WEEKLY PEOPLE.

those dealing with the sufferings of the men, women and children who toll in

the department stores and are compelled to keep up a fine appearance on a miserable pittanee; the article dealing with the slates of the sugar house, the men who "live in an eternal turkish bath.

with blood for sweat and a rag for a towel, and live and die for 15 cents an

hour." Those articles that dealt with the development of the shoe trade in Massachusetts, New York and the nation

aroused considerable interest. The ma chinists were looked after with an article

that reviewed the conditions in the trade

for the past sixty years. The devel-opment of the tool of production was traced since 1840. The rise of the spe-

civilist or monkey-wrench machinist was chronicled and finally the supplify

of old-time pure and simple trades union methods that teaches an aristocracy of

were next dealt with. The manner in which the 10-hour law has been broken

every day for the past thirteen wears;

enforce the law and the fight of the So-

the law enforced, formed a striking de-

scription of capitalism and its methods as to labor laws. Another article on the

jobbery, over capitalization, etc., and

inal growd who murdered the working

The coal miners were next taken up

the lines of the first series in the WEEK

sweatshops had their story told in force-

of their trials and troubles with capital

ist politicians and labor fakirs of the

The most tried and persecuted thing of the working class—the longshoremen

-had their case placed before the work-

ing class and all other honest citizens who read the DAILY PEOPLE. From

this article much good has come, and

. . . .

its yellow, drab, pink and other co

temporaries were pouring out buck-ets of multi-colored ink about the "outrages on missionaries." Post-eyed tales of Ministers and Christ-

ians being slaughtered occupied dezens of columns daily; boiling oil was the favorite method of killing off

Pekin people in the editorial sanctums of Park Row, The DAILY PEOPLE alone refused to become hysterical. Day

in and day out we pointed out that the

whole Chinese trouble was caused by

desired to partition that ancient empire

for the sake of exploiting her land and

workers. A magnificent article by one

of the DAILY PEOPLE staff on the

Chinese dismemberment appeared in the

first issue. In that article the above

out to be as the DAILY PEOPLE

said-so much enpitalist bancum and fraud. Those who have eyes to see, now

ealize that on that most important ques

tion-the DAILY PEOPLE led every

other paper in the nation; for all of which we throw no boquets at ourselves,

for we look on all the affairs of life through Socialist glasses.

The Boer War was thoroughly report

ed. The capitalist schemers who caused the war were flayed for their crimes.

the war were flaved for inor crimes.

Again in a matter of international interest the DAILY PEOPLE struck the right key note.

The Philippine war was theroughly

covered. The conduct of the American capitalist and HIS government in pre-

upitating this war on the l'ilipine, not

the Philippines as the base of supplies for an entrance to Asia was well told. The hypocrisy, dereit and sham of the rain't class was written in the strongest

Of all the foreign matter deak with in the DAILY PEOPLE the crisis in

the French Socialist movement aroused

set we denounced Millerand and the "In-

tellectuals," with all their connections

We dubbed them French Kangaroos.

French comrades as we smoked out the

animal earlier. When the International animal earlier. When the International Congress took place we published a vol-uminous report from the American S.

. P. delegates in which the traitorous

Kautsky resolution was attacked and shown up in all, its hideous faisity,

To thoroughly round out the rood work

along those lines the DAILY PEOPLE published a three and one half column

count of Sanial's verbal report to the

omrades of Section New York on his

cork in the congress during the late

unject was completed by the transla

lon of Jules Gues le's remarkable speech

The only matter of importance in Ger-

gold by our correspondents on the spot.

The English movement was dewit

many times and eft. The fakirs, freaks

'Continued on page 2.)

ight in the French movement.

n his debate with Jaures.

themselves as being of the

the most interest amongst our reade

tyle and backed by all the facts.

from any worthy wason but so

Socialist school militant.

We knew the breed better

went-on the "Chinese outrages

PEOPLE, was of a most striking

When the DAILY PEOPLE started.

drilled for the Social Revolution.

"beach walkers" are now being

foreign - news in the DAILY

LY PEOPLE. The men and women who moil and toil in the East Side

the failure of five District Attorne

ciglist or

ful language.

Parsons type.

character.

labor was vividly shown



Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how (pag they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

VOL. X. NO. 41

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5. 1901.

A REVIEW

OF THE WORK DONE BY THE DAILY PEOPLE DURING PAST SIX MONTHS.

ne News Field Thoronghly Covered -Special Features and Article - The Worker's Side Given in Every Instance, Has Proved Itself to Be the Only Workingman's Paper.

On Jan. 1 the DAILY PROPLE celeand the militant Socialists of the nation

It has been six months of continuous struggle. The establishment of a metropolitair daily 'heavige per, eyen when backed with anlimited capital, is a trehad to accomplish the miracle of being small-shed practically without capital or properties, save that given by the deter-nines clear headed workingmen who, inest of the need of a daily paper to their fight, threw all their to into the work and successfully Brooklyn Rapid Transit gave the history of its stock exchange swindle, its stock

DAILY PEOPLE was born anidst the huzzas and jubilation of the workingmen that fathered it. The parade the hight of June 30 was one that will long be remembered. Almost every copy that was rien off the press that night was token by the enthusiasts that come from all parts of the Greater New York and cities in near-by States. The PEOPLE was a newspaper in all that the term implies, and later they found and that was that the DAILY PEOPLE was the only paper fit for an intelligent workingman to rend. Every phase of the labor movement has seen covered during these six months garmakers strike in New York to the rmakers steike in Tampa, Fla., and from the coal strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields to the millmens strike in California has been duly covered by DAILY PEOPLE, the workers side, been published and the misleaders of the working class were relentlessly ex-

News from Chini Africa, Germany, France, England Italy, etc., particularly that part decling with the waters struckles for the bedferment of their conditions found a prominent place

The party's work in every part of the mition was well written up from every

was a nost important feature. Special write-ups appeared almost daily in which every enemy, of the working class was branded so that all might

that made the WEEKLY PEOPLE dreaded by its enemies and loved by its

Capital columns, the Sanday supplement, truths, were made manifest. As time poems, correspondence and cartoons went-on the "Chinese outrages" turned were all of the highest class, and with other features already mentioned deserve a closer examination.

AS TO STRIKES.

The DAILY PEOPLE'S position on strikes between the workers and their exploiters was the attitude ordered by the national convention of the Socialist La-bor Party, viz to champion the cause of the men while at the same time point out the lessons of the strike and expose the machinations of the capitalist press, the capitalist class and the capitalist al-les-the Later Falars. This policy was thracite Confestrike to which the DAILY PEOPLE sent its special correspondent who exposed the stup lity of expecting that the men could ever expect to gain anything from a union who had for its casher men like Mark Hames, and Adtian Iselin. The dazens of small strikes that have vectored since the big strike ended; the trems-nded a restification that has gone on in, the coal fields since then which has ended in the Railroad of every wine in the authrasité rez-

York eigarmakers Mike did the DAILY PROPLE come down like a theorem of bricks on the beads of the criminal main who, with victors in their grasp, threw it away and lost to strike through their bondling shemes. In a spress of seven arricles the conservation labor favor was exposed and living most and thereby done to the cira makes in particular, and all workingmen in gregoral.

Once again in a cigarinakers' struggle DATLY PROPER intespos the La Resistencia,—the American-Spanish eigarmaters union—was attackd by the International Cigarmaker then in the interests of the planufa-thers. The DALLY PLOPLE shows water Spanish guler controlled the ak the upon the bosses entered conspiracy with the International fakirs to the result that thisir men should ed and the higher-priced men

many, the death of Liebknecht, was well e La Resistencia be discharged. La Resistencia wor and was cheered to its lictory by the DAILY PEOPLE. covered by an excellent obituary.

Belgian had its proletarian victory in rofes and seats recorded; the inroads It was so who all the other strikes made into the old parties how the re-DAILA PEOPLE should a begin of leaf for the profession in all its street formers and fusionists were smashed an how process for the working class was forcuba lowed for the future, all this was

TRADE ARTICLES.

During these six months many specthe workers in various trades. Amongst

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

A CURIOUS BILL THAT; THO' DEFEAT-ED, WILL REAPPEAR.

The Nation's Civil Service to Become an Asylum for the Soldiers-In the Meantime, the Prospect for Such Asylum Is to Serve the Purpose of Aiding the Federal Recruiting Officers to Pull-in

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.-In the absence of any sessions of Congress to report upon, I may profitably go back to one of the pre-holiday debates, the de-bate to amend the Civil Service Act.

This proposition was introduced by Representative Bromwell of Ohio. At present a soldier, honorably discharged, if he reached the sixty-five mark at the competition for the Civil Service, is givvided, however, such soldier was separwounds or disease. Representative Bromwell's bill had for its purpose to wipe out the provise, so that any soldier, honorably discharged, whether wounded or sound as an apple, was to have the preference over civilians if he reached the

It goes without saying that those who approved the bill rung all the changes they could on 'patriotism," the "gratitude that the ration owes to her valiant defenders," the "nation's duty to shield her brave sons," etc., etc. Nevertheless, it requires no very close scratter to distort the description.

riotic demonstration." In the first place, the arguments of the defenders of the bill betrayed an ulterior purpose of urgent nature. The patriotic drum seems to have lost very much of its fascination of the spring of '98. It is hard to get recruits. True enough, the unemployed apply quite numerously, but even their numbers do not raise the supply to the level of the Aguinaldo demand. Moreover, the letters that have come from the Philippines tell such sad tales that even the unemployed do not care; at least not extensively, to carry their anatomy across the Pacific for the Filipine patriots to practise target or dagger-shooting on. The Bromwell bill should have been entitled: "An act to facilitate the work of the United States' recruiting officers by

furrishing them a press-bait by which In the second place the bill was a thinly disguised plan to render the civil service an asylum for the military. One of the immediate effects of the bill would be that, for the next fifty years, the youth of the land might as well not present themselves for civil service examination. From 250,000 to 300,000 ex-soldier applicants, who enlisted in the recent war, to mention none other, would be dumped upon the civil service. This feature of the bill rendered it, moreover, dishonest lure new recruits, would be of the most they would have no chance. The Civil lift to those who are crippled on the competitive field of capitalism, would be completely darkened by a swarm of soldiers already honorably discharged, and anxious to afford their "grateful country" a chance to keep them alive

The bill was defented. It could not yet choose but be defented. Nevertheless, it will reappear from time to time. and, from reappearance to reappearance, it will gather strength until passed. Cancandidates whose services can be enlisted by any organized body of ry, provided they can impress the can didate with their numbers,--all such candidates will be found competing to do homage to patriotosm, by securing votes for themselves through the advocacy of just such bills.

And it is not this element alone among the Congressional aspirants for re-election that will fall in line with such All those more conservative members of Congress, who realize that the talk about the "Nations' gratitude, though it amounts to an insulting crumb to the individual, will swell into erer more gigantic figures in the aggregate, 'Always on the look-out for the "tax-pay-er," these Congressmen will gladly join Congressmen will gladly join any plan that premises to remove from the list of the beneficiaries of the "nation's gratitude" every soldier they can. The surest may is to give them a job.

The Bromwell bill was but an entering wedge, a first attempt.

Not One Workingman.

The composition of the next Congress by professions and pursuits from which Members were elected to the National Legislature, shows that far in the lead is the law. From its ranks were taken more Congressmen than from all the other occupations put together. Two hundred and eighty seven lawyers were elected to

Congress.

Next in number comesines men, in cluding manufacturers, merchants, rail road men, ship owners, and mine owners. Their number is fifty-five.

There are twenty-three farmers, twentyone bankers and twenty-one journalists.

Of those who are designated solely as politicians eight wil take their places in the national Capitol, outnumbering the national Capitol, outnumbering the doctors by one, of whom seven will be

School teachers will have a representation of six and miles Last of all comes the dramatic profession, one actor stepping from behind the foot-lights to essay the role of Congressman. In the school, in the some until the would at last be full of the right and the average voter would have a true citizen.

DISFRANCHISE ALL UNFIT.

Under the above caption a Southern correspondent of a New York capitalist newspaper, presents an argument for the disfranchisement of the working class, The following extracts from the letter will-illustrate the methods to which the capitalists will resert in order to describe the methods. resort in order to deprive the workers of

the ballot.

The thinkers of the South agree that the negro thust not have any share in the Government of the Nation. They say that he belongs to a lower race, that his race is incapable of attaining to the American idea of freedom under law, that the negro element is so large that it fatally lowers the average voting character of the country, that on accounts the average voting that average country. country, that on keeping that average high depends the long life of the land in which the average rater is sovereign, and the negro should not and shall not rule the white man in any manner or degree.

This attitude is fundamentally correct. The white of the South event thereby

all the responsibilities and duties that

This attitude is fundamentally correct. This attitude is fundamentally correct. The whitea of the South are a thoughful and conservative set of men, they are all interested in politices, their character and intelligence are fully up to the average of other whites, and they know the negro better than people living apart from him can know him. If we place the life of our country first of all things, they are surely right.

Elsewhère it is objected that it is unfair for the South to disfranchise the negro and insist if undiminished representation, and this objection is well taken. The real answer of the South though not clearly formulated yet, is that the North should do the same right deed for the country by disfranchising its own unit classes. It is thought, rather than urged, that while the negro is unfit for a share of our government, and while it is not only right but necessary to take it from him, there are large classes of men in the North and West who are unfit as he, and that instead of blaning the South for its action, the rest of the country ought to follow the Icad. The greater part of the immigrants of the last twenty years, the Poles, Huns, Russians, Finns, Italians, Portugose, Chinese, Japanese, and many of the Germin's and Scandinavians. ine Poles, Runs, Russians, Finns, Italians, Portugese, Chinese, Japanese, and many of the Germins and Scandinavians, are unable to get a hold on our ideas of political life. The papper and criminal should be excluded from the franchise, and the same reasons that har them would preclide numbers outside of their ranks. No man who cannot or will not support himself should them would preclide numbers outside of their ranks. No man who cannot or will not support himself should have a vote. He who has no power over himself should have no power over other men. Likewise, it is wrong to permit the illiterate to pass upon the fate of men who have labered to attain knowledge and have become intelligent. Every voter is a judge, and the judge should have character and ability. In short, the South feels rather than says that the Congress represents the vary of the electorate that thinks, and therefore, the justice of holding an undiminished share in the councils of the land. These ideas are not new. Reflecting them in mind, and they are now beginning to talk them over, and are becoming strengthened in the conviction. These ideas are correct. They must prevail if we are to have a long life as a Nation. Simply being a male of full age was not formerly—thought sufficient to con-

not formerly-thought sufficient to confer the suffrage. It was clearly understood that the ballot was not an inherent right, but as the notion of universal suffrage grew and prevailed, as the various checks and limitations were reduced, many intelligent lovers of their consury felt alarm. In the first volume of his commentaries, (*225, note a.) the great Chancellor Kent ably sums up the advance, or the movement, in the matter of destroying properly qualifications. At the end of his masterly short history comes his prophetic remark, which I not formerly-thought sufficient to co the end of his insterly short history comes his prophetic remark, which I quote hoping that it will be read. "Such a rapid course of destruction of the former Constitutional thecks is a matter for grave reflection, and to counteract the dangerous tendently of such combined forces as universal suffrage, frequent elections, all officers elective, and an unchecked press, and to prevent them from racking and destroying our political machines, the people must have a larger racking and destroying our political ma-chines, the people must have a larger share than usual of that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated." He says elsewhere: "The danger to be apprehended, as all past history teaches us, in governments resting in all their parts on universal suffrage, is the spirit of faction, and the influence of active, ambitious, reckless.

influence of active, ambitious, reckless, and unprincipled demagagues, combining controlling and abusing the popular voice for their own selfish purposes."

The Southerner gays in his heart, "Join us, men of the North, and let us save our country. If you will cut out the unworthy elements as we have done with the blacks, we will go as far as you; we will also disfranchise the same white classes. also disfranchise the same white classes the South. We wish to see our country

at the South. We wish to see our country strong and safe."

Here appears to the writer the opportunity of patriots. Here is a mighty task set for those who love their conutry. We can perform it if we can think so. It is not a mater for one effort or one compagin; it is the steady labor of many years. Let no man be discouraged because of the saying of the wise that political power once granted is never resumed. We know that what is right can always be brought to pass by effort. Once the world held women as a chattel, but centuries of public opinion always growing and steadily working have given her a good position. Once slavery was accepted by the mass of men. Once the slave was one of the political powers of the South. If we begin slowly, if we accept the start made by the South in removing the negro from the field of politics, if we gradually disfranchise small bodies of the most clearly unit, if we resolve on a fifty-year fight, we shall succeed. It would not be difficult to dentity every trong and safe. we gradually disfranchise small bodies of the most clearly unfit, if we resolve on a fifty-year fight, we shall succeed. It would not be difficult to deprive every man of his vote who had been convicted of a crime, and the misslemeanor might follow. The papper should be easily managed in those communities that will send carriages to the peor houses on election day. A proposition to take away the vote of the man who did not give his children rightful schooling should not be unpopular in this land of free schools, and that would cause men to think about the illiterate. The few laws now existing affecting the liliterate would serve as an example. The ritizens already having the ballot, whether native or naturalized, could be made to see their advantage in keeping out the alien. And so the fight could be carried on from year to year, in the press, in the puipit, in the college, in the school, in the home, until the land would at last be full of the right idea, and the average voter would have become LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

JOHN R. PEPIN NOMINATED FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

He Outlines the Position of the Socialist Labor Party-Reasons Why He Should be Elected -A Statement of Things as Chicago, December 18, 1900.

CHICAGO. Comrades-Notification of your ominating me for the office of Mayor of the city of Chicago has been received. I thank you for the honor, and accept

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF

accompany the nomination. I wish to say that the one grand class of Chicago in this campaign is the same one that confronted it in the last campaign, is the one that will confront it in the next and in the next; this issue will not down, until it has been solved and solved correctly, this issue is the one so clearly brought out in the National Platform of our Party: economic liberty versus slavery; Socialism versus

Hardly one hundred years have gone since Capitalism, bursting the of exhausted Feudalism, sprang full-

fledged upon the scene of history.

Through the century irresistable and pitiless Capitalism has gone sweeping to the accomplishment of its mission, it has centralized production, it has con-centrated wealth in a few hands, and it has simplified class antagonisms by differentiating society into two well defined economic classes, thereby rendering fact that dominates the whole of human history: THE CLASS STRUGGLE. At this stage of development two inherently hostile classes confront each other; the The Capitalist Class owns all the land and tools of production; its economic class interests compeleit to buy labor power at the lowest possible price.

The Working Class possesses nothing but its labor power and this it must sell from day to day in order to live.

The antagonism existing between the economic class-interests of these two lasses is apparent; it is the direct result of the private ownership of means of production in this age of col ective production. Production is to-day the result of colective effort and yet the means of production remain private individual property, just as during the time when production was individualistic. Here we have a contradiction, and to this contradiction can be traced all the economic ilis and disorders from which society suffers; these ills and disorders can and will disappear only when the means of production are owned just as capitalist class, being the beneficiary of ested in its perpetuation, keenly alive to that their conservation is holding the political powers. Intensity revolutionary in its youth and prime capitalism in its enility has become a cesspool of conaspiration of the individual, every grand immediate and apparent interests capi-

The working class is the victim of the present social arrangement. Its class interest is to overthrow this arrangement; and here we can see that the class interests of the working class coincide with the interests of the whole human face, because it can only free itself from economic bondage by transforming the private propert duction) of the few into the social prop-

Comrades, the working class must awakened to a coasciousness of its class interests. The working class must be taught that

its class interests can only be realized the conquests of the political powers brough the agency of a political party of a class. The working class must be clearly shown that its class interests are represented by the Socialist Labor Par y, and by it alone.

These are duties that devolve upon the stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party and this other. The working class nust be made to understand that in the conomic field, its only defense against he aggression of the capitalist class is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Just as the economic interests of the expression in the political field through he Republican and Democratic parties so are the interests of the working class roiced by the Socialist Labor Party.

