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PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The "Flag Bubble" Punctured -Volumteers and Mercenaries - Sort of Army That Is in Contemplation-Situation the Philippines Admitted to Be Gravo-Sen. Pettigrew Laying Pipes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11 .- Unentionably the leading subject in Conmes during the week has been the debate the Reapportionment bill gave oc cuion for stirring incidents, but the subjet never reached the high water mark dimportance reached by the Army bill h the Senate. I may return to the Reapportionment bill, especially when it maches the Senate. To-day I wish to corey an idea of what took place in the Smate during the discussion of the Army

This discussion is still on, but it hardly can be called a discussion on the Army Now and then the specific clause the promotions, number of corporals, to were taken up. But such incidents were exceptional. The debate may be mil to be conducted, not upon the lines of what the bill provides, but upon the lines of what the bill implies. , The policy of the Administration toward the Philip pines is the real subject, and that subject has been a foot-ball kicked about prowiscuously. There is, of course, no doubt but that the Administration will win out: the foot-ball will be kicked to the goal by the Administration Senators; but neither is there any doubt that when the foot-ball reaches the goal it will be havery battered condition. The hard ikks given it by the "Opposition" have ripped it up in many a spot, and the wind was distinctly heard sissing out.

This estimate of the situation leads me to subdivide the whole discussion under spirate subject heads, rather than to be it in chronological order.

first experience made in the dis ion was that the Administration Sen were, thrown into the defensive his happened at the outset, and was being on by a blunder of Senator Car by a blunder of Senator Car Alaskan boundary dispute between the Enited States and England. The point wis quickly seized, upon by the "Opposition." The Administration theory that the flag cannot be hauled down without onor where once it has been raised received a knock-out blow. The Admin-istration had just hauled down the flag on a strip of land where it had been waving peaceably since the purchase from Russia. American citizens thus handed over to British jurisdiction. And all this had been done without wardisputed. The parallel between the flag in the Philippines and the flag in Alaska was drawn sharp and lucid. The Administration was whipped on the "flag line." The wind came in big puris out of that rent in the "flag bubble."

VOLUNTEERS AND MERCEN

Frantic were the efforts of the Administration to laugh down the "spectre The efforts failed. This fea tare of the debate was perhaps the most valuable. It kept on recurring every lit-the while. It gave occasion to discrimon between "Army," and "Army An army of citizens, enrolled as vol

eers, with a prescribed term of ser rice, and for a prescribed purpose, is different thing from an Army of exenaries, enrolled for pay and whose obligation is the implicit obedience of the soldier to orders from above se this latter description already begins to fit our Array and how complete by will fit before long it needs not much bought to discover.

The Administration contemplates the setting up of a military establishmen that shall at all titues act responsive to the "touch of the button" by the Govcrament. What that means acquires all the greater gravity when the fact is taken into consideration that the impored mechanism of production is raising an ever larger army of men, who, teng thrown out of work, are ready to to a machinery for the whoiesale butch-

of workingmer at home as readily for the looting Tientsins abroad. Again on this point of the character of the proposed large military estab-

the proposed large military' estab-hament the pro-Army bill Senators had ecidedly the worst of it.

STUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES. Most pitiful was the plight of the Ex Passionist Senators whenever the situation in the Philippines was broached, and, needless to say, it was broached permanency. The advocates of a largarmy claimed and there was war in Philippines very were confronted ith the President's official statement. barely four weeks previous to th that order was restored on the

ine claims the fact came out that, after

els," savages," etc., etc., held sway. In short the flames of resistance are shooting up to the skies from every inch of Philippine territory, except the 420 posts which are mainly hospitals in which our msiled volunteers are being tended for the wounds received outside of the posts, in some instances within two yards from

On this particular subject much light was shed by

A DRAMATIC EPISODE

introduced by Senator Teller of Colorado. He sent to the desk to be read a petition signed by 2,000 Filipinos, men "of property and standing," stating that the Filipino would never lay down his arms until his aspirations for absolute national freedom were satisfied.

SENATOR PETTIGREW,

The debate is still on. The spirits are growing sourer. That the Democratic Senators can have no more objection than their Republican colleagues to a strong and ever stronger army, whether of mercenaries or not, to suppress the "internal disorders" that both sides are constantly alluding to, meaning thereby the aspirations of the working class, goes without saying. That some of the "Opposition" are simply devotees to old bourgeois notions, and have become Utopians, unable to see the requirements of modern Capitalist society, is also very apparent. Nevertheless, inscrutable (as yet) is the attitude of those Democratic Senators, who certainly are no Utopians upon capitalism. What do they mean by their opposition? Can they be simply playing the demagogues, and sparring for position, hoping-thereby to get their party into the White House? If that is their motive, then certainly are they very near-sighted. Not only are their chances of success upon that line extremely weak, but, should they come into power and need the very army that the Republicans are now straining for, they would, at the very first attempt to introduce a bill looking in that direction, be confronted with their speeches of to-day, and be finally driven from office by the same club they had used. No. There is that behind their attitude that is not yet visible. What it may be is a subect of

One opposition Senator's attitude, however, is no subject of speculation. He is Senator Pettigiew, the incumbent from South Dakota against whom the elec-tions went in his State, and whose presence in the Senate will be at end next fourth of March at 12 noon.

Senator Pettrigrew is a thorn in the side of all his colleagues, Oppositionists as well as Administrationists, during this debate. He has said little so far at any one time. But he has frequently had the floor, and every time he the harpoon into some one, frequently

into all collectively.

Senator Pettigrew, it will be remembered, is the gentleman, who, right af-ter last election day, when he discovered himself, defeated, when he saw the So-cialist Labor Party survive the unparalleled stock of the last electoral con-flict, and who, looking at the Social Democratic vote, conceived the plan of starting a new "Labor Party," and showed he had been devoting sufficient intensity of thought, upon his plan to have considered even the name of the wave on whose crest he was scheming to get back into public life—"Social Labor Party!" Senator Pettigrew's new labor party will be launched with quotations from his utterances in the Senate on the Army Reorganization bill.

Senator Pettigrew is the most trans-parent figure in the Senate.

"The Workers' Betterment."

[From the Engineering Magazine.]

The introduction of steam power into blacksmith's shop, shoe shop, the country dairy, and weaver's loom from the village into the city and opened many be stricken out, as to my knowledge new problems. In those early days the there was a strong and well organized small workman found it best to consider carefully the physical, moral, and mental welfare of his apprentice and his assistant. If it paid the small employer to do this, it will pay the great employer many fold more to have the same thoughtfulness for the hundreds or thousands in his employ. The difficulty will be to determine what is needed for this adjustment, and how to accomplish the arrangement even with the needs recognized. It would seem, however, that all will agree that among the essentials to economic production and a proper ad-justment of relations are opportunity for thorough training of the workman and his co-operation in saving and in perfect

manufacture Attention to personal comfort is another of the essentials in the recognition of the needs of employes. By this is meant thoughtfulness for comfort in work -proper arrangements for lunches and food-opportunities for rest, for baths. those things which add and for all strength and encourage contentment. It is not sufficient, however, to think sim-ply of the physical wants. To accomplish dash or would have limited his informaone of the great aims of all such plansthat of securing intelligent operatives it is necessary to afford mental training and mental growth.

The Halifax. Canada, "Cause of La-bor," in commenting upon the "Citizen and Country," a corrupt labor paper sums up its views thus tersely: "The 'Citizen and Country' is indeed a sight for men and angels. the United States holds is 420 posts, and that beyond that the "bandits," "reb-

AND YET ANOTHER.

ONE MORE INDEPENDENT "SOCIALIST" PARTY STARTS.

It is the Intellectual Child of the Chicago Kangaroo Wing of Social Democracy, and Has all the Earmarks of That Body, Which the Genuine Social Democracy of Chicago Has Excluded from its Fold.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5.-At a neeting held here on December 30, the 'Socialist" Party was launched. It is a fit addition to the "Socialist" parties that are springing up of late to "teach" the Socialist Labor Party.

Following is the declaration issued at the meeting:

"PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. "Whereas, the Socialists of the United States at present have no regularly constituted and generally recognized 'National Organization, but 'are divided' into a number of separate and distinct factions, each claiming the rights and attempting to exercise the authority, which should be vested only in a national Socialist Party; and .

"Whereas. There is at present no So rialist organization of any kind in this State; and

Whereas, The membership of this meeting are revolutionary Socialists of that type of which the International So-cialist Review is now the authoritative journalistic exponent in America; and

"Whereas, We propose to participate in the Socialist effort to secure that political power through which alone the social policies of Socialism can be effected: and-

"Whereas. These ends can be attained only by means of a compact and aggressive political party organization; now there, be it resolved:

That the action of the Provisional Committee is hereby endorsed.

"2. That the Socialist Party of North Carolina is herewith formed and inaugurated.

"3. That the general authority of the Socialist Party of North Carolina be vested in a body composed of eleven members; that said body be known as the Eres Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina; that the majority of the members voting shall be decisive of all questions upon which a rote shall be taken; that a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum; that it selects from its members a chairman and secretary; that said committee and its officers shall have such general jurisdiction, power and authority as shall be deemed advisable by the members to exercise for the good of the cause.

"4. That the following members pres ent at this meeting are hereby selected and duly constituted as the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina for the year of 1901 and until their successors shall be regularly appionted:

"J. W. Summers, T. C. Westall, Joseph Horton, C. T. Colyer, T. C. Falk, F. Zimmerman, Crockett Westhall, O. J. Jarrett, Wm. Francis, W. C. Frank, J.

As you will see by the above the "Socialist" party of North Carolina is formed(?) and soundly(?) established(?). I was invited to be one of the charter members; but I make a mistake; there is no charter, because originators of this party will be independent, and because one. Who laughs?

I asked that Section 1 of the Preamble Socialist organization - in the States, represented in at least thirty-six States and in Canada, with its National Executive Committee located in New York, of which party I have the honor to be a member. That this party was very aggressive and a strictly scientific Socialist organization, in fact in my estimation the only genuine one in ex-

Mr. Horton took the floor and said

that the discussion of the different "factions" was out of order, but still he out now. He said the International So-Leon faction was not acknowledged by Internationl Congress at Paris, and that the fact could not be disputed, and the fact was that De Leon was the president of the executive committee and in fact the head dish-and-bottle washer of the party, and that the cialist Labor Party fought union labor and that was its main object. Then up jumped a union man and said, "If that's the way, I surely will not have anything to do with the S. L. P." Mr. Horton proved himself wholly uninformed on events, else it is hardly likely that tion to the "Review." Especially on the S. L. P. he is not informed at all, but has simply taken his information from the muddlehead and lying editors of the "Workers Call" and like papers. I told them of the organization of our party and the fake organization of the Debs Movement. I denied emphatically that the S. L. P. fought union labor, but that we DO fight the labor fakirs and the we DO light the labor fakirs and the tactics of the pure and simple unions, who cry out all year about scabs and then scab themselves on election day by voting one of the old party tickets;

"VOLKSZEITUNG" LICKED AGAIN.

Its Attempt to Dodge Payment of Costs Frustrated.

The motion, previously announced, by which the "Volkszeitung" sought to escape payment of about \$300 costs in the which it lost in the Court of Appeals came up for argument and, as foretold in these columns, was virtually laughed out of court. A decision was rendered denying the motion with \$10 additional costs.

All these heavy money losses on the part of the "Volkszeitung are, be it noted, not reverses suffered by the Corporation in any action brought against it by the Party. The Party's actions against the Corporation have not yet come up for trial. All these heavy, reverses suffered by the Corporation are incidents in the action that the Corporation's stu-pid and fraudulent Board of Directors started against the Party.

Having failed, with the loss of some more costs, is the fishy move to rid itself altogether of the \$300 costs, the Corpora tion now is sparring to avoid payment of the Sheriff's costs. With that end in view it has made another equally trivial motion. Pending the decision of the motion the Sheriff remains in charge of the place. The upshot of the son; is that the Corporation will have to pay in the end a good deal more than if it had paid the costs from the start.

BORING FROM WITHIN.

Cleveland Kangs Win Another "Great Victory."

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Last Wednesday evening the Kangaroo "borers from within" were taught a lesson by the pure and simple Central Labor Union.

The annual election of officers furnished the material for their instruction, could they but appreciate it.

The Kangs put up a ticket and went around electionering and blowing tha they were sure to win. The pure and simplers put up an opposition ticket.

That would seem hard enough treat ment for "unionists" to give to Kang union lovers: Such treatment should only be meted out to the wicked "unior The Kangs were thunderstruck at this

slap to their "holier than the "brotherly love" rescue mission. "holier than thou" and When it came to a count of the vote

the "borers from within" were over-whelmed at finding they had won another "victory" by being whipped out of their boots. The proceedings preliminary to the election were of the usual pure and simple style, and partook more of the

character of a gathering of imbeciles than of a body of men having the interest of labor at heart-as they pre-The ball started rolling with a con-

roversy between the waiters and the musicians. In this Mike Goldsmith was much in evidence. The musicians has been complaining

of the failure of some unions to emwas on his feet in a moment charging the musicians with being untrue to their obligations of unionism.

He declared that it had got to be a

well practiced custom for musicians to get up a dance and have unemployed musicians act as bartenders or waiters as the case happened to be.

"I believe we should practice what we preach," said Goldsmith, "We all make our mistakes, but there should be more of the spirit of unionism in our actions. Here in the hall we are very The introduction of steam power into there is no regularly constituted and generally recognized National Socialist Organization in the United States to issue label and union card are altogether discounted by the control of the cont regarded from the musician down to the newsboys. The newsboy passes his card from one to another and violates know him and I know him especially. because I have been there myself. He is an artful youngster. Why I will bet that Mose freferring to the delegate from the newsboys' union) has his crap lice in his pocket now."

Goldsmith then confessed that he had only recently patronized a non-union boot shine stand and had almost been mobbed by union newsboys for so doing

Mamie Hayes, who had been attacked by Goldsmith, called him a ward heeler and threw other choice bouquets. An other delegate was accused of patroniz ing a boycotted restaurant, and alto gether it was a "highly edifying" meet ing. Delegates accused other delegates of being inconsistent, and other dele gates, observing the direction of wind headed off accusations by making voluntary confessions.

that De Leon was merely the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, the recog-nized organ of the S. L. P., and for that reason could not be even a member of the executive committee, so that this statement by Horton was a gross misrepresentation.
I stated that, as I have the honor to

belong to the S. L. P., I could not sign my name as a member to this preamble and resolutions without being guilty as a traitor to my party, which has never fused and never will make common cause with fake movements, and that for that reason I would withdraw from the meeting. Mr. Horton stated also that there was a movement on foot to unite all "factions" at a convention of Socialists to be called together this year in Chicago. This was one more evidence of Mr. Horton's lack of information, or extreme readiness to be duped. C. SCHULTZ.

A QUESTION

THAT COAL MINERS AND IRON WORK-ERS SHOULD CONSIDER.

Prices on Pig Iron-Enormous Profits. What Is the Scale of Wage: - These Columns Are Opened to the Vierkers for an Answer.

Ot all the bamboozling arguments with which the workers are met by their employers when they demand an increase or resist a reduction of wages, the most usual one, stereotyped and unfailing, is that the condition of the industry involved-the "price" of its product-does not permit of a higher rate. Moreover, as a rule, the same claim is simultaneously advanced in all the industries, even in times of great ac-

It is with this false pretense that we propose to deal, its exposure affording means of perceiving more clearly the relations of capitalists in one branch of industry to the capitalists in other branches, the relations of the workers in one trade to the workers in other trades, and the relations of the capitalist class, as a whole, to the working class as a body.

Let us first take Iron as a type, though our remarks will apply as well to all those industries that are likewise turning out materials used in other lines of production.

Look at these figures, which show the prices of pig iron No. 2 at Philadel-phia, on Jan. 2, in each of the three years, 1800, 1900 and 1901:

1901 1900 1899 Pig iron...\$15.50 \$23.25 \$11.25 To be sure, it was profitable in 1899 to make pig iron at the comparitively low price of \$11.25, otherwise it would not have been produced. Since then the machinery and methods of production in that line have certainly not de creased in efficiency. We might safely say that the contrary was true, al-though for the sake of reasoning (that is, for the purpose of simplification and clearness), we may grant that no improvement of any sort-mechanical, ad-

ministrative or other—has taken place. It will no doubt be claimed that the margin of profit at the price of 1899 (namely, \$11.25) was very small. though the price had previously been lower on several occasions, let, us also grant that. Let us, for instance, suppose that the actual cost per ton was \$10, and that the consequent margin of only \$1.25 was but just sufficient pay the low interest rate of 4 per

cent, on the capital employed.

It then follows that at the price of 1900 (namely, \$23.25), the margin of profit was \$14.50 per ton; or nearly twelve times as much as in the preceding year, and enough to pay interest the rate of over 46 per cent. on the capital engaged.

By a similar calculation we would find that at the lower price of 1901, the pig iron capitalists were still realizing a profit nearly four and a half times as great as in 1899, and getting from their capital an income of nearly 18 per

Now this question arises: How much higher than in 1899 should the wages have been in 1900 than in 1901, in order to give the workers an equal share with their fleecers in the "bene-

fits of prosperity"?

Observe, in the first place, that the product, pig iron, is in its entirety crystallized labor. When we say, for instance,—as we do under the supposition taken above as a basis—that the ton of pig iron costs \$10, we mean that, no matter what its price may be at Philadelobia, and no matter at what price the furnace owners may have bought their coal from the coal barons \$10 has been paid, upon the whole, to the various kinds of labor employed in the coal mines, in the iron mines, in the blast furnaces and in the several operations of handling transportation, etc., required from the mines to the works and from the works to Philadelphia.

And, by the way, let it be observed also right here, as a warning against possible confusion between 'price" and "value," that \$10 is not the value of iron, since the labor crystallized in it has been underpaid. Nor is it \$11.25 or \$23.25, or \$15.50, which were the widely different prices paid by the pur chasers of it at the times above named, according to the "state of the market" at those particular times. Its real, pos-itive value, regardless of fluctuating prices and of the consequent advantages which sellers and purchasers may take of each other, regardless also of the wages paid to the workers who produce, wages paid to the workers who produce, is in the "quantity" of socially necessary labor power required to produce it; and this quantity, as we have said, has not changed since January 2, 1809. In other words, its true value is transferred from purchaser to purchaser regardless of the prices paid at each transfer, until it is finally embodied in the finished product that will contain it, and is in that form consumed by the last purchaser, who may himself, according to the "state of the

market" pay too much or too little for that finished product.

