
The last page of the paper is taken
up with an advertisement of the lecture
four of the "Rev." Biglow.

The following is a reprint of the letter by "J. R. J." referred to above:

A CASE AMONG MANY.

The letter which appears below speak volumes in the indictment of the working ciass agriast the Social Democratic party. The person concerned in the matter, A. W. Ricker, as an "organizer" of that party has ead much to say about the "strength" and "solidarity" of the working class when following along the lines of Socialism. Here we have positive evidence of his connection with capitalist parties, of his having been connected with them, of haying been in their employ, and of his having been paid for it all.

John R. Pepia, when in the town of Clinton, lowa, saw in the office of the

Clinton, lowa, saw in the office of the wish to keep the prison under another "Advertiser," the receipts given by Rickor, and also the statement made by saders wish to retain vice ander the same A letter follows containing that

statement, and also a comment aper it. It proves, as nothing else car, the effectively and the treason to which this so-called party has resorted. It also shows the causes of its existence.

To the DAILY PROPIE. - The stand and control in Manager and the stand-ard of the Socialist Labor Party is in good brinds at Davenport and Clinton, Iowa. The comrades at these places lave had much to control against, but fired with the magnificent Socialist Labor Party spirit, they are steadily forg in: about

It is stranger stranger how Debs b always traited out and presented to the public in the localities where the for-tures of the Republicans appear to be a little on the wane. Talking about fakirs. I recently ran up with as fine a specimen of the genus crook as ever the editte cost can produce. This particular gentleman presides as State organizor ever the destinies of the S. D. P. in lows. Here is a sample of his abilities

in the political line.
"In consideration of what is hereinafter stated, I promise to do the follow-

TiesC I will withdraw our caudidate from the stump and send him out of the district.

the district.

Second, I will, at the proper time, issue a proclamation signed by some of the leagues Populists of the District, stiding that after the time having explied for a withdrawal of our candidate, his physical condition has become such that no compaign can be made for him and, that under the circumstances. Populists are called upon to choose between a gold camildate and a silver man, and advise the support of

Third, I will visit the district and perfect organization such as will throw or vote on election day to Mr. Hurst, 'In consideration for the above ser-

vines I am to receive: First. For expenses already incurred

the sum of 800. Second. For services from this date, October 12, and election, the sum of \$100, this sum to include expenses in-

"Third. An amount sufficient where necessary to hire and keep at the polwith voters. - Nourth in case of election, and the

che jion of Reyau, an appointment from the government for myself. In case Beyan is not elected, and Hurst should to, the sum of 8—. W. RICKER."

This is the same man who writes those enthusiastic letters to Debs' Chicago Official Organ something in this

"The Social Democratic party is prending over Iowa like a prairie fire"conder if he means it?—"Sections are being organized nearly every day, nice people, proofs of wealth and standing are flowling to our standard." Oh. Joy! Oh. happiness! What prospects for graft. Ah! Ricker.

There will be more on this subject inside of a few days. Ricker is a politi-cal crook, and the evidence against him is enough to ank even a more skill-

Chicago, Nov. 5.

THE TEN-HOUR LAW.

No Decision Rendered Yet on the Case Tried Before Aspinall.

The ten hour law in relation to street railway workers is still before the courts. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE will remember that this law was passed thir-teen years ago, and has never been en-ferced. The labor fakirs whose business it was to see to its enforcement never did so. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance then stepped in, took up the light for the street car workers, and had the Brooklyn City Heights City Railroad directors indicated by the grand laws of nember that this law was passed thir-teen years ago, and has never been en-ferced. The labor fakirs whose business directors indicted by the grand jury of

Kings county.

Messrs, Shechan and Collin, representing the railroad company, entered a demorrer to the indictment on the ground that the law was unconstitutional Judge Aspinall took the papers in the ease, and reserved decision. On Satur-day a DAILY PEOPLE reporter visited the district attorney's office and inquired of Mr. McCafferty, one of the assistant district attorneys, as to the disposition

of the case. He said: .
"No decision has been rendered yet We, of course, have no knowledge of what will happen. If Judge Aspinall declares the law unconstitutional we shall, of course, appeal to the appellate

division of the Supreme court."

The railroad men will watch this case closely. The S. T. & L. A. will push this case to the end.

The citizens of Sing Sing wish to change the larmonious name of the town because outside manufacturers give buy-ers the impression that anything made there is produced in the prison. The prison, in fact, overshadows all else. Instead of going about the matter in the right way and removing the prison, the people shaply wish to remove the name and allow the prison to stay. That is modern ethics. It crops out in religion and politics, in social and industrial Ifc. Just as in the vice crusade the good peo-ple wish to remove the vice because it jars them and interferes with business, so do the capitalists of Sing Sing wish to remove the name of the town because the thing for which the town is famous—the prison—has given an unenviable notoriety to the place. The very thing they should do seems never to have occurred to them or perhaps they

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Strong Resolution Drawn Up-Appeal to the Wor. ing Class - Local Demands -Statment of the Party.

The convention of Section Chicago, So-The convention of Section Chicago, So-cialist Labor Parts, to nominate candi-dates for the nomicipal election to be held next April, was held Friday eve, December 7. The convention was called to order by Organizer Thos. Steirerwald, who briefly ex, inned the objects of the same. Whereupon Chas, A. Baustian was elected chairman, and Edward Lewis convention of the convention Imposition. secretary of the convention. Immediate-

ly the business for which the assemblage was called was taken up.

After the report of the committee on on resolutions, the following were placed in negatiation: For Mayor, J. R. Pepin; for Treasurer, Thes. Steigerwald; for City Arterrey, Henry Sale; for City Cierk, Peter Danim.

The following resolutions were adopted; "Section Chicago, in convention assembled, references its allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the working class, for the working class, and by the working class, and in the economic field endorses the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose goal like that of the Socialist Labor Party is the abolition of wage

linnee, whose gual like that of the Socialist Labor Party is the abolition of wage slevery and the establishment of the Socialist Espublic.

"The Socialist Labor Party recognizes the fact that all the wealth produced by the ware-carding class comes into the possession of the capitallist class by virtue of the fact that this class holds passession of all the tools of production, also the natural resources. Consequently, the natural resources. Consequently, the engitalist class must pay the cost of running industries, and the cost of government (taxes). The only real cost to the capitalist class (note the word "class") is the fabor cost (wages); because inter produces everything that costs.

to the capitalist class (note the word "class") is the fabor cost (wages); because lator produces everything that class.

"The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the working class must receive wages enough to enable it to produce wealth, and reproduce itself, in order is reproduce wealth for the capitalist class to appropriate.

"That being an undeniable fact, the raising of taxes on property-holders would not enable the property-holders to squeeze any higher rents or higher prices for netesch-les cut of the working class than its wages will enable it to purchase. Consequently, as the Hogislist Labor Party is the only poi ical party that truly represents the interests of the wage-carning class, fix policy, if in control of a municipal government, would be to utilize the city treasury in making all the public improvements it possibly could for the benefit of the working class. Our policy would be to keep as plenishing the treasury by taxing the property-inders. In short, we would tax them out of their property if we possibly could and make it the public collective property of its rightful owner—the working class citizens of the manicipality."

Some of the public improvements would make are the following:

1. That employment shall be furnished to all upenaployed citizens, by the establishment of permanent public works to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipality, the employes to ciect their own foremen and superintendets.

2. The Socialist Labor Party demands

intendets. 2. The Socialist Labor Party de wages for an eight-hour day be established. The surplus, after deduc-tion for pension fund for aged employes, relief fund for the sick and improvement of the service to be divided among the employees. No employee to be discharged

for political reasons.

3. That education be compulsory of all 3. That education be compulsory of all children under 10 years of age. An in-crease of school facilities commenserate with the present needs and future growth. of the city. In all cases shall free school books be furnished. Meals, clothing and lodging be furnished when want

and necessity require it.

4. That every municipal officer shall be subject to withdrawal from office upon demand of his party for neglect of duty. The adoption of the general vote on all important laws and questions of social

interest. Fellow workers: Fou will ask what does the Socialist Labor Party mean by saying that if I vote the ticket of the saying that if I vote the ticket of the Republican, Democratic, or the so-called Reform parties I not only throw my vote away, but I hand myself and my class over to the mercies of my enemy, THE CAPITALIST CLASS? It means that there are practically but two c ses: the CAPITALIST CLASS and WAGE-WORKING CLASS. The lo WAGL-WORKING CLASS. The form-er by reason of the private ownership of the means (and expiral) by which all wealth is produced, comply the latter to sell itself in order to eletan a living; hence instead of the Laborer and the Capitalist being brothers, they are im-placable enemies, because it is to the in-terest of the capitalist to get the MOST! LABOR for the LEAST MONEY, and to the interest of the worker to set the to the interest of the worker to get the MOST MONEY for the LEAST

LABOR. to that end we call upon for your own party, the S

GROWTH OF SOCIETY.

SOME OF ITS ASPECTS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

Enfranchisement of the Peasantry-Methods of Production -Trade Guilds. Their Use and the Causes for Their

The organized risings of the peasantry, such as the Peasants' War in England, the great insurrections of the Jacquerie in France, and of the ser's in Germany, were the attempts of the proletariat of the Middle Ages to obtain some improve-ment in their lot apart from the traders, whose position was of course. whose position was of course very different. The serf of the Middle Ages shows but as a sorry figure, indeed, in all countries, as compared with that splendid chivalry, whose resplendent armor and noble individual provess have been the theme of so much gloriffcation. Yet, for centuries, these despised churls, provid-ed in the form of food and wares, furnished by the number of days' work due to their lord for nothing, the means of providing all the magnificence which decked out the baron, the abbot, and the fair ladies of the court. Everywhere, domination, the handicraftsman, more especially at the later period which pre-ceded its disruption, was a free man. The contrast between the position of such a man or the yeoman and villens. was most striking in every respect. The latter were mere chattels; the former were independent men; more inc pend-ent perhaps in England than the re-ople as a body have ever been economically, socially, and politically, at any other period of our history.

For in England—and this it is which

renders that country the most fitting field for the study of modern development-the enfranchisement of the peasantry, and their settlement upon the land as free yeomen, took place at a much earfree yeomen, took place at a much ear-lier date than in any other nation. These yeomen were in fact the mainstay of England for several hundred years, and their influence can be traced in national history and before the enfranchisement of the serfs as a body. The great risings, however, of the fourteenth century. the mass of English that freedom and well-b which made common Englishmen for at least two centur-ies the envy of Europe. Serfdom was almost entirely done away, men were masters of themselves, their land, and their labor. Laborers and craftsmen were alike well-paid, well-fed people, who were not only in possession of the who were not only in possession of the land which they might occuply and till, but were also entitled to rights of pasturage over large tracts of common lan since robbed from their descendants by the meanness of an usurping class who made laws in their own favor to sanc-

rify pillage.

Production being carried on for use though only in primitive fashion with small implements adapted to individual handling, nost of the products being consumed it worked up into rude manufactures on the farm itself, only the superfluity after yeoman and his family were well fed and well clothed came into exchange. And this exchange, itself like the production, was carried on by the individual. Craftsnien were econemically as independent as the yeometer'd free laborer, though laws were early cally as independent as the yeomen mide happily for many generations without effect), to limit their powers of mbination, and to keep down the rates of wages which either they or the agricultural laborers could command. They also were in control of their means of production, and what they made was the result of their own labor on raw materials, which they in turn exchanged for other goods made by men as free as themselves, or were paid for by the lord or the abbot. Still the relations were in the main personal , and not pecuniary; still a man who earned wages for a day was by no means forced to compete with his neighbor for hire by an employer as a wage-carner all his life through.

The trade guilds, which in the first thoroughly democratic in their constitution, protected the craftsmen against unregulated competition, or from the attempt to oppress them in any Moreover, as it was easy then for a laborer to obtain a patch of land. and to remove himself wholly or in part wage-earners, so a journeyman apprentice starting in life as a mere worker could and generaly did attain dignity of a master craftsman in mature age. The amount of capital to be amassed ere a man could work for himself was so small that no serious barrier was placed etween the journeyman and independence; besides, the arrangements of the guilds were such that wherever a craftsmen wandered he was received as a brother of his partic-ular craft. Although also the rest of e was behind England in the settlement of the people on the soil, the craftrullds were even more important in the Low Countries and part of Germany in the Middle Ages than in England. Thus it should appear that in the record of the feudal development the period reached in each country when the peasant was a free man working for himself upon the land and the craftsmen was likewise a free man master of his own means of production, represents the time of great-est individual prosperity of the people.

England, where this independence was a the whole earliest developed, presented on this very account a marked contrast to France, where the risings of the Jacquerie had not resulted so well for rection. In Germany and Italy the rural population was much behind the townspeople, though in Spain, the early communal forms being there retained, the peasants were better off. The really important point is that, under such con-ditions of production as those described, where the means of production as those described, where the means of production are at the disposal of the individual who also controls the exchange of the superfluity, perfect economical freedom, as well as political freedom or freedom before the law, is possible and irdeed cannot be avoided. Men then had something worth a special world give him a living than have an honest society that would aghting for at home and awoud, and demand honest work.

were quite ready to spend their own blood and their own money in fighting for a cause which they held to be their own. Vicarious sacrifice of the lives of mercenary troops and posterity's money was nowise to their minds; they took note that such methods of warfare were at once cowardly and mean.

. The Church as a collective body sup-plemented the needs of this thoroughly individualist society. The services ren-dered by the monasteries, priories, and numeries to the people in the shape of constant employment on their estates, of almsgiving, maintenance of hospitals, chools, inns, maintenance of roads, have heen systematically depreciated by middle-class historians; but these bodies were of the highest value in the economy of the Middle Ages, more especially in England, and the lands which they held were used and their revenues applied in such manner that during their most flourshing period the noblest institutions were kept up by their aid. Permanent pauperisin was unknown, and vagrancy charitably restrained so long as these institutions were in existence. The ser rices rendered by them in the direction of art and letters it is needless to re-

repeat later what is urged here, it is well to consider at this point the effect which the full development of the dividual man and his power over his own tools, materials, and the objects he worked upon, had upon art. The or-dinary opinion seems to be that art is bred and sustained by the luxury resulting from the present state of with its monstrous contrasts of riches and poverty. A very brief survey will be enough to show the falsity of this no-

tion. The slave-served society of the classical peoples, intellectual and highly-refined but simple in life, and free, in Greece at any rate, from what is now called luxury, looked upon art as a necessity, and found no serious obstacle in the way of surrounding the daily life of man with beauty. The rigid caste system of the feudal hierarchy kept up the most violent arbitrary distinctions but had no temptation between classes. to extend those distinctions to the minds and imaginations of men, and no means whereby it could do so. Thus the artificer was left free to express, according to his capacity, the ideas which he shared with the noble, developing as a class a hereditary skill and dexterity in the handling of the simple tools of the time.

Nader the craft-guilds of the late Ages the industrial arts were divided rigidly into corporations, but inside those corporations division of labor was yet in its infancy; so that each fully instructed craftsman was master of his own handicraft, and was by all surrounding circumstances encouraged to be, an artist whose labor could not be wholly irksome to him. By this means the taste and knowledge of what art was then possible were spread widely among the people and became instinctive in them, so that all manufactured articles as it were grew beautiful in the unobtrusive and effortless way that the works of nature grow. The result of five centuries of this popular art is obvious in the outburst of splendid genius which lit up the days of the Italian Renaissance: the strange rapidity with which that splendor faded as commercialism advanced is proof enough that this great period of art was born not of dawning commercialism but of the freedom of the intelligence of labor from the crushing weight of the competition market, a freedom which it enjoyed throughout

The exquisite armor of the knights, their swords and lances of perfect temcorations of the stone and wood-work in the cathedrals, churches and abbeys, the illuminations of the missals, the paintings of the time, the manner in beautiful designs and tracery pestled even in the places where it might be thought that the human eye could rarely or never reach, nay, even fragments of ordinary domestic furniture and utensils as have been preserved, all show that the art of the Middle Ages, like the art of Greece, was something loved and cherished and made perfect for its own sake, that beauty welled up unbidden from the spontaneous flow of the ideas of the time. But just at this period of the fullest individual perfection the necessities of competition, arising out of economical changes in the should have liked to have made. We did condition of labor which have yet to be all that we could to make effect to the traced, gradually turned the workman from the medieval artist-craftsman into the mere artisan of the capitalist system, and almost entirely destroyed the attractiveness of his labor; so that when tury the workshop system of labor which had pushed out the guild system was struggling to perfect its specialty, the division of labor namely, wherein the unit of labor is not a single workman but a group, it found the romance, the soul, both of the higher and the decorative arts, gone, though the commonplace or body of them still existed.

When a preacher is out after new laurels he usually says that society wom-en are wicked, that they make men forget God, and that the social swim is not the river of life that we must cross

to win eternal life.

The preacher is all right if he can only have his words published with head lines that makes the yellow sheets look like a hydrocephalous, rickety idiot. Business must be bad of late as the number of "sassy" sermons is appalling. into the tar bucker will have the is the women who live in order to cat. drink, and be nierry, and who are enabled to do all these things because oth er people are robbed, cannot but be de-bauchees because it is a debauched class that produces them. Snake snake, and crime begets crime. When the first crime of robbing the working class is committed all others are easy

THE HAVERHILL GAME.