In obedience to the development of conomic phenomens, and to the quick ening influences of vigorous Socialist abor Party propaganda, the working ing off the letuargy of age and is beginning to march; at is head flies the standard of the Socialist Lanor Party beckening it on to the magnifi ent destinies which await the race; or the flank of this grand human narching towards emancipation, and en deavoring to side track it, hover impure birds of prey, veritable modern Harpy lae; masquerading under the name of political parties, their reason for be ing is that of the vampire; born in dis-honor, living by loot, they will go down o deserved infamy when their victims opening their eyes shall ask an account ing of the hungry lawyers, the unfrocked priests, and the organized scabbery that engineered the swindles. Chicago is one of their chief roosting places-swing the hammer.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

An Instance of How the Labor Fakirs Fleece and Wreck the Trades Unions,

SEATTLE, WASH., Dec. 21 .- Or

ganized scabbery in the Queen City of the Puget Sound feels despondent; and little wonder; with these argus-eyed and wicked Socialists lookin; into their cards, labor-faking isn't is pleasant an occupation as it used to be. To make matters worse the rank and file have taken the bit between their teeth, have be-come very unmanagable and rebellious. To strangle this spirit of rebellion, is now the "paramount issue," but how? how? Great Jupiter give us light! The end. This discord could not have come at a more inopportune time than the present, when arrangements have been made for a State "Labor Congress," to meet; said congress to beg for "favorable legislation," that is to say, at the time when the fakirs are about to lay their slimy hands on the treasuries of the various unions. Well may they cry out with Shakespeare's banished duke All these years they have been in the saddle, have peddled and bartered with the votes of the confiding dupes and exploited them in various other ways with never a word of protest from any one. But now! this thing struck them; struck them like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The apple of discord is the fifteen per cent per member assessment,

Labor Day affair; and thereby hangs a The principal actor in this serie-com-c farce is, Mr. "Billy" Middleton for many years secretary of the Central union. He is the type of man that Sam Gompers says should not be tolerated Sammy means that in a Pickwickian sense only), and an ex-bricklayer who ten or a dozen years ago had the misfortune or the good fortune, to fall from a scatfold and 'ose an arm; this entitles him to the gor will and compassion of un-ion men. Billy says he is a Socialist, but doesn't believe politics should be iragged into the sacred precincts of the union, although he is what Mr. Cleveland would call, a "perniciously active" politician of the middle class trust smashing variety.

the central body, the Western Cen-

tral Labor Union, levied on the affiliated

ocals to defray the expenses of the last

Trust-smashing is also the political reed of the other "labor leaders" hereabouts. Yet, in spite of his abhorrence of the thing showing its ugly head in the union, it is a fact, that nearly all of the proceedings of the Western Central have a strong political coloring. nearly every move made there, from endorsements of Democratic candidates for office and resoluting against the gas company for not giving the consumers cheaper gas, etc., down through the line, seem calculated to help along and bolster up the defunct Democratic party. So notorious is this that many union men have come to think that their Central is an auxillary to the Dem-Pop party rather than what it pretends to be, a pure and simple union. But Billy is such a good "union man," that he must be held blameless when the delegates forget their unionism, to the extent of descending into the slime of partisan politics. One can well imagine what strenuous efforts the genial, pure and simple secretary must make to keep his union from going astray. When preparations began for the celebration of Labor Day, Bily was hade Chairman of the Labor Day Committee as usual; along with him the same committee were some of his bussiness associates. The contract of issuing the Labor Day souvenir was given to the Union Printing Company, the woods. This attitude spoke well for of which company Billy was the manager: the company in return for the privilege agreed to give to the Western Central Labor Union ten per cent net of

the proceeds. Allow me to state, in passing, that it is this company that issues the "Union Record," the official organ of the Western Labor Union, which paper, has no epual for mendacity and all-round cus sedness, even in the realm of Labor Journalism, its chosen field. It is particularly fond of lying about Socialists and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli ance, for which oSence on one occasion it was made to cry "peccavi!"

The unsavory crew having secured that ontract then became feverishly active Middleton, Johnstone and a corps of solcitors under their supervision, started out to importune the business men for ads in the La'; Day souvenir. It must be said they did their work well.

From the representatives of the high finance and the merchant princes down to the cockroach business men, none wer overlooked, all were treated alike and right royally did they respond. Labor Day came and passed in a blaze of glory; there was only one little incident that marred a complete and harmonious blendof the organized labor forces, only one little drop of bitterness in scabbery' up of joy; it was this: the had Socialists, those stiff-necked" De Leonites," ont caring to have themselves exhibited and paraded before the capitalist politicians as voting cattle, kicked over the traces and refused stubbornly to turn out, fine or no fine. When it was all over and accounts were balanced, there vas a large deficit staring them in the face, hence that fifteen cent assessment When the result became known on the outside it raised a scandal; capitalis papers sareastically and gleefully commented on it; Middleton and company

SIZING HER UP.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE SUPERSTITION ABOUT THE "ENG-LISH MOVEMENT" LOSING GROUND.

The Results of the "Practical" Movement-Workingmen Plucked by Fakirs and Quieted by Baubles Thrown Them by the Capitalists,

For years now the men in the forefront of the struggle between the capitalist class and the proletariat on the continent of Europe, have looked upon England and the English as leaders in the movement for freedom; the "practical men of affairs," who had achieved results. English Radicalism has seemed to them to be something superlatively great. In Engthought: In England men were free to combine, to discuss politics, and from whatsoever organization they choose; England was the refuge of any political England was the refuge of any political refugre who might be chased out of his own country. In England Merx, and other great leaders of the working class had been royally greeted and treated. That was a country where freedom existed and where men were free. Necessarily the men, and especially the workers, of England were a superior race, who had, after a hitter and prolonged structle. after a bitter and prolonged struggle, gained their freedom.

These men of the continent seemed unable to understand that the capitalist class of England was the most clever collection of skin-game grafters in existence, who knew how to pluck the goose without the goose knowing just what was happening. In fact, they had played their game so well that the English ing class had at last to accept, with a dull, unspeakably brutal display of hepelessly depraved caddishness; the fact that they were born to slave while the upper class rioted in the product of their toil, and accept with the same brutish imbecility, thing they did not like, and to be allowed to bluster about their greatness.

The men of the continent did not stop, could not understand if they had, to consider the fact that the English ruling class has seen to " that whenever the working class has a ached out for something real, it has been thrown a bauble to play with, and thus prevented from

to play with, and thus prevented from going to an extreme.

Those men could not understand that all the apparent liberty possessed by the English was simply the right to gabble, a right they dearly love, and that the English could only be equalled for prejudice, ignorance and conceit, amplified with a hanging on to old traditions and selfishness, but the Chinese. There would not ness by the Chinese. They could not understand how anybody of men could get the right to talk freely and pass resolutions on every subject, without having deliberately and intelligently fought for those rights. And this false ldea of the prowess and intelligence of

the English, was a very natural one. In their own countries these men were hampered on all sides in their propoganda by restrictions imposed by the ruling class, which prevented the free utterance of their thoughts; meetings were pro-scribed and prohibited, and the ruling class did their best to prevent the robbed from mentioning the fact that they were robbed; whereas, the English ruling class let the robbed squeal, knowing full well that it would amount to nothing worse

Around the heads of the chief "squealers" in England they could see a halo of greatness and intelligence, and thought to follow as, being further along the road to freedom, thay must know more of the route than could the men who were in

but poorly for their common sense.

Of late years the men of the continent, however, have come to knew the English trade-unionists and reformers for what they are, a vapid, cowardly, selfish and ignorant set of boatsful degenerates, as the following story will illustrate. A German Socialist happened to be in London for some time and was constantly twitted upon the lack of freedom of speech existing in Germany. On one occasion an English radical, after describ-ing the liberty to mouth he "enjoyed," he said, "Why, my dear fellow, you people in Germany are muzzled, while

we here can say what we please."
"That's but natural." said the German.
"Why is it natural?" asked the En-

"Because it is natural to muzzle dogs, but there's no necessity to muzzle sheep," returnd the German.

Sheep they are indeed. And the men of the continent are beginning to see that the workers of England, especially their leaders, are so hopelessly corrupt and cowardly, and so thoroughly inc with the virus of bourgeois thought that instead of revolutionary movement, the rest of the world will witness the spec-tacle of the English worker being drag-ged, against his will too, at the tail of

the revolutionary forces. That the men of the continent are at last beginning to understand what a miserable carricature of a workingman's movement the so-called "movement" in England is can be gathered from a perusal of the following letter, which, as an easis in a dreary desert, ap-peared lately in "Justice," the organ of a section of English pure and simple-

"INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY." "Dear Comrade,--A Triv weeks aito a beautiful thing was seen in Paris. A

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.) * * *

INCIDENTS OF A STRIKE

That Illustrate the Rottenness of Pure and Simple Trades Unionism and-Its Allies.

NEW LONDON, Dec. 25.-The freight handlers, strike on the Central Vermont, which began about three months ago, is practically over, most of the strikers having left this city to seek employment elsewhere; the remaining few who are still here have joined the local army of the sinemployed. The history of this strike furnishes another tragic page of the labor takir and political heeler, who parade as friends of the working class.

When the men struck they organized themselves into a local union, and refused to have anything to do with any zational body, because of their past ex-perience with the Knights of Labor. With the aid of a local labor fakir, who is a Socialist(?) when he meets one but does not wish it to be known, for it might hurt his wifels business (she is running a millinery shops, and himself a shining light in the Carpenters' and a shining light in the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, another one, a local anarchist, who is not worthy of consideration, and last, but not least, a local rumseller, who conducts a saloon close to the Central Vermont freight dock, where the men used to work, and of course his interests were identical(?) with the men's interest, and to prove it, he joined their union, so that he should be able to solicit the union men's trade for his scab beer and scab cigars. With these three worthies they communicated with the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, which sent an ignoramus by the name of O'Neil, from Bridgeport, Conn., to reorganize them into In his speeches to the men he talked of everything except the labor question. Among other things, he told them that the eyes of the capitalists of the whole world was turned toward New London, and upon the result of this strike depended the success of the emancipation of the working class, or its still further degredation. He said all that was necessary for success was to give him the necessary fees for a charter of the A. F. of L. The local press joined in to assist O'Neil in his dirty work by publishing a supposed interview with the officials of the Central Vermont railroad, who were credited with saving that they would treat with the men after they would organize into the A. F. of L., and behold they have organized into that body for the past two months and the officials have failed to recognize commit tees sent by the men time and again One of those committees was compose of our honorable ex- and the present city anayor, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican. They met with same fate as the other committees. It will not be out of place to illustrate the attitude shown by these men toward the strikers in their official capacities, as

soon as the men went out on strike. Mayor Cyrus C. Beckwith. Democrat, withdrew the police force from guard-ing the city, and stationed them at Central Vermont freight dock. place, and Wilson Dart. Republican, came out victor for mayoralty, and, in assuming the office, retained the police force at the Central Vermont freight dock, although there was no need for it at any time of the strike, for the men, without exception, stayed away from the vicinity of the dock, whilst the men brought here were, as usual, the scum of large cities, who, without any exception, carried on their person firearms, which they did not try to hide, which, as every one knows, is contrary to law; yet the city officials have at no time punished the law-breakers who were brought here by the Central Vermont Railroad Company. There was incident that took place during the strike which will bear fruit in the future. During O'Neil's stay here Section New London S. I.: P. sent one of the comrades to the strikers' headquarters for the purpose of enlightening the men upon the real issue, and the only way out of wage slavery. O'Neil delivered one of his pure and simple speeches, which was Yar below the standard of its class, exepting that he out-did the average fakir lying and making false promises of year more. The company has also defluencial aid, etc., etc., which they would | cided to make no change in the wages his organization. O'Neil was through speaking our com-rade was asked by the chairman, to whom he was introduced by another com-rade before the meeting, if he wished to make any remarks, whereupon the com-rade arose, and after informing them that he represented the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, he began to turn the buzz-saw on Mr. O'Neil's speech and the A. F. of L. in general, whereupon Mr. O'Neil grose and objected to the comrade being allowed to proceed, on the ground that the men had decided to join his organization and he accused the comrade of bing o "union wrecker." and it would be against "union" principles to reconsider their decision. In reply the coincade asked him whether, if a body of men had decided to commit suicide, whether it would be a crime to persuade them to reconsider their decision. made the following suggestion, that the arrange a mass-meeting and in-Samuel Gompers to address the meeting. Who can deay that the anarchist and the labor fakir work hand in hand! The next speaker was our friend(?) the pure and simple "Socialist." who said that although he is a Socialist, he does not believe in letting go the straw of capitalism, unless there is a repe handed him instead (but he forget to mention that his supposed straw was nething less tuan a stone dragging them always deeper into the mire of misery) and finished by saying that he would entertain politics, but step by step we were ascending to our ideal through the old political parties, and who can deny that we, the working class, are not en-

than before, without turning our union into a political organization. Can any-thing be more about for one of

a body of men who have been reduced to the level of paupers, and living on

there was not one pure and simple or-ganization, of which there are half a dozen in this city, that has donated one copper towards these strikers, while the & L. A. have contributed towards the striker's fund.

There is here a Debsite Kangaroo

who was a candidate for Congress, Third District, on the Social Democratic ticket, who upon hearing that the fakirs had gained a temporary victory went before the strikers and told them that he belonged to the "good" Socialists, those who believe in pure and simple union our comrades do, and he was happy that time there were no less half a dozen speaking at once. It was scene that I will not soon forget. There was the pure and simple social ist(?), "liberty-loving" Anarchist and and rum-slinging Democrat all united in objecting to our comrade proceeding, and our comrade closed with the following re "It is only the fakir who deals in shoddy goods or fake jewelry and fake tooyements, who shuns criticism and ininvestigation, and the time will when, left in the ditch by these misleaders, that the Socialist's words will re-echo in their ears, and if they are honest men, they will admit that the Socialisteis right, and that their only salvation lies in their becoming class-conscious and joining the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. and do battle towards their real enemies, the capitalist pure and simple union fakirs, anarchists, and last but not least democratic bunco steerers, who are in the schooner-load-

After the smoke was cleared, and order was restored, the anarchist arose and see that the men had joined the A. F. those very men who prevented our comthe Bogus he gloried over the. eve" received by the Alliance men, and 125 votes from the 150 striking freight handlers at the presidential election of The S. D. P.s total vote in the 1900." whole city was just 17 votes, while the "narrow, intolerant" Socialist Labor Party's votes was three times as great as that of the "good, broad-minded"

Comrades all over this land should begin this coming year with greater vigor, for the future is ours. Let no opportunity escape to expose pure and labor fakirs, Mee-too Socialists, anarchists, and all the elements that aid in keeping the working class in ignorin keeping and ance and wage-slavery.

ADAM MARX.

CAPITALIST GENEROSITY.

As Examplified by the Notice of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Interests.

Despatches from Pittsburg, Pa., state that the tonnage price of steel has been advanced from \$20 to \$30. On top of this also comes the news that the American Iron Works of the Jones and Laughlin Company has made a wage agreement with their unskilled labor by which a ten per cent advance will be made. This advance will be infinitesmally small when compared with the advance in the tonnage prices. This wage advance, however, though limited only to unskilled labor, shows the generosity of the iron manufacturer towards his employees. The Carnegie interests not to be outdone by their competitors, have given out this despatch:

"The employees of the Oliver Mining Company, H. C. Frick Coke Company, Carnegie Natural Gas Company, Youghiogheny Northern Railroad, Union Railroad, Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock Company, Union Supply Company, Pittsburgh Limestone Company, Mingo Coal Company, Youghiogheny Water Company Pleasant Valley Water Company, and the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which concerns form a part uary 2 be notified that the same wages as paid last year will be continued for one After | paid the workmen in its steel and blast

furnace plants.

The outlook for the coming year in this particular, the Carnegie Company officers declare, is at least as good as last year, so that the 14,000 employees will begin the new century with bright prospects.

Could anything be more benign? "The company will make no change in the pay." How generous, in view of the advanced tohnage prices? "The outlook is as good as last year," when reductions were as numerous as the contin-nous introduction of new machinery. Surely capitalist generosity is marvelously fine.

"MONEY-MAKING EASY."

When Thousands of Others Labor for You and Give Up Their Product,

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30 .- Russell A. Gardner, a vehicle manufacturer of St. Louis, has given \$10,000 to his employees for a Christmas present. When he balanced up his books for the year he found that his concern had earned \$10,000 more than he expected and more than he needed for his business and personal wants. He distributed the sum in proportion to the employees' years of service.

Gardner is only thirty-four years old, but he has retired from active business, saying that no man should be a slave to work in pursuing more wealth than is

necessary for his comfort.

"Money-making is the easiest thing in the world," says Gardner. "Any young man with energy and application can accumulate enough wealth by the time he is thirty-five years old to support him in ease for the rest of his life."

collections from the poor servant and He factors girls? I would also state, that rears. He accumulated his wealth in fourteen

SIZING HER UP.

(Continued from page 1.)

deputation of British trade unionists had come to tell the French workers that their British brethern entertained the most friendly feelings towards them. as well as towards the workers of all countries. A splendid meeting took place in the Bourse du Travail, where the delegates held forth with great earnestness and force, the speeches being responded to by representatives of the French working class, assurances of mutual goodwill and fellowship being given. This is all very gratifying. But as far as the trade unions of England are concerned IT IS NOT TRUE. It is all words, words, words. In practice very little of this boasted-of international solidarity is noticeable. While continental trade unions are always ready and willing to oblige and assist the English unions in every possible way, the English unions do nothing of the kind. "For instance, when the engineers fought their great fight for the eight-

hour day, measures were not only taken by all the working-class organizations all over Europe to prevent blacklegs stantial financial support was provided by the same societies. What do the English unions do in return ? I will cite a few instances of my own experience. Last year the linoleum workers at Antwerp-Berchem struck. The employers of the men were English, possessing a big factory at Lancaster, where, it was feared, the orders of the Belgian concern were executed. The strikers very naturally wanted to prevent this, and not having any means of communication with the Lancaster people, they wrote to Mr. Sam Woods, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, to put them into communication with the Lancaster society. Mr. Woods did not reply. A second letter was sent to him. Mr. Woods did not reply. To answer the letters of mere continental workmen is, perhaps, beneath the dignity of the superior representative of the superior British "wage-carner." Or may be Mr. Woods had to attend a garden party, or had to wait upon the Home Secretary, or upon a Liberal Whip, and could, therefore, not find time to write a few words to a crowd of inferior continental rabble, struggling for a little better conditions of life. The Diamond Workers of Antwerp have just now returned to work, after a four weeks struggle to obtain the eight-hour day They were beaten because their funds ran short. Two or three years ago these men had sent a not inconsi lerable amount to the engineers, then fighting for the very same object. They not uunaturally expected some financial assistance from the people they had helped before in the same cause. They wrote to the Par-llamentary Committee, to the secretaries of several big unions, especially to the engineers. Having gained some experience in this respect, I told them not to expect a trass farthing; but they were very hopeful. Well, they received-not a brass farthing! Worse, even, they did not receive one single reply to their "These are only a few instances, I

could cite dozens of the same kind. It difficult to reach the British workers, and to bring these things under their notice. Perhaps you, comrade, can do something conduct of the British unions and their officials is galling and embittering in the highest degree. It estranges the continental workmen from the British provement. They will no longer respond to appeals from England when they experience continually nothing but exasperating slights. Let any English union ask the continental workmen again (as the engineers have done) for moral and struggle, and a host of influential Labor leaders all over the Continent will be ready not to further such assistance, as hitherto has been the case, BUT TO FORCIBLY AND STRENLOUSLY OPPOSE IT. Where wind was sown

storm will be reaped. "Fraternally yours. "HENRI POLAK. "President of the Netherlands Diamond Workers' Union, Amsterdam.'

PENNY MEALS,

Chicago Experiment That Will Lead to Further Wage Reductions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31,-At the "Penny Lunchroom," 290 Clark street which has just been opened as an experiment by the St. Luke's Society, twelve hundred men satisfied their hunger yesterday. The undertaking has proved so successful that nineteen other rooms will be opened in different parts of the city during the next few days.