But there is no room here for a trea-tis on "Value;" nor is it necessary now for the special object we have here in view, to say more upon the important subject. To the above question, indeed, the

answer is easy. First, as regards 1900:

-The price of iron in that year being \$23.25 as against \$11.25 in 1899, the advance was \$12; which, divided equally between the particular workers in ques

tion (miners, iron-workers, etc.), on one side, and their respective fleecers (coal barons, iron kings, etc.) on the other side, would have increased the wages from \$10 in 1899 to \$16 in 1900, or sixty per cent. Secondly, as regards 1901:—the price of iron being then \$15.50 as against \$11.25 in 1809, the advance was \$4.25; which, similarly divided, would still have shown an increase of wages from \$10 in 1800 to \$12.1215 in 1901, or twenty-one and one half per cent. Striking an average for the two years, the wages would ent, while leaving to the fleecers an av erage profit representing an annual in-terest of thirty-two per cent on their

capital.

Now, therefore, another question stares us in the face: Were the wages of miners, iron workers and others, directly or indirectly engaged in the production of iron, advanced since January 2, 1800, and if so, how much?
We could, no doubt, fairly answer this

question; but we prefer that it be done by the workers themselves, and invite them to a proper use of our columns for this purpose. We invite the iron workers, in particular, to give us brief but comprehensive statements, with practical illustrations of the workings of that famous "Wage Scrle," which the fakirs of their Amalgamated Association annually draw up in secret meeting with the officials of their masters' organization.

When the minds of our readers shall have thus been well prepared by an examination of positive data, emanating from sources that no one can honestly suspect, we shall resume the consideration of the subject which we have here merely stated and the wide bearings of which will appear more and more clearly at every step in the inquiry.

BID FOR WAGE REDUCTION.

A Laborer Demonstrates That He Can Live on Five Cents a Day. MISHAWAKA, Ind., Jan. 13 .- Liv-

ing on five cents a day would seem almost impossible to the average citizen of this country, yet William Hamlin a laborer in this city, has satsifactorily demonstrated that it can be done. Hamlin has been engaged here all summer in digging sewers and laying water mains, and, although a man of good physique and apparently excellent digestion, has livel and thrived on five cents worth of out meal as his regular daily food. His daily bill of fare consisted of for breakfast a goodly quantity of hot drinking water and three quarters of a pound of oat meal, for dinner plenty of hot drinking water a pound of out meal, for supper he takes a hot or cold bath, sometimes merely a foot bath, three quarters of a pound of oat meal and hot drinking water. The diet seems to agree with him, as he is very active and in good health. Should his stonach seem to rebel he merely lays the oat meal away and refrains from eating anything until his appetite returns. Ham-lin is apparently satisfied and does not seem to have the least intention of returning to his old-time habits of eating like other people.

Millerandists Active.

PARIS, Jan. 11.-Disquiet is, felt at the final vote of Deputies yesterday fixing Monday for the discussion of the Pope's right to interfere in favor of the religious associations before the bill regulating them has been debated.

The motion was presented by Marcel Sembat, a Socialist, and, accepted only at the last moment by the Prime Minister, was carried partly by the uncialists and the Right.

M. Jaures this morning implores the Socialists to concentrate with other Ministerial groups during the whole coming debate forming the chief battle between the Church and civil society. coming debate

The "Libre Parole" says that the Ministry has been officially informed that if Monday's vote is hostile to the Vatican, the Nuncio will quit Paris imnediately.

A Captain of Industry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .-- It is current that all the Armour interests will be formed into a corporation, and that J. Orden Armour will retire from the management of the vast investments. It is said that the young man believes that the property has reached a development where it will run of its own force under the direction of the men whom his father trained in his service, and who have had the practical management ever since the first illness of the dead man.

J. Ogden Armour is credited with holding a belief that his devotion to business as closely as in the past is not necessary, and, being possessed of great wealth, he intends to take more leisure than formerly.

The young capitalist had been his father's assistant in the financial affairs of the Armour interests, but gave little broher, Phillip D. Armour, Jr., had more reserve, and delighted in manageing the big packing plant, but J. Ogden Armour

Concessions, But No Rights. BOISE, Idaho., Jan. 14.-Gov. Hunt

has abolished the permit system in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, which is still under martial law, and has prohibited the employment of State deputies with out his permission. This is a con-cession to the miners' union.

"BETTERING" THE WORKER

HOW CAPITALISTS THRIVE WHILE DO-ING THE BENEVOLENT WORK.

The Scheme as It Is Worked in Dayton, Ohic - Setting Inventions for Comparatively Nothing-Increased Productive ity for Small Prizes.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan 11,-In last Monday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE there is an article entitled "Workers" Betterment." It shows how certain manufacturing concerns in Cleveland, add to their profits, by adopting certain plans which they claim are for the betterment of the workers. The article states that this is the latest capitalist bunco game on the working class. However that may be, we here in Dayton have been familiar with the game since 1804. In fact, the scheme had its inception here. It was originated by the National Cash Register

Company.

This concern was first organized here nineteen years ago. It is the pioneer manufacturer of cash registers. For the first few years of its existence it had a hard struggle to keep affont. Debt and discouragement met it at the outset, but the officers, realizing that they had a good thing, kept on raising money and improving the register until now they claim to have a practically perfect ma-

The new method, as they call it, or how to make a business successful from the standpoint of the capitalist, and yet delude the employe into the iden that he is being bettered, has been to a great extent successfully accomplished here.

At one time, the amount of defective

workmanship and the imperfections of the machine caused thousands of dollars worth of the output to be thrown back upon the company. This finally led the company to a consideration of a change in factory methods.

The first thing was to endeavor to attract skilled mechanics by the offer of good wages, but this, alone was found insufficient at that time to draw desirable men from the big cities; then began the modern methods.

The first step was to give the most complete information possible to all employees regarding the details of the business. This was accomplished by frequent meetings, by factory publications and announcements. Next, it was decided an announcements of the employees—each in his special contents. educate the employees—each in his spe-cial line of work. Meetings were held for this purpose, at which topics of business interest were discussed; primers, compiled by practical mechanics. were distributed in the machinery department; prospective salesmen were required to meet under a practical instructor for a six weeks' training before they were al-

This company initiated the payment for

Suggestions idea.

A series of cash prizes, ranging from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to \$1,230 each year, is offered for the best suggestions made by factory employees, except heads of departments and assistants. An average of 4,000 suggestions are received each year. About one fourth of these are available, which makes the average reward per each available suggestion a little over ONE dollar. Here are some results to company and workers: For six suggestions, cited as fair examples, \$165 was paid. From the resulting improvements the company saves \$855 dol-

lars a year!

Many suggestions are received whose money value cannot readily be computed. In one case, for instance, a suggestion was adopted which led to the improvement of the device for printing advertise ments on the backs of paper checks issued by a certain style of register. While this is valuable, its exact value cannot

be determined. Of suggestions offered by heads of departments and others who receive no prizes, two have recently been adopted which result in a saving to the company of about \$8,000 a year. These instances show cash returns; far above this, howshow cash returns; far above this, how-ever, the company places the resulting tendency of the plan toward increased efficiency, interest and productivity by the whole body of employees.

As an evidence of how finely every-thing is figured here, take the lunch

that is served at a cost of one cent per day to each girl. The girls take turns in preparing and serving it. The company has organized a cooking-class under the direction of an experienced teacher. The class now has about 200 members. It meets twice a week for lessons. The price charged for each meal-one centprice charged for each meal—one cent-is about one-fourth of its average cost to the company. Since the addition of the lunch-room the increased average out-put in all the women's departments has mounted to six cents per day.

Reducing the working schedule of men

from ten to nine and one half hours, and of women from ten to eight hours was heralded with a blare of trumpets. The pay remained as before on the basis of ten hours a day. More work was accomplished after the reduction than before. In one department, for instance, under the ten hours schedule eighty-nine employees produced an average output of fifty-two parts of a certain kind of machine; working eight hours per day, the number of women employed in that department was decreased from eighty-nine to seventy-seven, and the average daily output on the same work increased from fifty-two to fifty-nine. Another plan adopted for the benefit of

(Continued on page 3.)

HOURS.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a

week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a

joint agreement, and fifty-hour hours shall constitute a week's work from and

after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement.

The bours to be divided as will best suit

NOTE .- This not to interfere in any

At a meeting of the members of the

Arbitration Committee in joint conference at the Murray Hill Hotel, the morning of Friday, May 18th, the following

esolution was unanimously adopted: RESOLVED, That the resolutions

heretofore adopted by and approved on a vote, take effect from this data. Following submitted for your consid-eration, hoping same will meet your ap-

Respectfully yours,

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIA-

De Not Wish the Truth Told.

TION OF MACHINISTS.

the convenience of the employer.

contracts.

A FAKIRS' FRAUD EXPOSED.

copy of the agreement entered into, at the workingmen. New York, May .18, 1900, between the . These two agreements, placed in paralemployers, represented in the National lel columns, constitute an invaluable docone hand, and the International by, and, incidentally, also the poltroon Association of Machinists on the crew that, knowing of such swindles, other. The second, in parallel pretend that the proper method to encolumn, is an exact copy of the document lighten the rank and file of the workers which the Organized Scabbery of the In- is to avoid incurring the hostility of the ternational Association of Machinists Organized Scabbery by abstaining from has sent out to its duped members, and exposing such frauds, and even whooping also to other employers, purporting to it up for the Fakir Brigade. Here are be the true agreement entered into last the two documents:

JOINT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration of the National Metal Trades' Association, and the International Association, and the interna-tional Association of Machinists, appoint-ed under the Chicago agreement of March 17th, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900, held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, May 10th to 18th, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted and agreements entered into, to take effect from this date: Resolved: That the strikes be declared

off in the factories of the members of the National Metal Trades' Association in the cities of Cleveland and Paterson, the National Metal Trades' Associa-tion members of this Board to wire the members of their Association in these two cities to meet a Committee, from each shop, of their former employees to arrange for the return of as many men as their present necessities require; and that subsequent requirements of mea shall be filled from their former em-ployees whom they may not be able to

re-instate at the present time. The intent of this last clause is, that if, within the next six months, former employees make application for re-in-statement they shall be re-instated, prov-

ided there are vacancies for them.

Where strikes exist in these cities in firms other than the members of the National Metal Trades' Association, who will agree to the settlement herein en-tered into, after the same has been ad-justed by the joint body, such strikes shall be declared off also.

Whereas, doubts have been expressed

by members of this Board, representing both parties to this conference, as to the ability of their respective organizations to control their members.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the members of this Board pledge them-

selves each to the other that in case of the refusal of any the refusal of any member of the re-spective organizations represented, to obrefusal of any member of the carry out in an honorable manper the findings and decisions of this Board, in regard to strikes and lockouts, based upon a fair, just and liberal interpretation as to what is known as the Chicago agreement, we will report such member or members to our respective organizations for discipline, suspension, or expulsion, as the merits of the case

MACHINIST. Latte 19

machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor , competent lathe hand, competent hand, competent planer hand, competent shaper hand, competent milling machine hand, competent slatting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring mill hand, competent tool
maker, and competent linetype hand,
To be considered a competent hand in
either class he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blue prints, and prosecute the work to successful compleithin a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular apprentice-ship or have worked at the trade four

rears.

It is understood that the question of competency is to be determined by the employers. Since the employers are responsible for the work turned out by the state of the work turned out by the state of the st their workmen, they shall, therefore, have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to per-form the work, and to determine the con-ditions under which it shall be prosecut-

way, abridge or destroy the right of ap-peal from any apparent or alleged un-just decision rendered by an employer of labor, or his representative, in conof labor, or his representative, in con-formity with the powers vested in him by this paragraph.

OVERTIME.

All overtime up to 10 o'clock, p. m., shall be paid for at the rate of not, less than time and one-quarter time, and all over time from 10 p. m. until 12 midall over time from 10 p. m. until 12 mid-night shall be paid for at a rate of time and de-half time, and that after 12 o'cleck and legal holidays and Sundays be paid for at a rate of not less then double time.

In cases of emergencies, where shop

machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday-this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to apply only to the ma-

chinery of the employer.

The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction will take place. Buch rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night gangs.

APPRENTICES.

There may be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five machinists. It is maderatood that in shops where the ra-

The DAILY PEOPLE has all along May 18. At a glance it will be seen been pointing out that the noise, made that there are extensive omissions in of late by the Organized Scabbery who this bogus document; looked into closer, run the International Association of these omissions will be found to be im-Machinists, over their "glorious victory." portant, and also that some important and their "nine hour day triumph," was interpolations are made. Finally, it will was but dust raised and thrown into the appear clearly that there is not a word eyes of the workers for the purpose of in the true document that justifies the roping these into paying dues. How true - claim made by the Organized Scabbery this charge was may be seen from the to the effect that they have won the below documents. The first is a true "nine-hour day with ten hours pay" for

Trades Association on the ument to judge the Organised Scabbery

AGREEMENT.

4-1-471111-120

MACHINIST.

A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, com-petent shaper hand, competent milling machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent bering mill hand, competent

tool maker and competent linotype hand.

To be considered a competent hand in either class, he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blue prints, and prosecute the work to successful completion within a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular appren-ticeship or have worked at the trade

It is understood that the question of competency is to be determined by the employers. Since the employers are responsible for the work turned out by their workmen, they shall therefore have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under

which it shall be prosecuted.

This last paragraph does not in any way abridge or destroy the right of appeal from any apparent or sileged unjust decision readered by an employer, with

the powers vested is him by this para-

OVERTIME.

All overtime up to 10 e'clock p. m. shall be paid for at a rate of not less than time and one-quarter time. and all over-time from 10 p. m. until 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time, and that after 12 o'clock and least hell's and that after 12 o'clock and least hell's and that after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of

Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time.

In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs of time and one-half time and the manufacture of the manufac

shove referred to apply only to the ma-chinery of the employer.

The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions: that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction will take

place.
[Such rates for overtime shall not ap-ply to men regrearly employed on night APPRENTICES

There may be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five machinists. It is an S. T. understood that in shope where the ra-

tie is more than the above, that no tie is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing by lapse or by the expiration of existing

contracts EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS.

No discrimination shall be made against union men and every workman shall be free to belong to a trade union, abould he see fit. Every employer shall be free to employ any man, whether he belong or not to a trade union. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all fellow employees, whether he or they belong to a trade union or not. He shall also be free to leave such employment, but no collective action shall be taken until any matter in dispute has been dealt with under the provisions for avoiding disputes as per the Chicago agreement, dated March 17, 1900, signed March 31st, 1900. The National Metal Trades' Association does advise its members to object to union workmen or give preference to non-union

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement, and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer.

In consideration of this concession in

working hours, the International Asso-ciation of Machinists will place no restrictions upon the finangement or pro-duction of the shop and will give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. NOTE.-This not to inferere in any

way with shops where a less number of way with shops where a less number of bours per week is already in operation. hours per week is already in operation. PATERSON. WHEREAS, it is the sense of this

Board based upon the evidence placed before it, that the strike at Paterson was due to a misunderstanding as to the intent of the manufacturers regarding an advance in wages; and

WHEREAS. The members of the National Metal Trades' Association in Paterson show that since the uniform edvance in wages of ten per cent was requested they have advanced their ma-chinists to an average amount equal to

about seven per cent; Now, be it resolved, that the decision of this Board, is that a ten per cent in-crease in wages be granted in Paterson over and above the rate prevailing De-cember 19th, 1899, at the time the request was made for the ten per cent increase in wages. This to apply only to the shops in which the strikes occurred that were members of the National Metal Trades' Association.

RESOLVED, that the members of the National Metal Trades' Association be notified that this Arbitration. Board recommends that if they desire to add to their shop rules any portion of the resolutions relating to the employment and hours, that they shall add only the fol-

"Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer." As regards overtime, the following may

be posted:
"All overtime up to 10 o'clock p. m., shall be for at a rate not less than time and one-quarter time, and all overtime from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half. and after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time."

"In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The above referred to apply only to the ma-

chinery of the employer."
"The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions: that is, where a higher rate then the is paid now no reduction shall take place."
"Such rates for overtime shall not ap-

ply to men regularly employed on nightgangs.

agreements heretofore adopted by this Board be now approved as a whole, to take effect from this date. For and on behalf of the National Metal

Trades' Association.

(Signed) D. McLAREN. President. (Signed) EDWIN REYNOLDS, |

(Signed) WAL'R. L. PIERCE. | For and on behalf of the International Association of Machinists. (Signed) JAS. O'CONNELL, (Signed) D. DOUGLAS WIL-

SON, (Signed) HUGH DORAN.

Dated, New York, May 18th, 1900.

S. L. P. Vote in Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. S .- The Socialist Labor Party candidate for mayor, C. C. Woodley, polled 220 votes for the mayoralty.

THE VOTE BY WARDS.

First Ward	 39
Second Ward	 23
Third Ward	 34
Fourth Ward	 42
Eifth Ward	 51
Sixth Ward	 31
Total	 220

Our aldermanic vote last year was 1,453, each elector voted for four aldermen, though. This vote is straight.

We bucked against the pure and simple Trade and Labor Council, that had endorsed a capitalist candidate. Face to face, on their own platform, we denounced them as corrupt. Hope to have an S. T. & L. A Mixed Alliance very

FRAUD FOLLOWED UP.

ADMISSION MADE AT THE OFFICE OF . THE N. M. T. A.

The "9-Hour Day With 10 Hours Pay." Victory of Machinists is But an Organized Scabbery Swindle-Bogus Agreement Issued to Conceal the Fact.

The article, "A Fakir's Fraud Expos published in the DAILY PEOPLE, was a veritable bombshell thrown into the ranks of Organized Scab bery. It was eagerly read and discussed in all the machine shops in Greater New York and vicinity. Figuratively speaking, the article took enough dust from out of eyes of the rank and file to fill a dozen street sweepers' carts.

With a view to clinching the whole af-

fair, a DAILY PEOPLE man called on Mr. Pierce, the secretary of the Na-tion Metal Trades' Association at the As-sociation's office in 95 Liberty street.

Mr. Pierce was out of town but his secretary was willing to be interviewed. The DAILY PEOPLE was showed to Mr. Pierce's secretary with the article in which a true copy of the agreement, entered last May between the National Metal Trades' Association and the In-ternational Association of Machinists. was placed in parallel columns with a bogus copy issued by the officers of the

Mr. Pierce's secretary looked surprised at the facts having leaked out, and he admitted that his association had sent out an eight-page pamphlet entitled: "A True Copy of the Joint Agreement entered into between the National Metal Trades' Association and the Internation al Association of Machinists."

