

"would you be so kind" out of the effice, while the "printers" crew gather-effice, while the "printers" crew gather-effice, while the help stendy his shattered rytem while he dictated substantially as follows: "To 'The Socialist':

"As most of MY readers are not So-calists, it would be a breach of good faith, for me, to allow Socialist papers to be imposed upon them. "J. A. WAYLAND."

What will John Cloak, who has been to busy ever since he wrecked Section Fairbaven, S. L. P., telling workingmen that the "Appeal" is the "very best No-cialist propagands paper that you can that a social with, it is time for him pet," that he could not take time to find out what scientific Socialism is for his clean up the wheels of his think-box,

of the SELF-EMANCIPALION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

But even a pirate has to show some regard for decency. So the "Social Dem-ocratic" ship found the "Treason Spreader's" crew to be "cold water Christians." the employee. That manufacturer who and "iced beer "atheists," a "very warm thing," and more than she could stand. She found that she, too, must clean ship or cease to exist. So the 'Treason Spreader' is going to

be kicked overboard once more. Well, John Cloak, when a man puts in the a couple of years, duping his fellow wage slaves, by puffing as the "very best" a thing a that even a pirate can-not associate with, it is time for him

the shop must be organized from top to bottom. He then stated that the stamp, unlike most other things in the union line, was calculated to promote the interests of both the employer and the employee. That manufacturer who had the stamp would sell more goods

thousand of dollars advertising it, and, therefore, the man who had the label would get the benefit of it. This would also he good for the worker, becaus firm which got the most orders ild, necessarily, hire the greatest would, necessarily, number of men, and keep them work-

ing the longest time. It was suggested that this would cut out the major portion of those in the shoe business because only a very small So far, the Corporation has had to plank out to the Party over \$2,000 in court costs, disbursements, etc., resulting from the Corporation's own initial suit.

And the end is not yet. The Party has not yet 1/1 its innings. All this is still the returning of the Cor poration's own cat. It is only 'pickle and entree to what's to happen.

#### The "Workers' Republic."

We learn that the newly formed "Work ers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publish-ing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journa in question has been produced by the untary labor of the members of the Dub lin branch of that body, and has in conown benefit, do now? A "freak" is al-"ys a "crank" on propaganda(?); he is bery off of himself, and get into the union. Tobin said that they could regular fashion, but is now established on a strictly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month. It wil be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

to our city upon the occasion of your national convention. To those of you who are not familiar with Milwankee, I might tell you something of our city." Ilis honor then gave some interesting facts and figures as to the city's manufacturing greatness; her extensive and magnificent public buildings, her population, etc. "It is true we make a certain bev age-a sort of inspiriting nectar-but we have assurances that it does not intoxicate. There is with us this morning a man known throughout the length and breadth of the landan ex-governor of Wiscensin. W got him to try this beverage on him-We I do not mean to offer a smile-and he took sixten barrels of it, then gave us an affidavit that in his opinion it, is not intoxicating. He will tell you something about this. I want each one of you while here to feel perfectly at home, and I cordially invite you to inspect all of our public buildings, which represent the masterful arts and trades in which you gentlemen are interested. I bid you all a most hearty welcome.'

His attitude on the Anarchist question at London in 1896, his speech at Hard-castle Crags his repudiation of the prin-ciple of the class wer, and, above all, his canting election address at Merthy:, show that he is not a Socialist at all. Some time ago I went to hear him de-liver an address before the Oxford University Union. In the course of his ad-dress he told the assembled students that we Socialists had no quarrel with capital, and we did not want to abolish canital: yet "Justice" endorsed this man's candidature, and counts his votes (gained on such a God-fearing address), to show he growth of Socialism as shown by the number of votes polled for Social-ists see "Justice," October 13). Take again the case of Biatchford, or Decis Hird, the author of "Icsus the Socialist" or any others of that B., These men are putting forward their ideas as Socialism. As De Leon says, " the tablets of the minds of our working ch ss are scribbled all over by every charlatan that come along, and when the apos le of Socialis goes before the people, he must first take a sponge and wipe clean the hooks that the charlataus have left there. We are trying to clean off the pothooks, but we don't repudiate the chr.rlatans who left them there, and appair ently blame the S. D. F. because they At the present time we are seriously considering the better organization of the S. D. F., and T hope we shall de-cide to be a little more intolerant in the matter of principles. That we shall not tolerate anyone as a comrade unless he subscribes to all that is vital in the doctrines of scientific Socialism. I fee, sure that although it may weaken us for a time it will add tremendously to our strength in the long run, and after all. I would rather have a small party all pulling one way, than a large party pulling in all directions but the right

to their demands. A DAILY PEOPLE reporter visited the strikers last Sunday, and found them all in good heart and confident of taming the farme vice crusader. He also found the fierce vice crusader. He also found that the men are doing a pile of think-ing. This is the line of thought they are induking in:

"Mr. Nixon is making big piles of money out of us and through governme contracts.

"He is doing this through politics. What

is the matter with us going into politics too, and thus do him?" The wisdom of this thought can be seen by taking a look at the yard at the present time. This government work

is on hand now: Two torpedo hoats. One cruiser. One monitor. Seven sub-marine boats. There is also an immense contract for sub-marine postal pneumatic tubes. The new East River bridge, of whose commission Mr. Nixon is also a member, commission Mr. Nixon is also a member, put some fat jobs in his way. Considera-tion must also be taken of the fact that Mr. Croker is a stock holder in the con-cern, through his son, who is learning the business at the Nixon yards. This is the main reason why Mr. Croker desires Nixon for mayor, he wants to keep the mayoralty in the family. If the strikers keep on developing the line of thought they have started on they will go into politics too and put an end for good and all to Mr. Nixon by the sensible handling of the fighting Socialist Hammer Bailot of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

the other fellow than he is about get-ing himself right.

here, Cloak! Is it not clear to rou that this social-political question is that this social-political question is so and the control of the LABOR POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS which, in fact, is the paramount and sty issue? That where you controls that, controls humanity? That the SELF-INTEREST of those who now have con rol, will make them do anything in their power, from in lting mild hypocrisy task treason and wholesale murder to consigning the whole working class of the eternal-hell of perpetual ignorance? That there is no power on earth that there is no power on earth that mould, could, or would stop and counter-mould, could, or would stop and counteret their (the capitalist class') mad where, except the class-conscious solidar-ity of the working class, acting in the WLF-INTEREST of the working dams, and nobody, else? That it never will be done until they do it? That the san who never tried to help them has a close that it is a solid to be a solid to be a solid and the same solid to be a so an who never tried to help inch and to right to say that they "won't" or "ma't" do it, neither has he the right to "ma't" do it, neither has he the right to "that he did help, and bey "won't" or my that he did help, and become a "Hasbeen" when he did not help right, " try to find out what the right way way That in order to plant solidarity adhesizones dhesiveness in the ranks of the fing class, it is necessary for all friends to inform themselves on science of class-interests, and then their force and knowledge along line of the Class Struggle instinct 7. as a salmon finds his native m? That Socialism is nothing else Manna nothing else, but the SELF-G CLASS? That when the working the state of the discrete state of the state

w proletarians can see it, for which

ranks with his nose closely and steadily following the line of the class struggle, where I hope to see you, before you wear yourself out in "Fakirdom," and be come a useless "nas been."

My heart aches for poor little Billy-Daniels, who has hawked the "Trea-son Spreader" around Fairhaven by the bale, and slept with it ever since the naughty S. L. P. salted it.

Billy just knows, for sure, that the S. L. P. is "naughty," because he saw a opy of the DAILY PEOPLE one tin (yes it did), the Rev. H. N. Casson, "who that had an article in it "abused" is a gentleman and a clerygman, shame-

Billy is a noble terrier, and I am afraid he will wear his nails and teeth out be-fore he discovers that he is scratching at the wrong rat hole. Then there is Charlie Wallace.

Then there is Charlie in Fairhaven, of the hardest workingmen in Fairhaven. whose "humanitarian sentimental" was pulled by the "Treason Spreader" for at least \$125. What a pity it is that such men can be duped. Say, Wallace, kindly allow me to tell you that Socialism, like bookkeeping, must be earned from the best masters before it is of any use to you, or you can make it of any use to your fellow men. Men like you, who are always likely to be pressed for time, owe it to yourselves, first of all, to be accurate in your knowledge of anything that you allow yourselves to b connected with. A man who is anxious to help his fellows as you appear to be, needs to take the only paper in English, the ends to take the only paper in Endowing fit for a workingman to read, the Daily or Weekly PEOPLE, until he under-stands the science of CLASS INTER-ESTS, the CLASS STEUGGLE, and the theory of the SELF-EMANCIPA-TION OF THE WORKING CLASS AND ALFOR WORKING CLASS as REVEALED by Karl Marx, DEM-ONSTRATED by Frederick Engels, CLEARLY DEFINED by Jules Guesde,

(Continued on page 3.)

come in. Again it was pointed out that if all came in then none would reap any benefit, but Tobin replied that the assertion was nonsensical. But the fact that the Boot and Shee Workers were purshing a suicidal policy was so evident, that many more objections were offered, but they were overridden. Then Tobin asserted that the union

label in a shop was worth at least \$100 a year to the men. Out of this they had only to pay \$13 for membership. Most of this \$13 went to a sick and death fund,

and this fund would be instrumental in raising the cost of production so that all the workers would be the gainers. In every case where the union stamp had adopted, the manufacturers had been obliged to increase their plant. They could do this with safety as the union protects them from strikes and boycotts

during such time as the agreement is in force.

His words were not convincing. Most of the workers present still objected, and then Tobin told them to leave the hall, and ordered those who were willing to join the union to come forward and sign the contract. About seventy-five out of three hundred did so. Tobin, after the meeting, was much

elated, as he says the manufacturers will do all that remains to be done, and will see to it that every person in the factory pays dues. He explained that the union I'nion to ranke it attractive to the manu-

Union to take it attractive to the manu-facturers from a purely business stand-point. This is done by securing them from all labor troubles, and also by ex-tensively advertising their products. In fact, the increase in the amount of dues paid weekly was, in part, necessitated by his plan of the Union's doing the advertising for the shops. There had been, it is true, trouble in

the Union had no need to fear them as the manufacturers invariably brought the malcontents into line, or else the Union

furnished help to take their places. This fraternal relation between employer and employe is one of the distinc-tive features of the Boot and Shoe Work ers' Union. The Union protects the man ufacturer from strikes, etc., furnishe

help if the employes create trouble, sur plies the most highly skilled laborers the lowest market price, and relieves the manufacturer of a great deal of the expense of advertising. In return for this the manufacturer collects the dues from the men when it is asked, and is careful to employ none bu: dues payers and thos

who carry a square card. the size of the Union In this way pays dues. He explained that the union pay twenty-five sents each week are a label was simply a business proposition. great deal better than several thousand and that it was the intention of the men who are continually immaterial. A few thousand men wh men who are continually having dis putes with their tosses, and who are al ways agitating for more pay or shorte hours.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has about eight the taous and men organized out of a possible two hundred and twen ty five thousand. It is a record of sin It is a record of siz years' work, and a donation of twelv thousand members received from the ers' Protective Union and other union

every city where the stamp has been in-troduced. This came from persons who objected to it for various reasons, but Union.

Rose is the corporation lawyer, free silver Bryan Democrat. who, as Mayor of Milwaukee during the Oshkosh woodorkers' strike, ordered the Milwaukce workers' strike, ordered the Shiwauser Gatling gun battery out to shoot down these peaceful strikers. This upon tele-phone orders from the Oshkosh capitalists concerned and without orders from

the Republican governor. After Rose Governor Peck was introduced, and in the course of his

speech said: "Fellow Bricklayers and Masons I am only here as a sort of under-study to the mayor. You see he is liable when addressing some of the liable when addressing some of the large conventions that come here, especially if there be liddles present, to suffer from heart trouble. Then he will bow and retire and go away and recuperate, and I have to do the talk-ing for the ministrative. recuperate, and I have to do the talk-ing for the municipality. I see that your committee paid his fine and got him out of the police station nearly on time this morning, and I did not know whether he would be able to get through it not. So I came up to take his place in case he failed, or had heart trouble and had to go away, as he often does. But I mere-ly say of the 300,000 people in Mi. cankee 275,000 of them are brick lawers, masons or plasterers, or en avery weathy city. That does not mean that there are a great many millionaires here. I think there are only eight or nine of us, but the rich men are those who, own their own homes, which they got from their carnings, and there are lots of them. We have a great army of men who carry the tin dinner pail, here, and

one,-yours fraternally, L. COTTON. The Miner and the Machine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22. - The United Mine Workers of America resumed he sessions of their annual convention at 9 o'clock this morning. Several hundred more delegates have arrived since yes terday, the interest in the meeting greater than for many years. It is officially stated that the principal

question to come before the convention question to come before the convention is the difference in price paid for pick-mined and machine-mined coal. This dif-ferential is said to be not in just pro-portion. Machine mining in the last few years has made rapid strides toward de-posing the pick miner, and now it is es-timated that 23 per cent of the coal mined is dug out by machines. It is said that the discontent of miners increases with the further introduction of machine and there must be a more equitable adinstment

Labor Party.