The amount taken in yesterday was \$45, an average of 35, cents for each check. Every article on the bill of fare is one cent, which includes coffee with sugar and cream rolls, mush and milk. catmeal and cream, doughnuts, soup, weinerwurst, and pork and beans. For three cents a man gets a breakfast, and if he can afford to pay five cents he can have a "spread." The projectors say that when they have the twenty rooms in operation they expect to feed from 25,000 to 30,000 persons a day.
"No man need go hungry in Chicago

the coming winter," said President Miller last night. "It will be possible for a man to live on five cents a day by eating at any of four restaurants, and there is no day that man who wants work cannot earn at least a nickel. Our experiment has proved a wonderful success, away beyond our expectations, and the work of establishing twenty of these lunch rooms will be pushed by the forward-movement department. Before the winter is over the score of restaurants will all be in op-eration."

A REVIEW.

[Continued from page 1.]

and fools who have swarmed into the movement and choked it to death; its ignorant and cowardly pure and simple trade union tactics; have been written up by our English correspondents. effect of these articles, we have good reason to believe, is beneficent to those in that unfortunate Socialist (2) movement that are struggling to find . e true

Austria, Italy and Ireland demanded and recieved their share of attention. Taken all in all, never was foreign news of the day been handled with such clean ness and truth in the first Socialist daily newspaper printed in the English lan

PARTY WORK. The work of the Party in every por-Manifestoes of the National and State ommittees, addresses to voters in States cities and towns: letters of acceptance from our standard bearers for all offices from president and vice-president to ward constable, all breathing alike. The Spirit of Revolution found ample space in our columns, The speeches of the mer who took an active part in the trade mion attitude of the Party in the national convention occupied a prominent place

ery Party meeting in and nearby States found Every York Daily People reporter there, and volun-teer correspondence from all parts of the country kept the DAILY PEOPLE readers alive to the buzzing of the saw of the fighting S. L. P. Last, not least in this connection must be mentioned th stenographic report of the De Leon-Harri man debate, taken by our special stenog rapher, B. F. Keinard. In this con nection it may be mentioned that we thus succeeded in raising the Debate from the hole and corner affair that the Kangaroos

intended it to be.

The workers of the nation may joice that their actions in conventions, and otherwise assembled, can be fully recorded in their own paper.

EXPOSURES.

The exposures from from day to day of the crimes of the ruling class was on of the most important features of the

Paper. Among the most important was th following articles: The mighty liver pill; showing how 99-100's of the patent medi cines that are so extensively advertised are fakes of the fakiest description, and the working class who can not afford doc this means, are the sufferers as a result The gentle Art of Faking, showing the impecunious minister, the shyster law and other intellectuals in their true light, i. e., compelled to sponge and steal living off society in the meanest style that a Park Row pan-handler might be ashamed of. How the Organized Scabbery of Alabama sold out the coal miners in Adge, Ala. The attempts to disfran-chise the working class; the manner in which Poyce of the Western Federation of Miners organized (?) the miners in W. C. Clarke's mines in Arizona with the consent of Clarke; and finally the ras cally conduct of the Brother Downes's real estate-capitalists of Derby, Conn., who swindle workingmen out of their petty houses that they have paid large sums of money on, and also the desperate means resort to to prevent an exposure of their crimes. These with other articles, too numerous to mention, gives a good iea of how the enemies of the work ing class, in whatever guise they may appear were ruthlessly exposed. And so it wil continue to be.

SPECIAL COLUMNS.

The following special columns were full of information to the DAILY PEOPLE readers, and need but brief comment "Law and Labor," a legal column, tha

dealt with the laws most effecting labor Like to See" and "Know" were two colums run during the campaign, that was a fine condensation of the moves on the political checker-board. Each paragraph was a key to the happenings of political

events at the time.

The Field of Labor and the Field of Capital has given us more than a birds eye view of the events in these more

than important features of capitalism.

Poems by S. L. P. poets who are alive as are no others to the wrongs of the our, and hence can best sing the nations songs, we had in plenty. Short articles on cheap lodging houses and restaurants; also on the employment bureau methods whereby workingmen are rob-hed, the poor who sleep in the parks. these with translations from the European authors formed bright spots in the DAILY PEOPLE'S pages.

SCIENCE.

The foremost scientists of to-day have heiped adorn our pages. Amongst our contributors may be mentioned the famous Italian criminologist Enrico Ferri and Lucien Sanial, economist and stati stician. The Socialist pamphlets of recent years were reproduced and new ones written. On this side alone the DAILY PEOPLE was a valiable aid to the intelligent workingmen during those

Humorous articles were prominent in the DAILY PEOPLE. The touch satirical appeared often and no wonder the hypocracy of capitalism presents an in-viting field.

HUMOR.

Lengthy as is this review, it but skims the surface of work accomplished during the past six months. The next six months and the years that will follow will find the DAILY PEOPLE written up to the same high standard. Its

Party it represents.
"We have never compromised with error to make a friend. We shall never refrain from striking blow for fear of making an

So shall the DAILY PEOPLE con tinue. The fearless champion of labors rights, the sworn enemy of labors foes. The official organ of the Socialist Labor

Long live the DAILY PEOPLE!

THE FAKIR IN THE UNION.

[From the Sydney, Australia "People."]

In the United States, the overwhelming curse of trades unionism has the American Socialists term the Labor Fakir. Many gigantic industrial organ-izations by reason of the manipulations of the Fakir brigade have degenerated into mere harmless concerns, whose only attempt to justify their existence lies in the fact that they collect dues, with which they pay a number of officials (whose chief business, by the way, would appear to be looking after the interests of the employing class.) Especially has this been the case with the American Federation of Labor and the of Labor. The crimes committed in the name of Labor by Compers and the Soverigns and the Powderley's would a volume with a ponderous record of shame; and slowly inded are the eyes of the American trade unionists being op-ened to these facts. That they are being opened at all is due to the fearless exposures made by the American Socialist Labor Party and its admirable press. What has been experienced by the

trades unions of the States, what has many a time wrecked their prospects of obtaining even a measure of the form" the average fakir talks so glibly about, is slowly but surely gaining a foothold in the unions of this country, and "The People" would fail in its duty did it neglect to expose the danger and unmask the base treachery of the people responsible for it.

The fakir in the present case is W. M. Hughes, M. P.

Hughes is not concerned about the rights or wrongs of trades unionism. For years, notwithstanding that most of his constituents are waterside work-ers, he never bothered his head about attempting to influence them or organize for better conditions. too busy taking tea and frisking round with the small tradesmen and business people who had previously voted against him, and whose goodwill he deemed it advisable to win.

But a new set of circumstances arose The Commonwealth Bill was accepted Hughes fixed his unscrupulous eye on a eat in the Federal Parliament. only constituency he could hope to win, however, was the waterside one that included his own electorate. Here, how ever, he had to reckon on a formidable rival in Sam Smith, M. P., who might command all the organized influence of the Seamen's Union. With all the "bitterness of battle" upon him, as the S. M. "Herald" would say, Hughes recognized where his weakness lay, and the occa-sion being favorable he proceeded to work. And the Sydney Wharf-iaborers' Union was formed, with this detestable Fakir as its Secretary.
When the Newcastle wharf laborers

resolved to organize Hughes was invited to aid them in their initiative work. But there was no response to the invitation. Perhaps that was due to the fact that the Newcastle wharf laborers had no vote to give Hughes in his Federal candidature. Perhaps it was because the "People" had just then severely castigated him for his lying and scurulous attack on the Hon. B. Backhouse, M.

But the serious charge we have t level against this person who has so far masqueraded in the guise of a 'Labor' member, has to do with the immediate present.

All our readers are aware of the grandly solid manner in which the Neweastle wharf laborers have organized their union, and the clear lines along which they have moved. Not all their officials and prominent men are Socialists, but they have not deviated from straight course a class-conscious body of men would be expected to take

Without any exterior aid they wrested from the Hunter River Company, by means of a struggle of very short duration, terms that reduced the hours of abor from 100 to 60 per week, together with other advantages that were gained. in conjunction with the Sydney and Morpeth men, they made yet another attempt to better their conditions; and among other things a working week of forty-four hours at one ling per hour was asked for and conceded by all intercolonial and coastal companies with the exception of the unter River Co that it could make no distinction in the case of the company and it was resolved to see the matter through. A statement of the matters in dispute published in another column shows that, aided by the circumstances surrounding the shipping trade at the present time, the wharflaborers had victory within easy reacha victory that, notwithstanding the duplicity of this man Hughes, should even yet be realised The company, as pointed out else-

where, ignoting the previous agreement posted a new set of rules, and when the Newcastle men had assembled to dis-cuss the polition, a letter was read from Hughes, in which he said HE had writ Hughes, in which he said HE had written the minagement ASKING THAT THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S CONDITIONS BE POSTPONED FOR A WEEK IN ORDER THAT THE UNION MIGHT SUGGEST SOME ALTERATIONS: To that communication, the owners had not deigned to reply, and Hughes went on to say that what HE asked for, on behalf of the union, was SIXTY HOURS a week for 48 shillings, and that all overtime be paid at casual rates, and all holidays observed as provided by the agreement. He suggested that if the Newcastle men asked for a week of forty-eight hours at 40 shillings, instead of two pounds and two shillings, they would have a good basis to work on.

Practically, the wharflaborers, start-

ing on the very threshold of victory, have had their case weakened considerably by the dastardliness of this treacherous fakir. When prompt action was abso-intely necessary, instead of notifying departure from the accepted agreement he meekly bows before the employers and asks that they suspend the enforcement of THEIR terms for a week or so, "that we might suggest some alterations." Evidently this action was tak-en by Hughes on his own initiative, and,

that lays the golden eggs for them. The jig is up, the scabbery knows it

w, it constitutes an act of dire treachery; 10: a departure from the agreement arrived at between the com-panies and the Sydney, Newcastle and Morpeth men could only be made by a majority of the whole of the men.

But Hughes evidently regarded that

as a small matter, and would appear to be more desirous of conserving the in-terests of the owners than of securing better terms for the laborers. The jumbled manner in which his proposal concerning the Sydney and Newcastie payments are made is characteristic of the man. First he (on his own responsibility) at a most critical moment, recedes from the position taken up by the union, and then suggests that ney wharf-laborers shall break through their agreement with the owners, and work twelve hours a week for the Hunter 'River Company his proposal to work sixty hours a week for 48s.) By some specious system of reasoning peculiarly his own, he then "suggests" to the Newcastle men that "suggests" to the Newcastle men that they should ask 40s for forty-eight hours work; which would only mean eight hours work for nothing at the Newcastle Why the distinction? Will Mr. Hughes tell us?

Again, let us remibd the reader that the demands of the men did not exceed a modest shilling per bour, and that every indication pointed to decisive tory; not only that, but backing up these demands, so far as Newcastle cerned at any rate, was a closely-organized body of men whose sensible solidarity had forced important concessions from their masters but yesterday, so to spenk.

Bearing these things in mind, it is more than exasperating to find the cup of victory dashed from their lips and the final issue imperilled by an act of treachery (there is no other name for it) on the part of a scheming Fakir, who unfortunately occupies an important official position in the union.

The wharf laborers will not allow their organization to be destroyed by the act of this man. However the fight goes, they must feel, and feel keenly, the result of his action. But they learned that the "labor fakir" must not be tolerated in the official ranks of unionism. Hughes is a fakir, and it is the out of his reach to further imperil their organization. Especially should the Newcastle and Morpeth men demand that this be done.

If the workers organize at all they must organize to fight the class fight; and the presence of men like Hughes in official positions can only have the effect as was said at the commencement of this article, of converting the unions into mere harmless concerns that only exist to collect dues and pay officials, and to be made use of betimes to serve the shady ends of some political charlatans.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY,

(Continued from page 1.)

were accused f having obtained money under false pretences. The scabbery threatened with libel suits a "scurrflous paper," it daringly invited them: on your dirty linen, we will wash it for you;" and there it rests.

Business men that had their legs elongated, published affidavits in which they stated it was represented to them that the money which they subscribed was to go to the union; many claim it was only with this understanding they could be induced to contribute, as advertising in the souvenir they considered of no

value whatever. The scabbery, on theother hand, denies that such promises were made, and that Middleton did not solicit as secretary of the Western Central Labor Union charged, but as the manager of the Union Printing Company, and there you are. Out of the thousands of dollars drummed up, he turned a paltry hundred into the union treasury, about one-fifth of the funds needed to pay the bills, He did what he agreed to do, but there still remains the ugly charge that Middleton has used his office as secretary of the Central Union to his own personal advantage, which charge the scabbery has as yet not successfully contradicted nor could the indorsement of the Central Union given him and his pals explain

if away or gloss it over.

The Central made the demand on the locals to pay and the storm broke loose The painters union was the first to act; our comrades there, and others, took the floor and mercilessly exposed the graft, and protested vigorously against paying a cent; a committee was appointed to investigate. Comrade Monnett a member of it, and acting in that capacity, went boldly to the office of the printing company to look over their books, they having announced officially any union man that wished could do so. Charming Billy was there, but his milk of human kindness turned into vinegar and worm wood when Monnett stated his errand.

"I don't recognize you as a good union man, nor do I recognize 'that'!" he hissed, pointing to the red button the mrade wore, "All right," said Monnett, turning on

his heels, "you will hear from us." When it finally came to a vote whether to pay or not, the assessment fell through with an overwhelming majority against

From the painters the revolt spread to the carpenters; that union, after much investigating resolved to pay, with this proviso however, that W. H. Middleton, manager, Gordon A. Rice, edtior, and H. E. Nye, a partner of the Union Printing Company, he expelled from the Western Central Union. The Central answered promptly by firing out the spell has at last been broken, in second control of the spell has at last been broken, in second con the carpenters' delegation, and by again indersing the above named "gentlemen" and their graft. It must be stated, how-ever, that when the Central thought they were throwing out the carpenters, the carpenters had already withdrawn their delegates; the fakies were aware of it, out then, they wanted the satisfaction of "firing out" the carpenters. The painters union, too, forestalled them, being "fired out" by withdrawing its delegates.

Clearly, the union wrecking labor fakirs will brook no opposition, with them it is either, rule or ruin. I am reliably informed that other locals having allowed

TWO MEETINGS.

One by Palm Under S. L. P. Ausplan the Other by Curran Under the Anspices of Any Old Thing.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.-While Ass ust Palm was here on his tour, Section Chicago, S. L. P., selected the district comprising Roseland, Pullman, Kensing ton and other towns which have a Swedish population as a place for holding a meeting.

The Debserie and Kanz combination had circulated not noly lies, but base slanders about the Party and our conrades here. Falm opened their eyes h the facts, and some of them to this day wax indignant at the mention of the into the belief that the S, L, P, and the S. D. P. had united, Palm's visit was of great service to us. The hall is which he spoke was crowded to the coors and enthusiasm was unbounded.

Last Sanday evening, in the same hall there Palm spoke, Pere Carran, the English "fraternal delegate" F. of H—I. delivered an address.

Who was responsible for his appearance it is hard to say. The hand bills

advertising the meeting cave no The meeting was well advertised, dods-ers were distributed through all the shops and posters tacked on telegraph

people. The gathering was a fine exhibition of the various "stripes of Socialists" the broad "Me Toos," the "one-step-at-a-thners," the "Appeal to Reson Lot Sellers," the "Chicago American" pure breed and others of that ill.

The chairman of the meeting figure. The chairman of the meeting first is-troduced the ex-Rev. Professor Walter Thomas Mills, Walter is a snort man, with mutten

chop whiskers, the whiskers are the nest pronounced part of his face, that is in repose. When he becomes "impresses" or "jokes," his appearance is nest laughable, his endeavor to give expen-sion to his face is about as successful as it would be to maid into share. as it would be to moid into shape a disof cold custard.

He opened with a joke, "I am a short speaker"—parse, snickers from the con-speaker"—parse, snickers from the con-glomeration. (A voice) "good." The speaker tried to frown. He talked abo-the "Decline of the Individualistic Man." referred to Ruskin as an example of how cheap we could live and was pro-ceeding along this line when the "Fraternal Delegate" came in. His appeartermin Delegate came in. His appearance was made the signal for a grand stand play. The sixty-two arose, looked at each other, seemed surprised, cheered feebly and fell into their seats.

Durie the fraternal's speech, he de-cribed how he had been sent to the country as an avowed Socialist. How they had after years of boring from within, succeeded in getting a joint resolution through endersing the Socialist position for political action, etc. Abort his address at the A. F. of L. convention, about his pressure resolution. about his great resolution en about his boquet thrown to Mar Hiye Socialist, about their first ties Old Country, etc., about the power of old Country Trade Union me and now of the great power of cialist forces as they had fund with a joint committee representar the I. L. P., S. D. F., and the Fabian Societies, and that, at the recent election, they had elected two Socialists to Parliament, Kier Hardie and Richard Bell. With a little more of the sort of thing he stepped down and closed his jolly. A fit man surely a come here to act as a living repre-tative of the failure of horing from within. Then Mills started to finish as tried to work his face. He spoke for about ten minutes wherein he impressed the audience with the fact that the city

water works, as controlled by Chiers, and the post office, as controlled by the United States, were Socialism. The haud bills given out announced "Free Discussion," but the chairman news said one werd regarding that, but a the S. L. P. is out to smash all faker I thought I would try my hand and I asked the whiskers and face what I wanted to do, leave these people with the idea that the State control of the "utility" was socialism, and he replied us that socialism would never come unit we had the Socialist Republic Well then I jumped on him with both feet and told the audience what the S. L. P. said, that the workers shall eks their foreman, superintendent and other their foreman, superintendent and other officers not elected by general vote of the people, and that they shall absolutely control ail utilities, note as in the so-called socialistic control of the peo-office, etc., with the high salaries to the bosses and the drudgery to the employ under the so-called business administra-tion.

Then mutton chops tried to inte fish and the "Fraternal" delegate, or ing the other fakir in the mire, advised in the mire, advised the transfer of the common wealth. me to read Grunlund's "Commonwe me to read Granland's "Commonwelli, etc., and Mr. Mills in closing advisal to come to his classes here in this exto study Socialism. Well, I will to a man recommended by capitalist papers to study Socialism, because I had he is now with his classes, riding the street and the beauty of the street and the street study. sentiment, and he has been doing it years, I say now, that I hope the will soon come when the S. L. I. bring its strong arm and hammer d and smash all these fakirs both and small. W. ELCH.

the spell has at last been broken, in specific or all the indorsements showered in them by the fatheads composing Western Central Labor Union; from on, any scheme they may be a second or the second on, any scheme they may hatch will closely scutinized. The evil influence these judases of our class have exert so long, will shortly be nil. We have then on the run. To see that their re-will be complete, that they will keep running until outside of the labor more ment, down among the slum moletans where they properly belong; will be to work of the red-button brigade.

Your comrade in arms,

J. A. ANTHONY

Guesde's Famous Speech.

Allow me at the the start to thank ures for having placed the question well, the only question for the solun of which we are gathered here this chalist in a capitalist government, h nd extended.

Gresie's great speech, a speec replete with instruction and in

THE CLASS STRUGLE.

as was likewise right in commer

constants, being reduced to a simple If the class struggle, such as it was will defined by Jaures, is not intended between the or cally conduct, the position life of the working class, the necessary treties of the proletariat organization at a class party—then that class strug would be a calming and a fraud. le is the steady guide of our conduct ally and every minute of the day. (Lond and prolonged applause.) We do not recognize the class strug-

fe for the purpose of abandoning it.

the moment it is recognized, the moment
is proclaimed. It is the exclusive

second upon which we plant ourselves. a which the Laber party is organized, d upon which we must keep ourselves order to comprehend the events of day and classify them.

but but it does not prevent, on the course, it orders the projections, the man it an injustice is committed, the me an iniquitous sentence smites a petrated upon their families upon it wives and theirself diren.