What was your object in doing so?"

was asked the Secretary. "The object of our Association in is suing this pamphlet can be seen on the face of it. You will notice on the second page it says: 'Opposite will be found a copy of a document purporting to be the true agreement, but the omissions are easily recognized. This document has been presented to many manufactur-ers for their signatures. For your enlightenment we herewith present the true

"Now, then, there are a large number of manufacturers who are not as yet in our association. We present the or-iginal document to them and ask them to come in. If they get another docu ment from the I. A. M. that purports to he the original agreement; and if this locument is a bogus one with large por tions of the original agreement left out and interpolations made that we know nothing of, then it is our duty to place before our members, and those ask to become members, the original doc ument so that they may not be deceived.'

"How do you account for this conduct "I would prefer not to discuss that

"Will machinists get ten hours" pay for nine hours work on and after May

"If you read the true document over again you will not find any thing to justify such expectation. Of course, we can't say now what may happen. I merely point out that there is nothing in the agreement calling for any such

thing. At this point the interview closed. It is very evident from the position of the N. M. T. A. that the machinists who have been duped into believing that they will get shorter hours at the old wages through the I. A. M. are sadly mistaken, and they will learn it soon to their sor-

ACTIVE TEXAS SOCIALISTS.

At a meeting held on the sixteenth o December, 1900, Section San Antonia of the Socialist Labor Party made the following nominations for offices at the ensuing city election:

Aldermen at Large-Edmund Belling-er, Charles Werner, J. V. Kendall, Carl Alderman Seventh Ward-Charles J.

Pollard.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

Aware that honest and efficient adninistration is impossible under capitalist rule, and that no permanent improvement in the condition of the working class can be achieved until the Socialist Labor Party, shall have conquered the political power in the Nation, State and Municipality, we present the follow-ing demands, as palliatives, and pledge candidates, if elected, to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the same by the City Council.

1. No new franchise to be granted and no extension of those now in exist-2. Abolition of the contract system

3. Municipal employees to elect their own foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people, and no employee to be dis-charged for political reasons, 4. The extension of municipal im

provements on a scale sufficient to fur ish work to the unemployed in times of distress.

5. In case of a strike or lockout, the City Council shall immediately investigate the matter in dispute, and if the obdurate employer persist in denying the just demands of his employees, fi-nancial and other measures shall promptly be taken to support the injured work 6. The assessor shall do his full duty

by assessing every kind of property at its market value; and the said property shall be taxed to the fullest extent for the immediate carrying out of the meas-ures of public relief and improvement

IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

De Net Wish the Truth Teld.

The Socialist organ Nepszava (People's Voice), recently published an article attacking Parliament. In the course of the article it was asserted that not more than fifty members were qualified to retain their seats in the House, the others being disqualified in consequence of their being directors of companies or of banks which have dealings with the government. The Attorney General has asked Parliament to authorize him to bring an action of libel spainst the author of the article. There was a violent discussion on the subject. Many members contended that it would be inexpedient to bring an action against the the author of the article. There was a violent discussion on the subject. Hany members contended that it would be inexpedient to bring an action against the author because his statements were correct and contained so more than had been said in the Parliament. If this were proved before the court and the accused expensated this would bring discredit on Parliament. In spite of that the Attorney General was authorized to bring in the suit. In the course of the trial it is expected that thout of the members of Parliament will figure as witnesses. solved, That Section San Antonio will demand the resignation of any of its members, if elected, who shall fail to support the above demands, or who shall vote for any measure hostile to the interests of the working class and against the principles of the Socialist Labor Party

COLUMBUS, O., SOCIALISTS

Enter Upon Their Municipal Campaign-Platform and Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party held a City Convention Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 1411/2 East Main street, and nominated a City Ticket. The Convention was called to order-by Oscar Freer and effected a permanent organization by electing E. T. Adams chairman and B. F. Mortz, secretary. Otto Stinehoff, Oscar Freer, and Jos. C. Davey, were elected a committee on resolutions. While the committee was at their work several visitors made stirring addresses and the convention was enthusiastic throughout.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS. The citizens of this city are pouring out phials of indignation on account of the Street Railroad frauchise sandbagging proposition pending with the City Government: and, whereas the defunct middle class indignant protesters have involved the wage workers as having an interest. And as some of the wage workers through their Un., s have been victimized and involved, therefore, be it

RESOLVED. That we protest and repudiate this matter of proletarian inter-est in the scandal, as the wage worker has no interest in bourgeois affairs, for were the street-car fare a free gift the capitalists who own the machinery will still use it to the injury of the working

WHEREAS. The wage slaves of this city, in common with the movement throughout the country, are struggling for shorter hours of labor, and as such a measure would tend to advance the material and mental welfare of the wage workers and be of general benefit to mankind: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we approve of such struggle and pledge our support to such measure; when modern weapons of warfare are used. TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS:

The Socialist Labor Party of Columbus, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalianable rights of man to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But it is true that the most of mankind are unsuccessful in obtaining the object of their desire, as is emphasized by the fact of thousands of desti tute people being supplied with a Christmas dinner throughout the country by benevolent associations.

It is also a fact that means for supplying the necessities of the people were never more abundant and inexhaustibl than at the present time. The fact of being confronted with this strange phenomenon of destitution in the midst of abundance we attribute to the capitalist system of production. The private own-ership of tools, machinery, transporta-tion, land, and the exercise of all such relations as are in their nature public; have been alienated from the people and are held as a sacred investment for profit to a few While it is claimed that this period of

capitalism has been useful, it must be also admitted that it has outlived its day and has involved the people in great dis-tress on account of this private owner-Social welfare will not adrait of this violation of human rights. We declare that the laborer must have the wealth he produces. The capitalists say that they buy labor as any other commodmodity, and as the jaborer has but one market in which he can sell his labor power, the capitalist market where the tools and machinery of production are owned, he is compelled to sell at such price as he can get. This must, in the nature of things be about the point of a miserable subsistence. Hence, by virtue of the natural law of production for use being violated, we have on the one side surplus of goods, and on the other an ever increasing army of beggars and unemployed people.

During the period of expansion and

development of industrial plants, and for equipment of them with machinery for the production of goods for sale, and the building and equipping of railroads and various means of transportation, u very large part of the people are kept at work in the construction line. When this period is passed, or passed to such an extent that a comparitive few are employed, and only the productive part or the manufacturing of goods is carried on, the great mass of people formerly at work are discharged. To this must be added the number that are continually displaced by new machinery. It is thus that we see that the capitalist system of industry is criminal, and must be overthrown, and production for use must be resorted to.

Against such an industrial system the Socialist Labor Party has taken the field for political and economic revolu-tion, and demands the unconditional surrender of all the tools and machinery of production and transportation to working people where they rightly beobservation that the reason the working class always fares so badly lies in the fact that it has never administered the Government as a class. We, therefore, call upon the wage

workers of Columbus, and upon all other honest citizens to vote and act with the Socialist Labor Party; to enroll themselves under its class-conscious banner and join in sounding the keynote of the come an inspiring chorus that shall echo and rebound from sea to sea:

Wage workers of the world unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain." PLATFORM.

Our candidates if elected will act in the interest of the wage workers; as ad-vised and instructed by the Section from time to time; in conformity with such tactics as shall be necessary to effect the establishing of the Co-operative Commonwealth. TICKET.

Mayor-R. W. Hintsel. Clerk of Police Court—Peter Kennear, Justice—Oscar Freer, Justice—Joseph C. Dayer,

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PER SET. WE PAY THE POSTAGE

The Book Art is a great art. It is developed a good deal since the Egypt seers put down their hieroglyphics papyrus three thousand years before Jew D. Rockefeller, Mark Hanna and control of the control of the control of two since that German mechanic (what was his name? (Gutenbergh learned how to use movable types a few support years ago. And the results as hundred years ago. And the results as seen in any modern book-store. The results are also seen in the tastes of peple as manifested in their selection of BOOKS.

Mr. Practical is deeply concerned with retting at the IDEA in a book, and doesn't care a fig about the quality expaper or binding which are used to eaver that idea; and Mr. Practical was buy the cheaper editions of book.

There are, however, a good many exthetic natures in the world. ("Esthetic appreciating or loving the beautiful Standard Dictionary.) The esthetic manual content of the conten

standard Dictionary.) The esthetic sons are just as anxious to get at the idea of a book as prosaic Mr. Practiculate they like, furthermore, to feel the texture of the paper as they ture the leaves, and admire the binding after they get through with the texture of the paper. For these persons there has paper. For these persons there has been manufactured the following TWO VOLUME SETS. Where the sets in the same title their contents are identical with the ONE-DOLLAR "EXCEL SIOR" SETS. They are, however, printed on a better quality of paper, an the bookbinder put in enough extra labor power to make the binding strike to esthetic eye a little more forcibly. Gastops. Gilt lettering. Each set in a ber

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PERS AND CO., SCABS.

ers, Charlatan, Falsifier, Coward Igneramus Proves Himself Be Also a Scab Furnisher-Chalbared, Will He Accept ?

CHAPTER I.

to Washington, D. C., there was an deation known as the Federation ing Office. Laber, commonly called "The Local feration." This body was organized the '80's, and was the central labor nisation of the city. It included the unions of the District of Columand to it belonged all the Local mblies of the Knights of Labor. was an independent body, attached wither the American Federation of or the Knights of Labor. Within furisdiction it was supreme. nott it levied was unsuccessful; no it ordered was lost. The largest in the city were compelled, time again, to recognize its power.

Previous to 1895-the year this try begins-the A. F. of L. had made manpts to organize a Central Labor Postation, by organizing delinquent where of the already existing unions, a had failed in every attempt. Dur-1805 there was an attempt made. by Milford Spohn and George O. bricklayers, to get the Local Pateration to apply for a charter from A. F. of I.. The resolution to that et was lost by a decisive vote. The sterious failures of the A. F. of L pointed out, also its attempts to week the body and it was developed. ring the discussion, that, the only valid tessen for joining the A. F. of L. was that if there was a central body of the 1. F. of L. in Washington, then the sedquarters would be removed to the city. This, if anything, helped to kill resolution, as everyone kad had experience with national officers, and one experience of that kind was

in December, 1895, the brewers were ed by Bechtold and some others regained by Becutoid and some others.

Regatiations were carried on with the
brevery bosses by Bechtold and some of
the G. E. B. of the K. of J.. These read in a clash upon a merelf minor ater, whereupon the bosses locked the mans out. This happened in all three brewer's. The matter of the rederation, and the cooler ones there, it knowing all the details, fought for the placing of a boycott on but one of the three, as it was pointed out that the larger one of the three was only using the other two for its own purpose, and I the larger one was boycotted, the two others could not and would not resist the temptation to make profits at the expense of the larger one. The leaders is the fight to boycott all three were the for the A. F. of L., Messrs, Spohn and Cook, backed up by the other delegates from the bricklayers. They carried day and the three were hoycotted. afterwards the brewers

bricklayers that if they persisited in the brewery the boycott, then they, the brewer bricklayers, after backing and filling for about a week, raised the boycott and expelled from the Federation for o doing.

There had been virtually expelled from

the Local Federation in 1894 the union e printers, known as Columbia Typo-praphical Union 1017. This organization included all those working in the Govent Printing Office, many of who were men from little country towns who had been appointed at the behest of some invanwher Congressman, and whom the ip, though they had never belonged to a mion before, and would not join were These fellows knew about as much of michiam and solidarity as a stone cow as of geometry. The local printers ing upon newspapers and in je seps also belonged to this so-called miss, but were of no account in it. were looked upon as little better bums by the elite, the govern-

The "Post" of Washington failed to teat its printers as it had agreed to, and by struck. The Local Federation boy-ciled the "Post" and any and all busimen who advertised in it; the des, with the exception of the brick an refused to work for anyone who ised in it. This brought the soon to terms, and the proprietor at for a committee of the printers who The matter was then referred to Local Federation, when it was disbrered that two printers, who had been bed in the agreement with the "The Local Federation there refused to declare the boycott off the "Post" was finally compelled to the District Attorney to have the men relieved from bail."

All this caused bad blood. The printto save itself from expulsion.

en the bricklayers were expelled, mittee was appointed to organize a stral Labor Union that should be at-ded to the A. F. of L. On this come there was only the representa of the printers and the bricklayers a delegate, an anarchist by from a small union of bakers that are organized of scab bakers. Then ational officers of the horseshoers and gasfitters, machinists, each other's corruption. ,

tailors, granite cutters and some others were appealed to to compel the local unions of their organizations to join the new Central Labor Union. In every AN INDICTMENT AND EXPOSE OF AN ENEMY OF LABOR.

ENEMY OF LABOR.

The first act of the Central Labor.

The first act of the Central Labor.

The first act of the Central Labor Union was to organize(?) the hewers who had turned scab and gone back to work, and to declare the heweries "fair." In answer to this the brewer bosses hired some scab bricklayers, plumbers and horseshoers. The next act of the C. L. U. was to invite the A. F. of L. to remore its headquarters to Washington. The invitation was accepted at the convention held in '96, and Gompers landed in Washington, while his son landed in the Government Printing Office.

CHAPTER II

The plasterers were one of the old-st organizations in the District of Columbia and belonged to the K. of L. In 1886 they were the only building trades union in the city which secured the eight hour day. Their record was a clean one. Never had an organization demanded their support but that it had received it. Never had they refused to strike a job when other trades were in a struggle, and the money they had spent on the other unions mounted into the tens of housands, with not one cent received by themselves. The painters were of same calibre as the plasterers, and, like were only a few plasterers and painters outside of the locals and these few were otorious scabs.

The C. L. U. set about organizing (?) plasterers and painters. To do so y had to organize (?) the scabs. Afer they had got them they did not know what to do as the old organizations were intact. But their time came.

A building was being put up, called he "Boston Store." The owner of the establishment had inserted a clause in employed in the building of the store began operations he put members of the regular plasteres union to work. Afteh the plasterers began a "committee" of the Central Labor Un-w the proprietor of the store and told him that the plastering was being done by scabs. The contract or being called for produced his men who showed their cards. The C. L. U. decided to boycott the "Boston Store" unless the scab plasterers were employed. and Gompers not only went along with a committee to notify the proprietor to that effect, but sent a letter saying the scabs were the only union men. scabs were working below the scale that there was not enough to do one The proprietor became frightened at Gompers and his committee and put the scabs to work, only to find himself compelled to at last put the regular plasterers to work.

The painters soon got their dose of Gompers and Company. Every year they had been employed to paint the river steamborts, and in 1896 they were engaged in the work of painting the boats when Mr. Gompers and a committee from the C. L. U. showed up and notified the manager of one line that he was employing scabs and that if he did so he and his line would be boycotted. (In both the case of the plas terers and the painters Gompers personally appeared. The result was that the to work. There was not enough scabs and Company sent out of town for men fired Gompers' men and hired the union men again. Second knockout for Gom-

The above is a short sketch of actual happenings in Washington, D. C., between the years 1895 and 1897. There is nothing therein but a plain statement of facts that can be verified by witnesses and amdavits. Should Gompers wish to deny any of the allegations therein contained the undersigned will meet him before an audience of workingmen in Washington, D. C. He can pick his hall and he can have the privilege of giving out ALL the tickets of admission.

Or the undersigned will agree to meet him before any of the unions in Washington, D. C., and prove him an organizer of scabs in the interest of the bosses, as he has already done on one or two

Later on there will appear a third and. final chapter in this history that will go to show how Gompers personally and with malice aforethought tried and failed to break up the tailors union of Wash ington; how he ascended to the tricks of the three card monte" man, and was caught in the act and branded as a scab to his face in the comthe A. F. of L. Andrew Fuereseth, lob byist for the A. F. of L., and some others.

ARTHUR KEEP.

The New York "Journal" has entered into a terrible contest with the "World," and accuses it of imitation, of pilfering. and of other unseemly crimes. The trouble seems to be that the "Journal" finds the "World" treading on its corns and the "World" has discovered that the "Journal" treads on its neck: Such a condition of affairs could not be tolerated, hence comes the warfare. The Ice Trust war that was waged some months ago. It was insinuated that the octopus which inhabited congealed water had us by the vitals, and Mr. Hearst was indignant thereover. In order to free us from the scourge of all trusts he commenced to fight the Ice Trust. While he was yelling himself red, in the face over this particular trust, he was at the same time advertising a product of the greatest of all trusts—the Wickless Rlue Flame Oil Store, made by the Standard Oil Trust. It was just such consistency as paid. Now the two papers, both "trust smashers," both beneficiaries of the trust, are firmly locked to fight it out. Such an embrace would case of these two papers it will only serve to brace them up. They thrive on

A PLUTOCRATIC ACENCY.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Its Use as a Bulwark.

In our editorial columns of January 5. we considered that ghastly part of theadvance report of the Interstate Commercia Commission which is, beyond question, of uppermost interest to the workers engaged n transportation: namely, the number of railroad employees killed and injured in the year ending June 30, 1809. ther comments must be delayed until we have, in the final report, a detailed statement of the "accidents" and of the number of men respectively employed in the various branches of the railway ervice. In the meantime we may consider here the other part, which deals with the more purely economic subjects of railroad, earnings, competition and

never published until eighteen months have clapsed since the end of the fiscal year in which they occurred, the far nore extensive and complicated figures of railway traffic, gross and net incomes, operating expenses, etc., are almost mediately accessible, not only for the year at its close, but from month Nothing can be more suggestive month. than this dilatoriness in one case this promptitude in the other. The first is of concern to the working class only, while the second is of vital importance to stockholders, bondholders and Wall street gamblers.

For the year ending June 30, 1900, the gross carnings of companies operating 190,500 miles of line (or about 98, per cent of the whole railway system of the United States), footed up the sum of over 1,480 millions and the operating expenses nearly 957 millions, leaving a net palance, or profit, of about 523 millions To this, however, must be added a further income from investments and other sources, amounting to nearly 61 millions OF THE COMPANIES IN QUES-TION WAS OVER 584 MILLIONS.