A VIVID RESUME OF A THREE YEARS' CONFLICT.

The Passing of the Reactionists-The Men, the Methods, and the Crimes Against the Working Class-How the Socialist Labor Party Withstood a Tremendous Tide of Opposition.

votes for "Teps,"-or its Butschershop annex, now sleeps the sleep that past. The end has come. No longer will the Deberrie be a political factor in Haverhill; defeated, discouraged, torn Haverhill: defeated, discouraged, torn by internal sarife and dissension, which its "brondness," and tolerance, brought forth it makes its exist from the political stage in Haverhill where none are so poor as to do it honor.

It is less than three years ago that Carey and Chase set up in this cty a branch of the Social Debauchery. How they did is well known to the readers of the DAHA PEOPLE. It was going to cialist Labor Party of the the face of the earth. It was an American movement which met the wants of the American people who would never tolerate the "bigory," intolerance, and 'narrow-mindedness" of the Socialist Labor Party. With this letter of credit the

freak was ushered in.
Immedia by after the birth of this political miscarriage, it started to wob-ble, and it has wobbled bad'y ever since, until, thanks to the power over which the Debserie has no control, it was lowered into its grave on Tuesday, December 4, A. D., 1900. Last year Chase received 3.500 votes. This year he got less than 2,000 and was defeated.

DEMOCRATS BACK DEBSITES.

The daped Debsites will tell you a long story about how the Democrats and Re orblicans in the campaign of last year. "maited" to defeat Chase. It was this union" that caused his election last year, and the Democrats caused th unicing", for that purpose. This year, it was otherwise. The campaign of 1900 opened by the Republicans placing in Democrats followed suit, but ex-Mayor didate, declined at the eleventh hour. In his letter of declination Mr. Sheldon said that he took himself out of the way, that the election of Poor, the Republican, might not be jeopardized. .

value of this statement is determined by the subsequent actions of the Democratic machine, When Mr. Shel-den declined, the Democratic machine at once set at work to find some one who was willing to offer up his life on the altar of his city. Such a man was found after much fighting as to whom the decoy duck would be, in the person of Thom the -emocratic party of making with the leaders of the S. D. P., and because of the treatment which was accorded to him on that occasion. Mr. Kelly ran in Ward 6, as an inde pendent Democratic candidate for Al-derman. From the moment of Kelly's nomination until the polls closed, the Democrats lay low. No word caras fro quarter. IN OTHER WORDS, quarter. IN OTHER WORDS, KEL-LY'S CANDIDACY WAS A DECOY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEB-SERIE. This largely accounts for the small vote received by the Democratic and tole received by the Palmas are candidate. 186 votes were east for Early and nearly 2,960 for Chase.

The Debseries placed a full fields in the field headed by John C. Chase for

Mayor, who was seeking fits third term. The Socialist Labor Party placed in nomination a mayoralty and aldermable a candidate for the common council in

the Fifth Ward. With nominations over, and the can didates in the field, there started a fight which beggers description. The publicans, and the Social Democrats were the principal actors, as our poverty pre-vented the Socialist Labor Party from making the active campaign which we all that we could to make effear to the working class the meaning of the Tower where manifest, and which was used by the Republicans and Debserie, as well, to aid in the carrying out of their netares against the working With the Socialist Labor Party held back through poverty, and the Democratic Party purposely keeping still, the field was left so far as an active campaign is concerned to the party of raw-boned capitalism, the Republican party, and the party of reaction and treakishness,

MONEY TO BURN

In the campaign of 1899, and to some extent in the campaigns of prior years, the Republican party did a great deal of their campaigning through the colums of the only Republican daily paper in this end of Essex county of any note, and the only daily paper in this city, the Haverbill "Gazette." This year the Debserie headed off this move on the part Debserie headed off this move on the part of the Republicans, or "anti-Speialists," as the Debsites cell them. For about fifteen days prior to the election the fifteen days prior to the election the Social Democratic Party held, and used one column of the space in that Republican daily, and some nights they would go one better and there would appear two columns of "Socialism" dished up hot from the pen of Robert Rives Lamont, who was imported from New Jersey, for

this special purpose.

Where did the Debserie get the money you ask? I don't know. That is another question which is very "narrow," a.id exceedingly "intolerant." It is sufficient to know that it took money, and lots of it to hold that column at that time, and here while we go back to a few months to get another view of the Haverhill Debs-

After the first "unity" conference, which was held at Indianapolis, all of a suiden that past master in the art of to find common ground to stand on. Mon-political dickering, Alphabet Gordon, ey was used unsparingly and flagrant cas-

showed up in this city. At the Indian-apolis prw-wove, Gordon took his stand with the Chicago end of the Tape-worm. When he came to Haverhill, he came as no who wished to be forgiven. It was like the return of the Prodigal Son. fatted calf which happened to be at that time managing the Haverhill "Social Democrat" was killed, so far as the job was concerned, and Gordon took his place at the head of Debserie locally.

That he might take the trick, Gordon naintnined that "holier than thou" attinde, which is part of his paid in capital. He craimed that he had been coerced into aking the stand which he took when Debs was nominated by the Chicago managers, and thereby hangs a tale. Shorty afterwards there was one less link in the worm so far as Chicago was con-cerned. The Haverhill branch went over knows no waking. It is buried beneath "to the Springfield, or Butcher Shop Comthe vote of the class that it sought to mittee with but one dissenting vote. It missend in the future, as it had in the was Gordon who did the scheming to set up in this city the Social Debauchery in the first instance, and it was Gordon who got this same gang to dig their own grave when they joined hands with the opringfield annex, which he is now trying to destroy along with Chicago. Gordon was coerced at Indianapolis. It is doubtful to be sure, but then, what the 'el," any song will do to catch dupes. And they were caught. eatch dunes. Gordon starts as manager of the "Social

Démocrat. The Debserie here, as elsewhere, stand in with the Organized Scabbery. So Gordon, who had used the trade union before, used it again. He used it for the Debserie, in catching the middle class man tor an 'ad" and such support for the S. D. P. as he could get. Gordon, during his brief stay was not only maniging the "Social Democrat," he was the manager of the Debs movement as well, and it was managed in the interest of Gordon, who made many converts to this new idea of abolishing everything even the party. He succeeded so well that when the leaders found him out he was fired out of the job.

EXIT GORDON, ENTER LAMONT.

He left the city, and he left the Debserie, without a leg to stand on. It was at about this time that Lamont was imported from New Jersey. In returning to the campaign proper we will say that the Social Democrat in no way from the Silver Democrat except in his pretensions. Both Bryan Democracy and Debs Democracy are movements of the middle class. It was accordingly no ne cident that the speakers of the Debserie boomed the Glasgow plan of municipal ownership. They told the working class, many of whom were starving at the time. what a great benefit municipal ice would be to the workers. Municipal ice was a subject that Chase always liked to dwell upon. It seemed to warm him to deeds of daring. From start to finish he campaign of the Debserie was like the campaign of the Republicans, carried on smillst the glare of red fire and he playing of brass bands.

At the chd of the catapaign the Deberie started a typical Western land boomer's trick, They would bet and and pocketbooks of many of them. Much money was won by them on Carey, in the State election, all of which was lost on in the municipal contest. Every me's whims were catered to and worked. Every worn-out thought was used for all that it was worth, only to find on election der by 1.077 votes, stranded like a clam

"CITIZENS" CANDIDATE.

In the narration of this story it should mentioned that there was another mayoralty candidate, Handly L. Duncan, who was renning as a rCitizens' didate, and got 13 votes. At all the meetings addressed by Duncan the audiace was told to vote for Duncan first. if they could not do that, why, vote for

Duncan is a ward politician of about li-candle power, and has been used for years by the Republicans to lead the colworkingmen into the shambles Perhaps his taking up the cudgels in de fease of the Debserie explains the defeat of Chase-it was enough to defeat

The Republicans are jubilant over the election of Poor and a majority of the city government. The Socialist Labor is jubilant, although its mayoralty candidate got less that 40 votes. The Debserie is broken-hearted over the defeat of Chase. The Democratic Party is demoralized over the small vote which Kelley got, only 186. The Democrats know, well what has happened gone down they have their offspring in a vain attempt to save it. The Democrats got used to voting the Debs ticket, the habit caused them to forget their own. The Debserie held out reducements to them and banked on getting them, as witness the following wall from Chase, which ought to conas St. Thomas himself.

SOCIALIST LOSS. MISREPRESENTATION AND MONEY WON IS HAVERHILL, SAYS MAYOR CHASE-PROPERTY OWNERS SCARED,

HAVERHILL Dec. Is-The Socialists of Haverhill were defeated Tuesday be cause they could not overcome the evil influence of misrepresentation, campaign lies and unfair methods generally.

We were dependent to a great extent upo come the majority which was given the Republicans in the national election, and this sympathetic vote was lined up for the opposition candidates by playing upon dished up hot their fears and prejudices and scaring them into believing that Socialism was driv ma business out of the city.

Business depression prevails in Haver bill between seasons in the shoe industry and the politician by the aid of the pres succeeded in making the timid roter and the small property holder beleve that the influence of Socialism was responsible main reason for our losing voting strength but many things other than this surved make up a combination which we could

not overcome with our limited reso The liquor dealers, Prohibition churchmen and the ward heelers liquor was reported. Every man, nearly who had ever held office in the city and those who desire to, were out in force and perfecting the machine which was too powerful for us to beat on election day.

Lack of knowledge of their game un til it was too late, made us unable to meet them in open contest. They have not succes | in defeating Socialism. ever, as our party is much stronger than ever before. Our campaign just closed was open and above board and confined to educational work largely and personal work by the Socialists from house to

Our can paign for the election of 1901 is now on and the same fight will have to be wazed by the anti-Socialists as was waged this year, and though defeated to-day the future is ours.

JOHN C. CHASE.

S. L. P.S "I TOLD YOU SO." The S. L. P. has contended all along that which Chase now tells you is true to the extent that he admits that the Haverhill Debserie is made up of "tim id voters," and "small property" hold id voters," and "small property" hold-ers, which is another way to say, the Democratic party, or middle class movement. But it is unadulterated gall when he mentions this rabble as "Socialists." Again, he strongly insinuates the tactics of the Debserie when he says "lack newleagt of their game until it was in open contest," which means that the In the passing of the Debserie there is auch to be thankful for. There lesson to be learned by the working class of Haverhill because of the existence which this freak party once had in this city. Let hope that lesson has been learned. Which is, that there is no way out of the misery which capitalism force the working class to live in, except they organize t pon correct lines. The only or ganizations that point the way to free dom the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party.

Not until the workers of the land are tiens is progress at all possible, MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haycthill, December 11, 1900.

DAILY PEOPLE CHRISTMAS ISSUE-

A Review of the Contents of the Only Paper Fit for Decent Workingmen to Read.

The Christmas number of the DAILY PEOPLE was sometihing that the militant Socialists of the country had reason to be proud of.

It's eight pages were packed with ev erything that a decent workingman should read.

The special articles, covering every phase of Christmas life, gay and sad, was perhaps, the strongest feature of the paper. "The Kangaroo's Christmas; "His Christmas Dinner;" the "Christmas Car-ol," and "Seeing the Vice Crusade" covered the humorous side in an original manner that is refreshing in New York where Dickens' Christmas Carol is pullished as something new by the York Journal and other yellows that perpetrate similar fakes.

The sentimental side was splendidly covered by Ella Reeve Cohen's story, "The Christmas Pilgrims." "The Younger Generation" and the "Ghetto Genuis" were also tales of worth.

Science had its niche with "The Growth of Society."

The party side was looked after with "The Haverhill Game," "Uncle Sam," the famous "Letter Box," a column of editorials written as only a Socialist can write, and party news and notices from all parts of the nation.

The news end was thoroughly covered. Our special news gatherers throughout the city, volunteer and otherwise, attendwas a write up of the methods of the Salvation Army, and others of that ilk, who make a good living "feeding the hungry poot.

With poetry of stirring character to wind up on, the workingman who spent two cents for the Christmas PEOPLE was satisfied that he got his money's worth in the best sense of the word. The best of all this is the fact that every succeeding Sunday will find the day and Sunday it is teaching more members of our class that it is the only paper fit for decent workingmen to

The wise and witty Social Democratic papers are gabbing about a thing known as the "Independent Socialist." probably means that there are floating around the country a large number of unscrupulous adventurers and opportunists who see in the Socialist movement a chance to make good for a square meal or two. The "Independent Socialist" is as much of a contradiction as the organized anarchists are. If he is anything he is an anarchist who lacks either the intellience of all organizations, and this posi-tion necessitates a continual attempt to affiliate, for personal reasons, with any party that will tolerate it. The individual is thus placed above the party. The indiv-idual is made the center of action. It is the amarchist method, and it is a great pity that anarchist terms are not used. The "Citizen and Country," journal of

Organized Scabbery in Canada says: "The better Citizen and Country is supported, the more fearless and aggressive it will become." It may be supposed that unless it is supported, it will be afraid, and will attack nothing but a retreat. Its principles, if it has such things, are not defin ite enough for it to act, and it is too cow ite enough for it to act, and it is too cowardly to act unless it receives "support" enough. In other words, it will do nothing that will not pay. If fearlessness and aggressiveness pay, it will be among the most fearless and aggressive. If cowardice pays, it will be among the most cowardly. The equivocating, treacherous sneaking methods of the paper lead to the conclusion that fearlessness does not pay as yet, and that it will take the other course until it finds a paying opportunity to be brave.

Proof of Reptmas Entern

It would take columns to recite the cores of instances, gleaned from the Republican press in the State to show that the Republican party was the sponsor of the Social Democracy, placing its extensive press at the disposition of the "new Socialist Party," and giving it the benefit of full advertisement. One illustration taken is a type of the rest, inasmuch as it betrays the all around purpose of the Republican party, to-wit: to purchase and set up a double stool-pigeon-a stoolpigeon to make assurance doubly sure against Bryan, and the same time to seek to break up the Socialist Labor Party. The typical illustration that we chose i the following article that appeared in a certain paper. Here it is:

IS SIMPLY AN ANNEX TO TAM-Handford Socialists Say "Regulars" Have

Sold Out to Croker, PROMISE BIG SURPRISE.

Say DeLeon Faction has Hardly Enough Votes to Nominate by Petition.

It appeared to-day that a good deal of significance attaches to the filing of the nominations of a full State and national ticket Saturday by the Social Democratic Party, with Benjamin Hanford as the candidate for governor. On Saturday the only act that could be learned in connection with the filing of these nominations was that the petition contained 'the names of about 11,000 signers, or about twice as many as were required by law.

It is reported to-day that this ticket represents a large majority of the Socialists in the State who refuse to follow what is known as the "regular" Socialist organization.

Last year there was a vigorous fight to determine which was the regular faction, and Secretary of State McDonough was called upon to determine which faction was entitled to file their nominations as the regular nominations of the Socialist Labor Party. He decided in favor of what was known as the DeLeon faction. The fight was taken into the courts, and the courts systained his decision. Now the other faction declares that the

so-called regular faction has been sold out by its leaders, and has become simply an annex to Tammany Hall, and its ticket a tail of the Tammany kite. Some of them even go further, and declare that the only object of the leaders in securing their title to regularity was to put in position to take a deal with Tammany Hall. This, it is claimed, is what has caused the present big revolt in the party, and has secured such a large number of signatures for the new ticket, in oppos ition to the new ticket headed by Charles Corregan of Syracuse.

The Hanford supporters claim that they represent more than three-quarters in support of that point to the fact that the signers of the Hanford petition num ber nearly fifty yer cent of the total So-cialist vote in the State in 1896. In 1896 the total Socialist vote in the State was 16,667 and in 1898 the total Socialist vote was 23,800.

This year the Hanford meh claim that the Socialist vote in this State will be a big surprise to everyone. No special effort was made to secure signers for the Hanford petition, the movement be ing spontaneous, the idea being to re been trying to betray the party into the hands of the followers of Richard Croker They go even further and declare that had the DeLeon faction not had the advantag of regularity they could not have secured nough straight out Socialists to nominate a ticket by petition.

What is the name of the paper that published this article?—The Albany, N. Y., "Journal," of October 9, 1900.

And who is the owner of this paper?— corporation, the president of which is Mr. William Barnes, Jr.

And who is Mr. William Barnes?

Mr. William Barnes, Jr., is the CHAIR-MAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE! The above article furnishes particularly interesting reading by the light of the little-end-of-the-horn figure cut here by the Kangaroo ticket falling behind the

S. L. P. on the official ballot..

The article patentizes the fact that the Kangaroo party was born here in the dirt of the capitalist boodle.

"Via Dirt into the Ditch." is the propriate motto for the Kangaroos. The ounishment fits the offence.

Does anyone need further evidence of the fact that the Organized Scabbery, which runs the pure and simple Union, are the Labor Lieutenants, the nasty pets, of the capitalist class, and that class is proportionally afraid of the Lona fide Unionism, planted by the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance? If any there be, here are two clinchers: "L. A. No. 274, Socialist Trade & La-

bor Alliance of Machinists, organized by the De Leon Socialists to supply non union men during strikes in the machinist trade, announce that they will hold a special meeting this evening at 154 East Fifty-fourth street. The Eexecutive Board of the Machinists' National Trade Alliance will be present." "The De Leon Socialist have organ-

ized a United Trades Council in opposi tion to the regular organization of that name, and it is feared that they are preparing to supply non-union men to the employers in case of strikes."