#### HANDS OFF!

Say Cotton Will Capitalists to North Care olina Legislature.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.; January 17-At a manufacturers' meeting represent-ing one hundred cotton mills held yester-day at Greenboro, N. C., to consider the labor question, the folowing screensent, effective March 1, was adopted: (1.) Sixty-six hours to constitute a meeting work

week's work. (2.) No children under 12 years to be employed during an available school terue, excepting children of widows and disabled persons; then ten years to be

the limit.

the limit. (8.) Will co-operate in every measure looking to the general education of the children. (4.) On the above bias we petition the Legislature to take no action, as the mill men, being familiar with the conditions, could accomplish the same end effici-ently. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to equip a textile school at

Legislature to equip a textile school at the Agricultural and Mechanical Cel-lege,

# ing divers awful punishmeats to any one who hired men of that union. It **COMPERS & CO., SCABS.**

#### Another Chapter in Their History of Tresson. .

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CHAPTER III

Early in the '90's John B. Lennon then as now secretary of the Journey-men Tailors Union of America, was in Washington, D. C., on a mission for the Tailors' Exchange, an organiz-employing tailors. His mission appear before the Ways and committee of Congress, and ad-be raising of the duty placed be raising of the duty placed ported clothing. For this work National Tailors' Exchange, an organization of employing tailors. His mission was to appear before the Ways and upon imported clothing. For this work vocate the raising of the duty placed he was, of course, paid by the employing tailors, the bosses. While in the city, he called a meeting of tailors, to take place work-shop on a certain Sunday toon. Enough tailors turned out to in a work afternoon. erganize's local of the J. T. U. of  $\Lambda$ . The organizing (') was done in about an hour. When he returned to New York be turned in a bill for \$40 expenses in anizing Washington

ince about 1852 there had been in existence a union of tailors in Wash-ington that had, in the carly eightics, joined the K. of L.

After Lennon's union was formed there a constant clash between it and older union. There were dual committees, dual officers, and, necessarily, trouble all the time. In the spring of 1895 an agreement was reached be-tween the two locals to work through a joint executive board, and in February 1896 the K. of L. assembly and the J. T. U. of A. local united in forming the Journeymen Tailor's B and P Union of Washington, D. C. Both the older organisations adjourned for good and gave up their charters, turning over their

union.

Herolds.

reasuries to the new union. Under the constitution of the new hedy any tailor coming to Washington from any other city was admitted without paying any initiation fee, provided he had a card from the union in his tewn, showing him to be in good stand-ing. One of the first acts of the new union was to appropriate money for the support of the failors on strike in Providence, R. I, who belonged to the J. T. U of A. Also the send money to two other locals of the J. T. U. of A.

Previous to the amalgamation there ned that which hastened our de-nation to get out of both the K. of d the J. T. U. of A. Here a set of the speakers were, Christo-pherson, Gompers, Frank Morrison and Andrew Fuereseth, a lobbyist for the happened that which hastened our de L and the J. T. U. of A.

had had trouble for years. Instead of nothing because lacking the support of hiring tailors to do their work Saks and joutside unions, etc. Gompers took up would send their work to sweatshops in Baltimore, giving one or two tailors in Washington a job now and **chen as a sop of Cerberns. In Octobes** 1895 the tailors decided to stop the tricks played by Sacks and Co., and demanded that they institute a work-shop in their building and complex tailor. from the two unions of Washington, As the unions were working through at them. civen into their hands. The Local Tederation was notified of the fact that were not observing the rules of the tailors union and it notified all its subordinate bodies of Saks' refugal to hire union men.

Saks and Co. in November 1895 ap-pealed to the tailors to modify their demands: the appeal was denied. Then John W. Hays and H. B. Martin of the K. of L. were called upon by Saks, and visited the firm. After the visit they attempted to coerce the tailors in the K. of L. local to modify their de-mands. They failed and retired beaten. The writer hereof was the secretary of the joint executive board and, as such, was notified of any move made. When Baks and Co. found they could not get what they wanted through Have et al. they wrote to John B. Lennen. He was busy at the time, so he delegated Henry White and a man named Reichers to go from the convention of the Garment Workers in Baltimore to Washington and settle the matter. Mr. White called on the undersigned and wanted to dis as the matter. As I was busy work cuss the matter. As I was busy work-ing at the time I told him to go to hell, and asked him at the same time what he, a Garment Worker, had to do with the affair. He left my shop with Reichers and saw Saks. Then he came affair. He left my shop with thers and saw Saks. Then he came back and told me we tailors were asking too much. I told him to tell that to AJohn B. Lennon, and, as he wouldn't go of his own account, fired him. before Christmas 1895 there Just Just before Christmas 1895 there came to Washington a gentleman named Larson, from New York. He-had been sent by Lonnon, at Saks & Company's request, to settle the diffi-culty. A couple of tailors met him when he struck town, took him around, brought him to see me, fed him with which and eating materials, and in the whole time he was in the city he didn't whole time he was in the city he didn't spend fifteen cents. In the afternoon on that day Mr. Larson went to see [Mr. Saks, and had the gall to ask him to come up to the meeting of the union that night. Mr. Saks came up to the hall, but he didn't get in, and Mr. Larson did the talking for Saks, asking us to accept Sak's terms, which were no terms at all, and to be good boys and not get "too radical." Mr. Lar-son returned to New York that same night with a large sized flea in his ear. Then he turned in his expense account which was, for only one day's work, 25. We raised such a howl that he cut the dollars off and let it go at \$20. Falling to overcome us with the aid of Hays, Martin, White, Reichers and Lenness, Saks & Company capitulated in January, 1896 and their surrender was unconditional and complete. As we had whippeds Saks and Company by the aid. of the local workingmen, in spite help given to Saks by our so-called National officers, we came to the conclu-sion that it was best to stick by our-melves and keep our money, instead of paying dues to officials who worked against us and in the interest of the boss.

nded in threats. . The local union got out a label and issued it to any boss who complied with our rules and regulations. Among such bosses was George Herold. His men, practically all of them notorious as de-linquents and non-unico, failed to keep in good standing and Mr. Herold was noin good standing and all first days to a union one. There were seven of his men in arrears for dues and under fine for non-observance of union regulations. On a Wed-nesday morning in the spring of 1807 the

at a meeting of the union. In the morning of the next day a dark In the moning of a same into lifte man, wearing glasses, came into Herold's store, and asked to see some goods for a suit. After choosing the goods he asked Herold if his store was a solution of the solution of the store was a union store. "Oh. yes," said Herold. "Well, you've got the label, haven't you?" said the dark little man. Herold bina

showed him a fac simile of the label of the tailors' nion. "Why, that's not the label," said the small man. Herold told him it was. The little fellow said: "I ought to know union label when I see it. I'm Sam uel Gompers, president of the American -and Federation of Labor. That's a scab la

bel." Then he got into conversation with Herold and found out that seven of his men were under fine of five dollars to the Gompers then told Her would organize his men for a dollar a head into a real union. We found out afterwards that M. Spohn of the scab C. L. U. worked up the scheme for Gom-pers and had put him in possession of the fact that there was trouble on in other place." pers.

When the secretary went on Saturday to collect the first half of the fine Herold told him his men were going to join the "real thing" in the line of union, and told him about Gompers being in to see week after there appeared a him. The notice in the daily papers of a meeting to be held at the headquarters of the  $\Lambda$ . F. L., Fourteenth and G streets, to be addressed by a man named Christo-pherson, "National Organizer" of the J. T. U. of A., and Samuel Gompers. The meeting was for tailors only and all tail-The

ors were invited. About twenty-five of us went to the a lobbyist for There is a large tailoring and clothing establishment in Washington known as Saks & Co. With this firm the tailors ington was without the pale, could do most of the time and, as usual, went back into the dark ages and the time of Mos-He got them, seven different kinds of The fact was pointed out that we WERE organized and that we were better off than ever before. The further fact was pointed out that the officers of the J. T. U. of A. had robbed us, and that the speech just made by Gompers-was the talk of an ignoramus, who despite the fact that he had been introduced to us as a man who had spent the best part of his mie in the cause of laborthought so little of the cause of labor, that he hadn't even taken the trouble to study history enough to prevent his be-ing laughed at by the ordinary sixteen years old scholar. It was pointed out that an ignoramus could not be a leader or officers in the cause of labor. Such

could only bring ridicule on the cause and thus weaken it. At this point Gomperleft-the room. No one from the Gom-pers' side offered to say a good word for him, so Christopherson unrolled a char-ter application and asked for names. The first one up to sign was a man from Herold's shop. At the time it was pointed out to Curistopherson that the fellow was under fine to us, and that he, Christopherson, together with Gom-

pers, Morrison and Feureseth, were scab-bing on us, they accepting scabs at one dollar per head whereas we wanted five dollars. Christopherson could get only the seven a left him. On the Saturday night following another meeting was held at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. At this meeting about forty of the union tailors showed up. The ball was opened with a speech from a notorious scab musician named Weber who had been elevated by Gomeprs to the ex-alted position of 'organizer of the A. F. of L." We gave him a beautiful reception and he quit in a hurry. Then Morrison took a hand in the deal and retired, then Fuereseth spoke his piece on ancient history that never was. Christopherson again asked for "remarks." Again he got them. The fact was pointed out that we were organized, and that we were better of than ever before. The further fact was pointed out that the officers of the J. T.U. of A. had robbed us and worked against us when we belonged to it. Finally he was told that the A. F. of L. and officers were nothing but a gang of bunco-steering fakirs, and we didn't intend to put ourselves in the clutches .f any such gang. At this meeting Gom-pers was in his inner sanctum. Morrison attempted to throw oil upon the troubled waters, by saying that he believed every officer of any nnion, national or inde-pendent, was an honest man. He was an swered to the effect that we knew A F: of L. officers were not honest. At th's meeting it developed that Gompers had made a convert in the person of a notor-ious scab, who never had belonged to a uniou, had scabled in Troy, N. Y., and was a constant stumbling block to us in a certain large store. This seab was evidently a "main guy" in Gompers' thimble-rigging scheme and did the tak-ing for "the tallors of Washington."

ter, members" of Gompers' nnion and about forty men from the tailors' union. The proposition was as follows. We sgreed to call, a special meeting of the tailors union for the following Tuesday. Christopherson, Gompers and any wanted with them.would he else they

given the floor. If, after they had spoken and been replied to, the union, by a secret ballot, decided to join the J. T. U. of A., well and good. We would abide by the would We would abide by the result. If, on the other hand, it decided not to join, then he, Christopherson, was to give up his attempts to organize a union. Between the adjournment of the meet-

Christopherson visited practically every tailor in town and tried to prevail upon them to vote his way. He boasted of having the Scandinavians with him, as they were his countrymen. He was jol-lied into that belief by the Scandiaavians, who listened to him only to learn what his scheme was.

The union met and Mr. Christopherson spoke, he was the only one who showed np. His "speech" was a dandy and if nothing else killed his game that did. He was replied to, after which a secret balridiculot was taken, and showed the lously small number of six in his favor. The defeat seemed to stun him-there were at least ten Scandinavians present

Christopherson left after refusing a drink offered him. Christopherson came out the next day with a notice that another meeting would be held at the A. F. of L. headquarters, at which the "organization of the tailors of Washington would be completed." But the meeting never was held, it being "deferred to some other time at some 'according to the daily pa-We found afterwards that the meeting was secretly held over a saloon. It took us a little over six months to

It fook us a nucle over six mouths to put Gompers' scab union out of business. Since then the only tailors' union in Washington, D. C., has been the local alliance of the S. T. and L. A. Gompers and Company have made several at-tempts since the first to smash it, but have failed each time.

#### CONCLUSION.

Before Gompers and Company struck Washington, there was but one trade that had more than one union; there was a strong central body that could whip the largest firms; there was a solidarity prevalent that was a power. Gompers and Company Since settled down as vultures upon that city, there en constant trouble, disorganization and treachery. The workers are infinitely weaker; the bosses stronger. The A. F. of L., used by Gompers and Company, has done the work of the capitalists, in that city, well, Organized Scabbery it is.

The man who, conscious of what it really is, suports it and maintains it, except where forced through fear of his history of the A. F. of L. in Washington history of it everywhere. is the where is there a city that cannot duplicate the story of Washington. Thou-sands of men all over these United witness to the outrages States can committeed by Gompers and Company,

**AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.** 

ARTHUR KEEP. "

#### Extreme Clericalism Given a Severe Set-Back.

The recent elections in Austria, as already announced by cable, proved a severe blow to Extreme Clericalism. At Botzen, in the Tyrol, the stronghold of the Roman Catholic party in Austria, its most prominent champion, Baron Di Pauli, was defeated, while at Krems, in lower Austria, Dr. Gessman, the most influential representative of extreme Clericalism in the Anti-Semitic party, was defeated by the Pan-Ger-

from Herolds to sign and after raking party, was defeated by the Pan-Ger-him fore and aft a few times for good manic candidates. In Vienna, notwithof the Pen against us and in the interest of the boss. Therefore the union of forces under the name of Journeymen Tailors' Union of Washington, D. C., as before stated. As soon as the independent union was formed. John B. Lennon wrote to the employing tailors of Washington that all those belonging to the Journeymen Tailors' Union were scabs and threaten-

CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION. Destructive of Natural Resources and of

# the Human Race.

Speak of the "management" of capi talists, of their "industry, thrift, saving," and of all those "economic virtues" to which are so flippantly aftributed their own "success in life," and the "progress of the world." In their insatiable greed for immediate profit there is no method of self-enrichment, even so wasteful as ing at the headquarters of the A. F. of self-enrichment, even so wasteful as of L. and the meeting of the union, to dry up the sources from which-profit is gathered for them by the hand of labor, that they may not resort to, resardless of consequences.