Observe that from these figures, supplied by the companies themselves, would appear that the operating expenses were nearly 65 per cent of the gross receipts in the year under review. This is a higher rate than at any previous time, despite the following facts: 1. Cheaper labor, taking into consideration its greater efficiency through the use of more powerful machinery, improved rolling stock, increased length of double track, better facilities for the handling of freight and the maneuvering of trains, etc.; 2. Increased passenger traffic without any corresponding in-crease in the number of cars or in the amount of labor required to man them: 3. Enormous increase of the movement of merchandise, immediately followed by a marked increase in the freight rates, slyly obtained through such changes of classification that, in the words of the Commission, "of 824 changes made on January 1, 1900, 818 produced an advance and six only a reduction:" 4. Lowering of the cost of maintenance and repairs by the improvement of tracks and the substitution of steel for wooden cars, of substantial for rickety buildings, bridges, etc.; 5. Reduction of administrative expenditure by consolidation, etc

But everybody knows that this account of "operating expenses"—the ratio of which to gross income has been steadily increasing every year in the face of such well-known facts as we have just enumerated-is a tissue of fraud. Not only is it intended to conceal the scandalous profits of the railway plutocracy, and to deceive the stupid middle class that cries for lower freight charges, but it covers a multitude of sins, among which may be mentioned the profits of contractors and straw-men in league with purchasing agents and directors, the subsidizing of newspapers, the enormous fees of corporation lawyers, the commissions to bankers and trustifiers on financial operations, the contributions to political cam-paigns and other bribing funds, etc. Again, a large portion of it is made up of items properly belonging to the acand is actually an undivided profit, an increase of capital, or increment, for which stocks and bonds are to be issued later on. In short, it is safe to say that the actual "operating expenses"-meaning thereby the actual cost of the useful labor employed in the various departments of the railway service—do not, at the present rate of wages, amount to much more than one-half of the total sum publicly given, and that the proportion they bear to the gross income of the companies is steadily decreasing. An approximate idea of the increase in the ence has already been made in the above remarks, may be formed from the fact that WHILE THE RAILWAY TRAF-FULLY 50 PER CENT. GREATER IN 1900 THAN IN 1803; THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INCREASED ONLY FROM 873,000 TO 928,000, OR ABOUT 6 PER CENT.

Facts of such import should be stated clearly, but although they may be de-duced from the statistics of the Interstate Commission by anyone who pos state Commission by anyone who pos-sesses a file of its reports, that body it-self is apparently careful to avoid draw-ing to them the public attention. Of the railroad consolidation movement it cannot well refrain from speaking; but it has a way of minimising it which would do credit to the "Journal of Commerce." ficial knowledge of the extent of recent railway combinations, but it has informed itself as well as possible from unoffi-cial sources. Disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticed statements, there were absorbed in various ways between July 1, 1800, and States something less than 200,000 miles of railroad and more than one-eighth of this entire mileage was, within the above

period, brought, in one way and an-other, under the control of other lines." Why does not this poer and ungram-matical commission, which has no official knowledge yet can inform itself "as well as possible" from unofficial sources, state at once the total amount of con solidation which the whole railway system of the United States has now reached? To be sure, a clever reporter with no such appropriation of money a is annually voted by the United States Congress for the concerlment of truth could easily find in one day that a score at most of great trunk lines, each con-trolled by a railway magnate, actually govern the whoie system.

But the Interstate Commission was

specially instituted to humor and be fool the stupid middle class. It does its appointed work "as well as possible Occasionally it indulges in glittering thusiasm of a Nebraska Populist. For instance: "It is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power." coming to the practical question it wisely observes: "It is idle to say that freight rates will not be advanced. Railways are not combined for the purpose of should the people provide some protection tion against that possible result of com-bination." What that protection can b the Commission does not pretend to say. But while it frankly admits its impotency, owing to the conflicting legislation which by one enactment permits the railroads to do what it seems to forbid by another, it leaves the middle class people to infer that their sole protection is in the Commission itself.

There is only one body more important than the Interstate Commission; and that is the Debserie, which chiefly relying upon the support of railway workers and middle class bankrupts, holds out to the latter as a "possible and practical" measure of relief under capitalism, and to the former as a first step in the direction of Socialism, the nationalization of the railroads. To scientific and there fore revolutionary Socialists it is sufficiently obvious, not only that a step of this sort is now impossible in this country, but that, were it possible, it would afford no relief to the dying middle class, although it would, as in Germany, place the railway workers under the iron beel of a despotic government. The only step to Socialism is the abolition of Capital

'BETTERING'' THE WORKER

(Continued from page 1.)

the employees was the introduction of piece-work recently. Here is the result in one department, best shown by the following table

RESULTS OF TIME-WORK AND OF PIECE-WORK Before Piece-work was Introduced

Av. Da

Av. Da.

Output Emp's 1897..... 77. 72 · After Piece-work was Introduced. 1898..... 86

1899..... 127 1900..... 135 The result, as will be seen, is a coa stant decrease in productive cost and what the company terms "increase" in

Wages. In every department similar results were obtained. The main point is that in order to obtain the desired co-operaapparently advantageous to employee while at the same time concealing th fact that it is a scheme, the sole object of which is to create a paying investmen to the company. This idea-"mutual" advantage, without "charity"-is the foundation of practical and successful

tetterment to the company.

A noticeable feature is the Employment Department. Instead of having a daily throng of men about the entrance pressing their rlains for work, while he selection is made at random, the

Selling—to show the proficiency of each department in the five most important elements of its work. Those in the factory, for example, are health, punctuality quality, quantity and cost. These monitor-boards are exhibited publicly in var-ious parts of the factory.

The departments in offices and factor showing the highest standing on the mon itor-boards for each month are the "prize nangs in their room during the succeed ing month. The departments having the highest record for the year are awarded a special prize, usually a day's trip to Cincinnati, with special entertainment and all' expenses paid. The effect of this method is to arouse the enthusiasm of the employees and to cultivate an er prit de corps which increases the efficiency of the entire Company. All this practically without cost to the Company.

The works cover about nine acres of ground and are located in the southern part of the city. The suburb was for-merly known as "Slidertown."

The people who lived there were for

the most part poor, living in tumble-down huts and shanties. Through the iniative of the company's officers the name was changed to "South Park." An effort was made to interest the people living there in its improvement. With the continued improvement and growth of the whole South Park neighborhood soon began the consequent increase in property values, including that of land owned by the company, while the interest taken by the inhabitants in these improvements bet tered the company at the expense of the workers as has every move that the company has made.

The company gets its return from this

has a better class of employees to draw from in the immediate neighborhood than would live there before-adds to the stability and permanence of the com-pany's business; the value of land owned by the company is enhanced by attrac every point of view the plan here out lined is a paying business investment for the company.

Every way that you turn this concern has a scheme of some kind confronting you. The lives of the mothers are pestered out of them by the various schemes which the company invades the home The 2,000 mon and women of the company are organized over and over again into various institutions run by pany, their children are seized upon in infanes and trained up with object in view, their exploitation by the National Cash Register Company.

To go into details would take up space of more than one issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

A Sunday School, now one of the most successful and best organized in the country, is run by the company. It has about 700 members. The space available will accommodate only a small part of this number. For the rest, chairs are provided by the company in the large rooms of the factory. In the sum the classes meet out of doors, under the trees. The children are instructed not only in Bible history and in the topics usually taught in the Sunday school, but in those questions, especially, which are applicable to everyday work life. Lesons are illustrated by the stereopticon These talks are often attended by the parents and friends of the children.

following, from a list of one submitted by the memquotations submitted by the members of the weekly quotation calendar does goes to show how thoroughly the pupils have become impregnated with the bour-geois thought of the National Cash Register Company. "Our fluty is to be useful, not accord-

ing to our desires, but according to our

"Work as if, though you could not see Him, you knew that He saw you. Be faithful to the Christ who shall some day make himself known to you."
"Diligence is the mother of success,

and God gives all things to industry. Who waits until the wind shall silence keep.
Who never finds the ready hour to sow.

Who watches clouds, will have no time to reap. Parents are requested to make plain

the meaning of the mottoes and it is suggested that at least one of them be memorized each day.
It is alleged that this system of affairs

is productive of the welfare of the com-pany. As shown repeatedly in the foregoing the one thought is the advancement of the material interests of the National Cash Register Company. .

The employees' benefit is trivial in comparison to the company's gains. Not only do the employees surrender the best of their mentality, in the way of suggestions, improved methods and inver without a just remuneration, but they

also surrender their manhood.

These schemes are not new in any respect. It will be recollected that Robert Owen experimented with them at New Lanark. He instituted in the cotton mills there better hours, conditions and wages. He established kindergartens and turned the ignorant into bright children and the fathers from drunken into sober men, making jails and police His company prospered, vielding larger dividends than under the old conditions. One would think then that results would have made Robert Owens happy. But the contrary was the trol of the cotton mills; knowing the de ownership and control. Owen was sad: for said he: "I see these operatives are simply my slaves." And so with the employees of the National Cash Register Company.

the selection is made at random, the Company has a thorough system of record of employees, former employees and applicants for positions. When new people are to be engaged these records are examined and the best qualified chosen. Education, character and training are the most important elements in determining their employment—the whole is equivalent to black-listing.

Monitor-boards are used in each of the three divisions—Making, Recording and Selling—to show the proficiency of each department in the five most important elements of its work. Those in the factory of each department in the five most important elements of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work. Those in the factory of each department of its work and the interest in the Socialist Labor Pocialist Labor Party has published the following books, all the working class must be equipped with the best information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books.

Intermediate Books on Socialism.

When a workingman once gets started in Socialist literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialism. The following four books are especially effective as followers for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McGlure's "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautaky. Adapted to America. 5 cents. A clear cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Taxation" are valuable of the Single Tax fallacy. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

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New York Labor News Company, 3 to 6 New Beads St., New York.

"PROFIT-SHARING." - Socialistische

ITS REAL MEANING AND USELESSNESS EXPOSED.

One of Its Apostles Quoted - Not Philanthropy But "Sagacioas" Business Policy-"The Simple Wage System" and the Manner in Which the Great Capitalists Cling to It.

In an article entitled "Fallacious Rem-

edies" in the PEOPLE of December

31. it was therein shown that profitsharing is but an intensified form of labor exploitation, which increases labor's productivity and curtails its opportunities. It was shown therein that the yearly percentage paid labor on wages was not proportionate to the increased production of labor with its saving of time, machinery and material. It was also shows that profit-sharing in no way effects the larger and far reaching processes of capitalism, such as concentration, use of improved, labor displacing, machinery and the subdivision of labor, with its deleterious effects on skilled labor. In what follows, these contentions will be substantiated by a quotation from the prophet of "profit-sharing." Nicholas Paine Gilnan, and by a consideration of other industrial facts of the greatest import-

Nicholas Paine Gilman, in his work entitled "Profit Sharing Between Employer and Employee," in order to win employers to an adoption of his favorite hobby, points out and emphasizes the fact to them that "profit-sharing" is not philanthropy, but a saga-cious business policy. In his argument on this point, he proceeds to a consideration of the benefits to employers that profit-sharing contains, that should open the eyes of the densest thinker to the fallacies of this theory, when viewed from a working class standpoint.

Says Gilman: "But if profit-sharing were purely philanthropy, these employers (referring to those who have trie profit-sharing), sagneious and successful men as most of them are, would not have prospered as they have. contrary, they generally agree that the division of a bonus among the working men, is good business policy; in mos y claim that their own share i greater than the whole profits under the simple wage system. No fallacy, indeed, could be worse in this connection than the common one, through which the logic of M. Leclaire had to make its way at the outset, that the system of participation does not increase the pro-duct and must therefore dimish the employer's profit. In fact, the tendency is to enlarge the disposable profits to such a degree that the employer is bet ter off financially. He may be more prosperous simply because of freedom dustrial peace has a high money value as none know better than manufeturer, who have suffered from repeated strikes But, looked at both positively and negatively profit-sharing advances the pros perity of an establishment by increasing the quantity of the product, by im proving its quality, by promoting care of implements and economy of materials, and by diminishing labor troubles and the cost of superintendence. It thus accumulates an extra fund of profits under the same general conditions, any increased outlay being mainly for the larger amount of raw material demanded for the greater product. Out of this extra profit comes the share of the men, diligence and care have created it. By its ability to create suc extra fund, in one or more of the ways mentioned, profit-sharing must stand or fall with the great majority of employ ers who are unable, however they i be willing, to conduct their business on philanthropic principles. But if the ver-dict given by nine employers out of ten

standpoint of the employer? It is that the employe creates not only his own bonus, but also a share-for the

employer that "is greater than the whole profits under the simple wage system." It is also admitted that under "the same general conditions" the increase in the quantity of product, its general imprevement in quality, the pro-motion of care of implements and econ-omy of material, the diminishing labor troubles and the cost of sperinter the prosperity of an establishment, which means the employer, is advanced. This plainly shows that profit-sharing is primarily unaugurated for the interests of the employing class, and the intensi-fied exploitation of the working class, who are employed according to supply and demand under "the same general" and in nowise improved condition. There is also another side of this question. However much the apostles of profit-sharing may talk about "the great ma-jority of employers" using their system, the fact is that the majority of great employers refuse to have anything to Profit-sharing is peculiarly a schem

interesting to capitalists of limited capital only. The fact that it was first ittel only. The fact that it was first advocated in this country about twenty years ago, prior to the period of great concentrations that has since developed is significant. To-day it plays no part the large trusts: it is mainly use in the large trusts: it is mainly used in establishments where the lack of capital, and the desiciency of machinery must be suplemented and re-inferced by divers other methods.

In Brooklyn, for instance, an from works of comparatively no standing

works of comparatively no standing whatever in the steel and iron world, practises it to a limited extent. So do numerous comparatively small from works in Cleveland and other Ohio towns and cities. The plutocrats, the great capitalists

and the great employers, still prefer "the simple wages system." and will "the simple wages system." Not because they admire simplicity less-for system.

ARBEITER-ZEIT

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. see when our subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office

they are no more artists than Mr. Gilman's ideal employers are philanthro-pists—but because they like their profits

Morgan, Rockefeller, Hill, Clark,

Whitney, Gates, Carnegie nor any of our great lealers of capitalism, extoll profit-sharing as a profit miracle work-er. Their capital, their resources for philanthropic principles. But if the verdict given by nine employers out of ten who have tried profit-sharing be true then it must be pronounced poor business policy to neglect such a means of prosperity."

Could anything be clearer than this exposition of profit-sharing, from the exposition of profit-sharing, from the conditions of the amplexing. a comparatively small sum, while they can otherwise reap millions? Does profit-sharing prevent strikes? —What are strikes to Morgan? A welcomed, a manufactured, means of crushing independent collieries, subjugating the mine workers, and perfecting the anthracite railroad and staff combination: a process that is not as great in its incidental expenditures as in its ultimate financial gains. Hose profit-sharing prevent the wear and tear of machinery.—What is machinery to Carnegie? It is a thing that is to be continued in the lunk hear. of machinery — what is machinery to Carnegie? It is a thing that is to be continually thrown out on the junk heap, as fast as new and improved machinery is invented and substituted for it. It

as fast as new and improved machinery is invented and substituted for it. It is a thing to increase the unemployed and to use them to break strikes. On Carnegie's junk heap there is often better machinery than his "profit-sharing competitors have in their works.

Profit-sharing saves raw materis. If—What is raw material to our great tapy itlists? They possess the oil field, the coal beds, the iron mines, the timber lands, the farming soil—in a word, the vast natural resources of this country, which they have wasted and squand ned in the pursuit of profit. Profit-sharing increases the quantity and improves the quality of the products—what are these things to our great capitalists? May chinery, the laborer that never strikes and subsists on crude oil, provides the increased productivity; while technol say, with its underpaid engineers and experts, furnish the quality.

with its underpaid engineers and experts, furnish the quality.

Profit-sharing is a delusion to all werkingmen who believe in it. It is a means, wherever practised, of intensifying the exploitation of labor. It cannot stop the larger processes of capitalism from making the class struggle more intense. It only aggrarates the evils of empiral-ism, which prefer to flourish without its Capitalist evolution is going on "the simple wages system." and

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1892.....21,157



The authority of of a principle is often increased by the smallness of the number of men by whom it is uttered.

DE TOCQUEVILLE.

SHIFTING SCENES ANENT AFRICA.

So long as the Boers respected "British property" and by order of their own wealthy and therefore conservative leaders carefully abstained from such uncivilized methods of warfare as the de-England cared but little either for the number of soldiers that lost life, limb or health in the murderous conflict, or for the number of Boers they killed by the civilized method of "pig-sticking," or for the amount of Boer , property which they destroyed or seized in ac cordance with the practice of civilized nations. But since the Boers, tired of this kind of civilization, have actually blown up some of the Rand mines in retalistion for the razing of their houses, the pillage of their farms and the kidnapping of their wives and children, Eng-

and is in a tremor.

But the British are not the only ones who are now trembling by these acts of retaliation. Trembling in their boots are also the rich conservative Boers, who hold stock in the Rand mines and other "British property," similarly exposed by the present retaliatory acts, and, many of whom never fired a shot and, not only surrendered to the British, but welcomed them to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

While this incidentally proves that the capitalists are the same cowards the world over, regardless of race, sex, color or previous condition of servitude, it serves to explain the shifting of the scenes now going on anent the war in Africa, and to foreshadow the far more radical shifting of scenes that is likely

TRUTHFUL FOR ONCE.

The report of the Interstate Commercial Commission for the year ending June 30, 1900, just published is certainly a DOCUMENT. For years there has been on the statute

books an order to the railroad companies to provide the cars with automatic couplers and train-brakes, together with a sufficiency of hand-holds or grab-irons and other contrivances for the protection of the employees. This law was enacted | SPOOK SEANCES IN CAPITALISM. because of the slaughter of the railroaders, due to the improper equipment of the cars, and because "something had to be done." That "something" -- the enactment of a law, whose enforcement meant redured profits to the railroad magnatesit. Year after year the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an "extension of time." This year's report was anxiously looked forward to, in order to ascertain whether any further extension of time was to be granted to the railroad companies in which to slaughter their employees. The DOCUMENT gives answer, emphatically too.

Hitherto, the admission was yearly made that the law was not complied with, but the hope was held out that it would be. This year's report says as clearly as language, backed by figures, can, that the Commission proposes to shut its ever henceforward and forever, allow the railroads to do as they like, -and that it don't care. No other construction can be pur upon the presentation of the case by this DOCUMENT: nor does its verbiage really conceal the fact.

A body whose duty it is to see that ; law is enforced, is bound to know whether the law is so enforced or not. The Commission disclaims accurate knowledge : i speaks about "approximate compliance;" it disclaims all intention to decide upon the most important points; and, finally, after giving the figures of killed and maimed employees during the year-37.183 out of a total of 928.924 ployees -- it dismisses the question nonemployees,---it dismisses the

"The Commission points out that large number of the accidents to employ-

That settles it!

When it is considered that of the total

affected by the presence or absence of these provisions for safety; when it is further remembered that a very large percentage of the killed is never reported :when all this is taken into consideration. this year's DOCUMENT, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, may well be considered an epoch-maker. It is an early century official declaration by Capital that it considers the life of the workingman not worthy of consideration. and proposes to act up to its opinion.

For once the Capitalist Class has made officially a frank confession.

THEIR GREATNESS THE NA-TION'S WEAKNESS.