Both these passages are taken from the New York "Evening World," a mouth-piece of the Goulds, with date of November 20 and December 22, respectively,—certainly a tell-tale patron saint of Unionism.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2 to 6 New Reads street,

New York City.

ENECTADY IS BACKWARD DESPITE T'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

tion of the Working Class Still -Nothing Done to Lessen the -The "Free American Citizen" seled to the Most Trying Slavery.

The capitalist factories and shop their treatment of their employs similar as one egg is to another, differences existing, slight as also the peculiar ways that capiforemen, have, of gaining their oint, to grind as much surplus of the workmen as possibles "one-horso" town of Scienceow biessed with the presence have here, at the same time, the personnel and the conservative in side. While the factors and employ the most improved and methods of production and within the and its native inhabitants nie the condition that is not very much the primitive early settlement, the rof which are preserved on the tablets embedded in the walls of at rations places in the city. ild imitate Diagones in his search a man if one looked for any sign of progress in municipal affairs here, the result would be in both cases

are nearly 9,000 people employed various works here, and while body is now "making hay while an shipes," trying to squeeze out carner all that can be out by high rents and high eren the least for these working is a great, if not greater part of a are strangers. There is nothing make this city, or living in it rather, Me in any way. There is no Alle park or piaces for rest or recreathat can freely be used and are times available. True, there is a of ground at the bead of the prinstreet and in front of our modern Uri, the armory, just now rebuilt enefit of our "brave (12) boys but to dignify this plot of d with the name of Crescent Park res a disregard of the menning of

yourself a dumping ground, distributed in small hillocks inninately here and there between there of shade trees ad you have an in of the upper end of the public park his city. Its lower end has some is cut across it that in dry weather so loose and deep that walkhalf is hard work, w. le the spaces walk, with its short thin grass, aything else. The necessity of the teep of the grass" perhaps our city-fathers intended

humorous for once.
"Public Library," so-called, is so mited sense only. While it is open be public, and its, use and benefits ree and available to all, it is not institution, but has been started is kept up by and through private n, by denations, lectures, etc., the not miding sufficiently to figure in ats to any extent. The library efore, small and of less use and t than it might and ought to be, ta dity of this size and commercial nce; even though the people in of it make great efforts to make nited means reach as far as pos-The absence of all means of tay's toll is manifested in the crowds
line the side walk every night when
weather permits; there being for people can meet and rest mfort and enjoy a quiet conversaare crowded and the latter are good business, especially since the

from one, spot to another. It might be objected that there ches in the aforementioned but their number is, first all, tee small to accomedate www and they are in such that anyone wishing to sit weight to take out an Accident Inra-Policy before so. In passing it the mentioned that a soldiers' mon-th is located in the park and if its like and its immediate surround-are a measure of the regard that dilens here have for the veieran of the Civil War, such regard must be all indeed. If the condition of the kelf and those under which the the wage-carner's status in society the proverbial "prove that lays the eggs," he is taken advantage of possible way while no consider-

thatever is given him.
the works located here the Schen-locomotive Works as the oldest
the deserves first mention. It has upheld its reputation as the paying concern in its line, along the that its shops, or at lenst, parts are in a condition the very of healthful and sickress and to the men are an every of these works. They are rep production of profits with an enward of the employee's welfare, d in the treatment of the latter as contrasted with the magnifiices of the Messrs, Ellis,

General Electric Company the of the works here is an example modern system of production and sales the claims of the Socialist and to economical production on a sale, the co-operative system of and this locality, and that it is along and this locality, and that it is along class lines only that he can achieve suc-

but not least, the wage-slavery that is a complement to capitalism, to the very letter. As the two first points must be self-evident to every man em-ployed in a lerge factory and their dis-cussion what because the lengthy and to many, uninteresting technical details, the last, and to the wage-carner most important point, his status and consequent treatment in the shop will only be con-sidered. It is a common sight now to see hundreds of workingmen congregate about the factory gate in search for a job and the same is an every day occurrence here when in the morning the official of the company who hires men takes his place in the gate house to let the ware slaves pass muster and to pick out such as meet the demands of hour and his own approval. with the increasing army of the unem ployed and the consequent increasing power of the capitalists and their representatives the opportunity to get a job has been curtailed.

It is not only necessary that a man be able to perform a certain duty or duties but he must also have some kind of a record to get a job and this record is to be of any use. After a man has trade or occupation is, he is asked where recommendations from his former emis told to procure a recommendation as no one can be engaged without it and if he later on presents one, the same will be investigated before he will be permitted to go to work.

So much has been and is being said about the freedom to work where and when one pleases that it is certainly interesting to contrast the facts in the matter with the assertions. Since the majority of the most important works throughout the country are members of the National members of this association will not engage any man before he has definitely and on grounds which are satisfactoriy with his last employer, it is evident a man cannot work when and where he pleases as no one will engage him if shis former employer has any objections against him. There are men in the works now that after a disagreement with their foremen tried to find employ ment elsewhere, but were compelled not foreman who had caused them to quit work. From these facts, which can be multiplied to any extent, almost, it is clear that the wage-carner of te-day is completely in the hands of the employing class and that his "freedom to choose his master," has been very much cur-tailed. But while the wage-earner meets the evidences of his slavery before he ever gots down to business when he seplied and, if possible, made more apparent; superintendents, formen and spepolicemen are everywhere around and he is under constant watch and surveillance to keep him steadily grinding away and within the rules and regula-

We are often told that it is because of ignorance that workingmen do not rise in life and while it is certanly true that and ought to be better, yet it is also true that the improvements made in production are conceived by workingmen ut are not made to benefit the investor, but in the first instance his foreman, and the end, the stockholders of the company. This not only refutes the asthat ignerance is the simple cause of the workers' abject condition, it proves that he is able to take care of his own industrial affairs and to devise ways and means to increase and simply production and therewith to abolish hard manual labor and if the worker had only self-reliance enough and was able, in matters economic and political, to see beyond his supposed free and independent nose, we would soon be rid of wage-

tons laid down for him, in the considera-

slavery. But here as elsewhere, the Labor Fakir gets in his fine work also, and in all the local unions, from the "invincible" (?) Moulders' Union down to the numerically insignificant Pattern Makers' Local, the slogan is, "No Politics in the Union," and if any further proof was wanted of the entire absence of class-consciousness on the part of the wage-carners here, bare orders to keep the crowd the fact that capitalist politics are rambs on the street, and drive it like pant in the unions during campaigns. and that, if the workers get too much dissatisfied, "Independent (?) Labor Clubs" are used as the means to sell them out, are sufficient evidence. To this may, be aided the fact that the local "Trades Council" has an agreement with the dealers in cigars by which the latter pledge themselves to carry only stock made by our "home industry." In view of these facts the organization of an S. T. & L. A. total was anything but premature, and under the existing condition of falling wages, unsteady employment and consequent general dissatisfaction, the prospect of a strong Local Alliance and continuous growth of the Section

here, are indeed encouraging.

Much more might yet be written on Much more might set be beal in lustrial and social affairs, especi-ally of our friends, the "Kangaroos," and their "Peoples' Forum," in which they and other "Single Tax" and "Referendum Reformers" endeavor to let their light shine, but the former are so insignificant, not only in numbers but in character and class consciousness also, that they deserve to have the mantle of Christian charity thrown over them. The "Forum" is sufficiently characterized by saying that every kind of notion and is welcome there except straight, clear-cut, logical, class-conscious Socialism. The everyday reports in the newspapers show the ground and success of the exploitation of labor as carried on in Schenectady and of special interest is the one showing the "philantrophy" of the General Electric Company, where they offer to pay their employees who are members of the National Guard when on duty for the State. It would seem that with evidence of capitalistic development constantly before him, and capelinaring all the evils thereof, the working man of Schenestary should soon awake to the fact that he must assert

such matters are largely the result of personal experience, which furthermore is easily gained here, there can be no doubt but that Schenectady will at some not far distant date give the Socialist Labor Perty substantial support.

have taken place that make it necessary to critisism applied to Cre Patk and its condition. Our City Fathers even must have come to the conclu-sion at last that the Park needed an overhauling and that, if their govern ment of this city was judged by its con dition, the verdict would hardly be com-plimentary to them, so the Park has been graded and cement walks laid and the signs, "Keep Off the Grass," creased, even though the grass is con-spicuous by its absence, not having had any chance to grow this year; the imduring and after the close of the summer. In our ads, fer Malloney's and Corregan's meetings here during the late campaign, the bandstand was mentioned as the place from which our bannerbearers would teach economic truths, and whether our benorables, the aldermen of this city, thought that the then existing bandstand was good enough for Social ists to use, the capitalist "orators" having the Opera House put at their dis posal, or whether they feel that a city of workingmen and its governmet ought to provide something better for the candidates of the only workingmen's party in the way of a stand is as yet unknown, but the fact is that since the election the old stand has been replaced by a new and more elaborate one and one carnot but admire the business sagacity displayed in postponing improvements of this kind until the early winter months, it keeps things new until spring, as no one can use them during the winsomething that would not be the case

summer. As the season of "cheer and good will" draws near the calls for aid to the poor are again heard and the employes of the General Electric Company were confronted at their last pay-day with a sign, sup-ported by the joint efforts of an up-right staff and a stalwart Salvation Army "soldier," which read as follows:

if they had been available during the

SALVATION ARMY FREE CHRISTMAS DINNER For 500 of the Poorest in This City. PLEASE HELP US.

......

Of all the insults that are heaped upon he wage-earners this seems to be He is exploited by the capitalist for the latter's exclusive benefit and then asked to share his poverty with the human wrecks of this damnable castalist system. It would be tolerable if the exploiters would not have the audacity to come in and decide who is and who is not "worthy" to have a share of this charity dinner, and as we were told that we had prosperity and that we didn't know a good thing when we had it, the appearance of this sign on our streets is rather peculiar. How long will it take the working class to see that in all things he gets the hard work and the self-denial while their ex-ploiters take unto themselves all the glory and the substantial reward. How long, O Lord, how long?

VICTOR.

- Malloney Flynn

Official Vote of Virginia. SECOND DISTRICT.

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| Nörfolk County | 0 | 11 |
| Portsmouth | 0 | 2 |
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Second District 20

Sixth District 92

Third District

A DIRECT ANSWER.

HENRY B. FAY TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KENTUCKY TRIBUNE."

Some Contrasts Between the Capitalist and Working Class Marriage-The Power of Money -- The 'Non-Existence" of Classes.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8, 1900. Editor "Kentucky Tribune": Thanks for your paper of December 7, because, first, it gives, without the wind of certain Minnesota reform(?) papers, the leading excuse for populism and, second, proves amusing reading.

But, my dear Jo, you can't be so ignor ant as not to know that King Private Capital has already created "the classes," and set his class against our class.

You, Jo, are the superior of the But-lers, Allens, Simpsons, et al, who ride in Pullmans, while you sit up of nights in common coaches. Why? Because their hire, to confuse the workers as to their "class interests," is, to private capital, worth that much more. For the same reason capital magnificently endows its prize-fighters (commonly called college "professors"), because nothing pays private capital better than to becloud growing intellects as to which class creates "values," makes "wealth" and forms civilization.

When as a little boy I used to play with the boys and "court" the girls of the millionaires of my father's parish, did not believe there were "classes." I was too close to them to see the difference. Are you: But at college I was quickly disillusioned. When at college "I had to carve my own way, and lose time from study, by respectfully serving my equals, simply because their fathers siver thieves than mine, there I learned who it is that sets class against

That you too may learn this lesson, I now invite you to compare two marringes taking place in our class of the workers and in the class of private cap-

In the latter the wedding ceremony "solemnized" with red shaded lights amid the bride's roses, palms and chrysthemums, announced in your "NO CLASS" capitalist papers, and then the unhappy pair begin to kill time.

But in our class, the workman, who creates all wealth (college "professors" to the contrary), is (unnoticed and unsung) only "hitched" to some poor drudge of a slave.

Your "no class" capitalist papers say of the wedding that takes place in the world of private capital that "the smart set met in good form, well-dressed," they gave this, that, or the other "shower"-linen, silver or gold. But did ever any corporation newspaper describe with big head-lines the splicing of two industrial slaves, with backs bent from "showers" of work, their threadbare clothes, their four plain walls ornamented with the dinner pail, over whose socalled "home" always hovers threatening clouds?

At the hanquet table of the useless capitalist flows wine--but it is red with the blood of the workers.

Your own paper proves your criticism on this point to be wilfully unjust, be cause if you discard the class struggle, you have no right to criticize, as your same paper did, the position of Eltweed Pomeror, who LIKE YOU expects to unite master with the slave to free his slave. Pomerov has the advantage over you of that \$5,000,000 campaign fund. You, for ammunition, have neither that nor the fire of the powder that comes with the "class fight." Again, the big headlines about Senator

Davis's funeral, on the last page of your same paper, blast the hopes of the workers in your "no-class" fights. I there read the words that, (by copying you indorse), the memorial to Senator Davis is as "an invocation upon the living to face the new issues of the Twentieth Century in a spirit of justice." Such fulsome flattery of a hireling of the capitalist class only obscares the necessary "class-struggle," before the slaves can get justice by throwing off their chains

If you agree with me so far, you will have nothing to do, but to join with the social Democracts, which you can, if MOV you acknowledge the "class-struggle" and Socialism as a "FINAL goal," after you and they have floundered for a while over what you and they call "immediate demands," to hasten which, you and they agree to join capitalist governments wherever those governments are "IM-But even then you and

they will not be Socialists.

I did not think, Jo. I would have to explain to you the difference between communism and Socialism.
-We Socialists of the Socialist Labor

Party (which I have joined), are just sensible enough to know that the two classes now existing cannot be united until after private capital shall have been recognized as what it is, viz., public capital. To that end Socialists will at the ballot box force such social revolution as will compel ALL men to EARN their certificates of useful labor, "values" of civilization. This must first be done, before the class cannibalism of the present system (where the few revel by legal thievery) can be abolished. Real Socialists are not whooping it up for ineffec-ive, unreliable, votes, FOR THE FEW ive, unreliable, votes, FOR THE FEW TO TRADE, neither are they expecting to prematurely force industrial condi-tions, which King Capital himself is do-ing. It is they who perchance might attempt such abortions, before the present economic system shall have spent itself, that would repeat "bloody revolu-

We of the Socialist Labor Party, of the clear cut and distinct labor world, are prudently preoccupied, in helping the workers themselves organize their own workers of various grades of skill. In class against class."

REPORT FROM PARIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

DENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR."

Note how this resolution with its winling, diplomatic utterance, intends to permit what it apparently condemns. It is a complete desertion of the class stug-

"The opening paragraph of the Kautsky resolution is typical of all similar efforts to dodge a square issue by edging and twisting. The old 'scientifi Socialist' and exponent of the 'materialist philos ophy of history' practically gives up a good part of what he has heretofore sacred in Marx, and to that extent, becomes a 'Christian Socialist.' We must first reform the 'morals' of the laboring class 'gradually;' don't go too fast; cen turies are but a moment in the life of mankind.

"The second paragraph is useless, if not

"With the third paragraph begins the edging in the NEGATIVE form, as usual, the positive being inconvenient for such perfe

The CONDITIONAL form is adopted in the fourth paragraph, and the International Congress is invited to declare itself incompetent, impotent and cowardly.

The last paragraph is the crowning of the edifice, an unexpected crowning, to be sure, but in perfect harmony with the unexpected architecture of the whole Who could have predicted that Kautsky would ever use this expression 'Partialy between capital and labor.'

"In the Ninth Commission, when this

resolution was read, I looked as if I

wondered whether I stood on my head

and saw things all inverted. The silence was deep while I said: 'Comrades, I never expected such a production from one supposed to be a veteran exponent of scientific Socialism. It was with profound sorrow that we in America heard of the acceptance of a portfolio by Millerand, but it would have been with a sorrow far deeper still that we would have heard of his acceptance with the sanction of the Socialist Party of France. If this resolution is adopted a cry of indignation will rise from the Atlantic to the l'acific among our militants, and a corresponding cry of de rision will rise from our capitalist par-ties. If it is permissible for a prominent member of a Socialist party to accept a high position in a capitalist gov ernment, why should it not be permis-sible for the humbler ones to accept lower offices under the same effectives and You open the door to bribery and corruption from top to bottom. establish in the party that very condi-tion of affairs which we denounce so bitterly in the American labor movement This resolution repudiates the past, and is a stain on the historic records of

"The only supporter of Guesde is the commission, besides myself was Enrice Ferri, and he (Ferri) declared that he did so in duty to his conscience, but was not certain that he represented a majority of the Italian sentiment, as a resolution in favor of alliances had been passed by the last National Congress, of When it came to a vote (in the ninth Commission), we were 4 to 24, namely Guesde, Ferri, myself and a ourth, the delegate from Bulgaria.