See, for instance, that vampire system of atriculture, which consists in robbing the soil of its productive powers, unti-immense areas of land once so fertile as ty have seemed inexhaustible are conthe verted into deserts. Agaih, see in mining districts those noble forests ruthlessly cut down to procure the comparatively insignificant quantity of timbe and fire wood required for the installation of a mining plant and the running of its machinery. There is no possibil-ity of estimating in dollars the amount of treasure, accumulated by nature in the course of ages, that is thus constantly and in various ways criminally destroyed to the detriment of future generations, in order to transform the paltry remainder into private wealth, immediately en-joyable, or into "capital," immediately available for the exploitation of the laboring class,

Far from restraining these destruct tive tendencies of capitalism, its governments are themselves driven by into policies and enterprises similarly short-sighted and maleficient, which always in the end defeat their own pur-

England, with one-third of the human race under her sway, instead of concentrating her energies on the discovery and development of the unknown re surces lying idle in all parts of her do

minions, contemplates a doubling of her vast empire at a cost of life and treasure that may soon endanger her very existence. Germany, France and Italy, with teeming populations that can consume only that small part of the product of their ceaseless toil which is not appropriated by their idle fleecers, are likewise scheming for the addition of far away black and yellow paupers, by the million, to their own masses of pauperized workers.

Thes comes our own United States, our own "mighty American Republic with a territory so vast and so rich that many times its present number of inhabitants could live in plenty within its boundaries. Not one-tenth of its soil is under proper cultivation: large areas livlihood to do so, is a scab, a traitor to his class and a servant of capitalism. fact, tilled so wastefully that the av-Let him call himself what he will, the brand of the A. F. of L. is a badge of scabbery. The leaders of it are all scabs, scabbery. The leaders of it are all scabs, of in other produce. Inexhaustible min-eral wealth lies untouched at the surface of the around. Of the mechanical forces at our command the potentiality limited. Yet gaunt misery stalks through the land, while the enormous surplus of its agriculture and industries chokes the channels of "trade" and smothers its capitalists.

Onward, then, for territorial expansion and new markets! We must have a large slice of earth. We must at all costs, by war, imprisonment and proscription, "benevolently assimiliate" ten millions of wretched Filipons, long held in feudal bondage under the iron heel Spain, but now savage enough to mistrust freedom under the yoke of American capitalism. Those people must be civilized; they must be taught to wear shoes, and cottons and "nobby hats manufactured by the wage-slaves of New England; aye, even shoulds of the latest cut from the sweat shops of New York. For all this they will in hard labor on the royal estates of American nabobs in the virgin forests that tropical Nature evidently intended to be come the property of American capital-ists, on the docks and steamers of Am-

erican trusts, etc.

In Guam we shall have a St. Helena by blank "lettres de cachet", issued from Washington to the military governor of our mid-oceanic possessions. An army of one hundred thousand men or more constantly decimated by the climate and the riotous excesses incident upon military life, will to that extent lessen the increase in the number of strong-limbed and strong-headed fellows, de moralized and therefore rendered danger-ous at home by enforced idleness. It will also be a source of immediate prof-it to capitalists, for that army will have to be fed, were it only on embalmed beef and adulterated flour, and clothed and provided with all the paraphernalia of war. It will of itself, besides, prove an effective means of developing our merchant marine, which will have to be highly subsidized for the transportation of troops and military supplies. a marine implies the necessity of a powerful navy to protect it. All this means increased activity--and therefore, immediate profit for capitalists-iu iron works, mines, mills; warehouses, rail-roads, banks, law offices and legislative lobbies, though it does not mean "by a long shot" increased wages and les despotism in the "land of the brave and me of the free:"-rather the contrary. But this is only a "first step." We nust have our share of the Asiatic trade. God alone, in his infinite wisdom, know whether or not it is America's destiny to own or rule the Asiatic continent But in view of those unexpected mailes-tations of His kinduess to us, which have lately astonished the wicked workl, we must get ready to "accomplish His will," and to carry out "our manifest destiny." So says every missionary that destiny." So says every m we can spare from the slums of our great cities; and the missionary, as the mouthplece of God, is the right hand of Capitalism

wishes and hopes of the schemers. He faces coldly the cold facts and examiner them in the light which they cast upon each other. In the present instance as in many others he sees an overgrown cap italism at bay cornered in its own field. blindly playing a desperate game against its own "destiny." Every card it plays brings it nearer to its ruin. Every effort it makes to consolidate its struc ture by adding to its height must necessity result in shaking its founda tions. On the day when Asia either willingly, or under duress, shall have fully accepted "capitalistic civilization." the existence of that sort of civilization will no longer be possible either in Europe or in America. The Social Revolution may and will probably take place before any great economic change is accomplished in the Far East; although the rapidity with which changes can oc cur there is sufficiently shown by the recent progress of Japan: a progress. the way, which dashes to the ground the hope entertained here and in England of finding wide outlets on the market China: for it has just been learned that in the cotton manufacture alone for instance, the Japanese industry had so advanced in a few years, that i was now able to supply all the require ments of Chinese markets besides its own domestic ones. But should the Revolutionary Socialist movement, for rea sons now imperceptible or inconceivable be sufficiently checked to permit of the capitalistic schemes being carried out in Asia, until their first effects begin to be felt here and in Europe, it is safe to say that the almost instantaneous result of their operations would be the proclam ation of the Socialist Republic from the

Vistula to the Pacific. LUCIEN SANIAL.

#### A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

Evidence That a Movement May Dig Its Own Grave.

It is always best to allow a man to convict himself out of his own mouth If he does it by putting his foot in it. it is always better. The Socialist Labor Party has struck many good blows at its antagonists, but those antagonists have assisted it greatly by most unmercifully thrashing themselves.

The best example of it has been the "Advance," published in San Francisco and at present the organ of Organized Scabbery in that city. It takes every opportunity to try to hit the Socialist Labor Party, but the uniformity with which it fools itself is delightful.

We reproduce here in full a letter culled from its columns. The "Advance," would not be "abusive," it would not be "narrow," so to see that it is neither all you have to do is to read this letter.

Its cleanliness is shown by the language. Its broadness is shown by the style of men that lecture for the Social Democratic Party, of which it is, occasionally, a spokesman : Editor "Advance:" Under the aus-

pices of the Social Democratic party, a mass meting was held in K. of P. Hall. Sunday evening, December 23rd, Hon. P. H. Ryan, a resident lawyer and a fluent speaker, addressed the meting on some of the issues of the day. His sentiments were grand and the delivery superfine but as to how the better con dition is to be brought about , he did not even attempt to outline. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat by political training though in sympathy with our work to the degree that it would bring about better conditions for the laborers, but seemingly not to a degree that is ad-vocated by us. We had quite a large attendance, much, larger than at any inside meeting of the Socialists hereto fore held in the City of Eureka, As often as the speaker voiced the cardinal doctrine of the Socialists, he was loudly applauded by the whole audience, ing the growing feeling in the hearts of the great masses.

The meeting was a grand success from start to finish, and had it not been for the senseless roar from the throat of a little pinched up, Johnny Bull-headed In Guam we shall intre a St. Herena The Leonic, nothing but pro-for the safe keeping of Napoleonic Fili-pinos, and Bastilles in every island for ceedings. The speaker, not being well the unions were led either by fools or knaves. Mr. Berry showed how impotent the De Leonite, nothing but pleasant dreams got the names of the two Socialist parties mixed up. This angered the bull; it was a special red rag, that had the effect of working up more anger to the square inch, in his narow hide, than anything else could possibly have done. To speak of the Social Democratic Party as the "Social Democratic Labor Party" was too awfully insulting to let pass unnoticed! After the speaker had finished and left the hall, the bull rose up on his hind feet ; he roared and snorted, he puffed and spouted, as only a buil and a whale could do. It was the most disgusting noise the people of Eureka had ever faced; the bull made no argument, he just roared for it is well-known that he is no talker, and it would be well for him to know that he makes no tion. converts to Socialism. Those who know him best seek to avoid him most. Canthis assertion be pr yed? Let proof be asked for, and the bull would roar no longer in these parts, for he would get his eyes open to the fact that he is known as an nsane crank and freak of nature. The meeting closed by an interesting talk by Comrade Rutledge, most of the audience remaining to catch his last words Eureka, Cal., Dec. 24, 1900.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1930, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valuant battle for the working class and the Social ist Republic.

#### THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. • • • •

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

# EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the Daily Prople is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class of the other, and proclaim

#### THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have a republic in which those who wish those who wish to live at the labor of abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live at the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class-the option to

## GO TO WORK OR STARVE

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Dedy People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The bauner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

#### FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily Pcople is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it." Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months

\$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE. Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, st st st New York City, TRADES UNIONISM.

To be Effective It Must Join Hands With the Socialist Labor Party Political Movement.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 15 .- The Socialist lecture in Columbian Hall, last Sunday afternoon was well received by an interested audience. Mr. Michael T. Berry, of the shoe makers of Haverhill, was the speaker, and for an hour and a half dwelt on the

labor union phase of the Socialist agitation. He said the present style; of labor union was started in England about 100 years ago, founded on four ideas, which were considered fundamental principles, but which are now proved to be errors. They were non-political action, light capital with capital, rights of capital, and aristocracy of labor.

Treating of the first, the speaker claimed it was impossible to keep politics out of labor unions, but at the present time the politics was among the labor leaders who marched the laborers to the shambles of capitalism in the hope of securing political offices for themselves Powderly, Tobin, Ratchford and many

others were cited. The speaker used copious illistrations to show how useless it was for labor to fight capital with capital., The Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England a few years ago struck, having in the treasury over \$1,200,000. The employers simply turned the keys in the locks and awaited developments. It was only

starved into submission. For labor to fight capital with capital was a battle of cents ugainst dollars. Capital could have no rights, he said, when all wealth was created by labor. For any economic organization of work ing men to recognize any rights of capital was to deny their own rights, and such a thing could be done only when





BUSINESS OFFICEs 230 St. Clair and Cleveland. O., where all money train tances and business communications of be directed.

standing the doctoring of the electoral lists to the advantage of the Christian Socialists, Dr. Lueger and his party suffered a terrible reverse. The leader of the Social Democrats and radical bourgeois element, Dr. Adler, was, it. is true, beaten by his Anti-Semitic opponent, but the figures were eloquent ... Three years ago the Anti-Semitic can-didate was returned in the same canstituency by a majority of 6,000 votes out of a total of 47,00C, whereas this time his majority was only 1.300, al-though every nerve of the party had been strained by the Anti-Semites and their Ultramontane or clerical allies to win. In Vienna the main feature of the elections is the loss of prestige of the hitherto omnipotent Burgomaster. whose political collapse is regarded as imminent. Baron Di Pauli's candidature was not only suported by two bishops, but had received the highest sanction from Rome, inasmuch as the Pope conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory, But neither this support nor his own prestige as a Parliamentarian and leader of the Ultramontane party sufficed to save him from defeat at the hands of a simple peasant. It is now thought that the Anti-Semites will now do their best to dissociate themselves from their Clerical cilies.

#### Republican Simplicity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Couracts have been awarded by the Inaugural Commission providing for the decoration on Office on March 4 for the insuguration ball at a cost of \$18,000. The decorations of bunting are to cost about \$4,700, flowers and floral decora-

Capitalism. In dealing with economic and political schemes the Socialist, however, is not easily impressed by sentimental specula-tions or hypercritical arguments, which have no other basis that the interests.

Election of Officers, Section Somerville,

Mass. At the last regular meeting of Section Somerville, S. L. P., the following off-cers were elected for the ensuing six

Organizer-Jacob Loven.

Financial Secretary-Theodore Hell-

berg. Recording and Corresponding Secre tary-Charles A. Johnson

Literary Agent-Jacob Loven. Grievance. Committee - Thomas Brophy, Theodore Hellberg and Jacob

Loven. Auditing Committee-Andrew Quarn-Auditing Committees. strom, Harold Heilberg. SECRETARY,

Socialist Labor Party T

aristocracy of labor was by illustrating the factory system. How little girls no: PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY higher than the primary grade were spinning out their little lives in the mad SUBSCRIPTICN PRICHS 

whirl of factory life that a few might live in luxurious idleness. How many of them are competing against their fathers in the labor market? Time was when the father made fair wages, but now, through the development of machinery the child took his place at a few dolars a week. In Haverhill last year 19,000,000 pairs of shoes were made, yet hundreds of those workers were without sufficient clothing. The speaker roundly condemned the

be directed. Socialisticate on munications of communications for the Editor about 229 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O Communications may be written in glish and will be translated by Editor. leaders of the pure and simple unions Comrades, do your best to introdes among your German friends and set for their attitude against political ac-

There was no other way to break the chains that tied them to the present system. They must adopt political methods or perish from the face of the earth. To advocate any other course

was treason to the workers. Mr. Berry told of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which fought on election day voted as a unit for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, thus insuring the workers when the Party became strong enough complete control of the political government. Not until then could they hope for the higher and better life.

The Section will continue these meet-ings in Columbian Hall every Sanday until the summer campaign opens.



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To the Members of Section Previ S. L. P.

A special meeting of Section P dence, S. L. P., is hereby called Sunday afternoon, January 27th 3 o'clock prompt. Business of ance relating to the financial record ance relating to the financial resp ation of the Section will be considered of late years the financial burdes posed by Party work on the con-have, become so heavy that steps be taken to reorganize the finance the Section, and provide some means for securing funds that be retofore resorted to. The special committee appointer here to sect a state Convention has here to fine the section shall be on to discuss it. All the commans strongly urged not to be absent. General Committee. Section Provi-P. F. O'Conner, Berl

## WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.



#### Thilten and Demands Which Tonch Upon Many Phases of City Politicsment of the Convention - Men The Are Standard Bearers.