The workingmen were to forget all

JAURES.- It is so: Perfectly cor-

the question, then? Was it a question of dividing the proletariat into Dreyance or guilt of a certain man? Indeed commidrant, one set swearing upon the imposing upon the proletariat the we

with the k to what is called the "Dreyfus with tesed that unspeakable scandal of fall." Yes, indeed, in that lies the spining, the start, the root of a diverregimentals, appearing before the court with which we are charged, if the jury

queness of my actions, which have al-ways been directed, determined and orced by the interests of the working ciass, which I represented, and which alone I meant to represent. I declared: "Let no capitalist vote for me, let no capitalist vote for me, let no capitalist vote for me, let no capitalist represent the two struggling classes; I wish to, I can be the represtararire of only one against the other."
That is the mandate which I demanded, which you gave me, and which I carried out, (4,oud applause and cheers.) On the morrow of the elections all had

changed. It was then no longer a ques of curbing the military; it was then no longer a question of grabbing the re bellions generals and colonels by the neck. What was wanted of us was to enlist the services of the proletariat in the struggle of one man.

The sloran was and it was put down in writing, not once, but a hundred times; not a bundred times, but a thousand; there is a particular victim, who is enis an iniquitous sentence smites a more of the raling class clast moment class struggle makes it the duty of, imperaitse law to the workingmen isolated deliverance. And who was that imperaitse law to the workingmen to the victims, to forget the iniquities of which they are terry day, the victims, to forget monstrous acts that are every day monstrous acts that are every day pertaited upon their families, upon the victims, to forget all it these were anonymous injuries, yrous injuries, yrous injuries, yrous injuries, yrous injuries, yrous injuries, to forget all it these were anonymous injuries. It is not the manifold the science, which he owed to his millions, a blessing to humanity, choose the day when a rating member of the calls the milliary career. He said to himself: "The intellectual devaluation of the sort of justice that his own manifold knowledge which I have acquired by the test to abandon excepting it was to abandon excepting it was that the released of mobiling the proletariat at the heels of one faction of the boargeoise against another. You furning to Jaures, invoked memory of that admirable revolutionalist, liebknecht. Now, these, he spoke on this Dregius affair, nade it was as our value of the domination which crances, was to disgrace-tuless that reached and ruined the present orduless that reached and ruined the present orduless that reached and ruined the present ordules that the work of the ruling class, the was a man who, in the fullness that the were heaped up acts of disgrace-tuless that far reached and ruined the present ordules the theorem which instead the present ordules the theorem which erashes you; you would have prepared or disgrace-tules sa that reached and ruined the present ordules the theorem which instead of mobilizing the proletariate at the heels of one faction of the boargeoise against another. You furning to Jaures, invoked memory of that day the proletariate at the heels of one faction of the boargeoise against another. The institution of the boargeoise against another. Th

tween Jaures (wile wished, not only to engage the whole Party in it) and us

a country-house of Viviani, that we fying him-I again appeal to the memory

JAURES-I do not deny the letter of Vaillant; all I deny is that it was a l-

there was, that night, quite some time lant and myself, objected at the time to engage the Party;" and you gave us your

JAURES - I have always said so. GUESDE Jaures acknowledges that truth. If I have invoked those facts, I have done so only to establish the

so to speak, our troops that were en-Socialists and organizations, him the order not to engage the Party

ordingly, only upheld a decision that'

that what I have recalled suffices. I hold that we cannot recognize in the forget that the principal fugleman in that them of the right to strike. That was your man of Truth; that was your man of Justice! It would have theen necto forget the crime that was projected against their class, in order to make Mr. Yves Guyot, with these sweet-scentbeen necessary, after having theorized about the exploitation of the working class, and white maintains the class tail-end of the imprisonment-dealing bourgeoisie, which had behind it the

bullet-dealing bourgeoisie of 1871!
Oh, no, comrades! At that moment, moment it recalled the workingmen to their class duty; it did not preach to them disinferestedness and abstention. The declaration, read letter by letter: "Prepage yourselves to hurl back upon the capitalist class and society the scanof the scandals of a financial Panama."

the plow, whom a uniform is elapped Justice; nothing of all that was promised will have to carry the bourgeois Bastile,

THE CASE OF MILLERAND.

Oh. I err! There WAS something; and what that something is, Jaures him-

lowers by the public powers of capital-

what I, for one, hoped never to see; we have sees the working class, which has yet its Republic to build, summoned to

seeking to prevent them from earning emancipate, no longer a few, but all, it their daily bread along with stripping would have no other impulse than its was class egotism, because its interests are definative interests of the whole human

The new policy, that is being heralded in the name of the class struggle, would, comomn cause with Mr. Travieux, with on the contrary, consist in organizing the proletariat apart, upon its own ground, and then furthwith carrying it like a ready made army, to the first best bourgeois general staff. At the very time that, abandoned by its wage earn ers, who were leaving its political ranks. struggle, to hitch the proletariat to this guided by their awakened class-conscious are now being told that it is our duty at all times to march to its succor, ev erytime that an injustice is done, every time that a blot comes to obscure

Oh, comrades, even if you were to cause these blotches, one after another, to disappear, neither your days nor your nights would be affected thereby. You will never succeed in making clean what uncleanable. But, besides that labor of Penelope, you would have prolonged the domination which crashes you; you

an alm, the alleged reforms, which it is in the very interest of the bourgeoisle

by installing by your own forces Carret the City Hall in Lille, you had authoreration of North Germany. He remindtraced into the Landtag of Saxony or become revolutionists." What relation can one possibly estab-

order to enter the Reichstag of the Conhis class. To enter the Landtag of Saxwho was introduced into the elective as ular cannon. And you venture to main tions would be the same with Miller and accepting a cabinet portfolio from Waldeck-Roussea? Is it perchance the struck so heavily from the shoulder that lerand passed? Such a thesis is not maintainable. He entered the govern ment upon the invitation of the governmental bourgeoisie. (Loud applause and cheers) He entered in the interest of the governmental bourgeoisie, which otheroperation. It is possible to constitute a the present Cabinet. As a proof among many, the law of inheritance may be cited, it was carried then, but found no favof the Republic which, counts a Socialpart of the reforms then advanced.

Comrades, the day when the Socialist Party, the day when the organized prol-etariat would understand and practice the class struggle under the sharing political power with the capitalist class, that day there would be no more Socialism; that day there would no longer exist a proletariat capable of emancipa have become again what they were bourgeoise, or to the call of the ranical bourgeoisie against the opportunist bourgeoisie; they would then be merely a class, a party of domesticated followers, without a reason for their existence, and without a future.

I recall a republican party of which I once was a member, the old republican party, which refused the sort of compromise that it is to-day attempted to im-pose upon the Socialist Party. The Empose upon the Socialist Party. The Em-pire, having appealed, really appealed, to one of the Five, to Emile Ollivier, although the attempt was then to trans-form—a possible thing—the dictorial Empire into a liberal Empire, although the prize of this collaboration of a reput lican with a government of Bonaparte was the freedom of assemblage and of the press, and the right of organization by labor, all this not withstanding, the republican bourgeoisie, those uncompromising, holding over its elected members a more complete control, did not hexitate unanimously to brand Mr. Emile Ollivier

And shall we then have neither the energy nor the conscience of the Republi-can bourgesise in the closing days of the Empire? This episode of the past is not without significance. I mention it for a What I wish to bring out is that the Republican party under the empire, like the Socialist party to-day, said: "The republic must be reared, but we must march to that goal fighting."

This spirit did not last long. A man turned up; it was Gambetta. I recollect that in 1876, at Bellville, he uttered the following words: "I know but two ways to arrive at one's goal, by negotiating or by fighting; I am against

That was the sentence of death of the

greater responsibilities, with necessities peratively upon us, facing the identical two policies—the one predicated upon the capture of political power by fight no negotiations.

The class struggle forbids class commerce. We want no commercialism blown cold upon the great hope of emma-

the economic expropriation of the Capipriation.

economic conditions, would be forever broken the day when, ecasing to rely upon yourselves, you would subordinate class, which will never join us but to tear us away from our true and neces

The revolution that is incumbent upor you is impossible but in the measure in which you remain yourselves, class against class, neither recognizing and stubbornly refusing to recognize, the divisions that may-exist in the capitalist world. Economic competition is its mit is to prolong its miserable existen

If the capitalist class constituted only only one political party, it would have been definitely crushed at the first defeat suffered at the hands of the proletariat But they have avided in Monarchist bourgeoisie and Republican bourgeoisie bourgeoisie, so that a defented fraction could always be replaced by another fraction of the identical hostile class.

It is like a ship with compartments, in which one compartment may be leaky, and nevertheless continues to float in the proletariat on the benches of which pine and row forever and a day unless that carries the capitalist class and its fortune, that is to say, the profits rea lized out of your misery and your servi tude, shall have been sunk forever. (Loud and prolonged applause and

STREET CAR WORKERS.

We bring to your attention the Social ist Trade and Labor Alliance of the trade union, weilding a political club as well as an economic one. Your conditions here in Los Angeles, under the two combad as those of your fellow-workers on Eastern cities, but we call your attention the stimulation of industry, the introduction of large private interests, the influx of hordes of idle workers from the over crowded market of the East, the further development of machinery, trusts, etc. on this coast, and the essential and in evitable consequence of wage-cutting and time-lengthening, and veritable profit-squeezing that must result from the efforts interest and theirs alone, the expansion of industry is being pushed, to make a living off the toll and sweat of the wage-

labor-skinning Capitalists have always had the upper hand through their conpolitical, by reason of the workers repudiating the only possible weapon by which they could hope to achieve successthe bailot; and economic, through the development of industry, the introduction of new and improved machinery, the strong combinations of the class-conscious fleecers of labor, and the existence of large army of unemployed, created by the development of the tool industry and the "over-production of wealth" they themselves have created . These conditions all work to benefit the master class of employers and speculators that lives off the labor of the working class, and all tend absolutely to destroy any chances or possibilities that may once have ex-isted to benefit the condition of the wageworkers by acting on the economic field The intention of the far-sighted "me

industries in the East, will show that the

of business" who control, but do not oper-ate the industries, such as street car lines, etc., to squeeze as much profit as possible out of their wage-workers is evine if they wish to keep out of the ranks of the disinherited masses themselves. The records of the more advanced Eastern cities show that since 1894, the expens of carrying a single passenger in New York, was reduced in successive starts from 3 9-10 cents, to 2 3-10 cents at the present time. In the City of Washington, D. C., a new mechanical device for ringing up fares was placed in the street cars, which was so constructed that it was always sure of registering more fares than collected, so that a conductor, after a day's run was forced t give 10 to 50 cents of his own wages to help fill the coffers of the street railway magnates, while in many places the trolley men are further imposed upon by being com-pelled to break the laws in running cars And so it was comerales. When the both so the properties and it was comerales. When the both so the properties and it was comerales. When the both so the properties are the properties affect of the factory, you men of the field, who did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances of the field, who did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances of the field, who did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances of the field, who did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances are found in the properties. When the light of So did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances are found in the properties. When the light of So did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances are found in the properties. When the light of So did not the countries of the field, who did not therefore cease; there has not exclusive task. The task is to recruit, republican miscarriage, incapable in this per hour faster than the city ordinances are found in the properties. The light of So did not the countries of the field to break the light of So did not the city ordinances are found in the properties. The light of So did not the countries of the field to break the light of So did not the countries. The light of So did not the city ordinances are found in the light of the field to break the light of the field to break the light of the field to break the light of the fiel

facts beyond our borders, in the United grand used promoted to the States of America, or the Helectian Resident to still further exemplify their iblican bourgeoisle party. Well, ever you attempt to strike a blow for power politically, fragmentally, man by them, sailed by starvation, until they,

> After everything imaginable had been in hand and created all sorts of disturbances and laid various snares for the stylkers, but all of no avail. They went so far as intringing on the rights of the trolley workers, in organizing vands with shooting them down when walking peaceably on the highways of the ciry of St. Louis.
>
> The fakirs must evidently have thought

that was carreing the thing a little too for forthill at onte they wanted the strike settled at all he aids, or probably they forestw that this was the most opportune time to make the best out of the situation for themselves. A settlement of the strike was speedily accomplished on the terris lietated by the company, of which the following is an extract :

"For the purpose of filling vacancies which may how exist or hereafter may arise, the committee of former employees of which T. R. Edwards is chairman shell company's service on May 7 last, and bausted, not interfering with the men new in service. No person to be eligible to this list who has been guilty of any acts of lawlersness or violence." Scale of Juy 5, 1900.

was a complete victory for the transit company and the ectilement was not of very long ducation, the company refusing to discharge any of the men that operated their cars during the strike, and it consequently followed that a good male of the old men were left without employment when the strike was declared off. which again caused a second strike.

defeating the striking trolley workers of St. Louis were brought from Phila they themselves had been victimized by strike, having belonged to the Street-Rallafter the strike was settled; so they carre to St. Louis to take the places of the

strikers there, after they were assured of a way of making a living. This and other street-car strikes of late years prove conclusively that the old pure and simple union tactics, the strike and boycott, are out of date. The new measures that will meet the requirements of the day, and not depend on old time methods that have out-lived their usefulness years ago. No longer can the strike succeed when fought out on the lines of pure and simple organization in the face of the changed conditions which confront us. We see that our local care and preparing for an emergency by train-ing a large number of men on all the lines, to take your placer in case your should be prompted to raise your voice conditions which must press ever more hardly upon you as long as the continues, in which anarchical competition, and exploitation of the workers figure as the two main principles of the

The examples all correborate the story is, a tale of reduction of wages, lengthof conditions for the working class coupled with a most thorough exploits tion of the political power placed in the hands of their masters, by the votes of the working-class, misled by the fakir leaders of the old-style pure and simple

The time, is past when the workers should continue to allow themselves to be bamboscapi, and blindly led by a set of political crooks and capitalist hirelings, preaching a defence and out-ofdate policy of political inaction and eco-The time has prrived when the wage-

workers and industrial slaves through, out this and every country should begin to think for themselves, organize for themselves,—by joining the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to affiliate themselves with a class-conscious industrial union, where they themselves are the leaders and make the politics to suit themselves; and by supporting the So-cialist Labor Party, to band themselves in an organized working-class party, per-ognizing no rulers but the rank and file, standing for no pre-ciples but the abeli-tion of wage-slavery and the establishment of a system of industry in which the workers theniselves will own, operate, and control the mines, factories, railroads, and street-car tines and all other industries, taking the fullest adventage of all development of machiners. and concentration to increase the com-pensation, and reduce the lours of labor,

free men. Street car workers of Los Angeles, if you wish to keep pace with the eco-nomic decelopment of the times and not-be found behind your fellow-warkers inthe mills and factories, in emancipating your class from its bondage, you will organize in a progressive class-conscious union. The Socialist Torde and Labor Alliance, having its headquarters in this city, with the Socialist takes Party, at Room 9 2051/2 South Main Street, headquarters and free rending room.
LOCAL ALLIANCE 328.

and our them in the intenst of the whole

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.



Let us do our work as well, Both the unseen and the seen;

Else our lives are incomplete, Standing on these walls of Time, Broken stairways, where the feet Stumble as they seek to climb. LONGFEL LCW

WELCOME XX CENTURY!

Pregnant with the fate of the race as was the century, whose scroll was rolled up with the last stroke of the midnight clock last December 31, the century, whose virgin scroll opened immedlately after, promises to mark a new era, a higher departure in the affairs of man

The century just closed represents the culminating point of a preparatory human 'evolution towards the final goal of which the race has all along been march ing,-the emancipation of Humanity from the thrall of the animal condition, that absorbs man's best efforts in securing the wherewithal to satisfy his physical needs. All along through the age the slow alluvial deposits have been gathering towards the final consummation. The pro cess moved at an immensely accelerated pace during the last one hundred years; in that interval it may be said to have reached its fullness.

Thanks to the titanic labors of the last century, the conservatism of the past stands now stripped of all excuse. No longer is the blood-stained drama- of "The Contradictions of Capitalism" enacted in corners, so to speak, on the petty stages of isolated nations. That stage is to-day the whole world. On that world-encircling stage, with the whole suffering human family as the simultaneous spectators, we find to-day modern "Civilization" unwittingly, and like the lepers at the outer walls of Oriental cities, exhibiting its chronic weakness with clashing armaments of never equal led size and might, it is bearing testimony to the impotence that Socialism charges it with to encompass the weil-be ing of man, or even sustain itself.

The materials, having been gathered during all previous ages, and piled up during the XIX Century, it now remains for the XX Century to solve the Sphynslike problem that, as an heirloom has been handed down from generation to generation, bathed in tears and soaked in human sweat and gore,-the problem of the Emancipation of the Race

Uttering itself through the mouth of one of its choicest members, patient Hu- alone to march. manity, while hopefully peering into the future, gave in the early days of the last Century, vent to the pent-up sigh:

"Long are the 'times' of heaven; the "Long are the "times" of heaven; the orbits of angel-messengers seem while to mortal vision, they may caring ages; the cycle of one departure and return may clasp unnumbered generations; and dust, kindling to brief, suffering life, and through pain, passing back to dust, may meanwhile perish out of memory again, and yet again. To how many malmed and mourning millions to the property of the prope meanwhile perish out of memory again, and yet again. To how many mained and mourning millions is the first and sole angel visitant him Easterns call Az real!"

As the generation now alive-the progenitor of the generation that will constitute the man's estate of the next one hundred years-enters the portals, of the XX Century, its sensitive and thinking member, the Socialists of to-day, cheer the rising sun of the new cycle, confident that theirs will be the nable task of solying the vexed question of all previous time, and rear the dome of the Socialist Republic, under whose aegis man can stand erect, and no slave will ever all that was had, there was no danger

WAT-TYLERING THE PEOPLE!

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a life-long Seecer of the working class; the man who barely fourteen years ago threw himself at the head of a Mayoralty campaign in this city for the purpose of arresting the aspirations of the workers; the man who on that occasion met the plowshare. But that work once done, indictment of the workers against the present social system with insults to the plant, up has also sprung the weed. How rank the weed, that would suck up the life-giving substance, rendered accessible by the Socialist plow, is gathered tall and some are short, and some are short, and some are from the element that has flocked to the life-giving substance are short, and some are short and coaditions that resisted the vored with the aspirations of middle tury, and, coasequently, is strongly flatury, and, coasequently, is a stored the plowshare. While the aspirations of middle of poverty, imposed upon him by his condition of wage-slavery.

Manifestly, under such conditions, the such chain and ball of poverty, imposed upon him by his condition of wage-slavery.

Manifestly, under such conditions, the same chain and ball of poverty, imposed upon him by his condition of wage-slavery.

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Manifestly, under such conditions, the such chain and ball of poverty, imposed upon him by his condition of wage-slavery.

Manifestly, under such conditions that reside the once the field was made ready to bear time, and the such chain and ball of poverty, imposed of a size is called the other words.

Such publications can only produce entered to the other

lean; inequality is the stout and some ar law of nature,"-that man, to-day turns up at public me tings and rushes into print pronouncing anathema upon modern society for bringing on conditions which make it as absolute impossibility for some people to live decent, respec-table lives," despite the "advance of in-dustry which has brought wentth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice."

Has the Social Movement gained a convert? Has it captured a new recruit? No! A new danger is gathering in the path of the Working Class! A conspiracy is ripening to Wat-Tyler the Movément of Emancipation!