"I was early inscribed among the speakers, but exchanged turns with Guesde and Vallant (who came later) for fear that they might be shut off. In consequence I was shut off by a closing of the debate (proposed by the Buwhen my turn had come. But this was of no importance. Vaillant had done well, and Guesde had made a magnificent speech, to which very little could

have been added. "It was evident all through the Con gress that bourgeois thought dominated its action. German small traders, Belgian co-operative society clerks, who through their stores form an immense bureau ocracy. Ambitious men who desire port follos-a voice (Vanderveld) the Cabinet Socialists, and the English muddleheads were all in control. Against this mass of reaction the American delegation, the Parti Ouvrier, Ferri of Italy with the Bulgarian and Irish delegation stood

like a stone wall.
"WE ARE ON THE EVE OF A IN THE COMPLETE REORGANIZA TION OF THE SOCIALIST FORCES ON THE LINES LAID DOWN BY THE PARTI OUVRIE. AND THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST LABOR "The day following the adjournment

the Internation Congress, the national congress of rrench Socialists was held. Over 200 fake delegates were admitted, whereupon the P. O. F. took down its flag and marched from the all. (Applause.)
"The next day Jaures declared that

in fourteen days the P. O. F. would be no more. On the fifteenth day it was kicking vigorously and has been fight-ing and smashing the intellectuals ever since. The P. O. F. is growing daily, the strongest men in the Blanquist movement are growing every day; Guesie trounced Jaures in the great debate; in short, reaction in France was smashed by her proletariat as decidedly as it was squeiched in America by the lighting S. L. P." (Applause.) Sanial closed with a magnificent per-oration that caused the militant Social

ists present to cheer enthusiastically. He

ing the tremendous economic develop-ment that is going on here and that has resulted up to date in a trustification of dustry that is already over \$7,000,000, 000. They notice the power that has grabbed Cuba, l'orte Rice, Hawaii, the Philippines, and now is reaching out with mailed hand for Asia. That tremendous power is now shipping not alone food stuffs, but industrial products be able to take the reins of government but for one class, and all in that class, workers of various grades of the control of vest bodies of labor will be organization, for private interests, of its one another's throat. The middle class own class, aided by your cry "don't set finding itself driven out of its econor

living, and asks through its intellectuals of the proletariat against the plutocracy. The battle of Capitalism vs. Socialism that must be fought by the proletariat

How did the Kangaroos vote on the Kautsky resolution?

had to. It was a necessity of their po-sition. They made a bargain with the Millerandists promising to vote for them in return for being seated. Mr. Harman made later a ten minute talk on the trade union question absurdly stating that upon that point alone we were divided. He and Rombro, who his way to London to attend a Zion Congress, then vanished."

"They are not so simple and not quite

so impure, though they are developing

Question Three by H. Simpson.

Question Four, by Daniel De Leon,-Ask comrade Simpson whether that Berlin "Vorwaerts" report referred to the Trade and Labor Alliance as one of the States from which delegates were sent." (prolonged laughter in which Sanial joined but did not reply.)

SOUTHERN MILL WORKERS.

ing to Work Them for Ducs,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20 .- It was learned to-day that the organized labor therein. him. He intimates that fourteen to

A new weekly paper, called the "South-ern Labor Union," has just made its ap-pearance here. It is to be published regularly as the State organ of the labo organizations of North Carolina. first issue attacks the Tempkins bill, and after enumerating its objections to the provisions of that measure, concludes by expressing the opinion that Mr. Tompkins, who is largely interested financially in a number of North Carolina and South Carolina mills, as well as being a practical mill engineer and at the head of a mill-machinery and engineering house at Charlotte, is too closely interested and entified with the other side to draw up an impartial bill.

half.

The French workingmen are realiz-

HENRY B. FAY. working class, on whom it sponges a organization before returning to work.

for help and then shoots them down, as has happened at Chalons and Martinique. Can we support that class or fight its battles? (Tremendous applause and cries of "No! No.") No. We have a battle of our own to fight. The battle of the proletarity against the plutocracy.

(Prolonged applause.) At the close of Sanial's speech some questions were asked. The first was:

Sanial said: "They voted for it. They

you know that you represented the So-cial Democracy? The official report, published by the Berlin "Vorwaerts" says you represented the S. D. P., and that there were some delegates from some States present; one being from the Trade and Labor Alliance (they did not Sanial said he was unaware of this.

On motion this successful meeting adjourned with cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Pure and Simple Trades Unions Schem-

interests will push at the coming session of the General Assembly demands for certain labor legislation, including a decrease of the hours of labor in North Carolina cotton mills and the debarment of young children from employment therein. The Tompkins bill is not to have plain sailing. S. J. Triplett, President of the Raleigh Allied Trades labor organization, to-day expressed himself as strongly opposed to this bill, which, if passed, he says, would "legalize white slavery in North Carolina." His objections are mainly to the provisions which require cotton-mill operatives to give a two-weeks' quit notice before leaving the employment of any mill; the making sixty-six hours a week's work; the fixing the age-limit of children employed in mills at ten years. President Triplett contends that nine hours a day are suffcient, and that nothing exceeding ten of ten years under which no children are to be employed and twelve years during terms of schools is very unsatisfactory to teen years would be nearer right. If the Tompkins bill is introduced as originally drawn, amendments are certain to be offered along the lines indicated above.

A member of the South Carolina Legislature, which also meets next mouth, arrived here from Columbia to-day, and said that the demand for a cotton-mill labor bill in that State, especially as affecting the employment of children, is now very pronounced. He added that, although bill of this character was defeated at the last session of the South Carolina Logislature, held this year, it now looked as if a conservative measure would be the approaching session. Whether it would combine the employ ment of only children above a certain age and for a limited number of hours per day, with the regulation of mill he generally, he could not say positively; but he was inclined to think it would. It is evident that a movement is on

foot to draw the mill-operatives into th Federation of Labor organization, on the promise that the organization will able to influence legislation in their by When the news reached here terday of the action taken at Washington by the representatives of the textile organizations from New England on Monday of this week, and the temporary organization of the new Federation of Textile Operatives, approval was ex-pressed by organized labor here. Very few of the mill operatives in North Carolina or the South are organized at present. The local unions among them are stronger in Gastonia and Gaston County. v. C., than elsewhere in this State, at the leaders who will direct the efforts for ichor legislation this winter are located there. The unions had begin to secure quite a footbold in Alamance County, but a clash with the mill-owners and officials was precipated three month; ago, and the organization there has gon; to pieces. The mill-owners, as a whole, are strongly opposed to the organization of their operatives, and will oppose all efforts to strike and lockout in Alamance County no "union" operative was allowed to re-sume work in the mills there. A few left for other parts, but 90 per cent

THE CAMPAGN IN EVERETT

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE S. L. P.

Disappointed Office Scale to Res to Louis the Party as a Ulmb-The Schomer Promptly Repudinted by S. L. P. Candidates-The Vote.

EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 16.-The S.

L. P. of this city his passed throught is its second municipal campaign. At the start it promised to be an uneventful one as the capitalists and their hirelings had but one candidate in the field, and it looked as though the Debserie would not attempt to place a ticket before the "How do the pure and simplers of France compare with the American brand?" was cuestion number two. of events. First, the mayoralty candidate advertised as one of the principal attractions for a "no license rally," by asone of the local papers; second, an topportunity for a propaganda meeting in a hall in a part of the city where we had been unable to hold meetings before, and this without expense to the section; third, the presence of comrade W. S. Dalton, of Sentile, Wash., whose address was a revelation to these dupent. of capitalism; last, but not least, an attempt to defeat the expitalist candidate by mying the Republicans (who are very largely in majority) to vote for an our candidate, and the exclement in the cidental thereto. This was the work of some one of the disappointed office seekers, and we are satisfied the Republicans know who it was. This action naturally inconsed our candidates who had pleaded only for class-conscious votes. lowing clipping from a local paper for itself:

"Athore M. Grant socialist labor party cardidate for mayor, not only says that he had no part in the work of getting up the title publicans, vote for Grant posters that were so conspleniously parted about the city election day, but from out in expression of strong indignations that the pasters appeared.

"The effort entirely misrepresents the andidate for other Socialist party in the Everett, says Mr. Grant. "Mr. Grant's letter to "The Republi-

can" is as follows: To the Editor of the "Republican."

Dear Sir-I was informed last night that a poster reading as follows: "Itepublicans attention, vote for Albert Mcc-grant, for Mayor, was displayed all and over the city. I wish to disclaim any lad knowledge of or continuention with charter action, on the part of myself and tight's Socialist Labor Farty, I was out of town all day Tuesday or I would have had them torn down as I had a legal right to ... The person who did it may have litter fied to do me a kindness, but it is against our principles and places

We will thank all outside our pares on to permit us to do our own advertising all We prefer the papers, rather than bill-

Yours truly,
ALBERT M, GRANT! 5.11 210 Bradford street, Everett, December

"The Republican ward and city committee has been accused of the authorable of

tee has been strussed of the authorship of an the poster, but the accusition is unjust and has been absolutely deried.

"Thereal authors are carried in bitter antispost administration men who grasped at what is they thought, the only heans at hand though hundling the innyor. They could after bring about his defeat, they did not wish to throw, away their votes, so they hit on the idea of supporting Mr. Grant.

"An stee pt was rade to have the Boston payers publish a statement to the effect that many influential republicans."

fect that many infraential republicans in were supporting Grant. The newspaper man to whom the Everett man was re-ferred asked for the names of these (influential republicans.) The Everett tated to give his own name. Under the circumstances the Boston newspaper did not publish the story the newspaper man

The press of Boston, and all our local papers commented at limit on the action and for a time excitement was growing intense. The S. D. s and Kanga. hurled charges into the faces of our comrades, tickled nigh unto hysterics over the thought that we had at last adopted

The result of the election is as follows:
For Meyor—Albert M. Grant, 297; " 1sal
For Aldermen—Amos P. Jones, 122;
Joel Miller, 83; O. H. Lange, 83; Edead

win S. Mayo, 91. and her win S. For Councilmen—Ward 1, W. Edmonson

stone, 64; ward 2, M. J. King, 68; ward ug 8, Geo, On Clapp. 40; ward 5, S. G. Selve, I guson, 35; A. F. Johnson, 21. School Committee (at large)—Alfred E. Jones, 215.

__READ_

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

| SOCIALIST | VOTE | IN | THE | UNITED | STATES. |
|-----------|------|----|-----|--------|---------|
| In 1888 | | | | | . 2,068 |
| In 1892. | | | | | |
| In 1896/. | | | | | |
| In-1900 . | | | | | .34,191 |
| ===== | | | | | |



Build up heroic lives, and all B. like like the sheathen sabre, Ready to flash out at God's call, O Chivalry of Labor ! Triumph and Toil are twins, and aye Joy suns the cloud of sorrow;

And 'tis the Martyrdom to-day Brings victory to-morrow. GERALD MASSEY.

S. L. P. VOTE IN THE NATION.

T'e Socialist Labor Party vote, as finally ascertained and announced in these columns, is 34.191. These figures are about 2,000 below the mark reached at the previous Presidential contest,the only contest by which the national strength of the Party can be gauged. Comparing these naked figures in a superficial way, there would seem to be a loss registered. Upon broader inspection, the figures register progress. Anyone familiar with the comparison

of figures knows how misleading such comparisons are if limited to a short period. Such limited comparisons are a favorite device of capitalist jugglers with statistics. The law that underlies figures is , in that way frequently turned into a caricafure. This notably happens with the statistical computations by the aid of which official economists try to conceal the law of values. Socialists know that, in order to ascertain this law, the comparison must extend through a period long enough to take in and to neutralize perturbing influences. The same principle applies to inquiries intended to establish the law of motion that underlies a political party of Revolution. To ascertain whether the Presidential vote of the Socialist Labor Party this year registers progress or decline, a period covering more than four years is needed. Indeed, no correct conclusion can be reached without extending the period for comparison back eight years. Only by doing that, can the effect of recurringly perturbing influences be measured, and thereby enable an opinion regarding the Party's law of motion to be

In 1892 and in 1900 the Socialist Labor Party encountered in its course a perturbing force that did not exist in 1896, and that marks out those two Presidential years as the real epochs for comparison.

In W2 the Populist Movement surged up. It is well-known that its immediate effect was to sweep out of existence a number of the Socialist Labor Party ororganizations. They proved themselves just so much rubbish. The Populist Movement claimed to be Socialistic, if not Socialist. Many an individual in the Party had joined without being grounded in Socialism; and the sentimentality that had prompted their conduct kept them from learning, after they were in. To over they went, the exodus being greatly alded by the breezes that rose from the Democratic press, which, justly scenting In Populism danger to the Republican party, proclaimed Populism as the "Socialism of America."Under these adverse, doubly adverse conditions, the Party came out of the Presidential fray of '92 with 21.157 votes.

In all essential particulars the conditions that confronted the Party this year were the same as those of '02, with this important difference that, in 1900, the difficulties of '92 reappeared in an immensly aggravated form. It lies in the nature of things that the more likely a lie sounds the greater are its chances of success. It is the same as with felse coin. The counterfeit received from a stranger may be accutinized, while that received from a reputed friend has all the chances of being accepted without examination. The political lie about Poppliem being Socialism could fetch only the least guarded; this year's pontical lie. however, about the Social Democracy being Socialism was infinitely more insidious: it proceeded from sources whose previous connection with the Socialist Labor Party gave it a color of truth;

united" under the Debs hat, and the never paralleled support given to the lie by the Republican press, a conception may be formed of the greatly increased vehemence of the TO2 gale, encountered in 1900. All this notwithstanding, the Party polled this year 34,191 votes, or a clear gain of over 13,000!

At all points there is a close parallel

between social and biological phenomena. In biology, there is no growth except at the cost of infinite tests of strength. At this season, overhead, there shines in the midnight sky the brilliant constellation of Orion. In its three-gemmed Belt a fierce conflict is in progress. Mete rs of great hody are whirling around it. The attractive force of these are disintegrating from the Belt all the elements of less adhesive qualities. But the meteors themselve are undergoing their test. They, too, are losing and yielding to the Beit whatever is of less affinity with themselves and of greater affinity with the stars. This exchage presents the aspect of a shower of fire. And the turmoil will continue until the stronger, because more logical, of the two has wholly disintegrated the weaker. The victory is assured to Orion's Belt : the meteors are dissolving.

What the Belt of Orion is to-day in the biologic evolution of the starry host, the Socialist Labor Party is in the sociologic evolution of politics in the land. Political meteors of varying power are periodically rushing within its radius of attraction, meaning its destruction, testing its strength, absorbing elements from, yet adding power to it, while themselves disintegrating. One such fierce meteor whirled around the Socialist Labor Party in '92, and went to pieces; another is now circling the Party's path, and already crumbling, obedient to the law that has but death for the incohesive in principle

as in matter. In the midst of this hurly in the nation's po'itical formations, readily yielding all that is alien and quickly absorbing all that is kindred, the political constellition of the Socialist Labor Party moves onward on its track, ever sounder, ever stronger, ever fitter to achieve the man's work of its mission.

THE CUDAHY EVENT.

It is not an incident, it is an event that happened in Omaha last week when the son of a millipunire was kidnapped, and successfully held for a \$25,000 ran-

Kidnapping belongs to the category of crime; and crime-making full allowance for the material needs that it is born of, and the extremes that want may drive man to-has been well summarized as a symptom of weakness, physical or intellectual, if not both. Hence, despite the "nerve" needed for the commission of crime, the criminal is essentially nerveless; despite the intellectual fecundity needed for the con ception of crime, the criminal is notedly puerile. The truly vigorous being is nerve-ful enough to resist temptation, and has intellect enough to reason himself away from criminal acts. The Cudahy event-the commission of a crime in a populous city under circumstances that betoken extraordinary physical energy and intellectual powers -does not shatter the theory regarding crime and criminals; what it does is to mark an era when, thanks to the process of capitalism, the "Crime microbe." so to speak, has begun to find fresh areas of the human family subject to its devastating influence.

The fontine nature of the Omaha police and detective bureaus is betrayed ng their searc thoughts among the underfed, underclothed human beings, whom Cudahy's system of slave driving has kept down in a physically and intellectually emaciated condition, from early childhood up, in his Omaha packing establishments. The criminals are of different order. all these, Populism was sympathetic; it The kidnapped Cudahy's story, making attracted them by natural affinity; and his captors out low and vulgar people, bears intrinsic evidence of unreliability. The men who conceived, planned and carried out the scheme to a successful termination, have written, sald and done enough to designate their sphere of life as the Stock Exchange; the Bank Presidents' private office; the daring financial manipulator's sanctum. There is where the kidnappers are to be looked

> Time was when men of such physical and intellectual fibre—the fibre of the beast, the intellect of the human-, finding a virgin continent spread before their feet, and Europe furnishing them with hosts of proletains, juicy and woolly to squeeze and clip, developed iato the Brigham Youngs, the Colis P. Huntingtons, the Jay Goulds, the Rocke; fellers, the Crockers and scores of such others. Those days are gone by. The field is no longer virgin; the jungles are all occupied. Moreover, the development of capitalism is recoiling upon its own pets; these are now put to it. Altered circumstances alter methods. The result is "Cudahy Events," with more, no doubt to follow.