Parsuant to a call from the City Cen-Committee, the Socialist Labor Party of Duluth met in Convention at menlar headquarters in the Incula mak Jan 3, 1991, at S n m for the one of placing in nomination a ticket roted for at the usual spring elecrebruary 5. Louis F. Dworshak man of the City Central Committee alled the convention to order, with E. J. Morin as temporary secretary, both Guided by thet magnif

thet magnificent spirit of charness and unity of purpose and tac-in that are so characterizes the S. L. P., which justly makes it feared and and by capitalist and fakir alike, the raisention proceeded a' once to its work, raich was as smooth as clock work. STATEMENT

Fellow Workingmen of Duluth: The Socialist Labor Party, entering the municipal election for the second time, calls you to action.

One year ago we pointed out the ah in expecting the Republican or cratic parties, to do one single this hat would benefit you. Their promises of great things for you were pointed out and their duplicity attacked and smashed. We showed clearly the remedy was to use possession of the city government in your own interest. You heeded not, but elected the rep

ntatives of the CAPITALIST CLASS, who live on your labor. The past year proved our charges : i way, in not an act have the Republi-Mayor and his Democratic brothers. astraied that we were wrong, they the city council, embodied the ring the alderman whom you

opportunity to show that they chom they were sent there to The fact that never for a mome the city governmen considered your elfare its concern, must be evide Will you repeat again your Will you again and work of last year? how your vote away? Or will you, like me, sever all allegiance to the old parties, and vote for the only party that ands for the WORKING CLASS the OCIALIST LABOR PARTY?

Since the Republican and Democratic meter, for obvigus reasons, are a unit in deir support of "Municipal Ownerwe desire to warn you against this

FAKE "SOCIALISM."

he development of modern machine Inction, and the concentration of capi al into enormous, powerful combine and trusts, have cheapened and that it is production to such an extent, that it is production to such an extent. only a few years, ere small factories es and shops will be a thing of the put, being suplanted by gigantic dent stores and emporiums. The MIDDLE CLASS, composed of store impers, agents, landlords; businessmen, if of a small nature, vaguely realizing the and institutively knowing the end a nigh, seeks to prolong its life by re-fucing expenses and taxes. How is this one? Simple enough. When the city ime? Simple enough. When the city a ma electric and street railway plants the profits ground out o fthe working the who perform all the necessary lab on, instead of going to a few capital in, is used to pay the running expenses of the city, thus reducing the taxes, con sently relieving the MIDDLE CLASS g possible the life prolongation under a Socialist administration profits would be used in extending work of improving the condition, and alped increase social wealth.

While essentially a middle class move ment, it also reduces the taxes borne by mcerns, corpol tions, factories, etc.: moreover, "muni-ipal ownership" offers to the large cap-ballats greater advantages for safer and numerative investments. Therefore, it but natural that the Republican party. CLASS, should join forces with the morratic party, which represents the MDDLE CLASS, to rob and plunder WORKING CLASS, which alone mates all the wealth. To side-track SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, and the revolutionary spirit of the RKING CLASS to the ground, "Mual Ownership" is conveniently, ad

plass, which thrives on that wealth red from Labor through rent : terest and profits; while the abelition of private capital, which has enslaved and STALWARTS TO THE FRONT WITH A FULL MUNICIPAL TICKET. "honot" of labor; he wants none of it. The CAPITALIST CLASS, being class-

conscious, realized transs, teing class ment. That club called "law" or "gor-ernment' must be exercised in their in-terest. "Law" means for the capitalist power, and for you, deputies, militia and soldiers to shoet you into submission to be further robbed in teh factory, shop.

and mill. It is not what laws are passed. BUT WHAT CLASS ENFORCES THOSE LAWS. They are passed to swindle you into believing the old parties represent labor. The Républican and Democratic parties will not betray the capitalist class by enforcing "Labor laws." THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

will put an end to their same. It knows what it wants and dares to say

how to get it. IT WILL MAKE AND ENFORCE LAWS IN THE INTEREST OF LA-BOR ALONE. All legislation is class legislation. You can legislate the capi-talist down and out forever, making capital common property to be operated for the good of all who will labor, with no capitalists to divide with as now. nothing so long as the capitalist class is the "law." Beg of them is folly! To "whereas" and "resolve," is to be laughed at. What you get must he your own work. Your emancipation must be the work of your votes. You must rise to voting for your class-the working class. Smash the Republican and Democratic smasn the Republican and Democratic parties! Both stand for capitàlism—for wage-slavery. Both stand for clubs, bullets, and "Bull Pens!" The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for the working class, or for "all classes." It stands for you always: forever, until its mission is performed-the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist

Republic. We call upon you as men to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. is your Party. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. It is your Section Duluth.

PLATFORM. The Socialist Labor Party of Daluth acknowledging the self-evident fact that Labor creates all wealth: that the in stuments of poduction as the esul the of social co-opeation, maintains the wealth ceated by co-opeative labor should be owned by the social class which performs said labor-the WORK ING CLASS. Realizing that victory at the pols in municipal election can not fulfill this measure of justice to the Working Clas: and can only be accom plished by victory in national election while never losing sight of our fina' nim, the conquest of the public powery by the Working Class to restore to those who alone can use this means of pro duction and distribution, the Socialis Labor Parts, presents for your con sideration the following program, to up hold which, with every power at their command, each candidate of the Socialis'

Labor Party is solemaly pledged. DEMANDS. 1. The city to acquire street rail ways, letric plants, and all public utilities; same to be operated by the employees co-operatively, under control of the city administration, the employees to elect their own superintendents, fore-men, except such as are elected by the men, except such as are eletd by th direct vote of the people. No employee to be discharged for political reasons. 2. The "acquiremnt by the city

city of vacant lots within the city limits and comfortable houses with modern con-veniences, to be let by the city to the working people, at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administertive expenses.

3. Free medical attendence to be furnished at the houses of applicants applicants when necessary; also medicines, foud-etc. Establishment by the city of municipal bakeries, milk depets, dros stores, coal yards, laundries and other agencies for furnishing the people at cost price pure food and other necessaries now sold for profit

CANDIDATES. For City Comptroller, Louis F. Owerschak. Alderman, First Ward, Carl For Second Ward, Julius Dworschak, Necond Ward, Juliu Decemeir, Third Ward, Wm. Obbermeir, Fifth Ward, E. J. Morin, Sigth Ward, Edward Kriz, Serenth Ward, Howard Conklin, THE WORK IN COLORADO. Suggestions and Advice Well Worth Fol-

secret sessions; abolition of the ret.

# lewing ..

To the Sections and Members at Large in the State of Colorados

The State Executive Committee wishes to congratulate the Sections and members at large on the aggressive fight carried on during the Presidential campaign. In spite of such odds as we had to contend against, the Party throughout the State has emerged from the fight more deermined than ever: and with a confidence born of assurance that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party are correct, and by strict adherence to them we will gaia the confidence of the workers and lead the army of emancipation to victory. Let Expect not the enemy find an opening in our ranks, nor any of the comrades be found idifferent or apathetic. .

Let us now concentrate our efforts on Let us new concentrate our exorts on the upbuilding of organizations within the State, and extend the circulation of our official organ, the WEEKLT PEOPLE. It is to-day the only Eng-lish Socialist paper in the country worthy of the name, and therefore the only publication which workingmen should support. Remember, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are the property of the Party. The editor and manager are directly responsible to the party, and this assures us the uncompromising revelutionary dec trine and its corresponding tactics. We knew too well the history of so-called Socialist papers, run by private individuals for private gain, and at the expanse of revelutionary movement. We can well remember how comrades throughout the country sided them both morally and financially, how they made donations and pushed the circulation, thereby extending the influence of such publications, thinking, that, thereby they would help the cause of Socialism. But what has been the experience? We found that these so-called Socialist papers not only failed the workers in trying times, but were misrepresenting the doctrine of Socialism, and when told of their errors, the comrades, who had lent their aid to these sheets, were curtly told to "mind their business." that "this paper .... private property and printed what they pleased and would not be dictated to by

anthody." and so on, much to the dismay and disgust of the intelligent workingmen. Let us profit by the experience. We have reason to believe that in the future we shall still have to look out for wellmeaning, but misguided enthusiasts, who are not conscious of the hard work and constant hammering in making Socialist propaganda, but are imbued with the idea that all that is necessary is to get as small printing outfit, start a paper, and THET will take to it like the duck

does to water, and that everything will go along smoothly. Such enthusiasts will appeal for funds and will make it appear that they help along the cause with their little papers. You will be doing them: a great service by firmly refusing aid of any kind. By refusing aid to these misguided enthusiasts you will discourage the adventurer and show the vultures and

birds of prey that they will not find a good feeding ground in the S. L. P. We wish to say further that if any of the comrades throughout the State have any suggestions to offer, send them to the State Secretary. They will re-ceive the consideration they deserve.

For the State Executive Committe e Colorade. H. WARNECKE. Secretary.

CONVENTION OF U. M. W.

President to Be Considered.

# **GROWTH OF MACHINERY.**

#### What It Is and the Source From Which It Develops.

John Stuart Mill says, in his "Princiles of Political Economy:" "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the canitalistic application of machinery. Like every oth er increase in the productiveness of la that hedge in the tools of a handicrafts bor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working-day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives withou as equivalent to te capitalist. In short. it is a means for producing surplus value In manufacture, the revelution in the mode of production begins with the lat bor-power; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of aber. Our first inquiry then, is. How the instruments of labor are converted from tools into machines, or what is the difference "between a machine and the implements of a hand. icraft? We are only concerned here with striking and general characteristics; for epochs in the history of society are ne more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are

geological enochs. Mathematicians and mechanicians in this they are followed by a few Eaglish economists-call a tool a simple machine, and a machine a complex tool They see no essential difference between them and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, the wedge, etc. As a matter of fact, every machine is a combination of those simpl powers; not matter how they may be disguised. From the economic stand boint this explanation is worth nothing because the historical element is want ing. Another explanation of the difference between tool and machine is that, is the case of a tool, man is the motivenower, while the motive-nower of a machine is something different from manis, for instance, an animal, water, wind, and so on. According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most different epochs. would be a machine, while Claussen's circular loom, which, worked by a singl laborer, weaves 96,000 picks per minute. would be a mere tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by hand, would, if worked by steam, be

machine. And since the application of animal-power is one of man's earliest inventions, production by machinery would have preceded production by handlerafts. When, in 1735, John Wyalt brought out his spianing machine, and began the in dustrial revolution of the eighteenth cen tury, not a word did he say about an ass diffing it instead of a man, and yet this part fell to the ass. He described it as a machine "to spin without fingers." All fully developed machinery consist of three essentially different parts, the motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and finally the tool or working machine. The motor mechanism i that which puts the whole in motion. either generates its own motive-power like the steam engine, the caloric-engine the electro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some al-ready existing natural force, like the water-wheel from a head of water, the

wind-will from wind, etc. The transmit ting mechanism, composed of fly-wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, straps, ropes, bands, pinieus, and gearing of the most varied kinds, regulates the motion. changes its form where nocessary-as for instance, from linear to circula: divides and distributes it among the working machines. These two first parts of the whole mechanism are there solely for putting the working machines in me-tion, by means of which motion the sub-

many they tried at first to make on spinner work two spinning-wheels; that work simultaneously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult. Later, a treadle spinningwheel with two spindles was invented; but adepts in spinning, who could spin two threads at once, were almost as scarce as two-headed men. The Jenny, on the other hand, even at its very spun with 12-15 spindles, and the stocking-loom knits with many thousand needles at once. The number of tools simultaneously is, from the very first, emancipated from the organic limits

number of his bodily organs. In Ger

In many manual implements the di stinction between man as mere motivepower and man as the we aman or eperator, properly so called, is brought inte striking contrast. For instance, fost is merely the prime mover of the spinning-wheel, while the hand working with the spindle, and drawing and twisting, performs the real operation of spinning. It is this last part of the handieraftsman's implement that is first seized upon by the industrial revolution, leaving to the workman, in addition to his new labor of watching the machine with his eyes and correcting its mistakes with his hands, the merely mech anical part of being the moving power. On the other hand, implements, gard to which man has always acted as a simple motive-power-as, for instance, by turning the crank of a mill, by pumping, by moving up and down the arm of a bellows, by pounding with a mortar, etc. -such implements soon call for the application of animals, water, and wind as motive-powers. Here and there, long before the period of manufacture, and also, to some extent, during that period, these implements pass over into ma-chines, but without creating any revelution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these implements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Dutch, in 1836-37, emptied the Lake of Harlein, were constructed on the principle of ordinary pumps, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by cyclopean steam engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect, bellows of the placksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing-engin connecting its arm with a steam-en gine. The steam-engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manufacturing period at the close of the 17th century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, o the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam-engines necessary. As soon as man, instead of working with an im-plement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive-power of implement-machine, it is a mere accident that metive-power takes the disguise of human muscle; and it may equally well take the form of wind water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great' technical altera tions in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Nowadays, all machines that have their way to make, such as sewing mchines, bread-making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven both by human and by purely mechanical motive-power The machine, which is the startingpoint of the industrial revolution, super sedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating number of similar tools, and set in mo tion by a single motive-power, what-ever the form of that power may be, Here we have the machine, but only as an elementary factor of production by machinery .-- Karl Marz.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY FIGHT.