When, in the days of Richard II., the liscontent of the masses had reached applied. Before then, the complaints of wrongs, the cries for redress, the arguments of the masses were treated by the ruling class with the Hewittian derision and containely of fourteen years' ago; just as soon, however, as these complaints, cries and arguments crystallized into organization, just as soon, accordingly, as the sense of Wrong ceased to evaporate into air, but converged to a point, and began to take shape in action, the ruling class suddenly changed its tactics. The head of the nation, Richard II, the King, rode out unarmed and accompanied by his minions, likewise unarmed, to meet the angry hosts that were marching against him. At sight of the King unarmed, the marchers cheered; they cheered still louder when he was through addressing them. and then? their voices went out with a sudden jerk. Richard II admitted, in the Hewittian style of to-day the wrongs complained of; swore, like Hewitt now does, that rather should the State perish than such criminal conditions continue; -and (this was the objective point) offered himself as the leader of his "beloved people," His "beloved people" were taken in: they accepted his leadership; and he led them to the gallows. The insurrection, named after its leader, Wat Tyler, was thus hung up high to

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the magnificent speech of Jules Guesde. delivered in Lille, France, against a similar, perhaps even more insidious attempt in France, than that of the Hewitts in America—the attempt of the "In-tellectuals"—to Wat-Tyler the onward march of the Workers towards their emancipation. So long as the modern movement of the workers had gathered no consistency, it was treated, in France as well as here, to the contumely and de rision bestowed to the rumblings that preceded the movement of Wat Tyler. Now, however, that it has gathered consistency through organization, and that it has been given direction by the Socialist Labor Party, the Hewitts in America, like the Money Bags in France with their lackets, the "Intellectuals." are changing their tunes, and making ready to play the old game. Guesde's great speech may well be taken as the warning uttered by the combined Revolutionary forces of society against this

gathering danger He who, the of the exploiting class, would share in the crowning work of all the Ages-the establishment of the Socialist Republic-must give evidence of his trustworthiness. The test is not phrases; even the days for crumbs are gone by. The emmeipation of the Work- ast's Divil must be protitiated by shining ing Class, full and unqualified, the surrender of the Capitalist Class absolute and unconditional, is the sole rallying cry of the modern Proletariat, and the unremittent, is the loadstar by which pay dues to the Organized Scabbery:

The Proletarist of the XX Century will not be Wat-Tylered. Let the Hewitts take notice.

PULL UP THE WEEDS!

The despatch from Omaha, published last week in these columns on the nature of the Nebraska and Iowa Social Democracy deserves close attention. Even if that despatch had contained matter that was exceptional, its information would have been valuable; coming, however, as the information does, abreast of so many other items of similar nature and of identical tener, it is invaluable.

Socialism has become a power in the land. Thanks to the unflagging and intrepid propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party, Socialism has at last become a word to conjure by. Cheerful as such a fact is it brings along its own dangers, serious dangers. So long as Socialism was considered the synopsis of of its name being wrongfully assumed. The lackers of capital had to travel distinctly under dolors hostile to Socialism. and the crooks, anxious tho' they are to traffic on whatever comes along, carefully avoided the name. Those were the days of hard plowing for Socialism. It had to break through hardened clods,

Social Democracy, and now travels under the colors of Socialism.

In Haverhill we have seen a batch of them; building armories for capitalism; promoting in the State Legislature bills to aid shop-keepers in imprisoning the debtor-workingmen; controlling a Mayoralty office, and yet shutting the eye to the infringements of the factory regulations by the employers. In Chelsea wehave seen them coming out officially for dearer real estate, their Mayoralty candidate being a real estate holder and speculator. In this city we have seen them appeal to capitalist courts to arbitrate Labor disputes, and appropriate to their own uses moneys collected for workingmen on strike. Now in Nebrasthe danger point, special treatment was ka and Iowa we see them turn up as medical charlatans, and seeking to weave Socialism into their quack methods of earning a living!

Weeds notoriously grow faster than food-giving vegetation. The best garden will be rained if the weeds get the upper hand. In the Nation's garden to-day. the work of the Social st no longer consists exclusively in plowing and sowing. Now and henceforth, while he plows and sows with one hand, he must keep an pull them up by the completest exposure.

Pull up the weeds! Pull them up every where!

BURNING CANDLES TO THE DEVIL.

It is not on the domain of so-called .--

upon that stem the "Theory of the Devil" is grafted. Presently, a wonderful sight | was reached in 1st, and 1,500 below even is seen. The terrorized victim of super- | the figures of [88] stition detests the Devil; but for all that, These figure demonstrated the so as to allay his wrath. Ditto, ditto, on just furnishing an instance in point.

the religionist, and his Devil searc. The lare but a lashing of the sea. Organized Scabbery has no power other than it can produce by the religionist; CRITICISM, TRUE AND FALSE. tricks. It presents itself to the maunity. turers as powerful, makes mysterious mentally dieted, the weat manufacturer is ready to negotiate with the Divil answer causes a heavy stope to roll off the manufacturer's heart. The religion- inc rays of religibless fact. gold, transmuted into bright Burning candles; the Organized Scabbery Devil is a cheaper article; indeed, he is a bargain. All that the manufacturer needs to do is wages, hours of work, all that cuts no figgets the"Label." What a cinch! What an easy, accommodating Devil to pacify.

The strength of the Organized Scalbery, to do the all-'round dirty work which it does, lies in the industrial superstition, the ignorance of the bosses. With that as a fulcrum, the Organized Scalbery corrals what work namen it can and fleeces them. The manufacturer, who, yielding like Hogan to the Tobins, becomes the puller-in for these gentlemen, stands upon the identical psychic level with the 'mystified "religious" victim who burns a candle to the Devil.

LASHING THE SEA.

This year's vote, in every state in which the Social Democracy had a ticket, presents some feature that is well worth studying. Together, these feainvaluable treatise on "Tactics."

It is undeniable that a good deal of what may be called "revolutionary temper" is affeat in the country. This revo-

vote of the Party, never yet large enough brand that sears the brow of the Labor to fill the eye, has been queted as proof Fakir who criticises the decision of the of the contention. These critics have Illinois Supreme Court, and yet strains steadily contended that proper tactics every nerve to keep up the social machinthe revolutionary temper, elements that be caught, like the carpenter Gibbons they lumped together under the designation of "Reform Forces." The tactics burshed in this direction resolved themselves in this: the finding of the createst common denominator, so to speak, among by the "reform" vote of the State of Wicconsin during the last twelve years. closing with the Social Democratic vote of this year. Wisconsin is a State where, for several

weighty reasons, the revolutionary waters have been in perpetual agitation. There, the endeavor of "coming togethhas been pursued more persistently than tallized in the "Union Labor Party": alert ere for the weeds, and authlessly Streetor, the presidential candidate of the party. Twelve years of "coming to ligions alone that superstitions are graft- ments" as high as 25,604 in '91; and ed upon frightened minds, with bizarre finally, in this year of grace 1900, the manifestations as the result. The same revolutionary elements-mathered togeththing happens every day on the domain of er under the headship of Debs, upon the pure and simple Labor Movement. | principles "breader," "more American," In the domain of so-called religious, "Samer" than the principles of the Socialweak minds are thrown into a terror, and list Labor Pariy ... muster up what figare?-7.004! fibre than 18,000 less than

and by the very reason of the power im- ness of the S. J., P. logic. The tactics puted to His Satanic Majesty, the trem- of seeking to bring together large elebling weak mind acquires considerable re- ments group at "common denominator spect for that gentleman, to the extent of platform resolve themselves, in practice, not infrequently burning a candle to him to establishing an ever weaker bond between the elements that are to be welded shop. What does that mean? It means ciple: in this he cance, the principle of Label," and in exchange for this "favor" | between the tingitalist Class and the What is happening to Hogan is nothing The tactics of the S. L. P. imply slow exceptional. The Organized Scabbery but sure growth through education,

starts by terrorizing the manufacturer, with unquestioned triumph in the full-His methods are identical with those of mass of time. The tactics of its critics

Coasiderable adverse criticism is beamong them into terror with threats of Court of Himos, recently real-level in "haunting" them all over the land. Thus the case of Charles Gille and against iclous will foll be in magnitude as the What does Sir Devil want? The roll along and like a snew-ball, will they have to post away before the burn

Gillespie, a contractor and builder, was fined \$25 and costs on a charge of antee their right to belong to labor or Struggle of Classes, freepressive and to see that his employees, not himself, ganizations," One Reuben Gibbons, a carpenter, was the complaining witness, He had been employed by Gillespie at a time when die was not affiliated with any employ he joined a Union, and, because of that action, was promptly discharged. The Supreme Court declared the statute under which Gillespie was fined unconstitutional. In passing on the case the Court held that the act of 1898 violated the rights of individual liberty. It argued that the Constitution accords the employer the right to terminate a contract with an employee, "just as it allows an employee to terminate a contract with his employer." In other words, the workingman was knocked down, and handed over to the tender mercies of the employer, to the tune of "Equality."

The clearing and keeping clear of the race-course for two competitors is self-evidently not all that "Equality"tures furnish the ground-work for a not Manifestly, "Equality" is shattered from a clear field and no favors-demands. the start if a chain and hall is fustened to the aukles of the one, while the other competitor's limbs are left free. Such is the nature of capitalist "Equality." lutionary temper need not be all that is The field is clear. But are the competiclaimed for it in certain quarters. In tors on a par in all that which is immany respects, when closely inspected, plied in a fair race? No. The employit partakes rather of reaction: It is a er starts possessed of that which gives memory of the Revolution of last cent wings to his feet-the ownership of captury, and, consequently, is strongly fla- ital, of social opportunities-while the

often and severely condemned; and the brand for such, "Lackey of Fraud" is the consisted in gathering in the elements of ery in whose cruel cogs the rank and discontent, the elements affected with file of the workers can not choose but

> Equality is not attainable under a social system grounded on economic inequality. All criticism of the effects of Capitalist Society, while upholding it. is vain and fraudulent, and is so intended to be. The protest is bound to be in effective, however loud or vast; snow balls can never prevail over the mid-

There is but one criticism that avails It is that which precedes and follows the Arm and Hammer blows of the Socialist Labor Party, leveled at Capitalism itself, and wielded to the rythm of the song:

"Down with Class-Rule!"

er 'Socialist' party. Reports do not whether or not it was still-born, but we indee from the waiting that has in noing on, it must have been. It Last week Chicago gave birth to anin going on, it must have been. It de four nominations when it was born. four one is a lawyer, one This its "working class" character us clse can. While all this is going "united socialists" of Chicago are er or not they are united, and if carrying on an interesting discussion tions. This new party, apparently, is born for the third time. It looks now as though it had committed itself to t

chilst that votes for Bryan, a direct legislationist that works through the par-tre that will little him to go on the stump, has not allowed the light of his brow to shine in the dark places of England. Elt-weed's particular value is unknown. He ever had an idea, and even when he did not, he successfully hid it. His work con-nected with the referendum consisted in a trading several dinners, and in doing his share of the cathna, and more than his share of the talking. What particular work he can do in England is unknown. Perhaps, though, the Independent Labor Perhaps, though, the Independent Labor Perry, most of the members of which have not the franchise, will use him to appeal for direct legislation, and the power to pass upon all laws by these ople who never cast a vote in their

It begins to look as though Governor Howard's, removal of Asa Bird Gardi-per from the District Attorney's office in this city amounts to an appointment of the next-mayor of New York. It would not be the lirst instance of Tammany's 'vimili sting' a rotten limb of its organ-ication the moment the limb's rottenness was established.

inhuman affair; it certainly is that, at the same time, every day brings more clearly home the fact that it is a verif-able magnine of object lessons on the electorispiess of the modern capitalist sys-

The latest lesson is the one that is the facet lesson is the one that is learned from the report of Gen. Colvile, who, having been peremptorily called upon to resign by Gens, Roberts and Kitchener, refuses and his back. Among the information he gives is that "the Yeomanry, being millionaires, Lord Rob-

ir was my dury,
r the Yeomanry,
s delite numbers only 500,
Colvile's force was nearly eight times that number!

Trow cheap it is to be brave for a Youngary 500 strong having 1000 ontanty 500 strong having 4,000 com-on soldiers to fill up the cannons mouth

sing the union stamp. Now comes the and that it never has been a union ders of Organized Scabbery, is going to made to unrangle matters. Many of workers in the factory are non-union. the regulations concerning hours are not omplied with. The conditions are not of the lest in any way. Tobin, at least, should have known these facts. He probably did know them, but if was evidently for his interest not to divulge them, or to rectify them. "Citizen and Country" publishes a large advertisement of the large "union shoe," and it also comes out sign "union shoe," and it also comes out sign to see that they were in condition. with the news that the Kings have never run a union factory at all. Tobin and that paper are both in the same boat.

Political and Economic.

The New York "Press" must have on The New York "Press" must have on its editorial staff some sophomore on economics. Commenting upon an Indianapolis incident between warring enpitalists, the result of which was a proposition to municipalize a city plant, the "Press" procounces the net "Socialism." "Marxism." etc., etc., and winds up by declaring that it amounts to the endorsement of trudhon's "all property is robjery."

It takes a sophomore, and a very wild one at that, to fling about names as though

It takes a sophomore, and a very wild one at that, to fling about names as though he knows all about them, and pretend to quote, when he simply copies garbled quotations, like the "Press" does.

For the benefit of the ignoramus "Press" sophomore, what Prodhon said was Jhat stolen property is theft,—of course a very disgusting sentence to the class that lives on such property, and pays sophomoric economists to act as attorneys for the prisoner in the dock.

A new paper, published in Blum, Tex., has made its appearance among our ex-changes. From its name—"The South-ern Socialist,"—one expects it to be a So-cialist publication. As one starts to read it, the expectation starts to sink: as one if, the expectation starts to sink; as one proceeds, the expectation recieves rude knocks; when one has ended, the expectation lies all of a heap. Not a sentence is there in all the four pages that would convey an idea of Socialism. The vaguest expressions of right and honor are used as Socialist, but not a word of what Socialism is:

A POLITICAL RUMMAGE SALE.

The poor statesmen of the country were in such deplorable condition that the charitably inclined were forced to do something to alleviate their sufferings. There was not a mantle large enough to cover their sins, so no attempt was made to find one. However, the Society for the Prevention of Orphan Law-makers, the Pure Hearth Association, and the Political Dickery League decided to run a rummage sale in order that the winter might be tided over with as little suffering to itself as possible. When political jobs became plentiful again, they could resume business at the old stand. Just now they suffered for want of someone to do.

The plan as outlined was exceedingly comprehensive. Contributions of old issues, second-hand ideas, fractured reputations, broken-down oratorical climaxes, unsteady gestures, parboiled sarcasm. and eternal repetitions were asked in order that the poor shivering law-makers

bired for the occasion, and inside was piled high a motley assortment of odds and ends that had done service since the constitution was framed, and even then most of them were obtained in a second hand, but servicable, condition There were heaps and heaps of articles. Some of them had to be tied in place with a disinfectant, while others, because of their ponderous weight, had to be bouyed up. As most of them were fortunately dead, they gave but little trouble, though the committee in charge had given to get along fast there. Mr. Eliweed Pomeroy, who is a So- everything a thin veneer of life that was marvelous to look upon.

The first visitor was George Frisbee Hear. He wanted a conscience, no matter in what condition it was, and he wanted it had. He found that he came and told them that it was untrue that stration. All he intended to imply was he was getting old and could not always

Henry Cabot Lodge came in after a Literary reputation, and fortunately found that a junk-pile was the place to get it, as it was also the place to which he must consign its products. reverant person in the vicinity told him that he ought to go and put axle grease on his voice, and starch on his pinfeathers. Before Lodge could reply there was a

roar of laughter and the walls with the unrestrained mirth. He turned around and instantly saw that Chauncey M. Depew had, in poking around in the rubbish, unearthed a joke that was much newer than any he had in his own reportory, or that he had in the reportory of any of the persons on whom h levied tribute. It rleased him so greatly that he was willing to pay dearly for it, but no matter how dearly he might pay, unfortunates who listened to it would s fold me it was my dury to sacrifice force for the Yeomanry."
This corps delite numbers only 500. and again the crowd langhed. was again in his hands he held it tightly with a perpetual blush of pleasure radiating forth from his nose, he bowed to right and left and walked out.

There was a hot fight between For-For some time the King Shoe shoe fac- any kind of an idea at all, but there was of terento has been advertising its not a single one of any kind present, aduct as "umon made," and it has been. The rubbish flew as they continued their ing the union stamp. Now comes the search, but all they brought to light was search, but all they brought to light was a somewhat frayed burst of indignation and this was appropriated by Foraker. He needed it in his business as he had not had a burst of indignation for some Mr. Sulzer was seen wardering forlorn

Like the others he was doomed to disappointment, so he sadly drew what he had around him, and determined to flat-ten the first person he met. Mr. Grout was on the lookout for

something that was newer than his but

ter, and much to his discomfort he found dozen substitutes. He spurned them all indignantly, and decided that it would be preferable to try some other substi-tute. Mr. Sulzer had, in the meanwhite, wandered around the building, and had asked all his questions three times. His condition was so abject, that a special committee was selected to find, if possible, a second-hand brain that he could wear in pleasant weather. His habits precluded the possibility of finding any thing that would keep the wind out, but for common safety something had to be done. At last William was furnished with a large club applied externally and in his case it served far better than a brain would have done.

The search for the various articles aroused a horrible dust that hid the

whole room from view. When it com-menced to settle it was discovered that Mr. Hanns had succeeded in cadging al the oratorical, rhetorical, and emotional misfits and was to wear them during the coming term. He felt that such things were more becoming to him than they were to the others, and furthermore he liked to take whatever he could lay his hands on. Those who ran the sale were ver

much pleased. Their hearts swelled with emotion when they thought of the joy that they had introduced into the blasted lives of these poor statesmen, and of the rejoicing that would ensue one of them made his appearance in an intellectual suit that was not made up entirely of bald spots. Little Chauncey entirely of bald spots. Little Channey Depew was especially fortunate, and already he had copyrighted his newly found joke, and had also sublet it to innumerable humorists.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jone

BROTHER JONATHAN Gubling We are getting there; we are getti there fast! We Social Democrats the fellows to get there; not you Socials Labor Party people. UNCLE SAM (looking around)-wh-

are you, getting? B. J .- We are getting fast to the

ialist Republic. U. S. (looks incredulous) -- Inasmosh

o which? B. J. (taking a paper out of his pother)

See here. I live in Hoboken-U. S .-- You look it. B. J .- None of your metropolitan to

pudence: I live in Hoboken-U. S .- A very wondrous place, I know, It has New York for one suburb and

Philadelphia for another. You ought to B. J.-Well, we do! Do you see this paper? It is the "Observer." See what

large paper it is. Ten pages, lar that quite a paper? U. S.-Yes.

B. J.-Well, this big paper is OFE official organ. We Social Democrats of Hoboken, so decided at a meeting la Friday. (Throwing out his chest.) He long would it take you S. L. P. men to as much? U. S .- Let me take a look at the pape,

I'll then tell you. B. J. hands the paper over to U. L.

who runs over its columns.

U. S.—I can tell you now: It would take us, S. L. P. men, all eternity, the the simple reason that we would be

try to get as our official organ a part that prints poison for the working class mind. For such a paper we have a use except to smash it, along with the capitalist class that is represents,

B. J.-What does it print? U. S.-Look at this editorial. It upon the Public Schools. It quotes or

ency, and then it comments as follows:
"We believe that the change is, in a great measure, due to the ECOK AGENTS but for whose rules at a convinced children in the lower grads of nothing but the studies of which a thorough knowledge is the schools at least would still ough knowledge is absolutely essential to their success in life.'

Fine Socialist teaching that is! The book agents, themselves a result of capitalist grinding, are the cause of the children not having the proper lock. and proper books is all that is wanted and proper books is all that to equip the children for "successifie"! That passage alone should worth theusand of deliars to any italist with a grateful heart. He want nothing better than to have all tion called away from him, whose r tions of the wages of his employees tention on the "book agent." He can want nothing better than to have

and is enough for "success in life"! U. S.—Then look here. (Pointing & nother passage.)-Look at this of

being the proper substitute for Capital

delusion perpetuated about Knot

editorial cem: editorial gem:
"The courts of Massachusetts have a ministered a severe blow to the ice true. Local ice dealers have been temporary restrained from turning their stock of the court of the to the trust. Should this injunction made permanent the fate of the trust. shall have been sealed. The trust is received another set-back from Justin Craig, of Pennsylvaria, who has cided that the trust's four-mile dam the eleven smaller ones on the Lever, must be removed."