> The "Cudaby Event" rings up the curtain to a drama with America as the

Kangaroo lie of the "Socialists being the conflict of the "Human mind in the Human body" with the "Human mind in the Beast body," or of Socialism with Capitalism, as the momentous solemn plot

SUPERFLUOUS, OR MISCHIE-

VOUS-WHICH! The DAILY PEOPLE of the 12th instant quoted the following passage from an article by Margaret Haile in the Chicago, Ill., "Social Democratic Herald" of the previous November 17:

"I know a politician who knows noth ing about Socialism beyond the way to pronounce the name, who declares he is oing to run on the Social Democratic as he is backed by one of the largest corporations in the State, I suppose he can do it if he wants to.'

The "Social Democratic Herald" is the official organ of the Social Democratic party; Margaret Haile is an esteemed member of that party. Accordingly, the testimony in this case answers all the requisites to the validity of evidence. The evidence is inestimable. It gives conclusive proof of the structural impotence of the Social Democratic Party as a revolutionary party. As a conse quence, it disproves the leading charge against the Socialist Labor Party organestion, to the tune of which charge the Social Democratic Party was set up; it demonstrates the structural soundness of the S. L. P. and it furnishes fresh corroborative evidence of the superfluity of the S. D. P.

A political organization, that is an emanation of a social system in power, needs no guards for its safety. Such political organizations are merely reformatory. The social system in power is of the nature of a "main question," to which such parties are like "amendments," that must be in line with it, and neither may nor ever attempt its overthrow. The case is wholly different with political organizations, that, so far from being emanations of the social system in power, are emanations of a hostile social system that seeks power. Such political parties are not "amendments" to, they are of the nature of "substitutes" for the "main question." With such political bodies the provisions for safety cannot be too numerous or too stringent. Of all this Margaret Haile's testimony gives ample proof.

What would it matter if some one knowing nothing of Republicanism beyond the way to pronounce the name, were to walk off with a Republican party nomination? What would it matter if some one, knowing nothing of Democracy beyond the way to gurgle out the name, were to capture a convention of the Demcratic party and stand forth its candidate? Evidently it would matter nothing. The social system of which both the Republican and the Democratic parties are political emanations—the Capitalist System-would run no serious danger. Accordingly, the provisions for safety on the part of these political bodies may be, in fact are, of the loosest. On the other hand, it goes without saying that the case is radically different with a political party whose purpose is, not to tinker variations upon the Capitalist System, but to overthrow it. Such a body s wrecked before even it is well launched, if its standard can at any moment fall a ready prey to outside infuences and purposes.

The political organization that is to do battle with Capital, overthrow it, emancipate the Working Class, and rear the dome of the Socialist Republic, must be a body of self-imposed strictest discipline. It must be a fortress guarded by ditch, drawbridge and portcullis; watched over by eternally vigilant, ave. suspicious, sentinels; and protected by virile forces, armed cap-a-pie, ready at all times to resist invasion. Such an organization may, as the Socialist Labor Party is, be open to the charge of "narrow" and "intolerant" from the unthinkng, or the designing; but never could it cut the woeful picture of impotence, presented by Margaret Haile's Social Democracy, standing with arms listlessly hanging by its side, and seeing the foe "walk in and help himself."

The test of a revolutionary organiza-tion, with a serious and historic mission to fuifill, is its power to preserve its purity. Self-admittedly, the Social Democratic party lacks the power. Either such power is unnecessary to itand then the Social Democratic party is not the revolutionary body that it claims to be; or such power is necessary to it-and then the Social Democratic party is unfit for its task.

In the former supposition the Social Democratic party is superfluous: there are now quite enough parties for capitalist tinkering in the field.

In the latter supposition, the Social Democratic party is a political abortion: there is the Socialist Labor Party in the field, with its foundations deep and sound, its citadel unassallable, its colors beyond the reach of the pollution of Re-

THE DURYER WILL CONTEST .

The County Court House at Mineola, L. I., has for a number of days been the theatre of a continuous performance. The when thereto was added the preposterous stage, the XX Century as the time, and star actors are the Surrogate and the

father's will. He left his property to his happy conditions existing there. son; the three daughters object.

The plan of the attack is the "character" of the testator. The testimony is voluminous upon the subject. The dead Duryea is shown to have been a reprobate in life: dissolute to an unspeakable degree; besides coarse, rude and vulgar to the point of hardly ever coming out of a discussion without the intervention of physical force. From the rollings of the Surrogate it appears that a "bad character" is good ground for setting aside a will. That may be good law; but-

"Edgar E. Duryea" is a name at which the working class grew pale. He was a manufacturer of glucose at Glen Cove, L. I. About fifteen years ago his place became the center of stormy scenes. He cut down wages with sav age cuts; he outraged his employees with a brutality that has been matchless; strikes he laughed at; bearing an Amering flag at the head of recurring processions he led whole rounds of immigrants-freshly landed at Castle Garden and shipped to Glen Cove-from the station to his factory, to take the places of the men who quit work; as fast as these newcomers rebelled against the brutal, even indecent, treatment that he subjected them to, fresher squads of immigrants were imported, the American flag was pulled out again, was again unfurled at the station on the arrival of the train with the fresh squad of victims, and again floated at the head of the procession of these ill-starred beings to the "Duryea shambles." The man's dissoiuteness, profanity, ruffianism, was an essential tool of production. With that he held his people long enough in subjection to squeeze what wealth he could

out of them. He became a millionaire. In view of the Surrogate's ruling, the question comes, If a bad character is good ground to deprive a testator of the right to dispose of "his own," by what process of moral reasoning is he allowed to keep in his ill-cotten gains that proprietary right, that is implied in the claim of his daughters, as heirs to his estate?

Edgar C. Duryea, as a typical capitalist, as a typical fleecer of the workingmen, either had rightful ownership or be had none.

If he had, he also had the right to dispose of his property as he chose.

If he had no such right of disposal, due to the "character" that aided him in his acquisition, there his estate belongs to the people at large, seeing that his victims could not now be traced

Such interpretation of THE LAW would probably startle the Surrogate of Mineola, I., I. But he would not be the first magistrate in the history of the race startled at the voice of a HIGHER LAW, destined to overthrow the very tripod on which he functionates as oracle.

Opera, especially grand opera, is a great thing. The season in New York opened auspiciously Tuesday night, and that it was a thorough success is shown by the fact that the morning papers do as follows: They devote about two and three-quarter columns to a criticism of the music; a column to the acting; hal a column to the mounting of the opera and a little over twenty columns of gush to the society people who attended. There is music for you. There is no mention of the fact that many of the boxes were occupied by symphonies in disease contracted in midnight revels, and that the parquet was crowded by a harmonious blending of gangrene and gout. Whether the opera is a necessity of life, or simply a stage where the nits of society can strut and perk for publication, none audience was the most important thing there, and that it pays best to mention it, -that is shown by every sheet in New York ...

It is a cheering sight at this cold season of the year to notice with what skill men cower around the fires that are lighted for the purpose of melting thr warming gravel in places where building is going on. We are surprised that Mr. Wayland of the "Appeal to Reason" has not yet assovered in this an evidence of "the growth of Socialism." Society is furnishing fires at which poor men and children can warm themselves until they are driven away! So-ciety also furnishes the men and children! Even the innocent vender of hot to warm their hands at his charcoal fire. This proves that humanitarianism is on the increase. Why has not the "Appeal," or the New York "Journal," or some other "advanced" Socialist shee claimed that credit was due it for this state of affairs? It can be seen everywhere. There are not hundreds, but there are thousands of men who thus steal a little warmth as though they were committing a crime. Prosperity and full dinner pails may heat a man ber winds are not November political zephyrs, and so a burning packing case has to be utilized.

Great is prosperity, and great the manifestations of it as evinced by the men who are forced to tramp the streets to keep warm.

News reports say that sixty American socialists" have landed in New Zealand whither they have gone for the purin the laws passed in the interests of labor." This is both good and bad. It abor. This is total good and folish per-shows that there are many folish per-things. That he sees a sons left in the world, and it also rids the country of a species of socialist that peated donations to it.

three daughters of the deceased mil- always stumbles in its own way. The ilonaire Edgar C. Duryea. The plot of "Appeal to Renson" is the great New Zealand boomer, and every number is the play is the breaking of the dead crowded with glowing reports of the New Zealand papers tell a different story. There have been enough accounts published in the DAILY PEOPLE to demonstrate the fact that the lot of the New Zealand wage-worker is like that of any other country. There are strikes, lockouts, laws declared unconstitutional, tramps, want and misery. Those who rushed there in hope of finding a North West passage to the co-operative com-monwealth will be disappointed, and they will simply have their voyage for their trouble, and a knowledge that all is no cialism that Mr. Weyland credits as such. Still it is well. Australia is near by. The land of the Kangaroos will no by. The land of the Kangaroos will no doubt welcome this influx of its own particular product.

> Mr. Bryan's threat to start a weekly paper has produced no convulsions in this old earth, nor has it occasioned a landslide of subscribers in his direc-tions. It is just as well that Bryan should be an editor. If he really does the work himself, judging from his past performances, it will be the be the He has previously made a shy or two at fame with his pen, but all of them fell far short of expectations. This latest, and probably last, one that he makes, has been made because he wishe feated presidential candidate now for over four years, and he is willing to step aside and give some one else an oppor unity. He refused all offers to go the stage or to become a preacher. He feared that he had too much money and too much intellect to do any of these things. He can rest assured that he will be successful in overcoming his bank account if he publishes a paper for any length of time. He may also rest assured that his intellect will probably spread thin even on one page of a

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligen seeks to justify the plan that is nov in foot in its State charging \$10 for every candidate that is placed on the hallot. The argument is "it is but fair that candidates should contribute to the election expenses."

Will the "fair" "Post-Intelligencer

explain why it IS fair to levy a tax for the expenses of going on the ballot, and t is NOT fair to tax the candidates for the expenses of counting the ballot? will the "Post-Intelligencer" be fair

enough to admit that its present \$10-tax scheme for going on the ballot is but a first step," the last step on its line being to tax candidates for all the election expenses?

penses? the "Post-Intelligencer" be fair mough to admit that what it, or the labor-fleecing Idle Class that has the paper in pay, is aiming at is the whole-sale disfranchisement of the Working Class by atroducing the system of pri vate ownership in elections?

The "Volkszeitung" is becoming glast ly. This is a literal reproduction of one of its advertisments last Monday; we only omit the name of the firm:

A Merry Festive Christmas Is wished to all the readers of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" (Here follows firm's name,)

UNDERTAKERS.

will get it by reading the columns that follow, but it is probable to suppose they will. The "Volkszeitung" has perpetratmany ghastly jokes, Jonastic statistics on taxation, but none that approached so nearly to the uncan-ny as this one. Or perhaps the grim indertaker, knowing the effects of ing the "Volkszeitung," and the foot-inthe-grave condition of the paper, has does a stroke of lusiness It will be ed that he does not wish them many "happy returns of the occasion." I would injure his business if they had it but he does give them warping to be morry now, because he is after them as the inevitable sheriff.

The South African war has the long st end on record. Over six months ago the end was approunced, and since that end has continued to arrive with startling regularity. Odds and ends of the end come in the form of news to the effect that more battles have been fought, more lives have be a lost, and that more men are called for. The cost of the war can never be told. There may be the expenditures of the government the loss of lives, and some summary of the wounded, but the suffering and the want of the working class-from among which those that die are taken-can never be realized. It is a most ignoble war, as are all commercial wars. It is war in which capitalists seek to spread their disease of capitalism along their own line. The Boers first took the land force, and now a stronger power is seeking to oust them. How long it will last none can tell, but it is certain that it will last until advanced capitalism has everything worth taking.

Rockefeller has given an additional \$1. 00,000 to the University of Chicago. That represents part of the earnings he Standard Oil during the last few menths. It has been a period of pros-perity for that company and some of its spoil must go to the creation of school where the teachings of the lover of capital for labor will be insisted on, and where there will be no discordant notes. When President Harper announced the gift, he strenuously insisted that it was intrue that any force was used to prevent professors from teaching in the way they chose. The gift tells a differ-ent story. Rockefeller is too clever a business man to allow anything to inter-fere with his plans, and he is too cleves man to allow anything to internot to see the advantage of teachings favorable to his own line of conducting things. That he sees all these points in Chicago University is shown by his re-

VICE-CRUSADERS.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss arranged himself in alphabetical order, and looked upon vice with an angry . He was down on vice and had determined to exterminate it, even " he had to receive a salary for doing so. He determined to set out on his mission before another meal came around, because he feared that unless he did so the meals might not come around. They had even been coy and retiring before this. They had been evasive ,even, and on several occasions it took the most violent of all radical measures to render them tractable again. So he would take vice in his strong right hand, lead it into the back yard, and put it to death by reading one of his books to it.

The Rev. ect. etc., Bliss has changed o way. He still wore many dinners on his vest front and his surplice, and seemed to éndeavor constantly to make himsely an embodiment of a full dinner pail, spread thin, and worn in the place of a coat. He had the instinct of the good pagan, and before eating he poured a libation of soup to the gods. He did not use the cold and dreary earth, but he used his "west-cut" or his coat. sleeve. He did not think that a reform in those matters was necessary.

He gathered around him many and various men who had also wished to make the world better. They formed themselves into the "Moral Soap Association; cities cleansed from vice and into 'Spotless Towns' at the shortest posible notice. One application does the work." At their first meeting diversity of opinion as to what constituted vice. Some favored including every hing as that would give a broader field. Others wished a war against glasses with false bottoms. Still others to abolish the twenty-four day. It was finally agreed that the best plan was to hit vice wherever it could be found, so that the only work the communities and the organization could do would be to search for vice, decde that it was vice, and exterminate it if it was willing to be exterminated.

One man arose and questioned the feasibility of-going at the thing blind-folded Bliss looked upon him as the first and most handy example of vice in 'sight, and started in to exterminate him. The vice fought back. It would not down, but it said in a loud voice:

"I think you are a fakir and a beat You are in this for what you can get out of it. You entered into the vice crusade because you had no other means of making a living"

Suse a glaring example of vice shocked Bliss and he said, "My good mon, I'd-like to arsk you what you are trying to hinsinuate? Why don't you speak out and say what you think? Come, now, don't bent about the bush, but let us car what you 'ave to say.'

Then in order that he might hear what the man bad to say he had him ejected. The violator of all rules of decorum promptly used the key-hole as a short tistance telephone and "hinsinuated" sundry things derogatory to the intellect and morals of those inside. This only made them yearn more to down vice so they rushed out of the door and lowered it down the stairs by violent propulsion from the rear. The victory was complete and it roused them to a desire for more fields to conquer.

Among the most violent of the ones bent on cleaning the city, was another carpet bagger-Henry George, Jr., and he was getting under a full head of steam when the disturber returned and asserted that Mr. George was a rolling-stone. The latter denied it. "Then what do you do for a living?" The insuit was overlooked, and Mr. George drew himself up harghtily and said: "What do I do for a Why I am the son of Henry living?

George for a living." There was a committee appointed to see that everything was carried out thoroughly. On it were Ernest Bohm who was an expert in reforming the truth, along with "Labor Souvenirs:" Harry White who doted on political purity, but never bothered about associating with it: Warren Cash Brown, the only man in the Typographical Union who could be on three sides of the question at once: Hugh O. Pentecost, recently recovered from the insane fit which he admitted was chronic, and which now took the form of an hallucination that he was well: and besides these there were numerous trade unionist of the Organized Scabbery brand who fell into the vice crusade as the best means

of preventing it from walking over them. The plan of campaign was very simple and very good. In every procession there is at the end sundry men, with uniforms on, beautiful caps, and large wooden pails. The palls contain various liquids calculated to assuage the burning thirst acquired in covering a long route, and which keep the spirits of the cohorts from flagging. The Rev. W. D. P. etc., and his unterrified would be the pail bearers. They would march proudly at the end of the triumphant procession, and when their pails became empty they could fill with the broken fragments of vice, them and these could be used to tide over the coming winter.

It was a great scene, but the Rev. Initials Bliss had a greater. He knew that money was the source of all evil, and he knew that trade unions sometimes fell into evil ways. Their money must be the cause of it, so he would devote himself to striking at the root of the evil. He would go down to bed-rock, and re-move as much of it as possible. As the strongest man in the company he would devote all his time, all his energy, and all his far-reaching knowledge to removing the treasuries of these benighted unions All the men in the company also felt the spirit move them to do the same thing.

flowed from this numerous and grevious disturbances. When the Rev. Bliss broached his plan there was an up-roar. The body rose against him. It moved towards him. It moved over When it stopped moving the s of Bliss discovered that remains of they "could not oppose organized labor:"
they also discovered that when crusaders fall out, honest men stop paying dues.



Uncle Sam and Brother I

BROTHER JONATHAN-The has become unbearable! UNCLE SAM-So say L

B. J.—Out in the State of Washington they have hit upon the bosa plan to

U. S .- What is the plan? B. J.-Very simple. In order to ou on the ballot a candidate must have cured ten per cent of the signeture

his party. U. S .- Hev!!!