Biographies are already gorging the columns of the plutocratic press with acounts of the recently deceased Phil. D. Armour, the "Packing House" multimillionaire. There will be many more of these biographies for the next month or so. The purport of one and all is and will be to make the apotheosis of the deceased; to sing his praises; preseut him as a bright examplar to follow. One and all will contribute to set him up as a great man. In this they will succeed, but-in the very measure of their success in this respect, these biographies will defeat their real purpose. Their real purpose is to imply the Nation's greatness by the establishment of Armour's greatness. They will prove, they are already proving, that the greatness of the Armours implies the weakness of the Nation.

Armour, all these biographies hasten to announce, "furnished employment" te 28,000 working people. A stronger struction of "British mines," capitalist symptom than this of a Nation's weakness is unimaginable. The statement is in itself a summary of National calamity.

Where thousands of people are "furnished employment" by an individual, it means that they are dependent upon him for their existence. Where thousands of people depend upon an individual for their existence, it means that they are his subjects, he their master. Where one individual can be the master of such a gigantic number of human beings, it means that the social system, that makes such wholesale vassalage possible, stands, like a pyramid, upon its head, in unstable equilibrium, subject at any moment to topple over, certain some day to come down with a crash. Where such a vicious social system prevails, it means that the Nation that tolerates it is

Weaker than a woman's tear. Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance:

Less valiant than the virgin in the night. And skill-less as unpractised infancy.

A great, because strong, Nation consists of men, self-reliant: Its people furnish themselves with employment. Being self-employers, they owe their existence to themselves alone. Such a Nation we are not now. Such a nation we shall be only when our people shall have cast off the Armour class of "employment furnishers," and that modern Old Man of the Sea, Capitalism, shall have been rolled for ever into the ditch to make room for the Socialist Republic.

He who points to the greatness of the Armours, points out the weakness of our Nation.

To anyone, possessed of a modicum of penetration, the utterances, whether vocal or written, of the "pure and simple," or old style, Trade Union officers are ample evidence that the key to which | ter bow down before a superstition and even in their economic conduct, is held in the hands of their employers, the capitalists. The conclusion that would follow upon the recognition of this fact; child of capitalist thought; it has bethe bold, aggressive policy, that such conclusion would peremptorily dictate, the facts throng to the bar demanding causes many an otherwise good but weak man to seek explanations that may enable him to avoid the conclusion. and thereby escape the trouble of adopting the resultant policy. These good friends are "done dirt" by the "Locomo tive Firemen's Magazine" for last De cember. On its pages 506, 507 and 508 it publishes officially, editorially, statements that remove all occasion for inferences, and complacently assert the ugly naked fact.

In that issue of the "Magazine," the Editor announces "a radical change of policy": the organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is henceforth to be "a conservative publication" Why? Listen:

"At the recent convention of the Broth erhood, when the present Grand Mas-ter announced his intention of retiring from the position, without authority from the present Editor the latter name was mentioned by some for the position of chief executive of the Broth erbood. The best friends the present Editor had among the delegation said to this proposition: 'His course in the "Magazine" has made it the best book published but at the same time he has ANTAGONIZED RAILWAY OFFI-CIALS BY HIS COURSE; we don't want a man whom the general managers would begin a war on just as soon as he is elected."

craftsmen? Did he autagonize them, perchance, by fooling with that wicked political line, or that "un-American" principle that Capital and Labor are irreconcilable enemies,-a line and a principle that no "true Trade Unionist" should touch, and that only the "Union wrecking" New Trade Unionists take up? No: He "antagonized" the fleecers of his fellow-craftsmen by promoting exclusively the special economic interests which this Old Style Trade Unionism claims itself to be the special end only guardian of. Listen again:

has 'sacrificed' himself and his future interests to his aggressiveness. was said: 'By your uncompromising support of the interests of locomotive firemen, and YOUR AGITATION FOR INCREASED WAGES FOR LOCO-MOTIVE FIREMEN AT A PERIOD WHEN PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS AND INCREASED TONNAGE WOULD WARRANT SUCH IN-CREASE OF WAGES, you have curred the displeasure of every railway Micial who has read the 'Magazine'.

In view of all this, the Editor of the "Magazine" concludes that it is but just for him to quit "sacrificing himself" by any such headlong course of "aggressiveness," as he was found guilty of: henceforth, presumably, he will groom himself for the chief executiveship by a "conservative" conduct. "

Language does not convey thought plainer than the language officially quoted in the "Magazine" as having been held at the convention of locomotive firemen. The brigand crew of railroad princes that, not satisfied with holding down to a pittance the workingmen who produce all the wealth on which it riots in luxury, also rides rough-shod over the laws of the land and turns the railroad beds of the nation into a verite able charnel field for the railroaders,that brigand crew controls the language of the organs of the Old Style Unions of its employees, it dominates the minds of their officers, it dictates their qualification!

The officers strained through the loins of the Old Style, or British, or "pure and simple" Trade Union are but sorry imitations of the spooks that issue from the medium's cabinet at materializing seances. The theory of the performance is that the spook draws all his or her (its, for short,) "power" from the medium, supposed to be boxed in the cabinet. The spook, accordingly, can, only at its own peril, stray too far from the cabinet: it must always gravitate thither, keep in touch with the "power" within, take it's cue from it. A spook that takes the bit in its own mouth is a dead spook,-not infrequently landing in prison, on the charge of "raising money under false pretences."

Exactly so with the officials of that British abortion, Old Style Trade Unionism. The "power," with them, is the Capitalist; they themselves are but the timid spooks, which he allows to float and gently pirouette forward. - To him they must look for inspiration, from him they must look for support; never may they stray off too far from his "vibrations," and, if they do, they must speedily retrace their steps, as in the case in point, or-like the incaptions spook of materializing seances, land in jail, as the Hugh O'Donnells, for the contradictory temerity of rebelling against the consequences of the very Capitalist System that they uphold, and in the mechanism of which "pure and simple" Unionism is but a wheel.

Let the poltroen cower before Pure and Simpledom; let the brainless idola-Mumbo-Jumboic dogma. The man of physical, moral, and intellectual fibre spurns the attitude of either. The "nure and simple" organization of labor is a come a pet of capitalist interests. All its destruction in the interest of the Working Class, and its substitution with the class-conscious Union,-the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Populists are in a terrible dilemma over the fact that most of the members are not quite certain as to whether or not they exist. At the recent convention the discussion was of such a nature as the discussion was of site to lead people to believe that, if the Populists do exist, the sooner they get out of the habit the better it will be for their own good. The most interesting thing in connection with that convention was the visit of the Rev. George Herron who tried to persuade the Populists to come in and play with him and the parties to his apostolate. He said that the time had come—time is always coming with George-for, Populists and Social Democrats to unite. If it is so then we have a positive sign of dissolution. Whenever the Social Democrats unite it is fatal to them. The Populists te-fused to offer, and decided to die alone.

The defeat of the Cigarmakers' Union The defeat of the Cigarmakers' Union in this city has been followed by increased activity on the part of the American Tobacco Company. It has already acquired several of the largest factories in New York, and it is negotiating for several others. The independent manufacturers claim that they can fight the new trust by making a specialty cigar, and giving the "dear public" what it wishes. This dream of the independent manufacturers is as deliusive as the dream of the pure and When it is considered that of the total of 928,924 employees, the occupation of a And on what lines did this Editor simple International Union that it could large number is such that they are not "antagonize" the fleecers of his fellow light capital with capital. When the

contest commenced, the rich manufacturers fought the Union to the ground That cost a great deal of money, and now both that Union and the manufacturers are weakened by their efforts and they fall an easy prey to the trust. In fact the fight which they entered upon works itself out to the exclusive advantage of the trust.

While the vice crusaders stand "as tounded" at Tammany's corruption in receiving \$1,800,000 for protecting gambling houses, it would be well for the vice committee to get another astound by discovering how much is received for protecting the gambling that goes on it from innocent would-be thieves in the gambling resorts, dollars and tens and fifties and hundreds are taken in Wall Street. One is the retail, picayune, petty, and contemptible method, and it gives the victim a chance at his wholesale, and more effective way, and it gives all the odds to the robbers Who receives the protection money from the greater source of gambling? it be the city, state, and national governments that pass laws favorable the gamblers and speculators?

It looks as i the "money power" and the farmer were living on pretty good terms nowadays. Since the gold standard law went into operation on March 14, last year, the number of new anplications for national bank charters had reached 582 on New Year's Day, of which 428 were for banks with a capital of less than \$50,000; that is, for banks whose seats and fields of operation wil in rural districts, where Populism or Bryanism was lately flourishing. instance, the applications for small banks came to the number of 20 from Ne braska, 45 from Texas, 15 from Kansas, 49 from Iown, 32 from Illinois, 20 from Minnesota, 16 from Indiana, 22 from Ohio etc. But the "money po" r" does not intend to waste all its sub stance upon the farmer. Other people are entitled to its benevolent consideration. Among the 154 applications for larger banks may be noted one for Porto Rico and one for Hawaii, each with a capital of \$500,000.

Mr Kier Hardie continues his lacka daisical gyrations in "Socialism," and stands afar off to contemplate and admire them, at the off moments when he does not contemplate and admire himself. The first impression would be that Kier Hardie was simply a harmless gilerer, whose lightness of mind had a tendency to make all his acts go balloon A little closer inspection shows that this is not so, because he never does any thing sensible, nor are any of his acts or words calculated to injur sauvone except ing the working class. When he was elected to Parliament be at once discharged in rapid succession several complete denials of every fundamental point Socialism, and to cover up his treason he slipped those denials in with plenti ful covering of sentimental affirmations of good will. It looks as if he took his present position so as to feather his own nest, by making up with the Capitalists and be a "good boy.

There are numerous objections to the religious swindler, but coming from the source from which they do come, they are not very well founded. There have been thousands of cases in which women garbed as Sisters of Charity have collected large sums of money. There have been other cases in which pseudo-representatives of religious organizations theological" book agents, and other imposters have done well in their business. The objection comes because such persons tend to limit the field that the real organizations consider their own They have a monopoly on it, but to date they do not seem to have given any greater return for the money received than the intruders have given. Perhanit is all only a question of professiona animostiy.

Among the significant points in the biographies of Armour there are two which have been published since his death. First: he had pareners, and when the partnership was dissolved each time Armour had nroney enough to embark in some other industry, and the partners decided, because of lack of tuads, not to continue as business mea. Second: while his high patriotism is insisted on, and the fact that one of his brothers died in the rmy during the Civil War, there is a most astonishing and unanimous silence of the natriotism evinced by the Armour Co in furnishing enbalmed beef. The biog raphy of Mr. Armour is written in thos two facts. They are essential to an un cerstanding of him, and in them we can also read the life of any other capitalist

Mr. Pete Curran, fraternal delegate from England, did much to discredit the trade union movement in that country. was here nearly two months; dur ing that time re rigorously restrained himself from going near a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or from learning anything about it. Yet or from learning anything about it. Yet when he was leaving he gave a solemn warning to trade nionists in this country to have nothing to do with the alliance, but to leave it so severely "alone that it would die." In other words, Curran presumes to pass judgement on a thing concerning which he knows nothing. His gullability or his crookedness is far above the average, because despite his ignorance he repeats all the old, nailed slanders concerning scabbing on the part of the Alliance. Truly, in Curran the Organized Scabbery of this country found a worthy brother.

The stenographic report made by B. F. Keinard of the Trade Union Debate, Meld at New Haven, Conn. November 25 last, between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party, is now ready for delivery in pamphlet form. Get it! Read it! Study it!

"CONCENTRATE ON THE CITY!"

Mr. E. Forster Markdown had a slightly concaved mustache and a wife. He did not beat her, but he haughtily relegated her to her "proper sphere," and saw that she went to work regularly each morning. He also saw that she turned in her pay to him every Satorday night, and great was his contempt because of the fact that she earned two dollars a week more than he did. They both occupied a suite of one room, whic they had hired furnished. The rest of the home was similarly occupied, and the rooms were small, inconvenient, and expensive, because it was a fashionable neighborhood, and something must be paid for location.

E. Forster had a delicately chiseled nose, and the chiseling had been made necessary because a man had peram-bulated on the bridge and had pushed it inward. This led the owner of the nose to become most violently in favor of the vice crusade. He was all the more so as he was at fault in the little incident that had given him the Attic feature.

As he sat in his chair at the suppe table his eye caught the magic words: "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism. We love it, and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it." The sentence was from the platform of the Vigilance Club. E. Forster arose and looked at his home. It was nearly twelve feet square, and h discovered for the first time that he loved He knew that he had lived for it. but living was a chronic habit with him. and he did not mind it much,

His soul was fired, and he determined to do some concentrating, as a concen trated patriot always did appeal to him. and besides that he was feeling sore over his little fight. He sent his wife out to Max Rothstein, and there he hired a dress-suit, for the sum of one dollar and a half. Then he set out for the banquet of the Club, and shought within his heart of hearts that he was living for the "city that was his home.

At the banquet, the thing in importance, next to the lobster salad, was Potter. He delived a stirring address-the Bishop, not the lobster-; and told how vice was eating into our vitals. In order to prevent this wholesale consuming, it would be necessary for each man to constitute himself into a nation. and labor assiduously for this man wh was a country. By so doing, vice would be taken by the forelock. It would be downed, and no more would the city which was their home, suffer from the depredations of the monster of iniquity. Here was vice which paid no taxes, and yet taxes were exacted from corporations waich were capitalized to twice th amount. Such a state of affairs could not go on, and those men about the table-cheers from the men-these men who were the brain and brawn of the world-applause from the brain and would show that when they concentrated upon their city nobody could stand against the concentration.

When he ceased, the Rev. WW. DD. PP. Bliss arose and told the assembled multitude that they were doing God's work, and that he had given up a lucrative position doing nothing, to force the office of Master of the Hounds in the great vice hunt. He would not say that vice blanched before his on slaught, but when men once realized that each was greater than humanity, and that a city was larger than a state, then there could not but be a summary ending to all the evils of our present social system.

E. Forster was clated. He though with great satisfaction of the fact that he was greater than the whole crowd put together, and than any single individual in the crowd was also greater when he concentrated his patriotism. There were and floorwalks, of life, and they were also bent on living for their city. had not previously known this, but they palpitated for similar knowledge. Many man present was a high liver, an many another man was simply a plain

The good things were discussed, and among them was Seth Low. His boom was launched, and while it did not ride an even keel, it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. In placing it before the meeting, a membe of the Committee of Fifteen arose to offer his mite towards the solution of the present vexed attempt to offer for the present unprofitable form of vice, a substitute that would do just as well, and would pay better. He referred to Mr. Low. There was prolonged cheering and the lovers of their hor a sent into the far distant kitchen a cry of approval that made the hamburger steak tremble, and fear greatly.

Then the gentleman continued. He said that all efforts must be localized. It was self-evident that where a man resided was the place in which he was him most, and in order to better his sur roundings, he must improve the vicinity in which he lived. That was their plan It was comprehensive, and no objec-

tions could be offered to it.

He would not go into vague gen-

eralities: not he. Concrete instances must be given. The nation had many cities, and every person who lived in city within the confines of the United States was an inhabitant thereof. Here, at this very table, because he was a plain man, and used plain illustrations of local work. At one time oleoma rade as butter. It came forth from its lair with the sunlight glinting on its strongly marked features, and it had entered into a battle with what had hitherto been a monopoly of the cow.
This imposter, this oleomargarine, when it was not genuine Vermont maple syrup was the fruit of the Jersey.

The men who loved their homes in the cities of thirty-two States had legislated against the imposter. It had been van-quished, and he was proud to say that Price, 5 cents a copy; Three dollars the State of New York, which is one of per hundred. Address orders to Labor the back alleys of the city of New York,

which was the home in which they did their patriotism-concentrating act, was one of the States which had the most

Striftgent act.

Before anyone could answer, E.
Forster Markdown uttered a terrible
cry. He had been looking fixedly at the table in order to size up the remaining food which he might seize upon and pocket, in order that his wife might live conomically for a week or two in the home where he concentrated. In doing so he caught the butter's eye. It was oleomargarine. He shrieked again-it had winked at him! There was consternation on the faces of all, because the butter uttered a muffled but merry Ha! Ha! and started to dance around The revelers saw that it had gained

admission under false pretences. It could concentrate as well as any patriot that ever lived, and it could live as well as any person who was performing that function for their home. It wormed its way forward, and the whole crowd stood aghast. It lifted itself on its hind legs, a monument to the results of local legislation. Sixtx-two millions of men, acting in their own province, had been unable to do it, and now it invaded the very place where a price was placed on its head. The Vigilance Club looked at one another, and a tired feeling settled on their countenance. They had entertained a little angel unawares and regretted it. One by one they silently left the room, and as they did so each turned and repeated the formula, "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate all our patriotism, We love it and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it" One man as he wearily wended his

way homeward a few days later, thought in sorrow of the exciting scene of the evening. He saw that concentration and that it is really a fine thing to live for one's city, but he wondered, if, while it is so very effective in protecting the home, it was really necessary to call Congress into the matter, as was subsequently done. He went on thinking on this line, until one day he smote his forehead while observing:

"Oh, I see, fool that I was! This concentrate upon your city" slogan is the latest dodge to make us leave the capitalists in more undisputed position f the National Government than ever! What a scheme! I propose henceforth "concentrate all along the line"from the City Hall up to the Capitol and White House.

Political and Economic.

Someone seems to have been pulling the pin-feathers out of the "Cleveland Citizen." It has not had a thousand acressions to the ranks of its party during the past three weeks. It fact it seems st discouraged at the number or new parties that have been springing up in ts midst. Evidently its Editor, broad as she is, has not yet succeeding in affiliating with all of them. She formerly was able to do a very good straddle, but she old and her editorial legs are not as flexible as they formerly were. Since she last united, four States left the Social Democratic "party," and several other organizations have merely a nominal existence. Taking this inte consideration with the superfluity of national committees, and the fix of the "Citizen" can well be imagined. Their great strength lies, no doubt in their mity, but where in Hades is their unity?

According to the "Engineering and Mining Journal," the total amount of dividends paid in 1900 by 210 companies allied with the mineral industry of the United States, was 131 millions of dol-lars, and there is every prospect of a large increase in 1901. In the list figure the great mining corpora tions, with dividends amounting to over 33 millions, a number of gold and silver mining concerns distributing 13 millions only among their stockholders, and the petroleum interest with 48 net millions. of to speak of the usual accumula tions and reserves. But what was the condition and what is the prospect of those copper miners, gold and silver diggers, and other workers, whose labor done produces all those values over and above their own scanty wages, besides the princely salaries of directors, the interest to money lenders, the bribery hands of the Labor Fakirs. The s fees and other dark items of the ill-smelling account of operating expenses?"