Why, that's pie for the capitalian What better can they want than to be the rot dealt out to the people that it Trust can be smashed! A sufficiency that sort of sand thrown into the of the people will suit the capital exactly. The Trust is not smashed exactly. The Trust is not smashal He who says it is, is either a knave a fool, sometimes both. The Trust rease to do mischief only by wrend it from the capitalists' hands and place it u the people's hands. The people's being educated to that point by the cialist Labor Party; the capitalists seeking to counteract that education means of just such articles as this

And this is the kind of paper that boast about having secured as official organ?! B. J. looks as if he felt he was

ing on his head.
U. S. (holds up the paper, stretch

from your official organ.

with both hands over B. J.s head, brings it down with such force the J.s head goes through it, and the sticks out like a 17th century 8 collar around B. J.s neck)—Go tollar are now "equipped." Dupes ever fit

The New Haven debate on Union ism, taking down stenogram by B. F. Keinard, ad published a Sunday, Dec. 2, issue of the DEOPLE, is now going through Labor News Company press in parform, copiously annotated.

This pamphlet edition is invaluable all the seriously disposed in the Movement; it contains 64 pages.

Send orders to the Labor News pany, 2-6 New Reade street, this Price 5 cents a copy; ;38 a handred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An Anto Election Union Debate.

the DAHAY PEOPLE.-There are sent at my union's meet

, but the swedes and Pôl-stiff kick. Another man Another man

The chairman got up and said: "Workingain there is a very serious question
afore us. There are three good Irishmen
a the field: Billy O'Brien, Billy McKinig and Joseph Mathoney. Billy O'Brien
is good man, —and then his eyes fell on
two Orangemen, one with a brick and
another with an axe, which reade him
vey shaky; and he proceeded "Billy McKinley ain't a bad man; but I would adtise you to vote for Billy O'Brien." The
meeting broke up in disorder, and it took
the Macdougal street reserves to separate
Ireland, Sweden and Poland out of each
wher's him.

ed at these "unions;" a man might as well up to "educate" on playing a violin by taking up one and scratching with the box without any previous knowledge of

That much also on the politics question That much also on the politics question.

You can't keep it out. As it can't be bept out, is it not the veriest devil's teaching to deny the principle that only such politics must be allowed as will unify the workers? All politics, outside of the Socialist Labor Party, is esentially capitalist politics; and capitalist politics means a ripped-up working class. It follows that no politics, in the union' means a ripped-up working class.—and that is why that "no politics, in the union means, ripped-up working class,—and that is why I notice the "World" and all other capi I notice the "world" and all other capi Lieutenants of Capital, the Labor Fakirs are down on the S. T. & L. A. W. much push the fight.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 15.

Self-Explanatory and Interesting.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1900. lion Onondaga County, Socialist La bor Party. Comrades: Local Onondaga County of

cial-Democratic Party, has structed me to make to you the follow-he proposition: That a public debate he held in this city between a reprent, or someone else who has publicly resented your party), and a repre countries of our party; the question to be: "Which party is entitled to the apport of the working class." As there

arrangements in conjunction with a com-

Yours Fraternally.

Organizer S. D. P., 220 Oak street.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1900. Mr. Chas. Neuman, 220 Oak street, Syr ucuse, N. Y.

acuse, N. Y.

Sir:Those who instructed you to write
to Section Onondaga County, Socialist
Laber Party, are undoubtedly those who
Kangarobel or were expelled from our Laber Party, are undoubtedly those who Kangarobel or were expelled from our party over a year ago. Since that time they have fraudulently claimed to be Section Onendara County, S. L. P.; have elected a delegate to a begus content on which they called the National Convention of the S. L. P.; have nominated a spuriols sticket under the name of the Be lie that the S. L. P.; have spread broadcast the Be lie that the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic Party had united; and have added by an interested capitalist press, pristently claimed that there was a spirit to confuse the wage-workers and sught to confuse the players of the Union Traction Company of the Prixian Region; "Renard and Bracke, in the name of the Prixian Agglomeration;" the name of the Prixian Agglomeration; the class-constant and reasoning from the purely assigned and reasoning from the class-can section was adopted the Prixian parties that following resoution at this gradient was adopted and a copy thereof hands to the Prixian parties the follo after a year of misrenessentation and bing, they, by addressing us as the Socialist Labor Party, acknowledge their

Unable to give over their role as fakes and frauds, they again assume a name they have stolen, and pose as Local Onondaga County, Social Democratic Party. The S. D. P. refused to unite with the Kangaroos, and the latter were have stolen, and pose as Local adaga County, Social Democratic by The S. D. P. refused to unite compelled to set up headquarters of their own at Springfield, Mass., and have attempted to sail under the colors of the S. D. P., although repudiated by the Chicago National Executive Committee chicago National Executive Committee of that party. During the campaign less passed the clash between the S. D. P. and the Kaugaroos was suppressed for the purpose of misleading voters that the camp of Debs and injuring the B. L. P., but now that the election is less than the purpose of the S. D. and a convention of the S. D. P. called for next mouth, refuses the called for next mouth, refuses the sagaroo's representation. Their atmpt, after being thrown out of the L.P. to jump into the S. D. P. has me repulsed, and by no one more strenments than by Eugene V. Debs. who, cause of their own insignificance, the magaroos were compelled to support the President.

of Kangaroo, and all that name implies of. Kangaroo, and all that name implies. But the S. L. P.. now as heretofore, stands out holdly and pronounced against any amalgamation except that which demands that every one who "unites" with it must sign an application blank and be elected a member by vote of the Section. Having thrown the Kangaroos out the back door into the political ash barrel, it is not likely they will be taken in the front door on terms of equality and friendship.

Their question "Which pages is an extending the section of the section

friendship.

Their question, "Which party is entitled to the support of the working class?" was answered to our satisfaction in Syracuse on election day. The list of names now on file at the County Clerk's office, by which they secured a place on the ballot, is an evidence of the sources of their strength and weakness. Among the names are harmorraite office. Among the names are Democratic office holders, the Judas Pellenz heelers, labor-fakirs and scates, bar room loafers of low and high degree, little, business men and muddleheads generally; and yet of their array of "talent," comprising 367 persons, they received but 331 sotes. It would be worth their while to get up a deleate with the Deers and Persons. a debate with the Dems and Reps, and see who is entitled to the support of this riff-raff. As to the S. L. P., it appeals not to these, but will leave the Kangaroos in the undisturbed enjoyment of their friendship and lack of support. The S. L. P., emerging triumphant from the attempt upon its life made by the Kangaroos aided and abetted by the Rep and Dem politicians and the capitalist press, desires no support from their memer and the correctness of its tactics and principles, will pursue its destined course undeterred by what they and such as

they, may think or do.

There can be but one party of the wage-working class, and standing on the bed rock of the class struggle, the S. L. P., away is the time when freaks and frauds and fakirs will go down be-

fore its sledge-hammer blows.

We recognize in the challenge of the Kangaroos an attempt to rescue them-selves from the oblivion to which their political rascality and treachery to the working class entitle them. Having exhausted their efforts to kill the S. L. ists having no further use for them at present, they eek notoriety at our expense, preferring to be kicked by us in public rather than peacefully to re-cline in the ash-barrel where we have to leave them.

thing, we would suggest that if they will remove their headquarters from a sa-loon and keep some of their members sober, they can probably amalgamate with the Prolibitionists, who, as they declare against the tax on beer as a tax on vice, can be construed as "coming their way," especially by those who have had a personal grievance against the government ever since the war tax was P. is concerned they are Kangaroos, and

Kangaroos they will remain.
(Signed) PRESS COMMITTEE.
Section Onoglaga County, S. L. P.

The Paris Congress, Again To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In my verbal report of the Paris International Congress, delivered at Arlington Hall last Sunday, and published in Monday's DAILY PEOPLE, there is an omission which in justice to my fellow delegates of the Socialist Labor Party I desire to

of the Socialist Labor Party I desire to supply.

When the Kautzkv resolution was introduced in the Ninth Commission of the Congress, I was unavoidably engaged on the Eleventh, to which the "Trust question" had been assigned; but, by previous agreement, Comrades Aernelsteen of Los Angeles, and Kretlow of Chicago were temporarily filling my place on the Ninth. At my request the Eleventh was quickly

I have stated in a letter to the N. E. C., and I gladly reiterate here publicly, that I was gleatly indebted to my five fellow-delegates for their vigilance and judgment. It would have been impossible to get together a body of men imbued with a higher sense of duty and working more harmoniquely and diligently to the same arm

held, at which the following resolution was adopted and a copy thereof handed to me.

"On December 4, 1900, the Parisian Federation of the Parti Ouvrier Francais mer at the Tayerne Henry IV. and heartily joined in the words of farewell addressed to Comrades Sanial and Kretlow by the following citizens:

"Paul Lafadgue, in the name of the whole P. O. E.;

"Lucien Roland, in the name of the national council of the P. O. F.;

"Vinciquerra, in the name of the Federal council of the Parisian Region;
"Renard and Bracke, in the name of the Parisian Agglomeration:

"And after listening with deep interest to the replies of Sanial and Kretlow, this meeting emphatically readirms the close solidarity of conception and effort which binds together P. O. F. and the S. L. P.

"Declares that the French comrades will, like their American brethern, go straight to the objective point— that is, to the Social Revolution—without allowing themselves to be bamboouled and side-tracked by middle-class political trickery.

"Hopes that when the right time shall

"Hopes that when the right time shall "Hopes that when the right time shall have come for the revolutionary bugle to seund the call, the workers on both sides of the Atlantic will be up and ready for the abelition of capitalism and the final emancipation of manhood.

"Vive the Socialist Laber Party!
"Vive the later Ouvrier Francais!

"Vive the International!

"For the Parisian Federation, the Executive Committee:—Osmin, Langlais, Deloute, Vindiguerre, Dace, Courtois, Iloizie.

"Paul Lafarque, chairman of meeting"

Doizie.

"Paul Lafargue, chairman of meeting"
The militants of Bordeaux, throughRaymond Lavigne, sent also a vigorous
ceclaration of their international solidarity and frateraity.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

New York, Dec. 25.

To the Daily PEOPLE—If that silly questioner, whom you answer in the Letter Box under "G. E. B., Hartford, Conn.," approaches you once more, just

case may be. The section is in excellent condition and ready to meet the fray at any time. MAT. GECHNER. Hartford, Conn., Dec.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Members of the Kangaroo faction of what begins to be justly called the "National Executive Committee Party." have openly stated that "Charity" Benham, Cameron H. King, Sr. and Jr., as well as others were more than anxious to obtain political jobs from the Democratic party. In the light of the following notice which appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner" of December 14 it goes wifthout saying that these disciples of "Job" and Millerand are doing some exquisite flirting with the Democratic party through its mouth-piece, the "Examiner":

"EVAMINATES OF MULE SLAVES."

from Porto Rico-through the United States to the Hawnian Islands, Cameron H. King, L. Peville and John M. Rey-nolds were appointed as a committee to convey the sentiments of the Social Denocratic organization to the 'The Ky-aminer.'
"'Our society regards the interests of

ing, or they may call up telephone Fo-som 1.301. Should these people wish to secure their liberty by writ of lableas, corpus, legal counsel and interpreters will

be supplied free of cost, and the society will also pay the court expenses."

With Oliver Everett holding a job as election commissioner, a gift of capitalist Mayor Nheian of San Francisco, these Mayor Nheian of San Francisco, these examples support our contention that men make movements as well as movements make men. Crooked men—crooked

its stand: "No compromise with the capitalist class. No compromise with the capitalist class. No compromise with the political crook. No compromise with the labor takirated trades unions. Now and forever." E. B. MERCADIER.

San Jose, Cal., December 20.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—For the past week the "Philadelphia Inquirer" has been using that part of its space left empty through the lack of sensational news, to advertise itself in a scheme that is truly characteristic of capitalism, and that can only result in the further degradation and demoralization of a part of the negletzeit. The scheme suppose

gradation and demoralization of a part of the proletariat. The scheme summed up is that each conductor in the employ of the Union Traction Company shall during the holiday season at the mandate of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" constitute himself a supplicant for public alms, and that the public shall by the same mandate constitute themselves alms-givers.

The indignity and insult which Rudyard Kipling heaped upon the British (Tommy Atkins) when he christened him "an absent-minded beggar," and said on his behalf. "Pass the hat for pity's sake and Pay, Pay, Pay," has been outdone by many lengths by the "Philadelphia Inquirer" here in this city of Brotherly Love, when it places the employees of the Union Traction Company in the position of beggars.

of the Union Traction Company in the position of begars.

It is a well-known fact that these men are amongst the worst paid of their class in this country; not only so, but their conditions of employment, through political jobbery and corruption, are unequalled anywhere on the face of the earth. To have imagined that they could be further demonstrated. have imagined that they could be further demoralized and prostituted required a stronger power of imagination than is possessed by the average man; but the ways of (apitalism are unscarchable and past finding out, except to the class-conscious Socialist. While the great majority of people can only see in this something which will "contribute a little happiness" to the otherwise unhappy lot of these poor wage slayes, the Socialist's unthese poor wage-slaves, the Socialist's un-

minimum. This is not so common, nor so well known in this country as it is in Europe, where it is quite a common occurrence that such laborers as waiters, cab-drivers, and baggage porters on the vailroads receive little or no wages from their employer, but depend upon the reception of alms of tips from customers. It is even quite common in the competition of men for jobs, that they pay those who employ them a certain sam for the "privilege to work." These material conditions are the causes which have contributed to the degradation of these three eccupations.

tributed to the degradation of these three occupations.

If such is to be the ultimate end of the trolley-men or those who are called public servants, then well may they pray "God save us from our friends." Such can only be the ultimate end if this scheme of the "Inquirer's" is persisted in.

The trolley-men in the employ of the Union Traction Company are slaves, but their slavery caunet, be abolished by any namby-pamby patching up or tinkering to alleviate even for a lattle their pains. They can only gain salvation through the salvation of their class, and "he who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1900.

To the DAILY PROPLE.-I pleased to inform you that Section Albany is advancing upon the firing line along with other militant members of the Socialist Lasor Party of the land for the oncoming revolution, as could be witness-

refer bin. to S. L. P. and S. T. & I. A. headquarters in S. L. P. Hall, \$22 Main street, Hartford, Conn. He will find out that the big Arm and Hamper on our sign, in plain view of whoever passes the center of the city, has been put there not for ornament's sake, but means business. He can find there just what he wants, either a cordial welcome and polite treatment or crashing hamper blows as the Scincerady, formerly of Section Syriense. ed in the first of a series of Sunday meetings to be held throughout the winner at our new headquarters. If I State speet at 3 n.m. When Chairman J. E. Alexander rapied for order, a large and intelligent audence of workingmen had gathered, and listened for one hour and a half with profound attention, to the speaker of the day, Comrade Edward J. Markley of Schnectady, formerly of Section Syracuse, N. Y., who gave a logical exposition of hastbject: "The World Without a Working Class." In fact, the meeting was a decided success in every respect, and Section Albany is determined to keep the buzz saw buzzing continually from this on.

"FRIENDS OF THE SLAVES." IF 1.560 in November for our presidential "Social Democratic Party Thanks "The
Examiner" and Offers Aid."

"Resolutions have been adopted by the
Social Democratic party of San Franing public attention to the efforts of slave-drivers to railroad contract laborers, slave-drivers to railroad contract laborers, the East Diagraphysis the Edited.

The voters of this State voted an

ishing the spring election, (the first Wednesday in April.) to elect State officers, In future, said election will "Our society regards the interests of workers paramount and the needs of these helpless Porto Ricans appeal to us. Mr. King said. 'We feel that 'The Examiner' has earned the gratitude of all liberty-loving people by its fearless course, in this matter. The wish of our society is to extend aid to these unfortunates, If they or their friends desire to help them, all they have to do is to communicate on the fifth floor of the Flood Building. On which date all the elections in the State will occur excepting those for town officers. They also voted \$75,0,000 dollars to be expended on the white marble elephant in process of crection, which is to cost 2,000,000 or more of the outraged people's money, to to be used as a State house for offices and legislative halls, where the teprescent of the roblem class make laws in the interest of their class make laws in the interest of the roblem class make laws in the interest of the roblem class make laws and the elections in the State will occur excepting those for town officers. They also voted \$75,0,000 dollars to be expended on the white marble elephant in process of crection, which is to cost 2,000,000 or more of the outraged people so the white marble elephant in process of crection, which is to cost 2,000,000 or more of the outraged people so the white marble elephant in process of crection, which is to cost 2,000,000 or more of the outraged people so the vote of the vote of the vote of the vote of the cost 2,000,000 or more of the outraged people so the vote of t

> A great many industries are dull, with large numbers out of work in the woolen mills in particular. The voters cast their votes for McKinley or Bryan—they did did not want to throw their votes away, you know, Oh. No! They were too intelligent to throw away votes on the Socialist Labor Party candidates—the Party that is, lighting the heartyles of the prede that is lighting the battles of the tariat, and will till the last di

State and city conventions in Text Hall, Olneyville, at the same place Hall, Olneyville, at the same place in the evening of that date the first of the lectures of Branch 2 occurs. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University is to speak. Subject: "Utopias, Old and New." The lectures will continue on each Sunday until April.

New Years eve there will be a re-union of members of the Socialist Labor Party and their families, with dancing to where in the New Centry. In

land and nationalize it and all the means of production, transportation, distribution and exchange, and socialize them in order that there shall be equality of opportunity for all.

Tebruary 12, in Music Hall, the State committee will hold a concert and entertainment to raise funds for propaganda. There will be a prize of a gold watch to the person holding the lucky number, and an excellent program will be presented. Tickets, 25 cents.

THOS. F. HERRICK, Providence, R. I., Dec. 26.

Closing in on Them.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The Christnas trade furnishes a very good criterion for the closing in on the small middle-class, middle-man by the department store. Years ago the fancy articles sold in this suburb of New York ranged in price from \$5 to \$10. articles. The higher goods were an exception. The bulk of the sales were somewhat larger this year, because there were so many more people so poor this year that the y could not reach the department store. The purchases of these people were less than their fare to the city. This solves the problem of a larger trade and at the same time a closing up or the better paying trade.

C. C. CROLLY.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Dec 27.

The Buzz-Saw in Springfield. Mass.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- I wish to address the comrades within the radius labor of one hundred miles from the city of Springfield, Mass:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Section Springfield is desirous of hav-ing a comrade of ability placed perman-ently on the road as organizer for the Party. It shall be his duty to canvass for WEEKIA and DAILY PEOPLE, to arrange meetings and advertise the same, and to keep up a constant agitation from place to place, having Springfield for a center. He should be paid a weekly salary by a system of assessments from the sections within the proposed circle. It is my opinion that the adoption of this plan would be the best way of working up a opinion that the adoption of this plan would be the best, way of working up a sale for the PEOPLE and building up your sections. We have a number of hard working comrades who are unable to keep a job owing to their active work for the Party. Let us and other localities secure one of these comrades and put him to work where the capitalist cannot touch him. Among the above mentioned comcades are Walker of New Jersey, and Comrade E. R. Markley of Schnectady. N. Y. who can be secured, for a reasbuable sainry and are among the best workers and agitators we have got. Organizers of sections mentioned are earnestly requested to communicate at once with Organizer J. F. Noonan, 159 Main street. Springfield, Mass. in view of holding a conference.

conference.

JAS. T. NOONAN.
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 25.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- On Decen ber 13 a meeting was held in the meet ing room connected with Dupont's Hotel in this place, for the purpose of organiz ing a section of the Socialist Labor Party The undersigned was elected chairman. and also acted in the capacity of Secre-

and also acted in the capacity of tary.

Election of permanent officers was entered into, with the following result: J. M. Parker, organizer; C. O. Fransecky, recording secretary: C. Hansen, financial secretary; L. Harlieb, treasurer; J. Car. michael, literary agent.

This being a Kangaroo "strong-

on that account, it difficult to get enough ists together to start with Socialists together to start with. But through the earnest efforts of a comple of loval courndes, the feat was accom-plished, and on application for a charter was signed, and forwarded to headquart-

As soon as we get into working trim it is our intention to get after the "Kangs" and make them give an exense for "living." They are hopping mad now because we have a section. They will be madder when we start to hunt them, and maddest when we have knocked then out which

when we have knocked them out which we recognize as our duty to do, and shall try faithfully to succeed in.