B. J.-Don't you see? Today, had der to get a nomination, there is rolling and all its corrupting accomments. The thing finally simmers are to the dictation of the bosses; and the you and I are: on election day we be no choice but Hobson's choice. We may choose between the machine can We are practically disfranchised this system of nominating, the themselves make their selection between themselves and themselves make their selection between themselves are the selection of th are the bosses! Ended is corrections! The reign of political ity is inaugurated!—

U. S .- And also the reign of the Post Paradise!

R. J.-How so "Fools' Paradise" U. S.—You mean it honestly, but me only repeat as a parrot what sense idiots, and idiotic scamps say. B. J.-I declare

S .- See here. A constitue 10,000 is nothing uncommon in the try; is it? B. J.-No.

U. S.-How many are ten per cont

B. J.-1.000.

U. S.—Now, put on your thinking will 1,000 men ever be likely to man to one common inspiration, and name the same man?

B. J .- 'Course not!

B. J.—'Course not!
U. S.—The matter, then, reduces into this: Organization will be not as now. The organizations will and they will attend to the securing the needed percustors. As far as this features are natures. As far as this features are new law is concerned, all the accomplish is to shove the work of low-relling corrunties. work of log-rolling, corruption of b not, does not abolish the evil; t, perhaps, out of sight into the but there it remains, as active and a comfort to fools only, now see your Fools' Paradise?

B. J. remains stupefied. U. S.-But this law is not me product of idiots, who imagine the egislate the movements of masses the individualistic principle; words, who imagine they can the "organization" element out of

of scamps.

B. J. looks up surprised.
U. S.—The moment such a large centage is perpetually needed, the creey of the ballot is knocked as head. It is an unquestioned princips a constant head. It is no unquestioned princips. ballot could not be used by emple secret balolt is needed, because a complish is to place us workingm more hopelessly before a Hobs of voting for candidates that an anominated by our choice. Such large known as the nominators of can that don't suit our employers. So the you have your Fools' Paradise com-B. J.-Then there is no hope for

U. S.—Oh, yes; but not so long w Capitalist system lasts. Nothing stop bossism and corruption in but the downfall of the povert ing capitalist class.

B. J.—Let's smash it!
U. S.—That motto is only one to be Pure Caucus law by.

AND SAW A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW TO [Written for the DAILY PEOPLE Frances Macdaniel, New York]

What shall it bring us—the day to wait for? The Day of Redemption for Mass! Speed the answer—shout in gladuse Peace! Peace! Peace!

Bound as one people
All races shall live.
And freely they'll gather,
And freely they'll give
The goods of the world:
Then shall the Masters be Then shall the Masters of The lowly be known.
While Labor, in purple Shall come to its throns:
An: man shall be humble in the fullness of pride,
The earth's yield be pla
And joy shall abide.

Oh. Day of the Future! Oh. Freedom unborn! Oh. Freedom unborn! There's a star in the heaven That heralds thy dawn!

CORRESPONDENCE.

ent under an assumed name, will at-ent name to their communication, their own signature and address, other will be recognized.

is an item from the Nanaimo, B. C. To the DAILY PEOPLE-The follow

her large accession to the lone Anomer large accession to the long list of names on the application to be sent the Minister of Militia by favor of helph Smith, M. P., was made on Saturar, at City Hall. The Dominion Governant offers to patriotic young men the coult knowledge of military tactics, dal even if never put to actual test in

endorsed by Ralph Smith, M. Of course it will be "extremely l and beneficial," not to the working but to the capitalist mine owners of Karaimo. In event of the miners going a strike at some future date, no doubt thewledge of military tacties" in intiand shooting down the said Ralph Smith, M.R. is the foreforeman in the mines and president represent labor, but in the elections just doed was boosting the Liberal Party, with whom the Labor Party of Vancouver Jused. Fourteen members met and word on fusion; eight for hud six against. Their action has been since repudated by Trades Labor Council. The editor of was also in favor of fusing liberal mertings. When a Socialist tried to take the platform, he was met with cries of "throw him out." The Socialist was refused the privilege. Smith stated that the interests of the working class and capitalists were identical. He was responded to by grouns from the Social-its. Thus are the workers hoodwinked at every election. Wishing you success.
SYMPATHIZER.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11.

Individual Wealth.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Speaking of reduction in wages reminds me of the same circumstances that happened in the winter. I was working in the Carnegie steel rail mill at Bessemer. We were re-ceiving \$1.44 per hundred tons of finished steel rails, working eight hours a turn. That went on until they built a new mill and new and better machinery; there was a reduction in wages of 10 12 per cent. So all the Pittsburg and capitalist papers said. Consequently there was the big strike of 1888, and the purand simple union was managing the there—that was before the Homestead strike), and some of the leading pure and simple union men went to the company of agreed that if they would give them certain jobs they would break the strike, d of course the strike was broken. Id out by the pure and simple union uscals. The company required us to sgn an agreement for \$1.10 per hundred tons for three years, of twelve hours a turn. \$1.44 - \$1.10 = 34c.; a difference of four hours more a day or night, as the case might be; and 34 cents less on

Well, we worked those three years. then there was another reduction of 10 or 12 per cent, so the papers said. Caraegie said through the "Press" that the reduction was on the account of low

prices of steel.

But Andy had just donated to Allethat monument unto himself, the Carbegie Library, and of course he saw to It that his dividends were not-lowered. nd you) built the library and increased income to a considerable extent. This time his wage slaves took the reduction rears ago, now \$1.10, was cut to 60 cents, a difference of 50 cents on the hundred

This is how the public is misled and First hader. Andy, the "great philanthropist," is still building monuments for
the preservation of the name of Carnegie,
toing it by the sweating of thousands of
slaves, increasing his profits through the
tallers heart's blood, until the present
tallers heart's blood, until the present
tallers heart's blood, until the present
tallers heart's blood, until the present week in the beginning of life to the more of the half a century of time? Think you that a century of time? Think you that this can be accomplished through justice to all mankind? No; I may No! Unless by the crushing, stifling.

a seedle than it is for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. G. A. S. Allegheny, Pa., December 17.

be Braddock or Homestead. And he may be brill have to build other monuments be twenty-story office buildings and 1750,000 residences, or make restitution

the masses that they have robbed, and

will that which they have and give to the

or, or they will not be sufficiently re-

he casier for a camel to enter the eye of

r for a camel to enter the eye of

A Muddle in Holycke the DAILY PEOPLE-This city a celebrated political case on hand puzzles the lawyers and politicians

Rep.; John R. Allan, Dem.; Moritz E. Ruther, S. L. P.; Herman Neumann (cigar manufacturer), S. D. P.

This is the Ward where the S. L. P. has for years struggled for supremacy and has been the second strongest party for over four years. In 1809 Ruther was elected by a plurality of 89 votes, and defeated by 56 votes last year. This year, owing to the attempt of the S. D. P. to kill the S. L. P. in its stronghold by setting up a-rival nominee, the result by setting up a rival nominee, the result was that Alian, the Democratic candidate, who is a young grocery clerk, was elected, by a majority over all candidates of 81 votes, although the ward is considered a Republican ward. Now, then, Herbert Clark, the Republican candidate and present Algerman from Ward 3, has petitioned for a recount on the ground that Allan is not a citizen of the United States. On investigation the fact has been-disclosed that Allan's father money of a witness in 1891. The father is dead, and young Allan votes upon his father's citizen papers. 'Allan has made application to be naturalized and hopes to be seated as Alderman under the provisions of the City Charter, which says that the Board of Allermen is the judge of the qualifications of its own members to a seat in the Aldermanic chamber. The Board of Aldermen, having become Democratic by the elec-tion of 13 Democratic Aldermen against 7 Republicans, it seems that Auan is sure of a seat. The Republicans, on the other hand, have the majority in the present Board of Aldermen by a ratio

who received the second aighest vote shall be counted in. A hearing will be shall be counted in. A nearing will be held by the Board of Registrars on Monday, December 17. The S. L. P. will be represented by comrade M. J. O'Connor, attorney-at-law, our late candidate for after death. didate for city clerk.

of 13 to 8; and as they have to attest to the election of the new Board they

not eligible as a candidate and that Clark

are now trying to show that Allar

RÉPORTER. Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 19. Our "Pasket Picnic" in the Philippines-

To the DAILY PEOPLE--Enclosed is a copy of a letter written to one of my sisters by a soldier who is a friend of my family, but who is now in the Philippine Islands. In making the transciption I have left out the names of towns, as well as dates, and some other statements so as to conceal the identity of the soldier, and safeguard him from persecution on the part of the Governtion on the part of the Govern-ment that lured him, with promises of a "basket picnic," into the trap he is now in. I also wish both my name and

address to remain secret. * * *, December 16, 1900.

P. I., Oct. 29, 1900. My Dear Friend.

Yours of June 26 and July 31 both received October 24 at — while I was on my way here. I got seven other let-ters besides yours, so I will have to be brief in answering them as I am kept so busy and chased around so much I hardly know on which end I am standing. I am just being worked to death. Five days ago I was taken down with fever, but until yesterday (Sunday) I had to work just as usual. I am feeling a little better

What would I not give to be near home and an American drug store where I could get what simple remedies I want. A worse or rottener farce does not exist than the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. I keep away from them

ns long as I can.

The papers in the States are saying that we are making great progress and things are quieting down, but a greater lie was never published. Much as I hate to say it. I actually believe the dorsements from the in Gugnes are really getting the best of it. betray, in which he Although over 1,200 more troops have been landed up here within the month, a reign of terror exists. They have broken out all over the island, with plenty of men, guns and ammunition, knew of one-tenth of the number of soldiers killed and wounded they would open their ever in wonder. A few days tons to us. Afterwards it was reduced ago, down at —— (my old station), a to 50 cents. I could not tell what it is thousand "niggers" did some bad work among the Americans. They killed the First Lieutenant and five more men the real truth of anything pertaining to had the Americans go back on the run.

And here is another example of the town at any time. Three nights ago, an American driver was feel of up and American driver was feel of the court. day. We are expecting an attack on the at the abandon d lawsuit that he paid for his interests in the Carnegte Company in actual cash, just \$191.80. He hard for his interests amount to a condition of the distribution of the man soldiers' quarters, right in the heart of the town. The murderers had thrown a noose over his bounded.

no out-cry.

For the sake of my folks I would like to get back home again. For the sake of the pleasure it would give me, I w like to be back, BUT rather than go through this misery, this "hell on earth" condition of things, I'd gladly welcome a mauser, or several of them, in the

> I don't care very much any more what happens to me. I have prayed for a bad wound and would welcome the loss of a hand or foot, or half a lung-anything bad enough to get me out of the Army and leave me an expense to the Gevern-ment. Otherwise I will be of little use to myself or any one else on getting from here. Even if I were to go back to the States now it would be some time before I could BEGIN to do any-thing. What the country and cilmate

don't do, the Government surely does. 11 there were four candidates for lough. A furlough is a leave of absence with man in Ward 3: Herbert Clark, with pay. Furloughs are only given in

times of peace. You couldn't buy one with a wagon load of gold bricks.

Please remember and tell the other people to remember, that I am not at a basket pienic over here and will have all I can do to answer my mail without bethering about a letter of the state of t bothering about photos or souveniers. As things now stand my mail and clothes are scattered at various places over the island between —— and the ——

coast. write this, so I will have to close. So Will is still a Socialist. Well, I am a sort of a one myself, but can't take their way of looking at the lition, "Down with the Trusts." oking at the labor ques-

Your Friend,

A Protest Worth Notice.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Allow m to enter my emphatic protest against the approval, sanction, or sale by the Socialist Labor Party of Sprague's "So bialism from Genesis to Revelations," Vail's or any other so-called Socialist publication that does not clearly and vigorously teach the class struggle.

with those who have read books of this jably take to dreaming, and refuse to go into the scientific study of Spcialism, and the exceptions are brought around by an amount of slugging and clubbing that would drive to despair anyone but a

class-conscious Socialist.

Books of this sentimental character breed freaks by the hundred, and the S. L. P. should fire them all, bag and bag-

gage.

Better leave the minds of the proletaire a blank, unt. he is ready to take the right medicine, than so have then filled with a lot of rubbish, the removal of which consumes the valuable time of the S. L. P. propogandist.

Let the Debserie and the Kangs take

the responsibility of circulating such be-fuddling rot, but let the S. L. P. stick to its own publications, and teach the working class that, before the realizaknow the class struggle, face it like men and fight it to a finish; that only in the abolition of the capitalist class and the capitalist system can the working class realize the hopes and aspirations that unceasingly force themselves upon him. JAS. A. M'CONNELL, Williamsburg, Pa., Dec. 17.

Organized Scabbery in Minnesola.

Tosthe DAILY PEOPLE-The labor

fakir has many ways of pushing himself forward into the best place obtainable. but there is always the same end in view -the betrayal of the working class in order to gain personal ends. The devious ways of this reptile are being illustrated at present by the struggles between the numerous candidates for the place of labor commissioner for Minne-

Some of the candidates are counting on their personal pull with nor-elect, some are besieging the various pure and simple unions for indorsements. But one candidate has an original method, not before used by the faki in this State, so far as known. He has kept his candidacy from the public and is prosecuting a "still hunt." It was only by accident that his little game was dis

He was assistant to the late commissioner Le Grand Powers, whose treason to the working class was rewarded by his capitalist masters with a Washington, and evidently learned while thus "assisting" that the employ-ers and the exploiters of labor were not biind to the opportunities open to them through having a faithful jackal at the head of the labor bureau. So, instead of joining in the wild scramble for indorsements from the men he expects to come out at the rear through lack of acquaintance, he goes at once to the source of real influence-the capitalist plainly intimating that he understands the real duty of a labor fakir and is ready to perform it. Following is a copy of a circular which was NOT sent to the workingmen, and has probably been seen by none of them, outside of the organizations responsible for it:

"TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOR AND

"Gentlemen:

"We, the undersigned committee, take the liberty of addressing you respecting the coming change of officers in the Department of Labor for this State The term of the present commissioner

will expire January 1, and Mr. Walter A. Hammond, having been strongly urged by his many friends, has consented to have his name presented as a candidate for the position.

"Mr. Hammond is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and held the position of Assistant Labor Commissioner under the administration of Governors Nelson and Clough.

During his term of office he proved himself to be a conservative man, imbued with the highest conception of the duties devolving upon him and worthy of the confidence of employers of labor as well

as the working classes,
"This committee makes free to say
that Mr. Hammond, if appointed commissioner of labor, will do his duty without fear or favor and in strict justice to all parties interested in an impartial administration of the department.

"In presenting our candidate to your consideration we ask, if agreeable to you, your endorsement in the form of a letter or petition to the governor-elect, Hon. S. R. Van Sant, and that the same be sent to the chairman of this committee for presentation.
"Thanking you in advance for your

kindness, we remain, "Respectfully yours,
"A. McMURCHY, Chairm.,

"1100 Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn." F. E. DAVIDSON, B. of L. F. J. F. STARKEY.

Such a circular, sent only to capitalhas served his apprenticeship in the labor bureau; he knows that under capitalist rule such a bareau, like every other department of government, is to be administered only for the benefit of tray the class to which he belongs, and has been a judical long enough to have lost all sensé of shame in the matter; direct-to the very man whom he would be in opposition to if the "labor" bureau was not a fraud-and refers to his past. record as proof of his servile qualities. Really, he ough; to get the job.

Meanwhile intelligent and class-cor

want a labor bureau in Minnesota that

will guard their interests, they will have

to get it by electing a Socialist Labor

Party governor, and that they can get it in no other way. ARIEL. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Speaking

of the prematurentess of the joy of the

ing for the post canteen, the Minneapolis

reservation, has not made for temperance in the army heretofore, and wil not now. The work is not half done with closing the canteen, and the friends of temper-ance should exert themselves with unusu-

al energy to provide as a cabstitute a soldiers' club and equip it with those things which will make it as attractive as

view the so-called temperance movement, like every "reform" movement, is nothing but a straining at gnats and a swallow-

The paper quoted is an ultra-capitalist

The paper quoted is an arra-capitalistic one, and; consequently, not in the least interested in exterminating the liquor traffic. But the circumstance that quite a number of people have come to look upon the traffic as an evil, which it certainly it is not a superior of the control of the c

the traint as an evil, when it cores the paper, like a respectable sheet, once in a while to assume an advisory attitude. But why give advice us to the best way of getting rid of the liquor traffic, when

its interests are in the opposite direction?

The capitalist class and its papers know that it is very little harm the temperance people can do to capitalism by just fighting one of its minor effects; they will gladly prefer that harm, and without

grumbling stand the expense connected therewith to running the risk of having

them discover the real cause or root of the evil—the capitalist social system. And they willingly join with them in the search for sham causes of the failures of the temperance work. "As long as the

appetite lasts the saleon will exist."
True. But, if liquor is an unnatural beverage, a "poison," the appetite for it must necessarily be unnatural; and it can certainly not be created by so trivial

a cause as the lack of a club room, which can be proven by the great number of the people who, although possessing all the domestic comforts and social advantages imaginable, are addicted to the use of in-

Unnatural appetitics are caused mainly

by unnatural modes of living. We can not imagine man choosing voluntarily unnatural modes of living any more than his cousins, the animais. He does so only because the material conditions sur-

When the temperance people in in their efforts of exterminating the liquor evil, it is not for lack of club-rooms, but for lack of social justice. The capitalist system, with its unnaturally exhausting work, mental as well as manual.

with its competition and wars, is what

causes the physical, mental and moral condition from which grow unnatural ap-petites. A Comparision: A contagious disease visits a commun-

constron from when grow annatural appetites. A Comparision:

A contagious disease visits a community. Many people succumb to it, but not all; why not, when the disease is dangerous?