#### Peiligrew Says the Bill Will Not Go Through This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The oppo ents of the Ship Subsidy bill in the Sen-

ate claim that there are at least twenty antegonistic -speeches all ready for deliv-

# A SOUTHERN ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, GA., USES THE OLD TIME METHOD OF THREATENING. Votes Bought-Voters Intimidated -- Cerruption Rampant-Every Kind of Po-

litical Crime Conducted Openly and Above Beard.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 7 .- The results of the recent municipal election were not wholly satisfactory to the supporters of the "White Man's" ticket. They won an overwhelming victory, it is true, but the first note of opposition came in the form of a Socialist Labor candidate for councilman. This is the initial effort of the Socialists of this city, and in the face of great obstacles the result was good. In order to appreciate what it really meant some understanding of methods is necessary. In the first place Augusta is just as corrupt as a southern city could be, and a southern city can be even more corrupt than a northern city, despite the necessity for vice crusades in the latter. The papers here even contained market lists of prices paid for voters, and the fluctuations were followed with great in-

is called a "White Primary." Here a fight broke out, and on the first night the conest centred on two men for chairman, and on the question as to whether or not there should be an open or a secret ballot. The matter was not settled the first night, and on the second the candi-date who favored the open ballot was elected, and the open ballot itself was defeated. In the meantime a fierce, wan was waged, and some votes were purchased for as much as twenty dollars. Then the Socialist Labor Party entered the field and nominated Mr. Charles M. Keel for councilman. The papers here at once commenced to attack him, and his nomination was deprecated on the ground that it was a blow at white su-premacy. The "Daily Tribune" says:--"Mr. Keel is an intelligent, upright young man. a TYPICAL REPRESENT-ATIVE OF THE AMERICAN WAGE WORKER. He has the right, and his friends have the right, to nominate him for council, but neither he nor his friends uld .hink of such a thing as nominat ing him to oppose the chosen white man's candidate. His candidacy should have been submitted to the white primary. and failing in this, should not mitted at all-Phinizy and Matheny is the united white man's ticket in the fifth ward. No other ticket can be voted by good citizens. Let Mr. Keel cast the ballot in the fifth ward for Phinizy and Matheny."

This was all extremely nice and gentlemanly, but the agitation of the So cialist Labor Party was carried on vig-orously, and instead of persuasion. threats were used. All along the line it was asserted that the Socialists were in the field for the one purpose of allow ing the negroes to gain the Then assertions came thick and fast, and they were followed in most cases by threats.

Contrast the above mild and brotherly passage with this which also appeared in the "Daily Chronicle:" "By bolting the primary Mr. Keel cut himself off from the white people of the community, and when a man does that he might as well move for he cannot hope to meet with success in the city of Augusta. The white people are going to run Augusta and anyone who does not like their elec tion ought to pack up bag and baggage and emigrate. Those who vote for Mr. Keel to-morrow will be bolters from the primary and will have no vote at the next municipal primary. A REC-ORD OF THEM WILL BE KEPT

SO THEY CAN BE CHALLENGED NEXT TIME." That last sentence sounds mild, but it is tantamount to a declaration of personal ostracism. The men who dared to vote for the Socialist Labor Party are to go on record, and the day before election such a threatening article, and such attempted intimidation are used to deter and frighten voters. Mr. Keel had nothing to do with the white primary any more than he had to

it. The workingmen are flocking to its standard, and although every obstais placed in the way, they are stacking firmly to it. The election is typical, of southern capitalism. Here in Augusta there has been a great industrial growth during the past few years, and 'with that growth has come a corresponding change in political conditions. Capitalism fears anything that threatens it, and the fear it has of the Socialist Labor Party is well shown by the account of the last election.

3

THEY ARE FINDING OUT.

(Continued from page 1.)

and UNCOMPROMISINGLY VIVI-FIED AND PUT INTO ACTION BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY THE UNITED STATES OF AM-ERICA; until he is able to follow the line of the class struggle himself. Then, he will be clear in his political concep-tion. What must be done, and how to do it will then be an open book to nim. He will then know before hand that what ever he gives to the cause will actually do good. As he becomes classconscious, and puts his class-conscionsness into action by joining the only organization on earth, whose purpose is to promote and establish an adhesive classconscious solidarity of the working class, the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, be will realize that he is an important po-litical factor who is patting his shoulder to the wheel of progess and actually doing something; that ne is somebody, in the most carefully devised, progres-sive and purposeful organization the world has ever seen; among a body of men who know exactly what they are doing, and how to do it; who cannot be overpowered, because if corruption defeats them in one position, they will move their banner to another, always following the line of the class struggle, until they get it planted where nothing can disturb it or them, while they finish their task of bringing about the SELF-EMANCIPA-TION OF THE WORKING CLASS. After you have read the Daily or Weekly PEOPLE long enough to catch on to the fact, and understand that it is simply a record of actual battles fought by honest, upright, manly workingmen (surrounded by fakirs and crooks) in the self-interest of their own class, against the forces of capitalism, you will find that you will be disgusted when ever you undertake to read a stray copy of the "Appeal to Reason (?)" and you will feel kindly towards the men who first. correctly named it the "Treason Spreader." You may feel sorry for your \$125, but then you will feel like a man who has been saved from destruction.

The Daily or Weekly PEOPLE will open a new world of thought and action that will mean something to you, and your influence in bettering the const dition of your fellow men. Try it!

I have secured, at my own expense, 1,000 copies of this edition of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to be placed where they will do the most good. 1 will seed them, post free, at one cent a copy to comrades and friends in this State only, who wish to lighten the burden on me-If there is any surplus it will be used for future editions. I hope the comrades in other States will take the hint, and show the "Treason Spreaser" that a "Treason Spreader" that a class-conscious boycott never dies.

Death to all "Treason Spreaders." Long life to the Socialist Labor Party and its organs, the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE.

WM. McCORMICK.

THE PASSING OF THE LOBBY. Corporations Have Representatives at the

Capitol and Agreement With State Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- The lobby that in years past haunted the halis of legislation has practically disappeared. Of course there may still be found persons at the Capitol who live by "influencing" legislation, but their presence only serves to accentuate the passing of the brood.

Behind the fact that there are fewer loafers and lobbyists on exhibition

terest from day to day. The political game opened with what

r this fake "Socialism," in full ion in this city, you still remain or, destitute wage-slaves you were The only "benefit" you receive is t rour imagination is satisfied. To the it appear quasi-respectable an S The second secon taken the private capitalist employplace, treats you with the same idea under, employing you solely to profit your labor. That is why we are note for "Municipal Ownership." for "Municipal Ownership," re-of party politics, Because the knows what it wants, refusing L. P. knows v idetracked, it is called "to rad "; that we should not oppose it "be it is a step in our direction.

again urge the necessity of a organized and built of men from own ranks: men who understand afficting interest of the capitalist working classes; men who under

#### THE CLASS STRUGGLE

mever end until the means of pro the CAPITALIST CLASS and co.nmon property ; a party, being

THAT CLASS, a useless, parasitical

der sixteen years of age to be compul-sory, the city to furnish food and cloth-

ag to children when necessary. city works. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt menas for the relief and employment of the

inemployed. 6. The city to establish a Free Em-ployment Bureau, where the working people can obtain reliable aid in se-curing employment free of charge; abolition of private areacies. sdult empler

abolition of private agencies. 7. Minimum wage of sdult employees to be not less than \$2 per day; eight hours to constitute the workday. 8. All city printing to bear the union label; all material used by the city to be the product of union laber when such can be procured.

such can be procured. 9. That in all cases where wage egraers are compelled to enter inte economic contests with their capitalist

employers for the maintenance of human conditions and decent wages, the city government shall aid the striking workers in every possible way, if nee essary appropriating whatever sums of money from the city treasury, needed for their support. 10. That since the fyranny of cap

italism robs the workingmen of the decencies of home life, the city shall furnish free public baths; that it estab-lish public lodging houses to be run at

actual cost. 11. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitu-

12. A special tax shall be levied for the establishment and maintenace of a standing pension fund for the aged, sick, disabled and for orphaned chil-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20 .- Arrangements for the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers

of America have been completed. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock to-merow mersing. John Mitchell presiding. The efficers hope that the work before

the convention can be completed by Feb-ruary 1. It is claimed that there are about 1,000 delegates, representing 1,712 local unions and 189,331 members.

During the convention officers will be elected. The matter of permanent building for the miners' headquarters, a print-ing office for the journal, and a home for the National President will come up for consideration. Following the adjourn-

ment, the delegates, or nearly all of them, will go to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the joint conference of coal operators and miners. It is practically assured that neither

West Virginia nor lows will be admitted to the competitive coal fields at the con-ference between the delegates to the National convention and the operators' asso-ciation. The miners agreed at the conference last year to make a strong effort to organize the miners of the State to a

point where they might be able to con-trol the situation and force the operators of the State into the competitive fields and thus place them upon the same basis as Indiana. Illinois, Pennaylvania, and Ohio, the States now embraced in the

field The operators, it is understood, have declined to send representatives to the conference, and until they can be presuaded to pursue this course, nothing can be done toward bringing them into

drea. 13. Rigid enforcement of sanitary con-ditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, factories, workshops, etc., within the city limits. 14. All business of the city conacil to be transacted in public; abolition of Keep an eye on your wrapper. see when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will provient inforruption in the mailing of the

as desired. The tool or working-machine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial revolution of the eighteenth

century started. And to this day it constantly serves as such a starting-point whenever a handicraft or a manufac ture is turned into an industry carried

on by machinery. On a closer examination of the work ing-machine proper, we find in it, as a general rule, though often, no doubt, under very altered forms, the apparatus

and tools used by the handicraftsman a manufacturing workman; with this dit ference that instead of Veing human im ference that instead of peing auman im-plements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is enly a more or less altered mechanical edition of the old handleraft tool-as, for in stance the powerloom-or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine

tre old acquaintances, as apindles are it a mule, acedles is a stocking-loom, saws pping-machine. The distinction be ween these tools and the body proper of the machine exists from their very hirth: for they continue for the most part to in produced by handictaft, or by manufac-ture, and are afterward fitted into the body of the machine, which is the product machinery. The machine proper therefore is a mechanism that. being set in motion, performs with its tools the same operations that were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive-power is

derived from man. or from some other machine, makes no difference in this respect. From the moment, that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into mechanism, a machine takes the place

trikes one at once, even in those case where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of implements that he himself can use simu is limited by the number of his own pages, and half of these were natural instruments of production, by the Senate adjourned last night,

measure. Not one of these speeches is less than an hour long; most of them will take two hours to deliver. Under these circumstances they believe they have the Subsidy bill-beaten.

Although the Subsidy Press Bureau claims that everything has been fixed, and that there is a smooth pathway for the bill. Senator Pettigrew and his colleagues have apparently not entered into his calculations.

"There are just thirty-three legislative days remaining before the sension ends remarked Mr. Pettigrew to-day, "an "and what have we accomplished? ratified, with certain amendments, Hay-Pauncefote treaty and passed the the Army bill. That's all. There are fourteen appropriation bills and the War Rev enue bill yet to be considered. I really don't see how there will be time for transaction of much other business.

"The chairman of the Appropriation Committee has assured me that he intends to press the appropriation bills as rapidly as they can be presented, and to the exclusion of other, matters. does this there is only one post ble way by which the Subsidy bill might be forced through. That is by holding continuous night sessions and tiring us out. But to maintain a quorum in night sessions is a difficult matter unless the majority paracy, and in preventing the block mar from doing anything to injure it. a dimenit matter unless the majority par-ty are united in their support of the meas-ure it is desired to put through. This is not the case with the Subsidy bill. There

are a number of Republicans who will be delighted if the bill should fail without their open opposition. With this feeling in their own ranks, I don't think that majority can succeed in holding night sessions. I am well satisfied with the outlook." The filibustering against the Subaidy

was continued yesterday afternoon when the reading of the Legislative. Executive tory.

and Judicial Appropriation bill in full was demanded. It contains about 130 pages, and half of these were read before

was a candidate who had a right-in the field, and he was selected by his party to run in oppositon to the candidate of capitalists. It is not the loss of pow-er to the whites that is feared, but it is the fact that all concerned with the gov ernment of this city, and all the capital ist leaders look with apprehension upon the growth of the Socialist movement. When election day arrived this fear was made manifest, and the whole of politicians was at its wits end. In

the opening hours of the poll, Mr. Keel drew such a heavy rote that it was feared he would be elected. The first thing was to drive all Socialists away from the polling booth, and the next was to send for Mr. Chas. Fiquette, a shyster lawyer. He arrived on the scene with several thousand dollars and teams enough to bring in the straggling voters. During the whole day the teams were busy, and prices for votes went away

up. The Socialists were mable to do anything as they were rigorously exclud-ed from the polls, and the acts of those in power could in no way be questioned. Among other little incidents was that in which a negro figured. Two men drag ged him to the ballot box, thrust a ball lot into his hand, and forced him to cast it. Thus do the negroes assist in the great work of upholding white suprem-

"Naturally when the votes were count ed Keel was declared "defeated." He had received only forty votes to the two hundred and two hundred and sixty-seven received by his opponent. The Socialists can count up more votes than that, and they declare rightly that they were cheated out of the election. Besides the du-ress and the intimidation there was the direct stealing, and between the two cap italism obtained another "startling vic-

The Socialist Labor Party is satis-fied with the results of its first contest. It is in the field to win, and it will win The Socialist Labor Party is satis-fied with the results of its first context. It is in the field to win, and it will win despite the crookedness of those against one way or the other.

around the Capitol than there have been in many years there is an interesting explanation which demonstrates what a fine science the protection of corporations has become in this latter age and generation. The new methods of promoting and preventing legislation as the exigency of the moment may require, have knocked the old style representative of the "Black Horse Cavalry" type out of his honest bread; and butter. The new style is a vast improvement

The new style is a vast improvement on the ancient process. The corpora-tions do not have to bother with the individual lobbyist whom they have had a snapping and snarling at their heels; for half a century. Instead of enduring this disconfort.

the corporations simply have an annual contract with the State Committee of the party in power and are guaranteed immunity from annoyance. Besides this they have enough re-

presentatives in the legislative brdy to look out for their interests, which renders the service of a lobby unsecup to a year or two ago the big inty

potations maintained a man, or, in fuct, several men as agents at the Capitol to

several men as agents at the Capitol to look out for their interests. The expense bill of these agents used to run up into the thousands. All this is done away with new. There are no agents to maintain, no expense bills to foot. A contract is made with the powers that be, and "there's nothing doin" in the lobby. This blan is much simuler than the "there's nothing doin" in the lobby. This plan is much simpler than the old-fogy methods. The knights of the "The Third House" may threaten ind propose bills aimed at corporations un-til they are blue in the face, but the corporations display not the slightest interest in their operations. The State Committee is all powerful and can kill any bill the comporations want on the

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

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One year .....