The next meeting will take place at Comrade Parker's residence, on the first Saturday in January. It is probably that we shall meet herefiter on the first and third Saturdays in each mouth.

C. OTTO FRANSECKY, Rec. Sec. Portchester, N. Y., Dec. 26.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Organize! Organize! Organize! Oh. certainly, but

Organize! Organize! Oh.-certainly, but what for and whom with? See the report in any capitalist paper, of the A. F. of Hell convention.

First, "Higher dues," Second, "appointment of stransizers," to drum up workers to pay them. Third, "chartering of local and central bodies of colored people," 4-for a black man's money is as good as a white man's. "In favor of strikes, where they represent the only means for redressing grievances." We are going to fight our brothers, the capitalists, with capital and some of them, such as railroad companies, coal, iron, oil, lumber and the host of them, have quite a little capital; its up in the billions. Perhaps Mr. Atkinson, if asked, could figure out how rer, should pay in per month say Mr. Rockefeller with his

Fifth, "for the collection of statistics relating to strikes." for the employment of an advertising solicitor for the Federationist, etc."—all dues suckers.

But higher dues and \$15 entrance fees, though the average product of the worker

though the average product of the worker is \$10 per capita, he gets only a little more than one dollar.

They are not wanted, it seems, to show that the only honest class in the community, the working class, the producers of all wealth, are regularly robbed and ground down by the loafing epitalist class. It is not proposed by the ... F. L.'s. (Artful Frauds on Labor.) to show the workers how the trick is done—now a few thousand rich can keep on robbing twenty million poor every day they work.

working at all.

These leaders must know that law is at the bottom of it and that law is what people vote for. They know that, not only all property, but even our very lives are such of to the will of society, expressed

in forms of law.

If, then, the distribution of the wealth the worker produces is not to his liking—if he gets only a small fraction of it—why throw away more in afrikes until starvation begins to prey upon the vitals of his wife and children, when he can seize the law-making power, and thus, by means of the executive departments secure to himself constant employment

yet remaining silent, unless becoming a capitalist, in order that the system may not be changed and they may get fat jobs from the unions or the government, while the duped rank and file pays, suffers and diabolical lives, any more tran it would express or measure the conduct of a general who led his army into a ditch where it could be slaughtered from both sides. Organize, yes; organize, to be sure. Organize by all means, but not in the PURELY SILLY-to fight capital with secrifical the deliver with the central but to

Labor-Lieutenan's of Capital for Fair.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

To the DAHLY PEOPLE.—To understand the depths to which impure and simple unionism will sink the working class, one must watch their doints.

The Street Railway Mer's Union in Seattle has just given us an example that affords much food for thought.

Comrade Anthony, of Seattle, tells me that the above union has elected as its President no levs a personize than the

President no less a personige than the SUPERINT' DENT OF THE LINE The American workingmen need the S. T. & L. A., and they need it bad.
Tacoma. Wash., Dec. 20. A.H.S.
(Continued on page 8.)

Decent Men Dropping It. To the DAILY PEOPLE-I have sent this day the enclosed letter to the "New

Yorker Volkszeitung." HENRY PIPER. Geneva. O., Dec. 28.

[Enclosure.]

GENEVA, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1900. To the Editor of the "Volkszeitung"-

debasing itself so far as to surrender an-conditionally to the Chicago executive, the leave-taking from the faithless one

You will, accordingly discontinue sending me the "Vorwarts." Enclosed is money order for \$1 in payment for the year 1900, for which I am indebted.

Respectfully, HENRY PIPER.

Calcium Lighte on the Campaign-To the DAILY PEOPLE-As "J. R.

P." said in his recent letter to the DAI-LY PEOPLE relative to the Republican strange that this alleged Socialist Party always appears prominent in localities where the party of brute capitalism is in the workers, a work for which it is willing to pay big. I wish here to add my testimony; while to the uninitiated the following item may coavey but little meaning, to the observer in the labor movement it is rich in its significance.

The Republican party in Dulath had its headquarters in the Torrey building.

The walls were decorated with the lith-ographs of the National, State and counof the robber capitalist class, who roll in luxury while the working class, producing all, grown in misery. Iungine then, side by side with these skinners, the picture of a man who is reputed to be their enemy; who is supposed to agitate and organize against this robber class, and in the interest of the working class, a man supposed to be a Socialist, a rev-olutionalist, working for the overthrow

olutionalist, working for the overthrow of wage slavery, of capitalism! Imagine such a scene, and you have the lithograph of Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the "Socialist" in galaxy arrayed!

The question comes, how happens it that the picture of such a supposedly hostile man is placed ia such a unique position? Or have the capitalist class, who several years ago "viewed with alarm" this Debs, penetrated his harmlessness are now making a jest of him? lessness are now making a jest of him? How came it to be hung up in the robber class headquarters if his sincerity was believed in and feared? Then, again, there is no branch of

Debs party in Duluth, not even a known supporter of the party. How, then, reached this picture the Republican supporter of the par reached this picture

office?
In the local Republican newspaper, the "News Tribune," a few days before election, appeared a large picture of "the great Eugene V. Debs," who, it said, "has been nominated for president by the Socialists."

Perhans "Reginald Lourde", of fund-Perhaps "Reginald Lourde." of fund-

emberzling and dickering-with-Republican-politicians fame, can throw light on

cape being recorded anent the S. D. P. of Minnesota, is the behavior of its candidate for governer, one Tom Lucas, who before being kicked out of the Socialist Labor Party, attempted to use the party and its organ, the PEOPLE, to

criminal purposes.

He was supposed to tour the State.
Edward Kriz, S. L. P. candidate for governor, in reality toured the State.
Wherever Kriz spoke he was asked regarding "the other Socialist gandidate for governor." and he answered that there was no other, he being the only one, etc. Everywhere he was told that Lucas was a "funny guy"—that he would come into a town on the claim that he was to

just that way.
Whence came that money?

Whence came that money?
The S. D. P. of Minnesota, in its organ, the "Bulletin," had glowing reports from him about "crowded houses," "turned people away," "we are carrying everything." Quee?!
As in other States, here in Minnesota the destinies of this glorious swindle is presided over by the inevitable "lawyer." Up. ye Comrades of the fighting S. L. P., and smesh the whole outit!

LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK.
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 28.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 28.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Within the past week the management of "Advance," cheap champion of labor and "scientific" Socialism, official organ of the Social Democratic Party of California, decided to dispose of their printing plant, and hand the work of getting out the paper over to the "Town Talk" unblishing Company, a capitalist conout the paper over to the Town Tais, publishing Company, a capitalist concern of the rankest kind. Heretofore the labor of getting out "Advance" was performed by party comrades at a reasonable price. The "Town Tulk" Publishing Company has the linotype, and employs girls, so I am informed; at cheap rates. True Socialists should remember the San Francisco "Advance." Hypocrites? Yes, indeed.

FRANK STEVENS.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corres

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

J. H. S., PATERSON, N. J.,—Wealth is that product of Labor that goes to the satisfying of human wants, or to help pro-duce the things that satisfy human wants. C. A. J., SOMERVILLE, MASS,-There

C. A. J., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—There is no reason why Socialism should not be an established fact in one country, without it being established in others. There is little doubt, for instance, that the Socialist Republic will be erected in this country before it is in Europe, where the tangle of nationalities and remnants of old social systems catch the feet of the Movement and make it stumble. Again, it is quite sure that Socialism among the Zulus will be, it at all established, a much later occurrance than in other places.

Different is the question implied towards the end of your letter. The establishment of Socialism here would give such a propulsion of the movement elsewhere, that its establishment there would speedily follow. Of course, there is no Socialism possible in one city or section of the country, and not in the rest. A country divided against itself cannot stand. For that reason he who taiks "Socialist Colony" talks nonsense. Dear Sir—It is now twenty-three years since the "Volkszeitung" first saw the light of day, and I, as the organizer of Section Cleveland, O., did all I could to spread the paper there. With enthusiasm and fearlessly I did that work, considering it the highest mission of my life. At that time, and until recently the paper was up to its mission. But to-day—!

It is hard for one to separate from a favorite, who for many years accompanied him through life as a trusty companion and apostle of his own views, and, so to speak, constituted his second half. It is the bitterness of this farewell that has impeded me for about a year from writing to you to discontinue the "Vorwaerts" (weekly of the "Volkszeitung"). I still entertained the hope that the path that it struck on July 10, 1899. Now, however, that I see my hope is

C. P. G. RICHMOND, VA.—The Assistent so often imputed to Prout-Don' Troperty is theft, is a faisification. He dies somewhere two men who acquired property and draws a parallel between the two in stances. The one acquired property by actual industry, and Proudhon says about that "Property is freedom." The other acquired it by stock manipularions, runing other people; "Property is theft" says Proudhous in that case. For the rest, Proudhous ex

onomics are no economics at all.

R. McD., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—The paper has not come. Shall gindly gather and publish full particulars about Pomeroy. But what Pomeroy do you mean? The multitudinous Eliweed, perchance? Can you explain in what consists the natural affinity there seems to exist between our American freaks, and your British "lasd-crs?" When any of your British freaks visit this side of the pond he is sized up so quickly by the Party that he has no nes "at all, at all" for the S. L. P. But when America ships a freak across, no many of your British Socialists seem immediately to recognic him as one of their own. Are they one? they one?

I. A. A., BUFFALO, N. Y., McKinley's popular vote this year was 7.217.671; four years ago it was 7.195.190, an increase of over 100,000. Bryan's popular vote this year was 6.337.853; four years ago it was 6.332.685, a decrease of pearly 150,000

E. B. H., REOADHEAD, WIS.—If you refuse to learn from the past, you will have to make your own experience.

C. J., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

grove stood by the infquitious Tobin scheme and tried to get the laverhili Union to vote in favor. He failed, and the Union dropped Tobin's organization. The Haver-hill workers got onto him as a puller-in for one of the Labor Lieutenants of Capital and dumped him.

one of the Labor Lieutenants of Capital and dumped him.

S. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You mind be very much on the alert for "implied insults," if you find any in last week's answer to "E. R. D., Indianapolis." The only thing "implied" that was not stated, we shall now take occasion to hold up to your nose. It is this: The demand that a Movement incites for literature is not a legitimate source of private income: the proceeds of such sales are the property of the Movement. Consequently, in no properly or safely organized Movement of the working class, would any individual set up his own publishing establishment for such literature. If, in a political organization of Labor an individual feels free to set up his own publishing shop for Labor literature, such act, is a mighty strong symptom that the joints of the organization are loosely kult together, and that it can give no guarantee of safety. It is in keeping with such principles that there is a "Debs Publishing Co." in the Social Democracy.

"KANGAROO" NEW HAVEN, CT., Sie denken wahrscheinlich an das Sprichwort "Pack Schlaegt sich, Fack vertaegt sich." Das is schon richtig in Berrig auf live assert Das is schon richtig in Berrig auf live assert bein Fack. Wenn die S. L. P. elmanaschlaegt, so hant sie drauf los dass die Lappen flegen,

T. P. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Please den't write on both sides of the paper, especially not on one side down and the other up.

S. L. P. Supplies.

2-6 New Beads street, New York City. (Box 1576.)

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA F. J. Darth, Secretary, 179 Dundal street, Market square, London, Ontario

NEW YORK LAR A NEWS COMPANY of 28 New Rende street. (The Farty's liter ary agency)
Norice. For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting or the National Executive Committee of the Socialist La-bor Party was field at the DAHAY PEOPLE Building on Monday evening, December 24. Forbes in the chair, Receipts, \$43.80; expenditures, \$31.90.

Hereafter the committee will meet on Saturday creating, instead of Monday, Section Haverhill expels George Basil-jere for participating in a Republican

Routine, reports were received from National Organizers Pepla and Dalton. Section Partucket reports the election of the following others: Organizer, Robert F. Hunt; financial secretary, Austin Bodreau, receding secretary, Charles H. Dana; treasurer, John J. Reavey, literary agent, John Gilroy. Section Belleville, Ill., reports the election of the following efficers: Organizer, Harry R. Bloemsma, recording secretary

Hirry R. Bloemsma, recording secretary Walter Goss; financial secretary, Ed-ward Haerbirt; literary agent. Walter Goss; grievance committee, Joseph Kiefer, John Keller, Edward Haerbert, JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of New York.

Sections in New York State are here with called upon to report to the undersigned, without delay, the action taken letter, on the circular sent to them by the State Committee relative to the circuit plan, each section to state definitely. what amount it will ruise per month in support of the work.

The State Committee must have defi-State Committee must have defi-

nite information to be in a position to east up the situation and confer with the other State Committees involved

HUGO VOGT, Sec. N. Y. State Committee, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

Calfornians Attention !

Section San Francisco, S. L., P., holds regular propaganda meetings every Sun-day evening at Nhai Brith Hall, No. 121 Eddy street. Only working class

A free reading room is maintained at headquarters, No. 119 Eddy street, open from 10 s. m. to 10 p. m., daily. All are invited. N. G. MORRISS

General Secretary, Section San Francisco, 1601 Gough-street,

If the Social Democratic Party with two NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEES polled 100,600 votes, how many votes would it have polled if it had FOUR NATIONAL COMMIT-

New Officers of Section Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 31. Section, Lawrence, Socialist Labor Pary, at meeting held yesterday elected the folofficers for the ensuing six

months:
Organizer—John J. Duffy: Recording
Secretary, John J. Kane: Financial Secretary, Daniel J. Wall, Treasurer James
Wardle: Laterary Agent, John Howard;
also a Grievance and Auditing Com-

Milwaukee, Wis.

There will be a meeting of Section Mil-

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$1.419.65 Section Gloversville, N. Y., 12 on list 255.
Mich., State Committee, % on list 187.
Penn'a State Committee, % on 1.00 1.95 lists

State Committees and sections are arged to return lists issued. HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

Loven Fund,

N. Y.

In the last statement SS was credited to the Excelsion Literary Society instead of \$5; the total was correct. As more than the amount asked for has been received, no more will be needed, and the above statement is final.

T. C. BROPHY.
C. A. JOHNSON, Committee.
A. F. FECHEUR, to the Excelsion Literary Society instead

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Henry Moffee Holyske Mass.

Executive Pourd was held on Thousday H. Tiedman, Holyske Mass.

May H. Tiedman, Holyske Mass.

May H. Tiedman, Holyske Mass.

May H. Tiedman, Holyske Mass.

Street, Land A. D. City.

Section Feb more. Md. per H.

the Workingmen's Publishing Association, I., A. 15, appealing from the action . of D. A. 49 in expelling them, on the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of D. A. 43 in expelling them, on the Henry Kohn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade ground that there was no intention on the street. New York. part of the local to disobey or ignore the action of the district. The appeal was received, and the secretary was instructed to notify both sides to appeal, with witnesses, at the next meeting.

Another communication was from D. A. 12 of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the secretary not sending them voting blanks. The secretary was instructed to notify D. A. 12 that as the locals had failed to submit reports for the quarters enting June 30 and Sept. 30 it was impossible to know who to send

from Syrneuse, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Garrett, Pa.; Briffalo, N. Y.; Bridgepert, Conn.; Havechill, Mass.; Salem, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark, N. J.; and New York City, for varding dues and asking general information. .

demonstration.

Section Louisville, Colo,, expels Ernest
Usinger for being a traitor to the working class-ran for constable on the Democratic ricket.

Section Belleville, Ill., expels George
Besse for joining another political parts.

The convention have been adopted by a general voic, due to the last convention

Each Local Alliance shall be required John J. of the official organ of the Socialist Trade

& Labor Alliance. the chairman thereof shall urge the members to become subscribers to the official organ of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Once a month the Agitation Committee shall report the number of members who are subscribers to-said offieinl organ, Each Local Alliance shall furnish the official organ of the Socialist

be sufficient to cover the cost of same. The General Executive Board requests that both sections be carried out to the letter. W. L. BROWER,

W. S. & D. B. Contest Fund.

The following amounts have been re for the Unger-Gleiforst-Cook fund. This fund is being raised to contest in court; the expulsion of these comrades from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, the expulsion be- 15th A. D. Brooklyn, N. Y .: . ing decreed by the Kangaroos running that organization because the expelled are loyal members of bor Party. yal members of the Socialist La-

lingewood thist	Strate
Williamsburg List	
Section Allentown, Pa	
S. D. Cooper N. Y. City	1.00
Always against the Kang	
Brooklyn, N. Y	1.00

received at the DAHA PEOPLE

Daily People Christmas Fund, | Daily People Christmas Filing, |
Previously acknowledged	\$226,60
tolm-Samuelson, Brocklyn, N	1,00
A. Agesen, Brocklyn, N	1,00
Oth A. al., N, Y, City	
Albert Ulrich, Jr.	1,00
Wm. Heymann	1,00
Henry Gold	1,00
Adism Moren	1,00
Morris Kowarsky	1,00
Otto Barthel	1,00
Arthur Chambers	1,00
Arthur Chambers	1,00
Javid M. Klein	1,00
Jose Weisner	1,00
Aug. Gillhaus	1,00
Sympathizer	25 13.10 A rancis Ambrose Walsh, Lynn,

wanker, Saturday evening, January 12,
Business of great importance will be
transacted; also the election of members of the National Executive Committee, F. R. WHLKE,
Organizer,

Organizer,

A. Collenburg,
M. Kleinberger, N. Y. City
Sam Lustrarten, N. Y. City
Sam Lustrarten, N. Y. City
Sam Lustrarten, N. Y. City
O'Shèrrane, N. Y. City
E. Vogt, N. Y. City
Mullein
Francis Ambirose
Wilsh Lyan Francis Ambrose Walsh, Lynn, Mass.

Frederick J. Graf, N. Y. Chy Octave M. Heid, Warrensburg, Mo. Joseph Andergg, Lackswaxen, Pa. A. Murdell, Newburg, N. Y. James McGarvey, Newburg, N. Y. James McGarvey, Newburg, N. Y. James McGarvey, Newburg, N. Y. James Lawry, Honestead, Pa. James Lawry, Honestead, Pa. James Lawry, Honestead, Pa. W. Garrity, Akron, Ohio. Hugh Echards, Indianapolis, Minn. James Lawry, Moneapolis, Minn. J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. Martin Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. Gast, Holm, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. P. Lindborn, Minneapolis, Minn. P. J. Kennedy, Whiona, Minn. Martin Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn. Gast, Holm, Minneapolis, Minn. G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. A. Gerson, Winona Minn. J. Pumbrowski, Winona, Minn. J. Pumbrowski, Winona, Minn. J. Hanthord, Conn. Minneapolis, Minn. Seatland, Martin Carlson, Winona, Minn. Eedinand Branke, City. Maher, New Haven, Gonn. Sam Joseph, Hartford, Conn. Minner, Martin Carlson, Winona, Minn. Section Suterville, Pa. Cyril Sisteh, Santeville, Pa. Cyril Sisteh, Santeville, Pa. Cyril Sisteh, Santeville, Pa. Cyril Sisteh, Santeville, Pa. Gynn Chas, Barschdorf, Alams, Mass. Herm. Krahl. Louis Merk. Frank Helbrich, Evansville, Ind., S. Winawer, 20th A. D., R. A. Winawer, 20th A. D., R. A. W. A. W. M. Lean Eareks, Cal. S. Winawer, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Y. A. W. M. Lean Eareks, Cal. S. Winawer, 20th A. D., R. A. W. A. W. M. Lean Eareks, Cal. S. Winawer, 20th A. D., R. A. W. A. W. M. Lean Eareks, Cal. S. Winawer, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, Y. A. W. M. Telling, Mark. Holyske Mass. May H. Telling, H. Diyske Mass. 15.00

manual present: Katz, O'Rourke, Elbert, Servins George R. Bighs, Fall River, Mass. Chairman A communication was received from John Sweeney, Fall River, Mass.