Because it can not attack a per-

ful physical, mental and moral effects of

On Party Terminology.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-In the

tions, I see the following statements

OUR AIM

To bring about Collective Ownership of the land and all the machinery for

ities, and the placing of all products on the market AT THEIR GROSS

OUR METHODS.

To agitate, educate and organize the WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

into a class-conscious, political or-

legislative bodies, Municipal, Provincial

and Dominion, thus by by constitutional

I want to ask, either of you or of Sec-

I think this kind of language, espe

procedure to achieve our purpose.

production and distribution of coun

Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 17.

made:

PRICE.

toxicants.

"Journal" recently said:

in this criticism of George Weston's anti-trade union arguments in "Value, Price and Profit" (obtainable from the New York Labor News Company.) He also shows that the capital st's profits realized by selling commodities THEIR VALUES, after the capitalist has robbed the wage-workers in the shop, by paying them wages, i. e., not the value they have created by their labor, but simply the cost of the production of labor power, or in other words, the cost of the workit gman's living. It is the wage system together resources of the earth and the machinery of wealth production, that the Socialist wishes to abolish-and to substitute, anti-canteen people over the excision of therefor, collective ownership of the above things, through which only can those sections form the army bill, providthe working people obtain the full value of their labor and enjoy the affluence

that is to-day possible for all.

Another thing in that manifesto I don't like is the naming of wage and salary workers separately.

Why this distinction, commides of Sec-

tion London?

"Journal" recently said:

"The people who fight the saloon. They like the people who fight the saloon. They think their work is done when they have closed the place where the liquor is sold. They forget that they have not closed up the appetite, and that as long as the appetite lasts the saloon will exist. It is true, appetite may not'be created so quickly where free access to liquor is not so easy. But there are active appetites already in operation in the army, and the man who selis poison outside of the lines will do business in place of the previous arrangement for selling liquor inside the lines. * * It is the same way with the closing up of the saloon and providing no subtitute. The most promising effort Is a salary anything else but wages? and have we not had enough of division in the ranks of the wage-working class that we want to make a distinction of this kind? The S. L. P. and its trade union ally, the S. T. & L. A., especially, seek to break down all notions of an aristocracy of labor amongst our fellows. Let us stick to the sound principles of no subtitute. The most promising effort towards temperance reform is that which looks to the substitution of places of resort in lieu of the saloons.

But the closing of the post canteen with the simple result of sensing the soldier out to the dive beyond the lines of the reservation has not made for temperance. solidarity of the wage-working class, without which we can have no real prog-

stuff in the following extract from the manifesto referred to: . "The paramount issues of this cam-

"Socialism and emancipation from industrial bondage, or capitalism and the misery of wage-slavery; Sociálism and clean political life, or capitalism and corruption; Socialism and loyalty to the citizenship or capitalism and treason to the subjects of the State: Socialism mercantile stability, or capitalism and mercantile bankruntey: Socialism and order in public life, or capitalism and the confusion of anarchy.
"In sort, your choice as electors is be-

tween 'Socialist' common sense or grit and tory 'capital' humbug!"

are nere words, and ignore entirely the Class Struggle, the breath of life to the Socialist Labor Movement.

Can it be that these "phrases" crept

into their manifesto by mistake? This is not the first time such things have hap-pened, as those who read the "Socialist Crusader" last winter will remember.

as a basis for their arguments.

as a basis for their arguments.

We have had enough "mercantile stability," loyalty to citizenship," etc., etc., from the Debserie and other capitalist political grafters, without getting it in our own literature.

should like to hear from the comrades on this matter.

CANADIAN. Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 14, 1900.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and ad-dress l.

rounding him compel him to. In a civil lized state those conditions become primarily of a social nature, i. e., the social conditions determine what kind of people the members of society shall be.

When the temperance people fail in N. N. C., WATERBURY, CT.—We give it up! We don't know what "Communist An-archist" stands for, and don't believe any-body else does. C. K., SEATTLE, WASH .-- You have

apprehended these correspondents. There is no question about changing the Party platform. The platform of the S. L. P. is not a limb of periodical journalism. The cuestion was only upon municipal platform utterances.

was not a member of the S. L. P.
Wm. W. Kitchin, the Congressman who
has just introduced in the House of Representatives the bill to repeal the Fifteenth
Amendment, referring to the enfranchisement of the nego, represents the Roxboro
congressional district of North Carolina.
J. C. R., PATERSON, N. J.—There is no
such thing as a "Kari Marx definition of
wealth." ous? Because it can not attack a person unless his body is in a weak enough condition. Likewise, a person who, to a certain extent has escaped the horm.

D. R., NEW HAYEN, CT.—Was that address of the Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, published last week in these columns, a forgery? That is the only question. If it was not, what kind of Socialists is capitalism. Liny grow up a total abstainer, even though he may be surrounded with devotees to the bottle.

"Seek ye first a social order in which justice and naturalness shall be possible, and all these other things shall be added unto you." your party raking together, and what a farce, is it not, to call your vote a So-cialist vote!

S. G., WORCESTER, MASS.—You and yours are a fine set to find fault with the language of the DALLY PEOPLE! There is just one among you all who is not dishonest in such claims. It is Margaret Halle. She is mistaken, but, she, at least, proves let sincerity by frowning down the beast to language that your press uses. To, howmanifesto published by Section London, Ontario, for the last Dominion Elecby language that your press uses. To, how-ever find fault with our language and then appland the ribaldry that proceeds from your camp is an instance of brass out-life-sing brass. Hegone:

G. E. R., HARTFORD, CT.—The S. T. & L. A. dead? If anyone tells you that. G. E. R., HARTFORD, CT.—The S. T. & L. A. dead? If anyone fells you that, you just treat him to this story:

A boy asked his teacher's permission to absent himself from school to attend another boy's funeral. Permission was readly granted, and Johnny departed. But as the teacher wes on her way home, late that afternon, she met her absent scholar. "And, Johnny," asked the teacher, "did you attend your friends' funeral?"

"No. marm," answered Johnny. "I went to the bouse, but the boy wasn't dead. We had a high old time wrestling until he throwed me flat 'f my back. "F you think he's dead, you just tackle him; that's all."

M. M. HOROKEN, N. J.—Oh, no! These

he's dead, you just tackle him; that's all."

M. HOBOKEN, N. J.—Oh, no! These victories over the Volkszeitung corporation are only "pickles," or "entrees" to what is yet to come. The Party can not sit by and allow "The People" to reman where it is. True enough the thing is now a "Bogus," with no circulation worth mentioning. Nevertheless, the Party holds that the name belongs to it, and in that sense started its action. The Corporation will have to surrender all along the line, and pay heavily for its attempted fraud. Its only chance of escape is the chance of the prisoner sentenced to death, who cheafs the gallows by death.—a not unlikely occurrence. Of this more some other time.

"OUR TIMER" LOS ANGELES CAL ion London, is this correct? Is it the aim of the S. L. P. to place all products "ON THE MARKET" at their "GROSS COST PRICE?"

cially when neither the American nor Canadian S. L. P. platform warrants it, is very misleading. At first sight, it looks as if they intend to continue the present system of barter and sale; with "OLD TIMER," LOS ANGELES, CAL,—
We know Wilshire here quite well. Your
denunciation of him is too sweeping. If
you had limited yourself to saying that
"he is not worth the powder to blow him
to hell with" at this stage of the move
ment, you would be right. He is of that
class of men who have a niche to fill after
a movement has reached the "beam rus"
period. That is quite a visuable niche, al-'all the ruck of blood and war and hate which these produce."

But viewed in the light of Socialist economics, the phrase, "gross cost price" in this connection is absolutely meaning-less. Do the London comrades mean by this that commodities will be exchange

D. C., NEW YORK.—What completer re-port of the A. P. of L. convention can you want, than the article "Echoes from Louis-ville. Ay," published in these columns on the 16th instant? Arything else cometh of

P. C., CHICAGO, ILL —We take no stock n your Rev. Herron. He may mean right probably he does. But he is a pure senti-mentarist. Look out for these people. Re-

Less harm is wrought.

By lack of heart.

Than lack of thought.

S. J. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It was remarkable scene. From Mr. Harriman S. J. D. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—It was a remarkable scene. From Mr. Harriman down, not a person in the audience in that New Haver Opera House believed that comrade De Leon had been bribed by Davis, The charge was a clumsy stander stransparently so; so transparent that it reacted on the side that urtered it. The Indignation was tremendous. This feature of the incident was not allowed to drop out of sight. It was vividly revived when Comrade De Leon made a poluted allison to Mr. Hisriman's being paid by the Organized Scabberr of the International Cigaranskers to deceive that meeting. The fellow's conduct, accentanted by his appearance, furnished testimony to the justice of this charge. The ap-

of the International Charmakers to deceive that meeting. The fellow's conduct, accentinated by his appearance, furnished testimony to the justice of this charge. The appearance that it was received with can hardly be said to have been interrupted by hisses. There was hissing; but it was a very tame affair. The hissess didn't have their heart in it. They knew the charge was right and they all feit the cold steel.

E. R. D., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-W. E. R. D. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We have no idea whether Mr. Eugene V. Debs is the owner of the "Debs Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind." It may be he; if may be some other Jebs; for all we know it may be a case of the Chamberlain family in England, where one member is president, another main stockholder, and at third treasurer of the gunpowder companies that are making hay while the Boer war sun shines, and who are helping to keep it up shining.

G. H. ERIE, PA.—Dou't you say anoth-

white the lower was sun shines, and who are the confusion of anarchy.

"In sort, your choice as electors is between "Socialist common sense or grit and tory 'capital' humbog."

These "paramount" issues, so-called, are mere words, and ignore entirely the Class Strüggle, the breath of life to the Socialist Labor Movement.

Can it be that these "phrases" crept into their manifesto by mistake? This is not the first time such things have happened, as those who read the "Socialist Crusader" last winter will remember. If there are any errors in Marxian economics, by all means let us know it; but members of the S. T. P. should confiné themselves to the Class Strüggle as a basis for their arguments.

We have had enough "mercantile stability," loyalty to citizenship," etc., etc., from the Debserie and other capitalist political grafters, without getting the confine the party of the case of the School of the cause of the school of the school of the school of the cause of the school of the cause of the school of the school of the school of the cause of the school of the school

C. L. DENVER, COLO.-That New Hav C. L. PENVER, COLO.—That New Haven debate came about in this way. On October 28 there was a public meeting of the Social Democracy in that city, with Mr. Harriman as speaker. Several 8, L. P. men were present, and asked questions, all upon the political aspect of the 8, D. P. Mr. Harriman, instead of answering, opened the siulce gates of defamation upon the 8. T. & L. A. Questions being asked upon that, he refused to answer, saying he would debate that question "only with Daniel De Leon." The 8, L. P. men took him up quick He then tried to take back water but was not allowed. The "bargain" was closed on the rpqt.

J. F. NEW YORK—Your notice came

J. F., NEW YORK -- Your notice too late for publication.

Y. R., PALL RIVER, MASS.—Life is too short to spend it in lide talk. That Chelsen address of your Social Democratic candidate for Mayor was printed in full in these columns. Don't quibble. Hold your own nose to that grindstone. Is that a Socialist's language? Is that the Socialism that you are after? Out with it!

R. M. D.—The S. L. P. started in this country with the 1890 campaigh in this State. What there was of it before that was no more S. L. P. than a thry winter streamlet running into Lake Itasca, is the Mississippi.

R. C. F., DETROIT, MICH.-You will fall into wrong conclusions if you lump fall into wrong conclusions if you lump the whole Social Democracy with the Kan garyos. There is a sharp line to be drawn between the Kangareo and the Social Democrat proper,
The Kangaroo is essentialy a refuse of the

The Kangaroo is essentially a refuse of the German element. The Kangaroo is pro-German and anti-American. It is pretencious of Socialist knowledge and yet woefully superficial; it is phraseful on bravery, and yet revoltingly poirroonish; it is assertative of integrity, and yet is fiithily corrupt. This element is typided by the New Yorker "Volkaseitungs," immediate following,—all told, perhaps 1,000 men in the country, including the sprinkling of Americans, who, as embezzlers of the Party funds in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, Pittsburgl. Boston, New York and other places, insturally gravitated towards the "Volkaseltung." This element is hopelessity carrupt. It is a This element is hopelessly carrupt. It is a rotten limb, fit only for the amputation to which it was treated. Its "hostility" to the S. L. P. is streetly of the nature of the "hostility" of the sneak-thief to the police. With the Social Democracy, it is other wise. We shall not deny that among them are characters that among the hostility in the social transferonce.

"hostility" of the sneak-thief to the police. With the Social Democracy, it is other wise. We shall not deny that among them are characters that approach the Eangaroes quite closely. But they were not the "causa causans." The Social Democracy was born of a distinct sentiment. That sentiment was not a Kangaroo sentiment. That sentiment was not a Kangaroo sentiment. That sentiment was that the rigid discipline of the Socialists," and thereby kept Socialism back. The sentiment was erroseous, but it was sincere. Upon that sentiment the Social Democracy was built. That the error begins to be perciesed appears from more than one restrictive measure that the Social Democracy aircandy has found it necessary to resort to. The necessity for more and more of these restrictive measures will become penalent to whatever is honorabe and sincere in the Social Democracy. Travelling along that line, this element is bound to reach the point when it must admit that its reason to set up a rival Socialist party was born of inexperience. With the dropping of the reason for the thing, the thing itself must be dropped by them.

The distinction between the two elements must not be overlooked.

M. J.J. C., NEW YORK—The auction of the Tubite Stores, Christopher and Greenwich

H. B. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-There will be no charge; the papers will be made. J. O. M.C. WILKINSBURG, PA.—It will interest you to know that this office stendily resisted all pressure from the Rev. Validay and the sake any notice of his "Socialistic" preductions, they being purely ideologic and utopian. When the crash of July 10, 1800, came he was forthwish reserved with open arm; by the Kangarocs.

So, under the Socialist Republic. The question is wrongly approached from the side that it is namelige taken up. It should be approached from the side of material facts. To answer the question one should inquire into the productive capacity under the Socialist Republic. If enough is not producible to give an abundance to all, then distribution will have to be according to deeds; in the

an abundance to all, then distribution will inve to be according to deeds: in the contrary case, if the productivity would furnish an abundance to all, then the needs would be the measure.

It is pretty sure that under the Socialist Republic production would be so abundant that the issue, which you raise, would be of the practical significance. Everyone could have all he wants, provided, of course, he is able to and does work.

Any story to the effect that the Republican party defrayed his expenses can only proceed from a slanderer, who, as in the instance in point, himself is now discovered to have had corrupt dealings with the Republican party of your State, in his career of embezzing our l'arty funds.

S. G. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y., You will have to be more accurate with you; historic parallels, or you will incur startling blunders. There is no parallel between the S. L. P. and the Wendell Phillips abolitionists. The S. L. P. is for practical work; the sholltionists are to be paralleled with the Rev. Herroms of to-day. Both ignored facts in their pursuit of the ideal.

EQUALITY COLONY.

Their Successful Work at Boring From Without the Republican Party.

The Socialist Labor Party passed brough the campaign in Skagh County without losing any votes, compared with two years ago, on the head of the ticket.

The Social Democratic Party had a good vote here, as they mainly drew from the defunct Peoples Party. The causes leading to this were during

the building up of the Populist party. when the most radical members of the movement tried to introduce so-called Socialist papers like the "Appeal to Reason," and "Coming Nation." They also took part in furthering the colony movement with their paper the Industrial Freedom." Those papers were read by many of the Copulists and their idea of Socialism was obtained thereupon. Merry England was also distributed in large numbers. Blaschford with his ideal of saving of waste, by buying books and saving matches, when put to test, burrahed for England's burning of powder

to kill Boers. Such was and is the training of much timber in this county. What wonder then is it that the S. D. P. should find a good field here. Those papers misrepresented the S. L. P. movement and by constant repitition of their infamous slanders have created a prejudice hard o overcome, but one thing is certain, most of those men in the S. D. P. movement in this county are honest and they cannot be hood-winked any great length of time. Because of this prejudice, and it was always passive, we could not de-

It is here in Skagit county at Blanchard that the B. C. C. colony "Equality,"

Financialy the colony has not been a success. Sociologically also a failure, although the men are working hard. It is dawning on many of them, as it did on us, that workingmen with small means and poor machinery are no match for capitalists in capitalistic markets. They therefore thought the political action a necessary adjunct to the colony movement. They naturally fell in with the "broad" movement. Firstly, because there was no De Leon to "boss" them, and secondly (or maybe firstly), because some of the colony members were given audience by Debs, when last on the coast

at Fairhaven.

The "broadness" of the colony must have been materially increased thereby, as results shows, and they seem to have adopted the "kingaroo" plan of horing from within. There being no labor union in this county, to try it on, and, as it was necessary to bore for something, ta

order to be in good standing, they tackled the Republican party.