The "Citizen and County," owned and controlled by the Organized Scabbery of Canada, is one of the many papers tha citail the usual nonsense about the earth y paradise of New Zealand. It is much concerned over the welfare of the New Zealanders; at the same time it neglects to say a word that would assist in leading the workingmen of Canada along the right road. On the contrary, it always sells itself to that politician who can pay the price. During the recent elections, it was Conservative, Liberal, and "Labor" in its tendency, During the present muncipal elections it is all three, wheel a few "Independent candidates. The only good thing "Citizen and Conntry" can now do is to place itself in position and have the Socialist Labor Party of Canada step on its neck.

A Social Democratic paper "Discen-tent," and published by C. G. Govan in Delano Beach, Washington, has been in Delano Beach, Washington, has been excluded from the mails because it contained indecent matter. Before this there have been pseudo-Socialist sheets which have tried to make of themselves baudy house publications, and at the same time appeal to the organized Socialists of this country for support. Such papers betray a well defined depravity on the part of their publishers. They are a symtom of a mental disease. Such filthiness may be all right in a capitalist paper, in fact it is characteristic of capitalism, but when such degenerates attempt to creep under the guise of Socialism it is necessary for the whole organization to strike them down. Such a thing could not happen with a Socialist Labor Party publication. The members would crush it instantly. But in the Social Democratic party it is different. The United States Government, corrupt to the core, found a publication which was more corrupt than itself, and at once squelched it. excluded from the mails because it There goes another S. D. P. paper.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN turns see strutting proudly.

UNCLE SAM-You look as if you were carrying a chip on your shoulders.

B. J.-I feel very happy, anyhow, U. S .- What about? B. J.-About the signs of the times We are just now seeing a phenomeron that demonstrates the tremendon

growth of Socialism. U. S .- And what phenomenon is that? B. J .-- The stepping of so many clergymen into the fold of Socialism, Fre been keeping tally. There are now

fifteen of them. U. S .- That certainly is a good sign B. J. (looks startled by the admission and grabs U. S. with both hands)—No. that does give me pleasure! I had misgivings that you would not look at it the way I do. You usually disagree

U. S .- And knock you out too, ch? B. J.-I'll admit you knock me out regularly. That's what made me surricious of myself. But now I delight to me gularly. that you take my view. Let's rejoke

together.

U. S.—Not quite so fast!

B. J.—Eh! Is there a drawback!

U. S.—At any rate, let me first know just what you are rejoicing over; I may agree with you, and I may not, as the

case may be.

B. J.-1'm rejoicing at the growing strength of Socialism, as shown by the coming over of all these ministers. U. S .- That does not yet clearly swer my question. Let's see. Do ros consider that the joining of all these ministers adds strength to Socialism? B. J. (clapping his hands)—That's lt

These ministerial new recruits strength to Socialism. U. S .-- Then I disagree, and can't join you in rejoicing. I shall have to wait until you have made your experi-

ence, and then I shall join you set in rejoicing ever, but in deplorize the ac-vent of these ministers. B. J.—"Deploring"! U. S.—Yes. You see it is this way:

If the Socialist undertow wate not strong these parsons would not join. B. J.-Just so.

U. S .- Their joining is, accordingly. an evidence of increasing strength.

B. J.—That's what I say, U. S.—And so say I. But the resea

why I deplore their joining at pressit is an inevitable deduction of the apprenticular premises. It is the growing strength the S. L. P. that attracts the parson be Socialism. Now, then, was that strends brought about or even promoted parsonial politics or tactics?

H. J. meditates. U. S.—No: that strength was brought about by the unflinching tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. To say that, a tantamount to saying that the grown was brought about by tactics just the of, take to, or are sufficiently information espouse. The parson does not ablest and the class struggle. He takes stand the class struggle. He inserts stock in the Trade Union question, less of all can he grasp it, and labor in the choppy waters. His "Unionism" cassists in that false pretense of borist from within " which you know mass. from within," which, you know, men-to leave the economic movement in the "municipalization a la Giasgow," "god government," "lower taxes," "chesp ness," "the consumer's interests," and all such matters that can only serve

emasculate Socialism. What I say the parson-class, holds good of the tellectuals," so-called, generally. To whole training renders them alies to whole training renders them alien to policies that hew close to the line proletarian interests. At best, the folks only bring sentiment with them.

B. J.—Why! And I thought the could do so much good!

U. S.—So, then, you see that the ing of Socialism—AT A TIME WH.

SOCIALISM IS NOT YET ON THOME-RUN, AT A TIME WHISOCIALISM HAS YET ITS PA TO HEW AND ITS BATTLES FIGHT—, the joining of it at st time by such an element can only

drag upon the Movement.

B. J.—But can't they add some to it? Could they in no way be scales to tip in favor of Socialist

U. S.-No. Upon that the page Such elements do not make the tip, they have ever done, is to cause scales, ONCE THEY HAVE BE TO TIP, to come down with a thud. Due to this role, played by elements in history, the superior things,—and that element is never to take credit for what it does eserve.

B. J.—I'll think this over. U. S.—One word more to aid ? thinking, or rather two: 1. Build upon the working among that class alone do you to materials whose minds are not as materials whose minds are not a by the strabismus of bourgeois real 2. If any, not of this class, is the play of Salelling the play 2. If any, not of this class, is the plow of Socialism, he will be by joining the Socialist Labor. Never forget that it is in the its things to find the parsons troops the Kangaros camp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

respondents who prefer to appear in under an assumed name, will attach some to their communications, besides own signature and address. None will be recognized.]

Excellent Feeling in Peorla, III

To the DAILY PEOPLE. - Section . L. P., has not forgotten you DAILY. Though it is with a small at we show our willingness toward to send you \$2 as a Christman t If possible, we will send you a ho be our half-yearly election meet

As to our work, we can say that w done all in our power during the but year, especially our literary agent courade Lichtsiun, deserves praise for indefatiguable work, which you, no

, are aware of. have held a Christmas and New for entertainment, and can say it was ccess. Our Section needed badly the

National Organizer J. R. Pepin, who or Christmas with us, was the speaker the evening. His words were listene with undivided attention. His work n our district has been successful; new will be the result in the near figure.

It is very amusing to hear him tell

sent the organizations which called benselves "Branches of the S. D. P.," and which came up like mushrooms after warm rain during the last campaign, but which never paid any dues, often the ers not knowing their secretaries. eving no cards. As a consequence these bodies eventually vanished or went into

"Kangarooh," gotten up by a comrade. We sing it here to the tune of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs."

OH, KANGAROOH!

Debs traveled east and west, And tried his level best To break the S. L. P.: Sold Socialism by the yard, And showed his union card, But couldn't break the S. L. P.

CHORUS.

Oh hear them Kangs now groaning Sweet music I do declare; Their fate now bemoaning That the S. L. P. should still be there.

Debs said "We are united." And his preachers then recited: "There is no S. L. P.!" He made many a speech At one hundred dollars each, But didn't oust the S. L. P.

[CHORUS:]

His papers made a holler, "You can bet your bottom dollar That the unions would vote for him. The Kangs he did control: One million votes he'd poil: But you see he didn't get them in.

[chonus:] ... So, shortly after the election Debs held another convention, . But didn't want the Kangarooh, they didn't get invited, And thus got disunited. And don't know what to do.

[CHORUS:]

When in 1809 They said it would be fine To smash the S. L. P., That down the stairs they bounced. Their heads and tails full of misery.

CHORUS:

Oh, hear them Kangs now groaning About July 10th, I do declare, With their heads staved in They were quickly kicked down The One Eighty-four William stair. CARL KOECHLIN.

Peoria, Ill., January 7, 1901.

Colonel Bell in Australia.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Let the comrades in America know that we here in Australia are seconding the work done endid pres ful organization. The following clipping, taken from our local organ, "The People" of Sidney, N. S. W. of last October tells

"COLONEL BELL ON THE BULL PEN."

"The windy 'Bell' wether of American capitalism in this State has written the latter printed below as a reply to a query the horrors of the Bull Pen, which lately rom our militant contemporary, the New Tork DAILY PEOPLE. ow, the Colonel knows, just as well

we do, that McKinley sent the Federal stops to Idaho to shoot and terrorize miners, there. He also knows that the Republicans and Democrats are . Republicans and Democrats are titing forth every effort to hush up affair. He knows that McKinley pointed a bogus commission to "enpot is now tied up. Colonel Bell is, coreover, aware that both M'Kinley and Bryan fear the effect the Bull Pen will have on the votes to be

Stennenberg, the Democratic Gover Stennenberg, the Democratic of Idaho, says his class has a black there, and will starve out the agithere, and will starve out the agi-tion, if it take ten years to do it, and get back 'the true American spirit. The Colonel represents that 'spirit. the letter will be used with effect The 'People' will print the reply we

From America.

"Beed the billowy Consul's epistle:

"Consular Service, U. S. A. "Sydney. 31st August, 1901.

**Sorge WAITE, Esq., Kyndon street. North Sydney.

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 16th inst, and some days ago, but I have been to see!"

am only. unacquainted with de-

methods. There is enough truth in the stories you quote to make the case ap-pear possible to these having but this printed glimpse. I make no defence of pear possible to these having but this perinted glimpse. I make no defence of employers in this particular case, for in a strike to extinguish so obstinate, determined and really unreasonable a strike as the one in question, it would indeed be strange in those having the stronger side did not use their power.

"You must remember my country has been made a dumping ground for the

been made a dumping ground for the scum of Central Europe—a universal poor-house— and thousands of the worst elements of society cluster together in attractive centers and attempt to carry

things with a high hand.
"You may readily see in a country of 75,000,000 people with changes so rapid that no one may even guess whence the center of industry will be a few months ahead, that there will be places and times where labor will suffer. Very often labor centers spring up from new discoveries of mines or by reason of an abnormal de-mand for certain products, when men rush from quarters in search of better wages. Then prices go down and cost of production has to conform to demand of goods or works must be closed.
"More than nine-tenths of our strikes

come from evil influence of demagogues, when cost of production must be adjusted

to declining prices.
"Your anxiety about having such stories denied is quite needless. We care nothing about such slanders. We only hope that the blatherskites who tell them. or the dolts who believe them, will be satisfied to remain where they can denounce us at long range.

Yours, GEORGE W. BELL,

This Colonel Bell is the ex-Consul here. As "the silver-tongued" orator of Amer-ica, he is a champion wind-bag. He is thought a great deal of by the cock-roach capitalist of this place. Orlando Baker has succeeded him, a much quieter, but withal staunch "barracks," as we call them, for the almighty capitalist .-

J. O. M. Sidney, N. S. W., Dec. 4, 1900.

After Armories, Chiefs of Police.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Dayton has its assortment of Social Democrats— as disgraceful a lot of beings as we could find, although there are, of course, some ignorant dupes. Dayton is a strong "pure and simple" town, there being about seventy two local unions affiliated with Central Trades Council The Debsites and Kangs have "stood in" with the leaders here and helped boom these pure and simple unions, prating about their being good "union men, and us of the S. L. P. being wreckers." Truly, things are "coming our way" with them, for the Debserie has almost absolute control of the rotten Central Trades Council. almost all the officers being Social Demo-crats, while the leading spirits of the council, some of them notorious in their late conduct, are Debsites and Kang-There is as much class-conscious intelligence or action displayed as in a body of Borneo Islanders.

One of the first instances of what a

"Socialist" body like that could do was exemplified in the resolution of one J. P. McDonough, delegate, one of the leading "labor leaders" and preminent Social Democrat, who introduced a resolution URGING THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO A SPEEDY APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF OF POLICE: a fine stroke, a matter of deep import for a class-conscious body to take action or part in. This same McDon-ough is "labor" editor of the "Daily News" and constantly gushes forth effervescent streams of "amicable rela-tions," "fraternalism," "brotherly love," etc., ad nauseam, but never a line on the class struggic; and there are more of his ilk here; and we shall smash them

up with the Hammer! BERT, KLOFFER.

Dayton, O., Jan. 6. 1891. A Nice Kettle of Fish in Holland, Mich

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Holland, one of the smallest sections of the S.L.P. has probably one of the hardest jobs or hand of any Section in the country. The conservative character of the population is molded by the "Holland Christian" (?) Reform (?) Churches' whise dominies teach their members to "be humble and obedient to their masters," and to ask a "raise" at the "Throne of Grace," to accept a cut with Christian fortitude, and above all, to keep out of "all unions," "secret societies," and to remember and vote the Republican ticket at all elections; to read their bibles, "The Gronwet" and "The Whacter." All Socialist literature must be burned. Their dominies tell the laborers, that they must "quit working on Sunday or go to hell," but they are "hail brothers, well met," with the capitalist, who runs his shop on Sunday.

Then there are "K. of L. preamble Socialists" who want to give Bryan another chance—labor fakirs who endorsed, some years ago, the Hon. G. J. Dekema to secure a 'step" (the Australian Ballot), and who failed to vote for the measure, giving as a reason "that his religious convictions would not allow him to keep

an agreement, with a secret society. These fakirs re-elected him.,
When the K. of L. elected one of their own members for mayor, this man, instead of using his position to benefit the labor class, ingratiated himself with the capitalists, and in that way secured a perpetual \$1,500 job. Of course, such work, coupled with the hammering of the S. L. P., soon made the K. of L. send in

their charter.
When two Socialists came to this When two Socialists came to this town the "me toos" recieved us with open arms, and invited us to their clubs. But when they learned that we were S. L. P. members they gave us the frozen face. They endeavored to stop our work of organising. But the hammer came down several times, and then they left us alone. When we finally organized they gave us two months to live; others called us "harmless lunatics," and tapped their heads and smiled. But this stopped last spring when the S. L. P. nominated a city ticket and went into the fight on a

the mask from the Democratic party and the company. Shortly after this, in anall politicians.

The election over left the S. L. P.

secretary without a job, and though work was plenty, none could be obtained by him. The organizer was transferred to Grand Rapids by the railway company. One nominee was fired by the railway company; another transferred to another city. All this did not stop the work of the S. L. P. here, but gave it vigor for the fight. To-day the organization has emerged from the battle clearer and more determined. Ground in the mill of canitalistic oppression; gathered together by the magent of material interests; welded into one by the arm and hammer of the S. L. P., the triumphant proletariat awaits the moment to fulfill its historic Holland, Mich., Jan 5.

"Tight" and "Loose-"

To the DAILY PEOPLE,-The editorial on "'Tight' and 'Loose' Organization" hit the right spot. The evidence that it did, can be taken from the history of the Commune of '71; a subject replete with valuable matter, that is being caricatured in the social and political life of to-day.

Let every comrade, principally those so soft as to be affected by the "nervus disgustus." because the S. L. P. did not poll 300,000 votes, more or less, last November, let every one study the history of that Commune. When read aright there that Commune. When read a

The working class alone must and can work out its own salvation. Down with all traitors,—be shey the Labor Leiutenants, the Gomperses, et al; or be they the Felix Pyats, of latter days, their business side-shows; or be they lecture-touring paradise agents, or mental slush-mongers; down with them The "light-tower" of the S. L. P. can

not afford an American Rossel. Neither can the working class of America afford political field.

The Cincinnati correspondent may rest assured. No incompetent, be his name Debs, he his name Rossel, will run the Social Revolution of America into the ground. The Ballot-Box is too handy for that, and the S L. P. too vigilant. HARRY W. RACHEL.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.

Importing Labor.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Mr. Rockefeller has imported into this State two barge loads of colored workingmen. They are stone-cutters, stone-masons, etc Mr. Rockefeller pays for this imported labor power \$1.50 per day. At the granite quarry nearby, the stone-cutters get \$3.50 a day for eight hours work. Mr. Mike Martin, Democrat, who tried to fight Mr. Rockefeller, will notice of this. The capitalist class owns a few barges, INCIDENTALLY IT ALSO OWNS THE COURTS.

C. C. CROLLY, Pleasantville, N. Y., Jan. 7.

A Voice Goes Up in North Carolina

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-A few days ago, a fellow workingman banded me the following clipping from a local newspaper:

"RELIGION AND WAR.

'To the Editor of the 'Bulletin.' "Sirs: Brethern, is it not full time to quit associating the God and Father or our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of I know it is difficult for Christians to e consistent. 'Who fights for England fights for God,' sings Alfred Austin, poet laurente.
"Now, if this be true, did the Almighty

attend strictly to business at Saratoga, Trenton, Stony Point, Yorktown, Lundy Lane, and New Orleans, not to speak of Majuba Hill, Tugela River, Modder River and Colenso, and while amid American Christian complacency, British Christians are killing Transvaal Christians, so that President Kruger cries out: 'Is there a God?' How can be object to the slaughter of Armenian Christians by the Turks? Can such wrong in ians by the Turks? Can such wrong in followers of Jesus? Oh, when will we sacred of all possessions, and should long, oh, how long shall devilish greed

continue to trample humanity in blood and the dust? W. D. R." Now, if "W. D. R." the writer of the same, will quit howling about long, oh, how long?" etc., and get be-hind the class-conscious S. L. P. buzzsaw, wielding the arm and hammer ballot to knock the profit out of Trampling Humanity in blood and dust, devilish greed will have nothing to feed upon, and will die a natural death or rather starve

to death.
If "W. R. D." will just quit howling about the effects, and join forces with the fighting S. L. P. in removing the cause, he will then be of some practical use to that suffering humanity, for which

he is now wailing.

Devilish Greed is a passion flame; the fuel it feeds upon is profit. All the howling reformers of to-day are merely fau-

But profit is doomed, and in that lies the only hope for humanity. As the S. L. P. is digging down to the tap-root of I., P. is digging down to the tap-root of profit, i. e., capitalism, the cry of the class-conscious proletariat is: "How long before suffering humanity will open its eyes to science and reason, and kick the stuffings out of capitalism with its rent, interest and profit, so that devillish greed can starve to death?" On to the Socialist Commonwealth. ist Commonwealth

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 8. The Strike in Reading.

To the DAILY PEOPLE. There is a strike on of conductors and motormen of the United Traction Company in this city. Since the troubles at Scranton and Wilkesbarre the operators have scented trouble in this city, as the same company controls the roads of at least the towns in Fastern Panaryland. eight towns in Eastern Pennsylvania, and here the men are the worst paid of them all, receiving but twelve and thirof the case you refer to, but I city ticket and went into the fight on a some knowledge of the general working class program, exposing the pected trouble, the men were banqueted shows of the case, and of American shams of all reform movements, tearing at the home of John A_(Riggs, president of the case) teen cents an hour. To prevent the ex-

swer to a petition of the men, the com-pany gave an increase in wages. Thir teen cents an hour for those in contin uous service less than a year; fourteen cents an hour for those in continuou five: fifteer cents an hour for those in continuous service over five years. This happened Saturday, January 5.