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE	2.068
in 1892	
a 1896	
n 1900	34 191



As we see ground that has long lain idle and untilled, if it be rich and naturally fertile, and with innumerable sorts of weeds and unprefitable wild herbs; and that, to make it perform its true office, we must cultivate and prepare it for such seeds as are proper for our service; even so it is with our minds, which, if not applied to some certain study that may fix and restrain them, run into a thousand extravagances, and are eternally roving here and there. In the inextricable labyrinth of restless --- MONTAIGNE. Imagination.

THE CORN THAT ACHES THEM.

Unquestionably Socialism aims at a revolution. It offers no apology therefor. Neither does it seek to dodge the point in the least. When told, as we are often told, that a physical clash will and must ensue, that enthround Capital will no more abdicate than enthroned Landlordism. i. c., Feudalism did. Socialism acknowledges the soft impeachment: it frankly acknowledges that it means to go the logical length of the line, and that, the peaceful methods of civilization having been exhausted and Capitalism having appealed to the "last resort," Socialism will unquestion ably pursue its foe on that field too, and squelch Capitalism there. It is, accordingly, in no dogeful vein that Socialism insists, however, upon the fact that "revolution" does not necessarily include force or bloodshed, and, furthermore, that not a few of the changes implic in Socialism are infinitely less "subsersive" than certain folks affect to be lieve. The composition of what goes loosely by the name of "Government" is of this latter sort.

Nothing is more common than to heat gentlemen, whose consciences are stung by the very mention of "Socialism," and who feel the ground shake under them at the mere thought of Labor's Barbarism steps close upon the heels of Socialism, They argue: "Society lives upon high thought; its Governmentposed Government, made up of representatives of the trades in the natjon. would be a Government fit for animals only. Man needs more than bread." consists of representatives of, the

ist, the representatives will represent the collective system of production and distribution. As far as the representation of material needs is concerned Socialism would, accordingly, introduce no change, could introduce none. What then, are the changes that the capitalists are so much exercised about?

They are exercised about the fact that while now, as well as it will be under Socialism, the Government is made up of representatives of the nation's material productivity, the present representa tives represent the idle, the Fleecing Class, while under Socialism the representatives would represent the Working Class, While to-day the mining industry is represented, not by he miners, but by the idle mine-owners; hile to-day, the sheep raising and wool rowing the beet sugar, the dairy and l scher industries are represented, not

'the class that works at them, but by e class that lives in idleness on the eat of the workers' brow ;- while such the present make-up of the "representatives," under Socialism the representatives in Government would consist, not of the Idle Class, but of the Work-

ing Class. And what that means Messrs. Cap-itlists have a very distinct idea of. Hence their fury. That is the corn that tches them, that is the subversiveness they dread. It is not any apprehensions on the score of man's intellectual part that throws them into spasms.

#### BLIND CASSANDRAS.

At the moment of stepping out of office, Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan shricked this shrick on New Year's day:

"I make the prediction that, unless those in charge and in whose hands leg-islation is reposed change the present system of inequality, in less than a quarter of a century there will be a bloody in this great country of revolution ours.

Thus, with disheveled hair and arms extended, did Priam's blind daughter shriekingly grope her way through the winding halls of Troy's royal residence. Troy fell. Not a stone remained on the other. The city went up in flames and smoke, and descended in ashes. And yct Cassandra's prophec; was the prophecy of blindness. Whence she imagined danger threatened, none came; whence she expected salety, danger rolled upon and crushed her house. Hence her "prophecies" were worthless. And so it is with the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, to-

day. The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree is a blind Cassandra. Partaking of his prototype's high-wrought nervous temperament he is sensitive; but, being as intellectually as she was physically blind, he cannot see. Like her, he imagines dangers from quarters whence none can threaten, and, consequently, looks for help whence none is possible. His warnings are useless.

No help will come, no help can come from those "in whose hands legislation is reposed." The leading act of the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree himself, the act that supremacy, express the conviction that | stamped him with the distinctive appellation of "Potato-patch Pingree," he be ing himself a member of the class "in whose hands legislation is reposed." ampmust reflect that. Socialism, on the ly attests to the fact that salvation contrary, thinks of bread only; its pro- cannot come from the class that has an interest in modern inequalities .- the ruling, the Capitalist Class, From this class, all that can be expected are "potato-patch" schemes of relief. Never The impression herein attempted to be will that class, never could it, any more conveyed is that capitalist Government | than any previous ruling class, voluntarity abdicate. The one thing to end in-Sciences, of Art and Literature: the fact | equalities-the freeing of the Working | tion, even treason, is too well known a herein attempted to be concealed is that Class from the burden of carrying the

"Dear Sir-The great Congress of the Knights of Labor, of New York State, is about to convene its annual session at Albany. I understand that the interests of the New York Central Railroad Company are to be the subject of discussion and resolution at this conven-

"You have many friends among the la bor men of this city, who would like to attend the Congress. Kindly mail twenty passes to Alhany and return for these friends, all of whom are good speakers and workers. Thus greatly oblige, Yours fraternally.

"At the Congress following the above letter these resolutions were adopted. against the protest of a strenuous minor-"Resolved. That railroad corporations

are enemies of the plain people. "Resolved, That none of the plain people, particularly representatives of organ-ized labor, should ever ask for or accept favors from a railroad corporation. "After that, Congress adjourned, on

to New York twenty passes the train were handed to the conductor, who re-"'I see you boys are on the way home

from the labor convention.' "Yes,' a delegate replied.

"I read about you in the Albany pa-pers. Those were hot resolutions you pers. adopted aginst the railroad corporations." came a faint murmur from

one of the twenty deadheads. There was "The conductor passed on. not another word from either side, and silence reigned in the smoking car until the trainman hollered 'Hudson.'

The story is given as a joke. If a joke, it is a ghastly joke; it is a joke, Artemus Wardian in its nature; a joke that chastises the mind.

How often does not the militant feel incersed at the contumely with which the workingman is tredted, as a class, by the Depew class, the class of the exploiters! But are the Depews wholly to

blame? The story above answers the question. The abortion of labor organizationknown one time as K of L., other times as A. F. of L .- can and does produce

only such "leadership" as is found at their State, and other conventions, and as is photographed in the story here told. With these gentlemen, whose information on the Labor Question is nil, and whose character for honesty is consequently null; Labor is a business like shoe-strings or roasted chestnuts. Their every motion is directed by this conception. Consequently, to draw moneys from their organization for railroad fare and then ap-

ply to the railroads for passes is strictly in keeping with their business. In the promotion of this special "line," the passing of resolutions denunciatory of capitalists and then applying to these very people for favors is a natural occurrence Too indolent of mind to look below the surface, themselves misled by their own press, and coming in contact with only such representatives of Labor as are typified by the deadheads in the story, it is small wonder the Depew class judges the Working Class by the specimens it meets, whom it justly looks upon as blackmailers, and whom, when occasion offers, it hires in the capacity of its "Labor Lieutenants."

#### A TIMELY INFORMATION AND LESSON.

The London despatch announcing the reconciliation of the Socialist, Edward Bernstein, with the Prussian Government, and the permission granted him by the jatter to return home from exile, has in it much more than the mere desertion from Socialism and the Cause of the Working Class by an individual. Heinous as the deed is, deserphenomenon for any individual act of capitalist Government consists of re- Capitalist Class-will not proceed from that nature to either serve as a warning, or throw important light upon the character of the act. The conduct of Edward Bernstein, however, is rich with instruction for the Socialist Movement. About three years ago, Bernstein, considered up to that time a pillar of Marxism, burst forth in the Socialist press of Germany with articles that denied one and each the cardinal tenets of Socialism. In these articles the historic decline of the raiddle class was controverted with clouds of alleged statistical figures, the class struggle was relegated with puerilities to the domain of abstract thought, the Social Revolution was scoffed at,-in short the Movement of the Proletariat was laid prostrate, its veins being cut wide open. If one, reputed to be an authority or astronomy, were to burst forth with elemental principles of that science; if he claimed that the sun did diurnally move around the earth, and that the stars were so many burning jets in a chandelier that hung from the roof

who were to-day to return to the Ptolemaic system, get a hearing? From Rev. Jaspers only. Surely no trusted astronomer would at all bother about him: and most assuredly none such could feel in the least shaken in the scientific principles that guide his action That Bernstein's articles created the commotion they did in quarters styled Socialist is accordingly, an evi dence that those quarters were not So cialist at all, or, if abstractly Socialist, were, like himself, ready for desertion, ready to give up the Revolutionary Movement of the Proletariat, The subsequent Kautsky resolutions throwing overboard the class struggle while turning to the Christian Socialis theory of "moral regeneration." and

proceeding, as they did, from and supported, as they were, by the very ele ment that, like setting bens, had flut tered over Berustein's "discoveries" went far to prove this fact. Bernstein in close embrace with the Prussian Yunker, how demonstrates the proposi tion.

The Movement for the emancipation of the proletariat owes two debts to Edward Bernstein:

1. He has lightened the work of the militant Socialists by his conduct. to that makes the action savor strongly Henceforth sympathy will no longer of the lame their striking arm. He stands as morsel. It has all the attributes of a an early century horrible example, handout, or a method whereby interio decorating can be obtained for a hungry warning that the only attention that comrade deserves who repudiates the characteristic, not accidental. The editor tenets of Socialism, is to be forthwith stripped of the insignia of comradeship, Then she came out for several other and drummed at the double quick things, unity among them, but they did not pay. Now she is looking around for of the camp.

something else for which she can com 2. He has raised the yeil that covered out, but the coming out season is over. a dangerous superstition. To him is Recently due the exact knowledge that militant Union she came out so far that she is Socialism now has of the number of out yet, and the good pure-and-simplers have decreed that she can stay out, if its forces, and of their location. she likes it so well. Once imagined to spread at least over post, which will be in the near future. the continent of Europe, with weak she can tell how many new people "have imitations in America," militant Socialcome out for socialism ' ism now discovers that it is in force there in spots only, with France in the Political and Economic. lead, and that America is one of its

strongholds. The estimate of the future together with the nature of the work now requisite, can not choose but receive new direction by the light of this revelation.

Edward Bernstein did not live in vain.

#### THE BOSSCHIETER CONVICTION

Not Campbell, not Death, not even McAlister, none of these base degenerates is to-day the real felon, that stands convicted of the atrocious crime on which the Paterson jury rendered last Friday night a verdict of murder in the second degree. The real criminal at the dock during last week's Paterson trial-was the Social System of to-day.-CAPITALISM.

The baseness, the turpitude, the in humanity, the bestiality of the prisoners are all unspeakable; and yet, how few, if any, are not the large employers of

labor, or pampered scions of plutocratic idleness in the land whom, with essential justice, the identical charges would not apply to? On the other hand, let all the turpitude, baseness, inhumanity and hestiality of the individual criminals in this case be imagined to be character istics in certain indivduals, how far could all that take them on their career of depravity if circumstances did not play into their hands? In this case the Social System of to-day was the handmaid of the crime committed. The murdered and outraged girl was a mill-Iv wished to state that he was after the hand, hard-working and underpaid, like mill-hands are the land over. Nor is that all. The opportunity to secure even the pittance of the wage slave is precarious. He or she tries to secure the good will of the "furnisher of work." Mc Alister was a "furnisher of work;" the mill-hand knew that; she knew he had -taken a fancy to her: conduct, that otherwise she would have recoiled from, she yielded to; in order, as she said, to get a job in his factory, she being out of work, she accepted the questionable attentions of himself and his chums. The Jennie Bosschieter victims, on one side, the McAlisters and chum felons on the other, are but obverse and reverse of a medal that can be coined only in the mint of a criminal Social System such as Capitalist Society is, Vain are the efforts of the feloniou Plutocracy to make scapegoats of its dirty pets, the convicted Paterson men; vain is its affectation of righteous indignation at the "shocking crime." IT was convicted; IT stands branded by the ver-

#### whose har will be arraigned in a bunch | GOMPERS DEALING IN SAWthe felon Social System of Capitalism DUST. itself, and whose verdict will be DEATH.