Boal, Hakersheld, Cal..... Lavin, Kerr City, Cal.... Jennon, Salem, Mass. Klein, N. Y. Alty, Britz, N. Y. City. Lein, N. Y. City. Anderson, Lee Angeles, Cal.

J. Majard, Les Angeles, Cal.

J. Vooper, Les Angeles, Cal.

J. Casterena, Leis Angeles, Cal.

Fisher, Les Angeles, Cal.

J. Rechtel, Les Angeles, Cal.

J. Nehner, Les Angeles, Cal.

Kruss, Les Angeles, Cal.

Kruss, Les Angeles, Cal.

Kruss, Les Angeles, Cal. Angeles Cal.

Schade, Los Angeles Cal.

truss Les Angeles Cal.

truss Los Angeles Cal.

truss Los Angeles Cal.

Schutte, Los Angeles Cal.

at Schute, Los Angeles Cal.

Aug. Los Angeles Cal.

Zeiffen, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hlackburn, Pittsburg, Pa.

Curry, Pittsburg, Pa. Brannick, Adburn, N. Y.
C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y.
Baird, Yonkers, N. Y.
Williams Taber, Iowa
Bis. N. Y. City.

The attention of the officers of all locals is called to Section 11 and 12 of Article 13. which reads as follows:

Mr. Gulinsky
Collected by Samuel Jahnson, St.
Paul, Minn
Frantz Carstenson
Samuel Johnson
Emile Constant,
Auton H. Nass.
Carsten Hänsen.
Amdi Warm
Juerg as Heriz
Christine Jaudagen Tride & Labor Alliance for six months to each new member, ether than charrer members, provided the initiation fee shall Branch 4 Section Providence, R. L.
per Paul Josse
Thos. Weiding, Butler, Pa
Chas. Schmitt, Chicago, III
Chas. Schmitt, Chicago, III
M. Hillner, Chicago, III
Joseph, Henry, Chicago, III
Jos. Mennig, Cleveland, O.
L. Hersid, Cleveland, O.
P. C. Christenson, Cleveland, O.
R. Zilhaer, Cleveland, O.
R. Zilhaer, Cleveland, O.
R. Keeppel Cleveland, O.
Prank & Deschant, Cleveland, O.
Fred Krown, Cleveland, O.

M. Abrahamson
M. Mandiberg
S. Gordon,
B. Brooke
Jacob Kaufenham
A. Morse, Riverside, Call
Wm. Berns, Chicago, Ili
A. G. Gordon, Chicago, Ili
A. G. Gordon, Chicago, Ili
Arthur Spencer, Tacoma, Wash
Edward Anderson, Tacoma, Wash
Edward Anderson, Tacoma, Wash
Edward Anderson, Tacoma, Wash
Walter Herron, Tacoma, Wash
Walter Herron, Tacoma, Wash
Wm. J. Marshait, Pirsburg, Pa,
James Dunn, Wick Haven, Pa,
Hugh Friel, Wick Haven, Pa,
Hugh Friel, Wick Haven, Pa,
Chas, Brackstrom, Wick Haven, Pa,
James Dickens, Banning, Pa,
Martin Hoff, Bandig, Pa,
Christian Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind.
Metta S. Borron, Valiey, O.
John B. Gross, Hoboken, N. J.
Section Roston, Mass., per B.
Johnsan, Trens:
Dayis Goldstein,
Frank Walker, Boston, Mass.
D. McCumoch, Boston, Mass.
D. McCumoch, Boston, Mass.
C. Johansen, Boston, Mass.

C. Johansen, Boston, Mass.
A. C. Peterson.
G. Lach, Roston, Mass.
H. Ritter, Boston, Mass.
E. G. Harter, Boston, Mass.
E. G. Harter, Boston, Mass.
E. A. Mason, Boston, Mass.
L. A. Mason, Boston, Mass.
L. A. Mason, Boston, Mass.
Carl Schluter, Boston, Mass.
Carl Schluter, Boston, Mass.
A. La Vole, Boston, Mass.
A. La Vole, Boston, Mass.
A. La Vole, Boston, Mass.
Garl Menlier, Boston, Mass.
H. A. Kerrner, Boston, Mass.
Carl Menlier, Boston, Mass.
A. Soderlund, Boston, Mass.
Al Soderlund, Boston, Mass.
A. Boston, Mass.
S. Freedman, Boston, Mass. Freedman, Hoston, Mass, Comelissen, Boston, Mass, W. Kirk, Boston, Mass, Osferman, Boston, Mass, Gsferman, Boston, Mass, Fredericks, Boston, Mass, Skalmer, Boston, Mass, S. Skalmer, Boston, Mass.
Storck, Boston, Mass.
Heinrich Brinckman, Boston, Mass.
Reinhard Johnson, Boston, Mass.
William H. Besc. Boston, Mass.
A. Royand, B. Ston, Mass.
Max. Kleindlenst, Boston, Mass.

A Roand Beston Mass of Mass Research Mass Guss, Kleindienst Roston, Mass Guss, Kleindienst Roston, Mass Peter Jensen, Roston, Mass Peter Jensen, Roston, Mass O. Motterstroem, Roston, Mass H. Swensen, Beston, Mass S. Sydwan, Roston, Mass George Scheer, Roston, Mass C. Johansen, Hoston, Mass George Scheer, Roston, Mass George Scheer, Roston, Mass George Roston, Roston, Mass George Roston, Roston, Mass F. Herr, Roston, Mass F. Herr, Roston, Mass F. Lucyswak, Roston, Mass S. Lucyswak, Roston, Mass A. F. Jone, Reston, Mass J. N. McPale, Roston, McRes J

Total.....\$466.40 Donations to the Daily People. Previously acknowledged\$2,872.05 Jacksonville, Ill., Renner, 50c.;

Martis, 50c.: Hoffman, \$1.50. San Antonio, Tex., Bowers, 25c.; Federoif, 25c., Pollard, 50.; Leither, 50e.
Detroit, Mich., Voss, \$3; Drake, 80c.; Lucck, \$1; Richter. \$1; Mrs. Hasseler, \$3; Tuchelski, 50c.; Trucheau, 500c.; Meyer,

Seattle, Wash, Walsh, 75c.; Aiken. 15c.: Oowd, 50c.: Rud-nick. 25c.: Lyckstad, 25c.; Brearchiff, 25c.; Oleson, 25c.;

Brehreliff, 25c.; Oleson, 25c.; Lazausky, 25c. New Haven, Conn., Serrer, 50c.; Maher, 50c.; Pfirman, 50c. Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wein-berger, 50c.; Clubs 1 to 4 50c. each, \$2. Duluth, Minn., L. Dworschak, \$2; Objection, 52;

Oppermen, \$2; Johnson, \$2; Heistrum, \$2; Kriz, \$2; Anderson, \$2; J. Dworschak, \$2; Third, \$2; McAuler, \$2; Hobolen, N.J. Map b, \$1; Schroeder, 50c.; Gluntz, 50c.; Ju-licher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c., . . Jersey City, N. J., Wegener, \$1, New York: Prog. Litho- Alliance licher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c.... 1 00 Jersey City, N. J. Wegener, \$1, 1 00 New York: Prog. Litho Alliance 1 00 170, donation, \$f; collected by

5.00 20th A. D., Winawer, \$1...... 26th A. D., Katz, 25c; Moonelis, Kinnenlly, 50e; Crawford, 50e; Hermansen, 50e; Grimberger, 50c; a comrade, \$1; Powed, Brocklen, 6th A. D.: Martin, 50c; Kober, 75c; Schram, 25c; Kihn, \$1; Walsh, \$1; Schwartz,

20th A. D., Forbes, 50c; Cash,

HENRY KVHN, Daily People General Fund. Previously acknowledged . . . \$15,433,69 Received from Joseph Scheurer balance on tickets, Scandi-J. C. Churches, Eureka, Cal. .
Section New Haven, Conn. .
S. Goodman, N. Y. City . . .

> HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PALMEET-INGS at headquarters at Headquar-ters, No. 451 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at S p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at S p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. in. County Committee the last Sunday of every month at 10:30 m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. moots second Sunday of every month at 11 n. m. Ma-chinists' Local No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at S p. m. Mixed Local No 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch Tath Ward, Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s 481 Willis ace, Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper-taken. 449

DAHLY PEOPLE CONFERENCE June 18 DAHLY PEOPLE CONFERENCE June 18 DAHLY People Building 2-6 New Rende street. New Jork Dahly People Building 2-6 New Rende street. New Jork Dahly People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson. Assistant Organizer. 177 First avenue: E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 302 Canal street; Julius Hermaner. Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410
SECTI. S. AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and chird Sunday, at 2-p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer J. Konlin, 207 Barrows street.

HIE NEW PERSON STATE CONTROL OF THE SLEP, meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. h. at newdemarters, Lossex Co. Sociolist Cub. 78 Springfielt ave. Newark Address communications to John Hossick, secretary 105 Princeton ave. Jersey City 444

WATTERS ALLIANCE LIBERTY AO. 19, S. T. & L. A. Once 257, E. Houston St. Telephone call, 2321 Spring, Meets every Trursday, 3 p. m. Meets every 486 Section Paducah has been a fighting

WEST HARLEM SOUTALIST CLUB, lead-goarters of the 23d Assembly District 212 W.142d st. Bustless injecting, 2d sni, 4th Monday, Free reading form; open 5 to 10 pm. Subscriptions or this juper taken. Visitors weicome

YEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & I. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wellberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 1 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.

Welsome,

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 ½ So.

Main st. Tublic meetings every Sunday,

8 p. m., Foresters-Temple, 129 ½ W. First

street, corner Spring 435

SECTION USSEX COUNTY SLLP. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in itself of Pasex County Socialist Clab. 78 Spring, field avenue, Newark, N J 485

SheCitors for FALO, SLP, BRANCH 4, meets at international final, 251 E. Geneses at, near Michigan st., upst. Fugue lectures and discussion on questional fertures and discussion on questional fertures and discussion on questional fertures and obscussion on questional for severy Monday. S.p., except ath Monday of month, which is served for business meeting. Everybody welcome Bring friends alone 461

State at large, Paducah polling in Straight, Lawrence County 102 straight, and Newport 36.

Shortly previous to this a section had been organized in Covington, but it soon developed that it was controlled by labor fakirs of the Sidener stripe and consequently it had to drift into the S. D. P.

NEW HAVEN, COAN, Sectalist LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. beadquarters, S.S. Grand ar Westville Br. meets every 3d Theaday at St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome, 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers wel-

SCAMPINAVIAN SE. JN. S.L.P., Br. L. meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 1d o ctock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Schoerpition orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arketarra, 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets lot and 3d Sanday of month, at 10 a.m., at Lannea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453 SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB.

14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m. at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parior open every evening. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the menth, 230 p. m., headonarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tues-

day evening same place. LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at S p. m. at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every fuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 800 2.30 Main street.
S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets
2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

KENTUCKY'S REPORT.

The S. L. P. State Committee Gives a Review of the Work Done.

Comrades, Although the Kentucky State Committee is in existence since October 11, 1898, (a period of two years and three months) there has been, thus far, no attempt made to formulate a general report as to the work accomplished, and the prospective work to be done by said committee. That a re-port of this nature, in a "Socialistically primitive" State like Kentneky easy matter, must be obvious to all who know and understand Kentucky, but in spite of this fact a beginning must be made in order to inspire our successors with that militant class-conscious spirit that has made the Socialist Labor Party of Kentucky what it is to-day, an object of hatred to every crook, fakir and sen-

In spite of the boasts of some so-called "Alte Genessen," about the fight they waged in Louisville for Socialism (b) 18 or 20 years ago, the fact remains that the first regular Socialist Labor Party section, ever organized in the State, was called into being by Max Forker in Louisville in the month of January 1894 or about six years ago.

sixteen members were appeared about four months after organization, when the organizer joined the A. P. A., others the Populist, and still others various short "populs" to the Co-operative Com-

For nearly two years the section "vegetated" between ...e and death, a half dozen comrades still keeping up the dues to retain our charter and hoping for the

New life was finally injected into the section through the active work of a young German organizer and speaker and gradually as A. P. Aism and Populism began to decline the section gained more and more in strength. All along German had been the language used in agitation. until in 1896; De Leon made the first address in English and at once organized an American section of twenty-two members. The German section at the numbered about thirty-five members, but only a small number of these were active

the first time entered the political arena by putting a municipal ticket in the field, which polled an average of to votes. In 1898 a congressional candidates was placed in the Fifta Congressional Distriet (Louisville and Jefferson County) polling 354 votes, which result highly elated the comrades.

However, at this time, two things securred which were destined to check the normal development of our section and movement here, unfortunate with which numerous sections have had to contend all over the land. I refer here to the disapperance of one of our most trusted comrades, A. Frankenberger, who was later on expelled, and the subsequent appearance of an English fakir, named Frazer, who victim-

ized the section, and gave our whole section a bad name through his actions. In 1898 we have a brighter story to retions, Paduesh and Newport, organized by comrades Tickey and Keinard. Section Louisville also surrendered both its German and English charters and organized under one charter as Section do their best for this purpose during

Section Paducah has been a fighting ection almost since organization, but Section Newport has always had a

last ten years, seems to be felt even port, across the Ohio River, and now that The the national officers of the Journeymen Brewers Union have also moved to Cincinnati, the future prospects are bad ing of platforms, \$30, which were indeed, for the average brewer knows as rated by the State Committee as much about-class-conscious " cialism as | lows: a pig about Sunday. There are a few good men in the vicinity yet, however, and with the buzz-saw in proper trim

we may yet redeem Newport. inaugurated with a gubernatorial ticket, which holled 615 votes, 400 of which were cast outside of Louisville in the State at large. Paducah polling 57 using that the foregoing report State at large, Paducah

quently it had to drift into the S. D. P. The charter is still in the possession of a good comrade, and the Kentucky State Committee has authorized Section New-

port to get possession of the same. This year the fight has been unusually severe, and the financial drain on th comrades heavier than any previous

Those elements that were in sympathy with the property owning Kangaroos, and the hero-worshipping Debsites, were either expelled or of their free choice joined the "unity" crowd. They reconced the idiotic cry of the Debsites, about the S. L. P. being "too slow." and tertimith were high in their praises of trade unionism "pure and simple," whom they said were all coming our way.

They had both Job Harriman and Deba in Louisville, and several "lesser lights" stumping the state. The daily capitalist press gave them all the advertising they wanted, and although the S. L. P. State Committee issued a protest against the continual reports that the S. L. P. had united with the S. D. P., these protests were all ignored. The local labor fakir paper, the "Journal of Labor," published by Fakir McGill, refused to publish the protest, and both the fakirs and the capitalists would have it that we were "ubited." Against this campaign of misrepres-

entation and fraud we had to battle with ever increasing vigor, and it was due small band of stalwarts that we were not engulfed by the Debs-Kanzaroo conspiracy of faisification. That in spite of all the beasts from those "vote-makers," we were still able to muster 128 staiwarts

every comrade who understood the situa- S. L. I'.,

ion, with satisfaction; The Debs crowd, with the aid of "organ ized labor," the "united Socialists," the middle-class reformer, the "Appeal to Reason given with each barrel of flour," big halls, brass bands, etc., etc., got just 173 votes, or two votes less than Com.

Schmutz recieved for Governor in Louisville last year.

The State vote this year is as fellows: For president, Malloney, 300; Debs.

For Governor—Loberts, S. D. P., 592; Doyle, S. L. P., 327. In 1899, for Gov-

ernor Alb. Schmutz, 615.
A careful survey of the election returns this year, compared with the returns of last year reveals the fact that throughout the whole State the S. L. P. has held its own, with the exception of the following locations: Campell and Kenton counties, comprising Newport and Covington, where we lost 35 votes as against last year, and Lawrence county, where we received 102 straight votes last year, while this year's vote stood Debs, 1: Maloney, 1;-a thing hard to understand-and lastly, in Louisville, weere we lost about 40 votes as against last year.

The Debs vote is insignificant through-

out the State, hardly equalling the S. L. P. anywhere, excepting in Newport and Covington where Debs gets his entire majority over the S. L. P., amounting to about 275 votes.

In McCrackin County the Paducah comrades simply mopped the floor with him, polling 64 votes to Debs's 6-and in fact getting more votes than the Pro-

hibs, Pops, and Debs's tegether... In Fulton, Kentucky on the Tennesses boundary line) where a section had been organized by the Paducah comrades last March, the Debsites fared worst of all, not a single vote being cast for the

great Eugene V.

This is all the more gratifying as Section Fulton was just one year ago a "Social Democratic Club," with "Ruskinite" tendencies, Section Fulton (although numerically

weak) has been the largest purchaser of due stamps (proportionally), in the State during the year, but Sections Louis-ville and Paducah were the only sections able to respect to the party of able to respond to the DAILY PEO-PLE Fund, and the State platform and national convention expense

past, now let us turn our attention to future. The most important matter for the sections to take up (since the advent of the DAHY PEOPLE and the National Convertion, is undoubtedly the six states organizer plan, just not in action by the National Executive Com-Comrade Pepin of Chicago, Ill. (who

was heard in Newport, Louisville and Paducah), last October, has been selected as regular paid organizer for the six states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, it now behooves the sections of Keatucky to at once begin active work to gather funds for the purpose of keeping

comrade Pepin continually on the road.

Polowing the instructions of Sections Paducah and Louisville, the State Sec retary has written the State Con-mittee of Illinois, that Kentucky would able to fall in line beginning with the New Year, and that Section Louis-ville had pledged \$5 and Paducah \$3 monthly for that purpose.

Section Fulton notifies the State Committee that they are not at present in the condition to pledge anyling to the "Organizer's Fund," but that they will the year.

Section Newport has not, yet been heard from in this matter, and judging by its action in the past we can hardly count on their co-operation.

précarious existence.

The bad influence of the demoralized has been made out for the whole year The financial report appended hereto Section Cincinnati, which has been re- of 1900, as semi-annual reports were not organized every three months for the obtained either from Louisville or New

> The two largest expenses of the year were the sending of delegate to the National Convention, \$45, and the printing of platforms, \$30, which were pre-

Louisville, \$25; paid \$25.

Paducah, 812; paid 825.

Newport, 88; paid 82 25.

Which leaves Section Paducah \$3.75 and Section Newport, 86 in debt to the

usting that the foregoing report tomitting, as it probably does, many things of importance to our movement. Keep an eve on your wrappy committee, and the suggestions offered your subscription expires. Renew in fimer R merit their carefull consideration. I am will prevent interruption in the mailing of the fraternally - yours. for the fighting paper and facilitate work at the office

ALBERT SCHMUTZ FINANCIAL REPORT.

Daily People st..... orisville, 200 due stamps..... Paducah, 110 due stamps..... Fuiton, 80 due stamps,...... Newport, 40 due stamps,..... Louisville, Daily People Fund. Paducah, Daily People Fund, Newport, Daily People Fund, Louisville, Delegate Nat'l, Conv. Padacab, Delegate Nat'l. Conv., Newport, Delegate to Nat'l. Conv. Louisville, Paris Congress,..... Paducab, Paris Congress.....

Donation by Alb. Schmatz. 10.00 Literature, lithographs, buttons and Newport meeting.....

Loan to State Com, by Alle

Schmutz

Balance on hand Jan, 1, 1900. Total, \$175.08 ALB. SCHMUTZ

EXPENDED.

For the Daily People Fund.... \$29.00 Delegate to National Convention 45.00 Due stamps, National Ex. Con... 1800 Ky. State platforms, 15:000,... 50.00 Dodgers, for Pepin meeting..... 5.00

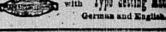
Work on German platform (can-

Total Income \$170.85 Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1901. . . \$4.23 Due Schmutz. 10.00 Due Schmutz......

Balance . Stamps on hand Jan. 1- 1900, 150 From Nat'l, Ex. during 1900, 360 Fulton, 1st quota,..... 20

> JAMES O'HEARN, THOMAS SWEENET.
> Auditing Committee.

Goldmann's Printing Office Cor. New Chambers & William Sta.



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