A few days before this a few of the employees recognized the necessity of a union. If they would be class-conscious they would have recognized this long ago They would have organized under the S. T. & L. A. But as they the S. T. & L. A. But as they than the law allows, they appealed to the Federated Trades Conneil for recognition. The company, not desiring union of any kind, promptly discharge the instigators of the movement, six of the oldest employees. As the union (?) was gaining strength in numbers they reinstated, and the union be recognized or they would strike. The company re fused, and the strike was ordered Jan uary 8, at 10 a.m. The last car stopped at 2.20 p.m. All employees not in the union (?) struck in sympathy, and there is a complete tie-up. Since the strike the strikers have made a new demand. An increase of wages to eighteen and half cents an hour is demanded. All is

quiet as yet. There are rumors of the company em ploying scabs in Philadelphia and at-tempting to run cars on the 9th. Two of the comrades distributed a number of WEEKLY PEOPLES of the New Haven debate issue amongst the striker last night.

consider it most important at this stage to guard the men against the car-rion crow of the Labor Fakir, who will certainly crop up, or try to crop up Should think it would be a good field fo . T. & L. A. organizer. CALEB HARRISON, Organizer. an S. T. & L.

Section Berks Co., S. L. P. Reading, Pa., Jan. S.

Hurrah for McKillime!

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Prosperit; has just struck the filers in the Tribun-Bicycle Works, a branch of the Ameri can Bicycle Trust, with a thirty per cen cut in wages. This is the second en-

FRED UHLMAN. Erie, Pa., Jan. 8.

The Fraud on Machinists

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Your expose of the International Association of Machinists' labor fakirs was immense It was just the conduct that might be expected from that ignorant and corrupt crew. This "nine hour victory in May" is a repetition of the "eight hour victory in May" that they sought to work in '98, but was so mercilessly exposed by the S. L. P. at that time.

The part they cut out that was of the most importance was the one in which the bosses insist on the right to run non-union shop. "Every employer shall be free to employ any man whether he belongs to a trades union or not" put an end to the thorough organization of

the shops. The clause relative to a fifty-seven and fifty-four hour week is so much buncombe as may be judged from the fact that every shop that has given the fifty-seven hour week (with one exception), has given but fifty-seven hours pay. Every machinist in the country will tell you that he would far sooner work fifty-seven hours for sixty hours pay than fifty-four hours for fifty-four hours pay. And yet so little do these fakirs think of the intelligence of their followers that they have the audacity to call mass meetings to proclaim their "glorious victory," and reap thereby a harvest of initiation fees and dues.

To sum up: In the matter of hours the employers

In the matter of non-union shops the employers have won.

In the break up of the Paterson strike
AFTER THE MEN HAD VIRTU-

ALLY WON it the bosses have won.

Finally, by the appointment of a joint arbitration board, in which the men are to be represented by bum political hacks of the Warner, O'Connell, and Reid type, fellows whose whole career in the labor movement has been one of failure and fraud, as witness Morris Heights; the Rand drill Spragues; De La Vegnes; Paterson, etc., etc.,;there the bosses have

from in this wholesale sell-out to the bosses is that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance may be depended upon that is being practised on them. Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.

Bright Burn the Bivousc Fires in Los Angeles-To the DAILY PEOPLE .- On Christ

mas Day, Branch Los Angeles, of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., received the following letter:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 25, 1900. To the Members of Branch Los Angeles

S. L. P:
Comrades:—A meeting of all the Socialists of this city who realize the necessity for United Political action on the basis of the interest of the working class is called for Saturday evening, December 29, 1900, at 8 p. m., No. 107 North Main street. Object: General discussion with a view to a complete union of the forces in the city. You are earnestly invited tend. Fraternally, JAMES S. ROCHE, to attend.

GEO. S. HOLMES, LEWIS RENTELMANN, L. D. BIDDLE. Committee.

Explanatory to the above, it is neces sary to state that an announcement ap-peared in the daily papers, similar to the one above, with this addition, viz.—

"Geo. S. Holmes and Lewis Rentlemann | that difference inside the party and obey will represent the De Leonite faction the S. L. P."

As Geo. Holmes and Lewis Rentel-mann had belonged to the S. L. P. up to two weeks prior to this, to those who are not members of the branch, it gave some weight to the advertisement, and right here it would be well to explain the reason for their resigning from the Party. Some time prior to their resigning they

commenced to say pleasant things about

the Kangaroos, the Social Democrats and began to find fault with the party's officers, with the N. E. C., and especially with the party's policy on trade-uniontrade union policy of the party was called by Section Los Angeles. Holmes and ntelmann who had been foremost finding fault with the party, as above stated, did not appear at this meeting. (Right here, let me digress a moment to say a few words about Holmes. Goo. on a number of occasions to do import-ant work for the party, and on a few occasions at crucial times, he smiled too often into the flowing bowl. Always to the disgust of the comrades and the detriment of the party. A short time ago, Section L. A. justly censured him and since then Holmes has been held in disfavor by the comrades in general.) Right after above-mentioned meeting Holmes and Rentelmann resigned, giving of the Party." the "bossism of the Na due authority in the hands of the N. E. C. It has since come to light that Rentelmann, who was the Section's agent for the DAILY PEOPLE, misappropriated thirty-three dollars (\$33) of the Party's funds and has since left town. Holmes, on the other hand, no doubt anticipates great things for the Mangaroos, from the fact that H. Gaylord Wilshire, the monumental freak Standard Oil mag-nate and president of the Los Angeles Bill Posting Trust is supposed to have a long pocketbook and for personal glory will spend money freely, as he is the grand center piece of all Socialist Freakishness in Los Angeles. Holmes and fine pair of frauds to be assailing the officers of the party and the N. E. C., whom they know in their hearts, are carrying out the policy of the Party as laid down by the last National Convention. Needless to add, that both have been received with open arms by the "S. D. P's," and the "Advance." The Kangaroo organ pays this fitting eulogy to Holmes and Rentlemann, viz.—"All of which proves that comrades Holmes and Rentelmann obey the instinct to affliate with the group of S.D.P.'s, to which they belong."
This open acknowledgement that the Kangaroos are an organization of frauds. politically and financially, proves conclu sively the contention of the DAILY PEOPLE . But to return to the letter at the head

of this article, Branch Los Angeles, know ing that a written answer would never get beyond aforesaid committee, which a composed entirely of Kangaroos who were stabbing the party in the back, and knowing the fraud intended by the advertisement in the daily paper, appointed committee to attend said meeting with platform and application cards, explain the philosophy of Socialism from the basis of the class-struggle, the necessity of revolutionary agitation, expose the lie that Holmes and Rentelmann represent or belong to the S. L. P., and show, while the Kangaroos claimed be-fore the late election to be the S. L. P., their letter to Branch Los Angeles, S. L. are no part of our organization; explain further that the S. L. P. has nothing to compromise, and invite all honest work ingmen who believe in unity and the class struggle, to unite with the S. L. P. by filling out an application card. The committee did so, but a description of the meeting in details would occupy too much of the valuable space of the DAILY PEOPLE. Wilshire got up and stated that Daniel De Leon was the cause of all dissensions between the So-cialists of America. Another stated the way to make Socialists, was to buy goods with union labels on it, others talked about bossism, intolerance, narrowness, class-hatred, Christian reform, etc. Holmes assailed the N. E. C. and the trade-union policy of the S. L. P. Our comrades alone, stated their position in a clear, logical and manly way. The result was, two applications to the Branch, while the Kangs and Debsites did not unite and the meeting adjourned. did not unite and the meeting adjourned

to some later date.
Right here, I would like to state the remarks of one of our comrades in answer to Wilshire's calumny of the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, viz: The in sult to the members of the S. L. P. that they were "De Leon dupes," and "hero worshipers," could only emanate from a man of the lew latellectual caliber of Wilshire. That there have been some mistakes I will not deny, as it is but human to err, but the true disgrace does not lie in making a mistake, but in the failure of not acknowledging it, and benefit by so doing, as the Kangaroos have failed to do. De Leon is merely the hitting instrument that party ex-perience has made him. It De Leon was wrong, the party would censure or ex-pel him, but if he is right, which I claim here he is, then we would be false to cur party, to our country and our class, if we did not support him. No one knows better than Wiishire, that his base accusation is false; this he proves him-self by offering no facts to substantiate his sianderous remarks. Branch L. A. is not composed of hero worshipers, but of men recognizing the necessity of di-recting authority and obedience in a revolutionary organization.

The foregoing proves that when the

sources of the cries of bessism, incil-erance, etc. are traced, they are found to emanate from freaks, frauds, or those who wish to use the party for their personal benefit. It further proves that the work of building a revolutionary organi-sation is a science; the hait, the weak, sation is a science; the halt, the weak, the grafter or freak cannot be a lasting part or parcel of the whole. Idioayncrasy has no lasting place in the scheme of nature. Only that material which can be educated into a homogenous whole is material of lasting value. Those who leave the party because they have an honest difference with its policy and are not revolutionary acoust to fight whole is material of lasting value.

Those who leave the party because they have an honest difference with its policy and are not revolutionary exough to fight

the majority, we can easily forget, but those who use the knowledge they have attained in the party, to stab it in the back and use subterfuge excuses and slander to cover their weakness and attained in the party, to stab it in the back and use aubterfuge excuses and slander to cover their weakness and croookedness, we are put to the unpleasant duty of exposing and denouncing. The policy and tactics of the party are the result of bitter experience, like the case exposed in this article makes the S. L. P. the fighting thing it is; let show who cannot work in the harness of revolutionary organization unite, their unity can not be lasting. Internal strife, freakishness and ignorance will continually divide them in factions and make them easy many for the continually divide them in factions and make refuse of society.

M. B. V. SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.—Tour theory about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, to years counted the Party in your city, and then years on the unities of the party are therefore and practical knowledge; bitter experience, like the case exposed in this article makes the San Francisco organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, to years counted the Party in your city, theory about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, to years counted the Party in your city, to years counted the Party in your city, to years counted the Party in your city, theory about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, theory about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, theory about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, and they about the outside organizations that for years counted the Party in your city, and theory about the outside organizations that for years counted they are theory about the outside organizations that for years counted they are theory about the outside organizations that for years counted they are counted to year theory about the outside organizations that for years counted they are theory about the outside organizations that for years counted or party in your expected they are theory about the outside org ally divide them in factions and make them easy prey for the capitalist class, while on the conscious, not only of its class mission but also of its strength, will move onward to the emancipation of the working class and the mauguration of the So-cialist Republic.

As the party develops, the need of better methods, of concentrated organization and restrictive measures, becomes ever more apparent. Let all comrades throughout the country, and especially those who are officers, read this and benefit by our experience. Remember the old adage, "that houest men care not how much they are watched, while weak and dishonest ones need all the watch-ing possible." California has a hard batbut time alone will tell, that we have planted seed that will develop a revo-lutionary organization that knows no retreating or confusion; that is, Sections of the fighting S. L. P. THE COMMITTEE.

N. GUENSBERGER, J. HURLEY, H. J. SCHADE, Sec. Jan. 6, 1901.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-I have been an S. D. P. man for two years of the regular organization, not of the unity crowd. Have been watching the movement closely. Many things are permitted in the S. D. P. that savor of Populist looseness and middle-class politics.

The S. L. P. has been been appealing to my judgement more convincingly

The S. L. P. has been been appealing to my judgement more convincingly all the time for a year and I think I shall join. When I do, I hope to become a useful member.

I am convinced if the proper effort be made by the members of the S. L. P. during this year they can raise the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to at least 50,000 copies a week. With the WEEKLY having a circulation of this number the power of the Labor to at least over the WEEKLY having a circulation of the MEEKLY having a circulation of this number the power of the Labor Fakir would soon be gone—and the power of the Labor Fakir to hinder the movement for the emancipation of the working class must be destroyed.

J. H. ARNOLD.

Louisville, Kr., Jan. 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry

J. F., ARROYO GRANDE, COLO.—After full inquiry we are able to inform you that you are mistaken in the belief that Comrade F. E. Macha of Beulah Co. was a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in Iowa on both the S. L. P. and the Democratic tickets. Comrade Macha was the candidate for Railroad Comissioner on the S. L. P. ticket. The Democratic candidate for that office was J. E. Anderson of Winnebago Co. A careful inspection of the sample official ballot reveals the fact that the only name on the ballot that comes near to Macha's is "C. T. Mackey" of Keokuk Co., who was the Democratic candidate for Elector at the Democratic candidate for Elector at Large. Comrade Macha is a true and trust-ed S. L. P. man. For further information address L. C. Berup, secretary, Clinton, In.

A. K., NEW YORK.—There is more joy over you, converted sinner, in the Paradise of the S. L. P. than over one hundred who never slipped. Having seen clearly through the three card monte game of training to prove that the Alliance scabbed it at Davis, you will now be able to spread the light, at least in your immediate circle of sequentianess.

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Forget it: This paper's staff is speaking every day through these columns. Would you have them speak at night too?

one act must resign. If he don't he thereby indicates that he either fully approves, or does not consider the act in question of sufficient importance.

not consider the act in question of sufficient importance.

L. N. Y., CHICAGO, II.L.—That very how raised by that crew against the Party officers, and of spewing against the Party officers, and of spewing against the party officers, and of spewing against the party of or such a sufficers in the spewers, is fresh evidence of their mental incapacity. They heard something about Machiavelli. And how do they do it? In the least will always stick." Being the incompetents that they are, they try to follow Machiavelli. And how do they do it? In the least Machiavellian style. Machiavelli would kick himself black and blue if he were to suggest anything so stupid as the throwing of boomerangs at an enemy. Now, then, each of the calumnies that these folks set afoat is of the nature of a boomerang. They are so absurdly false, the character of the Party's officers is so well established, that the boomerangs return ohe after the other only to batter the heads of the calumniators. In a battle there are few things that fire the soldler with course as much as to hear the bullets whize by unable to hit him. It is smoog the exhibitanting experiences one makes in a struggle like this to see that nothing truthful can be uttered against him.

G. W., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Twist

see that nothing truthful can be uttered against him.

G. W. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Twist about as you may, you can't make out a case for the "pure and simple" Union. The harder you try to eacape one hole, the surer you are to drop-into another. Your attempt to speak the thing free from harmfulness only throws you bests over head into admissions that amount to saying that "pure and simpledom" is an antedelluvian quaver. Let it go at that. It is then rubbish, at the best. Sweep it sway.

N. Y. C., FITCHBURG, Mass.—Art wroth that the "Butcher shop" should invite the E. L. P. to a convention? Why, can't you let a dog best?

E. M., NEW YORK.—I. A man who comes in contact with "bosses" (employers) in the capacity of a representative of labor, such as a walking delegate, can not with propriety sceept present from a member of the raion that employs him. But the case is essentially quate as clear. He can not A walking delegats during are for men hature that has much discretionary power. Presents to him by individual Union members may be brilbes to lame, his watchfullness.

him to immediately return the presents. If the Union believes he sinned inadvertently, it may stop there; if it is not perfectly clear upon that, he should be deposed, and another walking delegate elected.

T. R., ROCHESTER, N. I.—The distinction. In a few words, between the Social Democracy and the Socialist Labor Party? Well, well try it.

The S. L. P. differs from the S. D. P. in two leading respects:

Democracy and the Socialist Labor Party? Well, we'll try it.

The S. L. P. differs from the S. D. P. in two leading respects:

1. First, the S. L. P. is a legitimate child of class-conscious proletarian aspirations. Consequently, it concerns itself only with questions looking to the abolition of the system of wage sintery.

The S. D. P., on the Countrary is the legitimate offspring of middle class wretchedness. Consequently, it concerns itself greatly with questions that affect the cost of goods. taxation, money, referendum, etc.

2. The S. L. P., being the legitimate child of the class conscious proletariat applications, understands the necessity of theorems, of the civilising results that organization implies: Progress with Order, Order with all the civilising results that organization implies: Progress with Order, Order with Progress.

The S. D. P. Being the offspring of middle class habits of thought is Menchesterian in its mentality. This congenital mark is exemplified by its present fate. The microbe of "individualism," which it carries wightn its system, is bearing its logical fruit. Last summer it spilt up into two national organizations, and since then these two have shed off four nutonomous State organizations. Disintegration is the law of its carries.

A. F., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Shouldn't be surprised if the Kangaroos were about to take another name for "The Bogus." It would be just like them to imagine they could thereby escape the wrath to come. But the thief, who, with a policeman in hot pursuit, drops the stolen goods, does not therefore escape arrest, conviction and imprisonment. No more will the Kangaroos. The S. L. P. is camping on their trail.

The S. L. P. is camping on their trail.

J. J. C. D., PEKIN, H.L.—Since you wrote the Reading conductors' strike broke out. Its details are given in this paper. There can be no question of that strike being bona filde. However bindly those worgingmen are striking at capitalism, they are not now as yet the puppers of any Labor Lieutenants of Capital. No. In such a case the Alliance would stand by these men to the finish. It would not, however, neglect to preach to them the true gospel while fighting with them. This gospel would, ten to one, cause many of the Alliancemen to have trouble with prospective fakirs. But that would not matter. The Alliance men are not men of putty.

"U." BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are well

"U," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are well aware the "Journal" of the International Association of Machinists published the true agreement. That fact only aggravates the action of the officers in circulating a bosus agreement, not among other employers only, but among the rank and file, it proves that these gentlemen know that the "Journal" which they issue is not read by the members, and that the Labor Fakiring officers tried some double compound three-ard monte game a la Harriman upon the innocents.

Innocents.

C. W., DAVENPORT, IA.—Hillteracy is not in itself a blameworthy blemish. When, however, it manifests itself with Harrimanian features it is a horse of different coler. From the time of the crash of July, '90, that chap itched for a dehate, and how? Challenged at every point to answer questions, he crossed the continent to the tune that he would debate with none other than the Editor of this paper, and superciliously, impudently and pretentiously he struck the attitude that the rank and file of the R. L. P. was not ment for his steel; they were too ignorant and liliterate for "His Literacy" to stop to debate with. In such a case, illiteracy, particularly such crass illiteracy as Mr. Harriman's does become a blemish. It illustrates the character of the man.

man. J. L., TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Why shouldn't Mr. Debr have an opinion of himself? Wherein is the wrong of his holding, and, holding, express the belief that the Kangaroos are not fit material to affiliate with? Is in your opinion that the moment an organization makes a man an officer he thereby becomes a mental enunch? Your views savor of the mental impotence that marks the "philosophic" Anarchist. If there were nothing worse to be said against Mr. Debr than what you bring up, he would he fit to sit in heaven on the privileged they of seats, alongside of the S. L. P. officers.