"Let me impress you with my wisdom Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, a Philadeland general air of monchalant phia "borer from within" is running for cleverness," said President Gompers, as President of the Cigarmakers' Interthe light streamed through the open national Union. Mr. George Perkins, a window of the meeting hall of the Cen-Labor Lieutenant of Capital, is doing tral Federated Union, and made his the same Through the columns of their celluloid shirt front gleam and glisten official journal they are telling the truth about each other. Barnes accuses Perin its rays. . "The great organization. kins of falsifying accounts, and proves five millions rather strong, which is it by citations from official records. But affiliated with me will welcome you to Mr. Barnes regrets the act as Perkius its fold. If the Central Federated Union comes lack at him thus: "I haven't had joined us before, instead of doing 'speak easy' in which cigars are sold at 4c. in competition with places which nothing they would have done far less; charge 5c. and handle union cigars to and the serried ranks of the toilers draw, from to meet expenses. Neither would march unimpeded to its final have any seab bosses contributed to the running expenses of the INIERNA-TIONAL Union." The latter part of it refers to a bribe given Union 100 of Philgoal. It is a maxim in political economy that I should always collect dues, and guided by historical epochs which adelphia for the purpose of inducing it have just lapsed, we shall at once get to call a strike in Newman's shop. Barnes down to business. It is your duty to wished to keep \$500 of this sum for his own benefit. Both sides would have join with the American Federation of been content to allow the matter to rest Labor, not so much for your sake, in obscurity had not Barnes and Perkins as for the suffering, incident to, and both been after the same office. It is based upon, the long and bitter walling through the night. We hold that Mamie Hays, the editor of the "Clevewe can do more for you singly than land Citizen." rolls the expression: "has come out for socialism" around and we can isolated, and in a bond of fraaround her editorial tongue with a gus

ternal dissolution we shall go arm in arm. We shall hold aloft the warning echo, and no man shall tread upon the heels of the share that rightly goes to capital. From that share we draw the sustenance that is the breath of morrow.'

The delegates to the Central Fakirated Union hung with unbated breath on his golden words, and when he finished they arose for the purpose of doing him. But Gomper's , remained, as ever, undone. His beautiful half-hitch countenance, mobile and plastic, betraved

ever and anon the varying emotions of a plate of mashed potatoes. In a loud, though thick voice, he ran away from his questioners, and ising to the greatness of his opportunity he said:

"I do not know everything." Few could believe it. Standing there behind his twenty years of greatness, the most humble and the most diffident man that ever carried an organization under his non-union hat admitted that h did not know everything! Yes, verily, and there are things besides that which he does not know, and many more of

them. "Why did you accept seceding unions?" demanded one delegate. "Why did you build your union from delinquent scabs? Mr. Gompers replied without heat

and in an absent minded way. got them at a bargain. They 111" Tere marked down from-" but then re overing himself he scorned the imputation, and asserted that some enemy to unionism was at work, and WAS try ing to drag the truth to light. But th of L. could withstand all such underhand attempts to injure the cause, and he, personally, too.

Was it not monstrous that such things could be done? How could know of it? Was not he connected with the A. F. of L. in an official capacity, and for that reason why should people expect him to know what was going To prove that such was not the case, he could cite an instance that had nothing whatever to do with it. A few months ago there wandered out of the island of Porto Rico a gentleman name . He had attempted, to palm off as a relative of .Pablo Iclesias. imself Irlesian, the Socialist leader of Spain. Flaving failed in this, he discovered the Socialist Labor Party to be intolerant. and started to establish a paper, bu the paper refused to have any such thing done to it. Now the Federation was to spend the sum of \$3,000 in organizing Porto Rico, and the delegates might rest assured that most of that

would be used in collecting it. "But you haven't answered our ques tion." shouted an impatient delegate. "We want to know why you accepted scabs?

B. J.-I know.

## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-It determine clean out of all patience to thisk of the Socialist Labor Party men!

UNCLE SAM-What have they be doing again to you? B. J .-- Why, they are people who can't

be suited; nothing that you do for the pleases them; they are eternal kickers U. S .- That's grievous! B. J .-- I verily believe that they lick

for the pleasure of kicking. U. S .- Suppose you specify.

B. J.-Quite unnecessary! One Social ist movement after another has come a and those S. L. P. men won't have my thing to do with it, won't accept it! And it makes no difference how civil you am to them!

U. S.-I see now.

B. J.-Do you?

U. S .- If you want a coat and go him clothing store, what is it that you will buy?

B. J.-A coat, of course,

U. S.-If the salesman brings you a pair of snow-shoes---

B. J.-I won't accept them!

U. S .- Even if he is very civil to yas and tells you that's just the than he you?

> B. J.-Even then. I would say it ins coat I want.

U. S .- And if he returns offering to sell you a finely embroidered night cap-B. J.-I'll tell him it is coat I was to go out not a decoration to go to be

U. S .- Would you refuse him even he smiled and was polite? B. J.-Despite all his smiles!

U. S.-And if he came back again to playing a beautiful pair of Knicker bockers!

B. J.-I would shake him up and yell "Coat" into his cars. U. S.-Would you be so nice as to be that despite his suavity?

B. J.-Yes. No amount of modely will stick me with something I don't wat U. S. contemplates B. J. from beet B. J.-Ain't I right?

#### II.

S .- Now, tell me what any would you make if that salesman you to say to you: "Sir, you drive me do out of all patience; it is clear you can be suited; nothing that I do for an pleases you; you are an eternal kicer b. J. (visibly losing patience)-Whit I rould do would be to grab the fellow B. J. (visibly losing patience) would do would be to grab the fellow w the collar and tell him that I was the me the collar and tell him that of all patients who was being driven out of all patients it. I would tell and he was doing it. I would tell a that, either he is deaf and cau't what it is I want, or he does hear, bas a confounded cheat who don't wait admit that he does not have what want, and means to paim off upon what I don't want. That's what I wait say! U. S .- Ditto, ditto would any S. L. E.

man do say to you. B. J.-Hey?!?! U. S.-Just so, and deservedly in The S. L. P. demands the abolition d

the wage system of slavery by the estimate the system of the Socialist Republicshort, Socialism,

"Intellectual" Gerault-Richard, has an item praising Puttee, a member of the Manitoba Parliament, and also a member of the Independent Labor Party. Either "La Petite Republique" is very credulous, or it is very crooked if it can find any "socialism" in Puttee. In the first place he is as spineless as a cup of custard, and he is as evasive as a

"La Petite Republique." edited by th

minnow. He has behind him a corrupt "pure and simple' organization and the nctoriously fakir-controlled paper "Citizen and Country." These Canadians can scarcely be called "Intellectuals,' as they have more in common with the ordinary "labor" candidate of the Republican or Democratic party. Here in this country the Kangaroos picked Puttee up as an example to be followed, but that was an undeserved stigma. As a tool of capi talism in Canada, he is without a peer but there are many like him in this coun ry-and evidently many like him m

The latest S. D. P. paper is the "Mis souri Socialist." Its Editor knows how to run things. He is young, plastic. bright, energetic and rap id-particularly young and particu-larly rapid. Nothing could im-pede him as he takes off his shoes and ettles down to work. He becom spired as headds another collar to the bunch of previous linen on the wall. And when he commenced to feel the effects of the three days sun-stroke with which he pecasionally afflicts himself, he asserted that the paper stood "against all non-toilers." That is thorough and blood-thirst;" It cuts off children, old people and invalids. If the writer mere

France.

well that they ran.

This.

zest experienced in tasting a fin

phase of the wording

in Cleveland Central Labor

Until relieved of her

nerself, once came out for "socialism.

cal principle that would guide the So- ter will do anything-shrick, prophesy, cialist Republic in its choice, in so far build potato-patches, anything-short of as its Government would consist of re- itself stepping off the back of Labor. presentatives of the industries that the Help can come only from Labor; itself nation needs to satisfy its needs.

Grosvenor of Ohio, the right hower of quently, scornful of "potato-patch" thority on capitalist Society, take the list Class off. stand and give State evidence. Turning upon his associates at an ungnanded moment he recently said in the House of Representatives:

"I can muster upon the floor of this House ten representatives of bituminous coal, where there is one representative of anthracite."

And, letting his eyes wander over the enumerate the coarse wool sheep inman, Grosvenor might, had he wanted, gone through the list of industries. He would have found all the leading ones directly "represented" among his colleagues.

"Government" is but a committee of the property-holding class, What is re- disaster, presented there are the interests of this class. When the social system was feudal the representatives represented, the feudal system of production and distribution; now that the social system has become capitalist, the representatives represent the capitalist system of production and distribution; when the social system shall have become Social "Hon. Chauncer M. Depew:

entatives picked out upon the identi- the latter. As Tolstoi well said, the latmust do the freeing act; itself-enlight-Upon this point, let Congressman cened into class-consciousness, consc-

the President, and certainly good nu- courtplasters-must throw the Capital-The "bloody revolution" may or may

not come. If it come, the fault will lie, not with those "in whose hands legislation is reposed"-the Pingree class for short. If it come, the reason will be

that the healing work of the Socialist Labor Party agitation, education and organization was too far outstripped by the malady. Contrariwise, if the "bloody rest of the House, he continued to revoltion" fails to materialize, thanks will be due, not to those "in whose hands articles denying the established and dustry, the small sheep industry, The legislation is reposed"-the Pingree class beet sugar industry, the dairy industry for short-but to the class in whose hands and the oleomargarine industry as being leglisation does not now repose; it will "represented" in the Honse. Congress- be due to the Working Class itself. marching under the liberating folds of

the S. L. P. banner. Entile, more than fatile, harmless are

the prophecies of the Blind Cassandras, By looking for the North Star in the southern skies they promote and invite

"LABOR" AS A BUSINESS The following story recently appeared in a metropolitan evening daily :

"Several Winters ago, just before the annual conclave of the Knights of La-bor, a well-known New York past master workman sent a letter like this to Chaunof heaven;--if that were to hapdict.

pen, the man would simply be pitied, and he, together with his "discoveries," would be left aside, in deserved neglect. Not so with Bern-stein's "discoveries." Instructive to say, his articles created great interest.

became the subject of much discussion in some Socialist quarters. Why so?

In the answer to this question lies the valuable information and lesson gathered by the Movement's experience with Edward Bernstein.

That the Plutocracy is aware of this in its imnost heart, peeps quite clearly through the crevices of the long breath which it drew when it heard that the sentence was not DEATH.

But "put off is not dropped." Another jury is forming, before whese bar, not one or three isolated social felons are to be felled, like loose tape-worm links periodically cast off by the body that the parasite undermines, while the head and front of the offending remains with

its suckers fastened on the human

caln of the canitalist he s very hadly. He should get a hustle on himself, and invest twenty-five cents in a pair of glasses. They would enable him to see a point when he is hung up on it.

The Chicago "Worker's Call" (Kanga roo) at its recent money raising ball had a program in which appeared advertisements of scab concerns. The trades unions on which the paper had been imposing at once commenced to howl, and the result is that "The Worker's Call" apologises. Perhaps it is sincere in its protestations, but as it makes no offer to return the money received for the ad-vertisements, there is plenty of room to believe that it was only too happy to profit by its "mistake." It suggests that the way to avoid such occurrences is for the unions to come in closer touch with it, and so every thing could be run along strictly union lines." As the paper has for some time made most violent as sertions and declarations of love for unionism, and now accepts such adver tising, it is evident that its one course of action is to bunco enough money t allow it to exist for a few more weeks Let's pray!

"The Bugle" is a small postage stamp sheet blown from Reading. Pa. It is the latest grain of the recent crop of Se It consists of four Democratic papers. diminutive pages. It purports to support the "Socialist Party." which is the alias the "Socialist Party." which is the alias of the S. D. P. in Pensylvania; and in doing so it has a number of choice observations on the Twentieth Century, and some few quotations from dictionaries and other standard works on Socialism of a like nature. It is somewhat inclined to Christian "Socialism," single tax, and it believes in a co-operative common-wealth built "along the lines" or curves laid out by Bellamy. Very few publi-cations could believe all these things in such a small space, but "The Bugle" is of town, and returned to their plans From whom would the astronomer, vitals. That jury is forming before more than successful at doing it.

oquent. He Mr. Gompers became could not answer the question, but elo-quence was with him an abiding grace, and he at once began to wither the man with his sarcasm. The man had often used the efficient art of withering against other people, and in this case | did not wilt even in one of his delicate

He shouted his demand in tendrils. louder voice, and accused Mr. Gompers of being a scab organizer. Then he met his Waterloo. Mr. Samuel stretched out

his dignity and placed it on tip-toes. Then he said:

"Until we have the millenium we will bave disputes. I cannot prevent them from rising. If you do not wish to have warring unions come with us where

we have the unions, and all is other wise. I can point with pride to an unbroken line of one victory, and also that I was re-elected to represent prove you as your national president. Should that line of victories be broken by another strike won, then we shall hang ou and confess that heads. with shame, something else is needed." But even this masterly answer did

But even this masterly answer un not suit the delegates. They had found business dull of late, as workers were growing the reverse of dull, so they looked upon Mr. Samuel Gompers as an intruder, who was trying to take the beer out of their mouths. His burning words did not scorch them a bit. His gigantic organization did not move them a hair, as they had a gigantic organization themselves, and it was too

even for those who were trying to earn an honest living out of it. But men who were working toward the

same end should not fight, so they gent-ly but firmly patted him on the head and told him he was the greatest leader that ever was, but he would do well to shake the dust of New York off his shake the dust of New Lork off his feet, as he would be able to shake very little of it into his purse. Then with protestations of good will and pledges of fellowship they saw him safely out for purifying the city.

approach the S. L. P. men with Glasse plans of nunneipalization, which as a Socialism what snow-shoes would be SWILKIN a coat.

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.-These polite salesmen then the up with tariff reduction plans, which are to Socialism, what night caps would be

B. J. scratches his head more int

U. S .- Being again refused, these men return full of smiles with endum plans, which are to Social what Knickerbockers would be to to B. J.'s head seems to have the

badly. U. S.-Now, then, just as you T. U. S.-Now, then, just as you T. tell such a salesman, the S. tell these reform-hucksters: "To either deaf and can't hear what it is we want, or you are a lot of con crooks, seeking to paim off upon us several one-legged hobbies as Social B. J. scratches his head with beth hands.