W. J. Heary County Commissioner,
was up for re-election. The colony wanted a gravel road so they promised their
support if he would give his help to the
road. The colony delivered the goods,
Whether Henry can deliver his, if he wanted to, is a question which "Equality" colony undoubtedly must be interested in as he has promised enough roads during the campaign, that if they were to be built, it would take the county revenue for roading expenses for the to be built, it would take the courevenue for roading expenses for next ten years.

That boring from within has strength-ened the Republican party and size Hea-ry's graft on that body. The "broad" movement uses effective methods in-

So we of Section Wolley with long distances apart have not been able to work to advantage against such odds. Section Scattle's hard work made it possible for us to hold our vote, as many of our numbers left the county and a part joined the Social Democratic Party for Kang reasons.

However, the future is all right and when the Social Democratic dream has reached its course, then we will be strictly in it.

MATT WATEON.

OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Imreb. Secretary, 119 Bundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK JAB. & NEWS COMPANY 26 New Rends street. (The Party's Hier-

NOTICE | or technical reasons, no Party submitments can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

California State Executive Committee.

Hereby gives notice that all communi-cations and renittances should be sent to Louis * Hader, 265*2 South Main street, room 9. Les Augeles, California. None should be sent to George S. Holmes LOUIS C. HALLER, Secretary,

To Section Organizers.

Organizers of the S. L. P. sections, who reserved fickets from Section Rockwille, Conn., S. L. P., are requested to either return tickets or money for same

W. SHERMAN, Organizer.

Belleville III.

Section Bellevue, S. L. P., meets on the 2d and 1th Friday of each month at Wasnamas Itali. All readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and WELKLY PEOPLE, and Sympathizers are invited to-attend and join the organization.

HARRY R. BLOEMSMA.

323 N. Fifth St., E. St. Louis, Ills.

Ready for the Fight.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ills., Dec. 25.—Sections Believille and East St. Louis are going into the spring campaign. Every comrade has bucked on his armor, and the preliminary work will soon be under way.

Denations to the Daily People.

Previously acknowledged ... \$2,812.55 Pawtneket, R. L. collected by Section Stoneboro, Pa., Carlson, 25c.; Huels, S1; Thompson, \$1... Waterbury, Conn., Areta, \$1...

Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c.; Weinberger, 50c.; Clubs

Ryan, 25c.; Anderson, 25c.; Jorgensen, 25c.; Hong, 25c.;

ske, 50c.; Matthews, \$1.70; Erben, \$1; Heindenreich, 50c.; Holwell, 50c.; Goerke, 25c; Zillmer, \$1; O'Furey, 25c, ... Essex Co., N. J.; Scandinavian Branch, \$4; Bloomfeld

Branch, \$1.65; Duggan, 25c... Union Hill, N. J.; collected from

berger, \$1; J. Kleinberger, 16th A. D.: Goldberger, 50e; Weisberger, 25c; collected at Hartman & Cohn's eigar shop,

Hartman & Colm's eigar shop, \$21; Feldman, 25c; Moskowitz, 25c; Gottlieb, 25c; Stark, 25c; Lederman, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Branakh, \$1; Pollock, 50c; Plamondon, 54c; Koffman, 50c; Westerberg, 50c; Leitson, 50c; Westerberg, 50c; Leitson, 50c; Canada Stark, M. Posenberg, \$1; M. Posenberg, \$2; And \$3 A. D. J. W. 50c.

\$1 \$2 and \$3 A. D. J. W. 50c... \$4 and \$5 A. D. Holes. 25c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Hermausen, 50c.; Crawford, 50c; Kantor, 82; P. and W., \$1.......... 5 A. D., Bisch, \$1.65; Baldwin,

50c.;Cash, 50c......

> Total,..... \$2,872.05 National Secretary.

. Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged. ... \$15,273.73 Received from Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer, balance of Daily People Concert, on March 25 Received from Jos. H. Sauter, 22.58

Treasurer, on account of Daily People concert, on No-Conference, balance due on Emblem Tickets........ Section East Pittsburg, Pa.... E. W. Carpenter, San Francis-co, Cal., balance of fand in

HENRY KUHN.

panelal Secretary Treasurer Prople Committee. which ought to be there is not there.

Newshoys shout their evening papers: the shoes light up their years till the whole street is a fairy and of treashes; the well-dressed people pass him in long procession; the carriages go up and down the road. To all the life around him, to all the sights around him, to the meaning of the show, and to the dance of life and death that fills the street, the sandwich man is indifferent. He has no ambition, he has no future to hope for, no past that he cares to re-

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$65.60 Edward arts Puttin, Man. 100 Affect Morris, Pawincket, R. 1. 100 Austin Randont, Pawincket, R. 1. 100 James S. Crook, Pawincket, R. 1. 100 Wm. Habershaw, Pawincket, R. 1. 100 Patrick J. Conole, Pawincket, R. 1. 100 Edw. Renner, Jacksonville, III. 190 Chas. Shambough, New Burlington, Offic. 100 d Branch, No. 2, Bklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AROUSED.

A. D. City:
Stricke
Harristeia

Fra Holaws, Andrew McRoden, Marietia, Wash., Andrew McRoden, Marietia, Wash., E. Gidler, Newberg, N. Y. John i sheer, St. Pani, Mons.

S. Y. Machinists, L. A. 271, S. T. A.

Machinist Harriet A. Lorinz, McGelrin, N. Y., H. D. D., Philadelphia, Ph., Geo, F. Spettel, S., Jon., Minn.,

Emanuel Blanck
J. B. Ferguson, Stockton, Call.
Section Salem, Mass., per J. White.,
F. M., S. V. City.
T. Z., N. Y. City.
E. D., 21st A. D., Brooklyn.

Contribution to Section Haverhill.

N. Van Kerkvoorde of Sloan, N. Y., has contributed \$100 to the fands of

D. A. 19.S. T. & L. A.

New Century Celebration in Elizabeth,

New Jersey.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Sec-

retaries.

DAILYPEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade street,

Sandwick Men of London.

The "sandwich men" are among the "East London Types" described by Sir Walter Besant in the December "Cen-

tury."
"They walk between the boards all day long for a shilling. It is work which

makes no demand upon them. They slowly and mechanically plot along, each

unotion of any kind; he feels no interest in anything. He is like the hermit, the

recluse, or the anchoret-inclusus. He is deed to the world; a man without friends,

without money, without hope, without re-sources, without the power of work, without strength of mind to resolve, with-

cut will to arge him and to savinta him or to lead him out,has no further concern

with the world. It is a moving pane-

looks without interest; his own figure, which eaght to be there is not there.

hope for, no past that he cares to re-member; he lives only for the day."

New York Ciry.

Section Haverbill, Mass., S. L. P.

IT LISTENS TO A MASTERLY ADDRESS BY DALTON.

Stone

Inapp

Inchmond

Richmond

Richmond

Street

Richmond

Street

Richmond

Richmo He Discusses the Question "The S. L. P.: the S. D. P.; which Truly Represents the Interests of the Working Class ?" -Middle Class Perey "Socialists" Ex-

> BOSTON. Mass. Dec. 22.—On the night of December, all available space in Chiefe has I have was crossed to occar hearing by working people was cause to on the part of the wage slave whom hear WoS, Dalton explain "The Social | Uncle Sam pays almost enough in wages let Labor Party; The Social Democratics to chable him to support a family decent-Party: which truly regreen's the interests of the Abraug Cass? The antilener was not a frest and need desire.
>
> Boston being the httpy funding ground and are well laid out. A sentry paring of freakblen. Furthermore, there was a more manifel out. A sentry packing more manifel of S. D. P.'s, who, by up and down the walk with an old-fashome acceptant, but strayed a way from loned gun on his shoulder Bokell harm-

the projecting wall of their arminay.

Coprode Italian becan by showing that what he thought about a dinky looking. the wealth which they produce. This can be only under a Rochalet Republic.

Socialism means on the industrial and economic field, topoperation in the profaction of a n.B for use (goods now a) produced for exchanger; the abdition of | said, "The hell you say," when I pointed the wage-system, and the sale of laborpower as a commodity, which produces a surplus value for the capitalist, whethhe in the form of rent, laterest or

In politics, Scalalism means the rule of the workers and the substitution of a capitanst government, whether it be a or a republic in form, by the

Socialist Republic, Socialism means, firstle: the owner-ship of the government by the working claus; secondly, public ownership of the

means of production.

The one is nor ssary to the other nall for 15th together does the Socialist Labor Party stand. The record of the ing, against all enemies of the working class on both the industrial and the political field-it never compromises; it energy for no favors; it is everywhere

The record of the Social Democratic Party is just the revers : it has a different platform every six months; it foses with every body and everything from armory-building Careyism in Haverhill and the "Socializimus and der Bier." Kungaroos in New York to Job, the Total\$226.50 man of sorrows in the pulpit and short change out of it, in California and the Socialistic (sie) Chelsea platform, issued in the interests of a real estate dealer. Carry fights for the working class by building armorles to shelter-the janissaries who shoot strikers; Carey's notion of a working man is an as-

District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A., will hold its next regular meeting on Sundary December 39, at Socialist Later Party Headquarters, corner Monroe and Market streets, Lyun, Mass. The meeting will the called to order at 12 o'clock M. All delegates are urgently requested to attend as there is much business of importance to come before the meeting. Pont forget the place and don't forget the time. MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Organizer, D. A. 19. The Chelsen call to voters speaks for itself, but Comrade Dalton took time to lay bare its weakness and capitally in masterly style which brought forth the plaudits of the audience and made the S. D. P.'s shiver and shake much worse than if they had been possessed by an army of Cuban malarial parasites.

He laid low the middle class capitalists who attempt to invelide the workingnian into helping them line their own pockets by lowering taxes on real es-tate which the working men themselves

New Jersey.

Section Union County, S. L. P., will celebrate the beginning of the Twentieth Century with an entertainment and dance, to be bild at Knell's hall, corner of East Jersey and Flith streets, Honday, December 31, at S. p. m., Fivre will be an enjoyable program, and also a small fair connected with this, and a Jody good time for every one is assured. We invite all readers of the S.L. P. movement to participate. Admission free.

THE COMMITTEE. notorious Kangarco-S. D. P. harmony stands for nothing except what the labor falls and cockroach business man desire. The S. D. P. never was and never can be a working class party. It is only the political expression of the bankrupt small trader, the freak of ev-ery degree and the Organized Scabbery; a useful decoy ouck for the capitalist class and a good punching-hag to keep the workingman's arm in training for this, the men signed the programming this, the men signed the companding the workingman's arm in training for

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc.,

The meeting was a success from every point of view. Boston confrades hope to have more of such lectures and sucthe movement in this neighborhood, not. How indignant the mercrly numerically, but in rendering it clearer, more solid and class-conscious.

Socialistische

rolloving the man before him. If you wrich the sandwich man you may observe that he looks neither to the right nor to the left. His face expresses no ARBEITER-ZEITUNG Owned and Published by the

Socialist Labor Party ->

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be directed.

manications for the Editor should be addressed. Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung.
239 St. Clair street. Cleveland, Ohio.
Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades do your best to introduce it

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York,

THEIR LATEST ROLE.

At Watervliet, N. Y., Uncle Sam

makes his cannons for use on land. He

the turning out of these effective spread-

what he thought about a dinky looking.

dull butcher knife that was stuck in the

guas-they, only make them-and the

The officer in charge was kind eaough

talk to the men but I told him that the

pure would be useless on such terms; I proposed to talk with them; that my

my card, asked me if the DAILY PEO-PLE was in politics, and, being assured

their work, Nobody bothered me as I made the

suspicions and shook hands with as

The stories told by the men prove again the soundness of the Socialist Labor Party

the fakir will surely get in his dirty

lated in the arregal addressed to the Secretary of War asking for a tea per

superior.

A short time ago a petition was circu-

He requested or commanded

the committee to de nothing more in the matter until he had considered the

cient to me nor to many of the men just what the committee did. We can only see the results. Some of the better paid men—the committee included—received a

raise in wages, but the vast majority, the rank and file of the shop, "got it in tue neck." No raise for them; no reduction

m hours. Some of them did get some-thing; a nice sweet talk from the fakirs

who were enjoying the fruits of the "victory." This is what the fakir got the raise for. They were expected to run the angry lightning of revolt into the

The necessity for the organization of a strong local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is proved by this instance

and by the helpless condition of the men in case of reductions of pay and increase

capable of resorting to the methods of other capitalists in order to more com-pletely fleece its wars slaves, this typical instance of trafficing with fakirdom shows. That Uncle Sam locks on the wege work-

inglesary directed me to the office.

sible the tricks of these fakirs and their imitators. It would be a weapon in the hands of the machinists that they could use with effect in favorable times to gain Labor Lientenant; of Capital as Aides-de concessions, and in evil days to stubbornly resist Inctuer robbery. Either a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance local, with its honest buttles for all, or the labor fakir

> courage of the men for his own private of workingmen whose every move is the result of planful organization and whose work is the highest example of co-oper rabble, at the mercy of every charlatan when the structle comes between them and the fleeers of later. I was saluted by mother janishary in uniform as I left the grounds, whose gun and old-fashioned, man-sticking bayonet, aye, very existence is a proof that the capitalist class is keenly and murderously alive

with his manipulation of the unorganized

to the need of organization, W. S. DALTON,

NEW CENTURY ENCYCLICAL.

Pope to Speak on "Christian Democracy" -Inequality Necessary Says Leo XIII.

lie here to-day state that Pope Lee XIII. is to mark the opening of the new cenget near enough to use it in a fight, anytury by the promulgation of an enevelihow," he said. He quit taughing and cal on the subject of Christian deriocracy, in which he will take another adto the machine shops and sugrested that unneful step as a sequel to his former prenouncements on the Christian Constitution; of States, the Condition of the bayonet could be used on them. This Working Classes and the programme of duties affecting national and civil rights. Bishop McClanid of Rochester N V to give me a pass and a great deal of

who had a long audience with the Pope information. He cautioned me not to carry this month, said that His Holiness appeared vigorous in mind and body, with every evidence of ability to earry out his present line of poller.

work would be interfered with if I could not ask questions. He looked again at The new encyclical, of which this foreeast comes from most reliable sources. has been ready for some time, but has been held back so that the Pope could that it was very much so, compromised by telling me not to disturb the men at examine every available source of in formation.

It is specially intended to proclaim that Christian democracy is a legitimate Catholic aspiration, and to explain away round of the shop where millions of dol-lars worth of the best machinery in the world, carefully attended by hundreds the differences of opinion that have of wage slaves put the finishing touches arisen in Catholic ranks over the social on the engines of death. Immense mov-ing cranes as big as the bridges which eyelicals, policy advocated in the two former en-

span some of the western rivers swung noiselessy above my head and picked up revolutionary socialism, showing that as in the cheirs of angels and in the tons of stell to carry them from one end in the cheirs of angels and in the cf the six hadred foot shop to the other. Church there are different grades, so in Lathes, the very perfection of englacer-ing and mechanical skill, bored and among usen. civil society of necessity inequality exists

shaved, drilled and cut like sentient beings. The machinists worked as steadbe taken in the work of Christian dem-ocracy and the raising of the workingily and with the precision of the machine. The work they do and the way they do man to a higher level of comfort. Em it makes the tail, of those imbedies who gabble about "the difference between difference between engage to toll must be paid a fair wage and that to defrand any one of wages brain work and hind work" sound like the noasense it is.

Here and there as I walked along, a machinist would pause long enough to ask me a question or bid me good-day. A copy of the DAHAY PEOPLE stickis a crime crying to heaven for vengeance; that to oppress the indigent and destitute for the sake of gain is contrary to law, divine and human, and that capitalists should refrain from cutting ing out of my postet was the cause of these little attentions. Twice I saw a down workingmen's wages, with all the man scoul and I suspected why. When the noon hour arrived I verified these s unable to protect himself.

Governments, statesmen and all who have a prominent part in public life should give favorable consideration to whatever is conducted to the welfare of the worker, so that they may have a proper share in the benefits which they contention that wherever the Socialist trade union has not organized the workers so largely contribute to the advantage of the community.

As men have a natural right to enter

societies, the encyclical continues, the State is bound to protect these rights and respect and countenance associations tending to benefit the condition of wage earners. It is fitting that the people cent increase in wages. It is history in Watervillet Arsenal that good machinists earners. It is fitting that the people should have a share in the work of lawmaking) and administration, and that whatever in the State was of avail for the common welfare the Church had promoted and should promote and guard, as well as whatever had been u stablished to curb the license of rulers who opposed the true interests of the

people.

This will be the gospel of progress and to higher morality, it is stated. that the Pope will expound in his mes-sage to Christendom for the coming century.—The "Evening Telegram."

petition." Then he got even and avenged the insult offered to the circumlocution TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11-Meets every Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 250-261 East Houston How indignant the men were over this was easy for me to see and appreciate. Street.
The class-conscious men were in a towering rage, and even those who do not yet street. street. Secretry, M. Weisenberg, 631 Sixth street. Headquarters, 114 Cannon

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R. AUERBACH,

er as a thing to be exploiter to the limit is shown in the open violation of the Federal eight-hour law in Watervliet Arsenal and other government works.

A strong local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance would make imposevery second Sunday of the month, at 2.30 P. M., at its bendquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People called to the following:

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