C. H., READING, PA.—Is it so hard to C. H., READINI, PA.—Is it so hard to remember the request, so often inserted in these columns, not to write on both sides of the sheet? You must certainly have seen the request before. Would it perman-ently injure your constitution, and the con-stitution of the many others who persist, to drop that bad habit, when writing for publication?

to drop that bad habit, when writing for publication?

E. J. CHICAGO, ILL.—Tut, tut! There is not a body of men for whom the Kangaroos are filled with greater respect, and towards whom they stand in greater awa, than just the S. L. P.

H. W. P., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The idea of an article to warn Socialists against certain indiscretions that they are apt to fail into is good. Your treatment of the matter, however, it defective in many ways. In the first place it is much joo long; in the second place, and that is the most inportant, it seems to fail to recognize the fact that in nine cases out of tan hostilities are commenced, not by the Socialist, but by the non-Socialist. It is, for instance, no uncommon occurrence for a Socialist, who is exposing the failacy of free colongs, to be stopped with: "You are a dammed Gold Bug;" or a Socialist who is quoting facts on the corruption of the Labor Failir to be told: "You are a lunon-Wrecker" or "You are a senb." And so forth. No lecture to milituat Socialists as to how they should conduct themselves so as to give no offence, can do nay good if it does "You are a scab." And so forth. No lecture to militant Socialists as to how they should conduct themselves so as to give no offence, can do any good if it does not indicate a thorough appreciation of the difficuity of the Socialist's position, and does not give them ample credit for the self-control that. In most cases, is their distinctive quality.

Try it again upon these lines.

W. G., HOBOKEN, N. J.—You win the bet. The party in question was not born in Russin, as pour opponent holds, but was born in South America, as held by you.

A. F., NEW YORK—There is not one chance in a million of the "Volksseitung" coming out for one cent. They don't man to either. Their agitation of the pine is simply one of their swindles. It is meant to furnish them with funds. If they clearly stated that they want the Union to tax fire poor members for the beautiful of the light stated that they want the Union to tax its poor members for the benefit of the high salaried editorial and other nincompoor employees of the paper, the money would not be forthcoming. Neither would it be forthcoming if they admitted that they are bard pushed for funds to pay for the least blunders that their blunderbus Board of Directors is committing all along. The one-cent plan is used as a perfect. Whatever funds they get for that purpose will be immediately used for these other nurposes. They are all the more in need of that, seeing the Party forced them to take their claws off the \$1,200 belonging to the DAILY PEOFLE.

G. P. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The dues to be S. L. P. are: 5 cents to the N. E. C., cents to the N. E. C., cents for milesge towards defraying the silroad expenses of delegates to the National Convention. This 12 cents is a minimum. The Section, through which a meaning. A walkture that
Tresents
ber recieves stamps as a voucher of payses.

and to this figure. Each Section charges
amount is paid at once with each stamp for
monthly dues. In Section Greater New
York, the total is 25 cents. 6

OFFICIAL

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

SOCIALIST LAROR PARTY OF CANA. . -F. J. Isrch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LAROR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Nortice.—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 of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY

PEOPLE shuiding Saturday evening,
January 12. Keveney in the chair.

Receipts \$36.05: expenditures \$21.74.

Section Yookers reports the election
of officers. Section Syracuse reports election of officers and the expulsion of
Frank Scott for using the Section funds

for his own aims.

A communication was received from Section Jacksonville, Ill., suggesting a means for sections to maintain the circulation of the party organs, as well as to supervise collections for the same. Referred to the Board of Trustees of the PEOPLE.

Section Los Angeles reports the exand embezziement. National Organizer Pepin sent in de-tail reports of his work in Pekin, Ed-wars, Hoanoke, and Peoria, Illinois. A report was received from Section

A report was received from Section Cieveland relative to the condition of the party's German organ, the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung." The circulation is increasing and considering the fact that it is a four paged paper its growth is encouraging. In order to make it more fully a representative paper Section Cieveland believes it should be increased to eight pages and submits an appeal for funds to make this increase in size, refunds to make this increase in size, requesting the N. E. C. to endarse the same. Motion made and carried to en-

Charters were granted to new Sections t Roanoke, Illinois, and Lake City, JULIAN PIERCE; Rec. Sec.

Minnesota State Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Minnesota State Committee the following were present: S. Johnson. Spettel, Potter of St. Paul; J. W. Johnson and Hammond of Minneapolis. Secretary Davidson. S. Johnson was chairman. Communications from New York, Chicago, Aberden. S. D.; Duluth, Osseo, Lake City, Henning. Red Lake Falls, Fergus Falls, Wincona, Minn. were disposed of. L. N. Brandborg of Henning was elected a member at large. An application from Lake City for a charter for a Section with fifteen signers was approved and recommended to the N. C. P. T. Scholler of Policies to Economics' at the Labor Lyceum, Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. The following lecture will be held every Monday. S. p. m., under the auspies of the S. L. P., at International Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan street. January 21st—"Problems Solved by the 19th. Century and Those Left to be Solved by the 20th." B. Reinstein.

January 28th.—"What Does History teach the Working Class?"—L. A. Armstrong.

February 4.—"Trades Unions and Polities."—R. Davidson. member at large. An application from Lake City for a charter for a Section with fifteen signers was approved and recommended to the N. E. C. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the various sections, giving to each the amount apportioned to it to be raised for the organization fund, and to notify the district secretary that Minnesota would raise \$20 or more. The National Secretary having informed the Committee that 400 due stamps were sent to former State Secretary Algernon Lee in 1809 as a standing indebtedness, the Secretary was directed to repy that Lee's accounts show no record of such 400 stamps and the Commutee knows nothing of them: that when the present Secretary received the office there were but three stamps on hand, and a considerable number was owing to Sections which had paid for them. Some other matters of past history were discussed and finally tabled. The appropriations were, for administration \$2.10; for due stamps \$14.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

Kentucky State Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6 .- The offor ensuing year were elected as fol-lows: Fin. and Cor. Sec'r Albert Schmutz; Chairman, Aug. H. Geise; Treasurer, Joseph Ulrich.

State Central Committee, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 5.-The State Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts met at 45 Elliott street, Boston, to-day. The meeting was called to order by Jer. O'Fihelly. Charles Gibson of Lynn was elected temporary chairman and Jer. O'Fibelly temporary secretary Come Sweeney and Hunt were elected as a committee on credentials and after a short recess reported as follows: Fifteen members presented credentials. The report was accepted and the members seated. Charles Gibson of Lynn was elected permanent chairman. Alfred Jones of Everett, secretary and J. W. Meckel of Medford, trensurer.

City and Town committees should orzation to the secretary of State, to the City Clerk and to the undersigned. ALFRED E. JONES,

State Executive Committee Mass.

EVERETT. Mass., Jan. 6.-The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts met and organized to-day with H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston as secretary. Owing to the absence of four members no further offcers were elected. The absent members were Frank Keefe of Lynn, James Bresnahan of Boston, Alfred Fuglestadt of Cambridge and Harry Lyadell or Mal-

The next meeting will be held at S. L. P. hendquarters, 45 Elliot street, Boston, January 13, at 11 a. m. Sections will hereafter address all communications to W. dler street, Boston unications to W. A. Rassch, 92 Chan-

ALFRED JONES,

Election of Officers, Section Allentown.

Arbeiter Zeitung, Geo- Wagner, 324 Emancipate the Working Class?"-M. N. Second street.
Auditors, Henry Bohlen and H. Raethlein. P. HERRIGER, Sec'y.

Election of Officers, Section Boston.

520 N. Penn street.

Section Boston at its last regular nonthly meeting elected the following

Delegates to the State Executive Committee, Herman W. A. Rassch, Chas.
A. Christenson, James A. Bresnahan.
Organizer, Thos. A. Loring.
Assistant Organizer, Jas. F. Nugent.
Recording Secretary, Harriet E.
Lothrop.

Lothrop. Financial Secretary, Gustave Klein-

dienst.
Treasurer, Chas. A. Christenson.
Literary Agent. F. Herz.
Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter
Zeitung, Robert Langhaus.
Committee on Censorship, W. H.
Caulfield, Harriet E. Lothrop, James

A. Bresnahan.

At the last regular meeting of the general committe the following sub-

committees were elected:
Grievance Committee, Olaf Nilsson,
Thos. A. Loring, John Strauss.
Auditing Committee, Edw. Schweizer, John Strauss, Thos. A. Loring.
Delegates from General Committee to
Headquarters Committee, Bernard John-

son, Gustave Kleindienst.
THE SECRETARY. Election of Officers, Section Gloversville,

New York. The following officers were elected at

the meeting held January 4: Organizer and Fin. Secretary, Chr.

Recording Secretary, Frank Houser, Treasurer, M. E. Wilcox, Revision Committee, John Bonacher

and Bruno Georgie.

Literary Agent and agent for the PEOPLE, M. E. Wilcox.

Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Chr. Rossbach.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

teach the Working Class?"—L. A. Armstrong.
February 4.—"Trades Unions and Politics."—R. Davidson.
February 11.—"The Class Struggle."—W. D. Stewart.
February 18.—"Wages, Labor and Capital."—B. Reinstein.
February 25.—"Evolution of Society in the United States."—L. A. Armstrong.
March 4.—"Can the Working Class Resist the Downward Tendency of its Condition under Capitalism?",—R. Davidson.
General discussion will follow all lectures. All readers of the daily or weekly PEOPLE are invited to attend and to bring friends along. Let everyone help to increase the attendance at these lectures and to make them a success.

Chance for a Molder.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.-A good molder can be given work if he cares to locate here. An S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. man preferred. Address H. J. Schade, Room 9, No. 205½ South Main street, Los Angeles, California.

Section Spokane, Wash.

S. L. P. Section Spokane, Wash, meets every Thursday at Lu Verne House, 14 Main avenue. All friends visiting the city are cordially invited to attend our meetings.

Medford, Mass., Section S. L. P. At the regular meeting in December the following officers were elected:

Organizer, J. W. Meckel, 308 Park Corresponding and Recording Secre taries, William R. Anderson.

Financial Secretary, Fred Hauson. Treasurer, B. Beadroth.

Literary Agent, S. Pike, 148 Spring

Grievance Committee, John van Breth. J. W. Meckel, B. Bendroth. Auditing Committee, S. Pike, John van Breth

Section Salem.

At the regular meeting of Section, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Peter H. Grady.
Recording Secretary—John White.
Financial Secretary—Thos F. Brennan.
Treasurer—John F. Bax.
Literary Agent—Robert F. Buckley.
Grievance Committee—John White.
Nathan Ginberg and Michael J. Quirk.
-Press Committee—N. Ginsberg. J.
White, M. J. Quirk. White, M. J. Quirk. J. WHITE, Rec. Sec's.

Agitation Meetings Detroit, Mich.

Lectures and discussion meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Mannebach's Hall (upstairs), 273 Gratiot avenue, at 2.30 p. m., on the following Sundays:

1. January . 13th .- "Review of the Campaign of 1900,"-H. Richter. 2. January 20 .- "The Class Struggle."

-M. Meyer. 3. January 27th .- "Can Cass-Con scious Socialists be Bought?"-H. Ulbricht, Jr. 4. February 3rd .- "History of Social-

Election of Officers, Section Allentown.

Section Allentown has elected the following officers:

Organizer, John Lacipile.

Financial Secretary, Joseph Kammel, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Joseph Kammel, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

Treasurer, Rob. Patterson.

Agent for THE PEOPLE and Soz.

Agent for THE PEOPLE and Soz.

A. February 3rd.—"History of Socialism."—Geo. Hasseler.

5. February 17th.—"The Attitude of the Automolo, Texas:
Frank Letter.

6. February 17th.—"Why all Reforms such as Direct Legislation, Single Tax, etc., are only means to confuse the minds of the wage workers."—R. B. Meyer.

7. February 24th.—"Why is Class-Conscious Organization Necessary to Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

The regular business meetings of Sec tion Detroit, S. L. P. are held every second and fourth Monday of the month at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, down stairs.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Section Cleveland Ohio, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario

Richmond, Va.

At a regular meeting held by Section Richmond, S. L. P., on January 13. the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer-Joseph E. Madison, Lewis

Organizer-Joseph E. Madison. Lewis and Hollings street, Richmond, Va.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary-Thos. A. Hollins, 1813 Fairmont avenue, Richmond Va.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer-James MacTier, 1803 Everett street, Manchester, Va.
Literary Agent and agent for Wester

Manchester. Va.

Literary Agent and agent for WEEKLYN PEOPLE—J. E. Madison. Lewis
and Hollings streets, Richmond. Va.
Agent for the "Sozialistische ArbeiterZietung." (the German party organ)— Otto Blersch, 426 East Broad street

Rishmond, Va.

Section Richmond, S. L. P., holds regular propaganda meetings every second and fourth Saturday, at 8 p. m., at Dabney's Hall, 301 East Broad street. Only working class politics discussed. Readers of the Daily and Weekly PEO-PLB and friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings and if they find themselves in accord with the uncompromising tactics of the fighting S. L. P., are urged to join hands with us

and aid us in carrying on the work in a more systematic manner than heretofore. Business meetings of the Section will held on the first Saturday of each month at the above address. Members will please note the date. JOSEPH E. MADISON,

Organizer Section Richmond, Lewis and Hollings streets. Boston, Attention.

The January meeting of Section Boston takes place on Thursday next, January 17, at headquarters, 45 Eliot

Matters of importance! All comrades who wish to keep in touch with the rapid development of the S. L. P. and who believe in putting their theoretical beliefs into action, should attend and take part in the meeting.
HARRIET E. LOTHROP.

Secretary.

Ward Branch 18 of Boston.

Ward Branch 18 of Boston, Mess., S. L. P., at its last regular meeting elected the following officers for the coming six months: Organizer, W. H. Carroll; Rec. Sec., Dyer Enger; Fin. Sec., Carl Schluter; Lit. Agent, J. R. Sim-mons: Delegates to City Com., A. Ellis mons; Delegates to Can-and J. R. Simmons; Delegates to Cam-and J. R. Simmons; Delegates to Campaign and Organizing Com., D. Enger and J. R. Simmons; Delegate to Headquarters Com., Carl Gionross; Auditing Com., C. Kersten, M. Cohn and Jas. A.

Notice to comrades and friends. Our next meeting, Jan. 23. Comrade Carroll will lecture on "The Science of Social-

Section Altoona, Pa.

At the last meeting of the Section, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Organizer, Donald L. Munro; Rec. Sec., Chas. F. Zeak; Treas., Jas. Moyer; Fin. Sec., Jas. O'Niel; Trustees, Jas. Moyer, Geo. Huss and Frank Esslinger.

Section Union Co., N. J.

The general meeting of Section Union County, S. L. P., for election of officers and other important business, will be held at Knolls Hall, 463 E. Jersey street, Elizabeth, on Sunday, January 20, 3 p. m. sharp. All comrades of Branches Plainfield and Elizabeth are earnestly requested to attend.
FERDINAND MAY.

Daily People (bristmas Fund.

alv acknowledged

Previously acknowledged	87.35
Kangaroo, Moline, Ill	1.00
Osear Reseen, Moline, Ill	.50
A. Lux, 16th A. D., City	B.00
Section Santa Clara Co. Cal.:	
F. Behr	2.00
O. M. Gibbs	1.25
E. B. Mercadier	1.00
Fred Hamann	1.00
E. Rowner	1.00
John Kinnert	1.00
J. Peters F. Schwartz	1.00:
F. Schwartz	1.00
J. I. Anderson	1.00
O. Knutsor	1.00
L. H. Zimmer	
A Segarmaker	2.50
D. E. Alford	3.00
A Roman	.50
A. Roman	,25
P. Jorgenson San Francisco, Cal.:	.50
A C MaClass	
A. C. McGinty	1.00
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Geo. Speed	1.00
N. Robinson	-1.00
Chas. Berg	1.00
W. D. U	1.00
G. C. Wright	1.00
W. Rose	.50
G. P. Ross	.25
J. Langren	.25
J. Langren	.25
SERVICE AND	.25
A. Rotherstein	25
G. Langkana, Utica, N. Y.	1.00
8. Levin. N. Y. City.	1.00
A. Rotherstein G. Langkana, Utica, N. Y. B. Levin, N. Y. City Harry Rachel, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Geo. E. Rarig, N. Y. City	1.00
J. De Castro, Jacksonville 111	.50
M. Wilkinson, Chicago, Ill	1.00
J. Schablik, Banning	.25
W 412 12th street Brooklyn N V	
San Antonio, Texas:	.1.00
Frank Leitner	1 00
F. Hensel	1.00
Chas. Mierow	1.00
Geo. Federolf	1.00
Carl Spahr	1.00
A Company	1.00

Philadelphains Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE: it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live: just drop a postal card with your name and address to the under-

> L. KATZ, Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1304 Germantown avenue.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries,

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as re ports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA,MEET INGS at headquarters at Headquar-ters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pitts burg. Pa. Free lectures every Sun day at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & J. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local No. 190, S. T. & L. A every second and fourth Saturday a p. m. Mixed Local No 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward, Alle gheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Alle

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

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE neets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily Icopic Ruilding, 2.6 New Reade street, New York, Daily Icopic stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION RUFFALO, S.I.P., BRANCH 4, meets at international Hall, 251 E. Genesce st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on onestions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meetine. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTI. S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's itsil, 167 S. Howard river, Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges street.

WATTERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, 8. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston at Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Mests every Tnursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, Fead-quarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W, 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room: open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this juper taken. Visitors welcome

PEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 & T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., room 4 and 5. Free reading room.

SCANDINAVIAN SEC. IN, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbeturen.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Nunday of month, at 10 a.m. at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic av-enue, Brookiyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB. 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m., at Ciub rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open ev-ery evening. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets

every second Sunday of the month, 230 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & I., 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. Capitalists as Superintendents (1)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The "Record" says: "James R. Chapman, electrical engineer for the Union Traction Company, has been employed by Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, to superintend the construction and equipref. 1.00
ar 1.00
lard 1.00
lard 1.00
leard nent of his underground railway system in London. Mr. Chapman has been

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. ALLENTOWN, PA. P. Herriger, 520 North Penn street. BALTIMORE, MD, Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.

BOSTON, MASS .: W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. J. C. Custer, 422 Main street. BUENA VISTA, PA.

W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. T.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIU:

John H. T. Juergens, 1106 High street CENTRAL PALLS, B. L.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.

CHICAGO, ILL. Peter Damm, 2522 Cottage Grove ave. Wm. Berns, 180 E. Ohio street. Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street. CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly. 62 Grattan struct.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo. Kaucher, 1107 Elm street.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 20% Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 157 Anderson avenue.
CLINTON, 10WA.
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Brecks.
DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.
DETROIT, MICH.
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