U. S.-Differently, however, from the S. L. P. men do not loss patience. The other fellows de patience. The other fellow grow wilder with every de of the imperviousness of the S. L. B. humbug. The S. L. P. remains call firm, unfinchingly hewing open the solid and broad, for the triumphast sage of the Socialist Republic.

The stenographic report made of Keinard of the Trade Unon debats at New Haven, Conn., November between Daniel De Leon, reprint the Socialist Trade & Labor and the Socialist Labor Party,

Harriman, representing the "Passingle" Trade Union and the Democratic Party, is now ready livery in pamphlet form. Get.it! Read it! Study it! Price 5 cents a copy; three dolla hundred. Address orders to Labor Company 2-6 New Reads street. New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to app in print under an assumed name, will stuck such name to their communica-tions, besides their own signature and divers. None other will be recog-ind.]

#### Two Striking Incidents in Syracuse

the DAILY FEOPLE-Kanlabor fakirs and Judases recenttot together in this city. There was od of union between them-hatred the Socialist Labor Party. When the Faurs circulated their petition for sigmres to get a ticket in the field last the series of the best of the best list full, every crock of pure and simple-ton was anxious to help it along, "so that the S. L. P. would be stanshed." Hener D. Call, secretary-treasurer of the International Batcher Workmen, who broke up the local union because would not stand for his crookedness who is still suffering from the lash r given him by S. L. P. men, placed is name on the Kang's petition: Charles Voltarth of the Garment Workers, a Bepublican politician in the Third Ward, who handles and dispenses money, is another: W. S. O'Brie holds money, is another: W. S. O'Brien and John T. O'Brien, of the Carpenters, the latter being expelled from the Trades Accently about two years ago when it had a little parity, on the charge of Mackmailing an Elmira employer, but new whitewashed; Charles L, Metzger at the Journeymon Tailors, Who has muccessfully tried to capture the Re-publican nonination for Alderman of the Fourth Ward through his prestige in the Trades Assembly; W. J. Con-ably of the Painters, another unsuccess-fel aspirant for Republican honors; William G. List of the Cigarmakers,

ad several minor fry. There were also on the petition Ed-ward Arbogart, Republican Alderman of the Fourth Ward; Edward Meat the Fourth Ward; Edward Me-Langhlin, Democratic Alderman of the Erhieenth Ward, where Kangaroo E. B. Schwarz lives; John C. O'Brien at the Second Ward, Democratic city committeeman, and a lot of hangers-on. From Salina street along Butternut treat taking in intermediate street. et, taking in intermediate streets, the town of Salina, almost every small ess man and saloonkeeper who stimated the strength of the starges, but his name to the list. The pargers on of saloons had their names on, and in some instances twice signatures of minors were procured for the price of a beer. "Alte ge-posen" like Edward Keyher, saloon-keeper, and E. Henry Uugleich, of the Ene Label Cigarmakers committee, Bine Label Cigarmakers committee moved their strong desire for "Social-im in our time" by signing twice, and George Luttinger, Jr., who says he doesn't care a fig what his party's tactics are and doesn't believe in trades unions; Edward Breisemeister of the singing secty and with a prison record; F. A. Ward, of the "Labor World," Gus Guthel, Joseph Barbetti, and many demo-all believed the "mood care atters-all helped the "good along" by signing between drinks. "good cause Not content with signing their name

more than once the Kangaroos had to mort to forgery. Although I have not s yet thoroughly investigated their methets, there is evidence to show that forg-ery was resorted to. A member of our party, Henry King, who was importuned overal times to sign his name, at al times refusing, has his name on the list, and it was placed there by the notary public who importuned him, Kangaroo Horton. Charles Strebel is another

name was forged and sworn to. fakir-ridden pure and simple were visited and with lies and hypocrisy some of their members were induced to sign. Consistent in their rookedness to the last, having the inder fakirs and politicians' names on list, they went to their boon comon and traitor to the working class mus Pellenz, and he complacently his name with the rest works. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." With all the free advertising in the indes unions, boasting a membership of 2000; with all their denunciation of the 2000; with all their denotes and despite **ber** claim that we would be no more after November 7, election day told a **different** tale. In the wards where they different tale. In the wards where the principally live, the Second, Third and Pourth, populated by Germans who were beat them, Chicago Universi

ealed to on race lines, we beat them, beat them hadly. The Second gave **a 54** to their 45 votes; the Third, 124 to their 54, and the Fourth, 56 to their 54. In the other wards they were hardby beard of.

ers, who would like a job either under Pellenz in the Fire Marshall's office or under the Superintendent of Public Works. Fizzle as it was, it was a meet ing of traitors and crooks, and by such it was attended.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .-- If any of the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE chanced to pass through 50th street yesterday afternoon they would have no-ticed a sight toat would give them cause to congratulate themselves that they were Nocialists and opponents of a civilization that permits of such a spectacle. A footman, a liveried menial, was leading a brindle pup along the park side, giving the brute an airing. A few blocks west men were slaving out their lives to produce the means with which it was possible for this dog to have a "body servant." E. C. New York, san. 11.

#### Funds for Haverhill

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- riess announce that the amounts received thus far for the Section Haverhill, S. L. P., fund are:

Van N. Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y. \$1; Section Los Angeles, Cal. \$5: Dan-iel S. Law, Lynn, \$50; C. J. Huges, Lynn, Mass., \$.50. Total seven dollars. JAMES F. DAILY.

121 Merrimac street, Treas, Sec. Haverhill, S. L. P. Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 12.

#### Not an Isolated Case.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Although am not a member of the organization. am in sympathy with the Socialist Party and vote its ticket.

Yesterday by mere chance I saw a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE on a newstand and bought the paper. I was greatly surprised and pleased to learn that the Party is publishing such

to learn that the Farty is publishing such a splendid paper. I handed it around among my shopmates, and many of them were interested and some said they would buy, it regularly hereafter. Strange to say, not one of them had before heard that such a paper was in existence. The current number shows that the paper must have been published for now six months.

It seems to me that a proper effort has not been made by the organization to bring the DAILY PEOPLE to the attention of the working class, else my-self and others of whom I have inquired, would have heard of the paper before this. Wishing the DAILY PEOPLE every

success and trusting that the Party will take practical measures to bring it to the notice of every wage-worker in the city I subscribe myself. WORKINGMAN.

New York, Jan. 12.

#### Permanent Organizer for New England.

To the DAILY I COPLE .- In considering the best way to raise funds to defray the expenses of a permanent or-ganizer in Massachusetts, Connec-ticut, and Ithode Island, Section Lynn wishes to bring before the Sec-tions of the above States the proposition to advance the price of due stamps from twelve to twenty-two cents, the extra ten cents to be set aside to defray the expenses of the organizer. We consider that any other methods, such as festival dances or concerts are not reliable meth ods of raising funds as there is no way of knowing the income from such sources. To keep a permanent organizer in the field an assured income must be forth

coming. THE PRESS COMMITTEE Lynn, Mass., January 13.

#### A Professor Interpellated.

T6 the DAILY PEOPLE .- Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have just sent to Professor Zueblin of the Chicago University. It speaks for itself. J. R. FRASER.

. 1901.

Dayton,	O., Jan. 11.
	[Enclosure.]
4	15 De Kalb street,
	Dayton, Ohio., Jan. 11
POFFECOR	7 PERITY 'S

thire on and give the true facts of the "Bull Pen" outrage in Idaho, the Hazle-ton affair in Pennsylvania, the switch-men's strike in Buffalo, N. Y., the coal THOMAS CRIMMINS, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 11.

Pups With Body-Servants.

miners' strike in Bunalo, N. 1., the coal miners' strike in Virden and Pana, Ill., where negro and white working men were pitted against each other in the struggle for permission to work for starvation wages. I could keep on with instances of this kind practically in-definitely, for the material therefor is almost without and as d is constantial. almost without end, and is constantly being added to. You would not dare tell us the true reasons for the wholesale disfranchisement of wage workers in the South and white workers in the North; in the former, openly by means of re-vised State constitutions, and in the Used State constitutions, and in the latter by various subterfuges such as property angle educational qualifications and extensions of terms of office. You would not dare lecture on the significance of the partnership existing between the capitalists and the labor unions or be-tween the Mark Hamas and those whom he can calls the labor unions or be-

tween the Mark Hannas and those whom he aptly calls his "Labor Lieutenants." I took up this afternoon and started to read Ruskin's "Unto This Last" in your travelling library. On page 21, I find this statement: "A stoker ought not to desire high wages if the company is too poor to keep the engine wheels in re-pair." The exact contrary of this is true. The company has no right to run its business at the expense of the stoker. The com-pany, and this involves all the capitalistic

concerns, has no right to conduct a busi-ness in which it cannot pay the stoker the full value of the product of his labor. Of course, the carrying out of this principle, involves the destruction of capitalist industry, and the substitution therefor of Socialist industry, in which every worker, including the then former employer, will get the exact value of the product of his labor, whether of brain or

muscle. While I am just starting to read Ruskin on political economy, the defective-ness of his reasoning is perfectly apparent in his recognition of "reciprocal interests" between workers and employers. That is, he apparently cannot see the development of industry from the old guild system where master and man worked together in the same shop to the present capitalistic system, wherein the employing capitalist don't even know where shops are located or the names of his employees; and these have become simply sponges out of which to squeeze dividends. The interests of employer and employee are diametrically opposed to those of each other. Either's gain is the other's loss. Whydoes he try to project his idea of the Deity into a discussion of the science of political economy? He says: "No human Deity actions ever were intended by the Maker of men to be guided by balances of expediency, but by balances of justice." He here takes a natural phenomenon and as-cribes it to the deliberate intention of a hypothetical God, and you recommend

ch a book as that to us, from which to study Sociology. On page 22 he says: "Every man may know, and most of us do know, what is a just and unjust act." Here Ruskin contradicts himself, an unpardonable of-

contradicts inducts, an unpartonative of-fense in science, for he once said, that the vast majority of the people did not under-stand the injustice of the system under which they were living. I cannot quote book and page for it, but the saying was book and page for it, but the saying was brought out by the thought that arose in his mind on rising (to stretch him-self) from the most favored seats in the theatre, and looking over the proletariat in the least favored seats, he wondered how they, the producers of the wealth squandered by his, Ruskin's kind, stood it so complacently .-- He knew then that the reason was in their ignorance of economic justice. On page 56, Ruskin makes use of the

term "juster profit," There is no such thing as just, juster, or justest profit. All profit is rolbery. The only wealth that one is of right entitled to, is that produced by his own labor, mental or

manual. I don't know that it would serve any good purpose to go further into Ruskin. From what 1 have read, it seems to be his great desire to cause the master to freat his slaves a little more kindly, and to conceal, gloss over and deny the class struggle, instead of teaching and accentuating that struggle, to the end that pamphlet? If you have not you should

At that passage your footnote is given in full, and then the "Volkszeitung" pro-ceeds to argue that you garbled the cita-tion from the contract. To prove that it recites the contract, with the signatures of "M. Roseustein. President, A. Mar-ousek, Sec.-Trens." and upon that reus-cussethat those signatures are a proof that Davis had a contract with the Union.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

that Davis had a contract with the Union. Schroeder was working tor, and receiv-ing salary from a pure and simple trade union." the Grievance Committee re-commending "that he be expelled im-mediately." the proposition was put by the International Union, are a con-tract for the International Union, in which the International Union is ex-just what you said, that there was no contract with the International Union. that there was only a contract with the workers of Davis and himself, and that the shop was an open shop.

the shop was an open shop. I don't wonder that you call those pro-I don't wonder that you call those peo-ple three-card monte men. The cause that must resort to such swindle must be very had, and must count upon idicts only for its support. Keep your temper, and keep on cracking them over the head. GERMAN-AMERICAN. Brooklyn, Jan. 17.

A Breath of Fresh Air From England-to the DAILY PEOPLE.—I copy the following from a letter received from an S. L. P. comrade now in Glasgow, wh was at the Paris Congress. It may be interesting to our readers; and at same time throw some side lights on the so-called "British Movement." A. H. S., Tacoma, Wash., Jan 10, 1901.

## Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 12.

time, though I have kept some track of your wanderings through the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. If I owe you a letter, accept my apology. In fact, what's the matter with you? The pear ness of the International Congress was my principal reason for not coming back to Vancouver, as I intended last fall. Winter will be just as pleasant here and more so, financially, for me, so I will stay till spring. Glasgow has now the proud distinction

of being one of the places where the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be had for one penny weekly. It is on sale at the Al-bion Halls, where a prominent freak does a song and dance every Sunday. I have just returned from listening to

n I. L. P. and Fabian, J. R. MacDonald, deny the class struggle, and in reply to a question say that the Government ONLY SEEMED to act on the capitalist side in a dispute between Capital and Labor. The discussion was shut off by the chair soothing our savage breasts. The Glasgow S. D. F., mainly through the exertions of an Irish comrade, Yates by name, ARE THOROUGHLI WITH THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA ; and developments are matur ing which may interest the "Harmony

Out of seven letters to "Justice" one was published. It was "abusive" and "vulgar," and required two columns of

My reply, which was mainly on the Millerand resolution was shut off, "as it would lead to endless discussion," etc. However, I keep on writing just the same. I don't expect my letters will be published, but they touch the Editor where he keeps his feelings, just the same.

Well, old boy. I got considerably shak en up at the Paris Congress, and had my rosy opinions of the Cantinentals knocked out of time. The crowning of all was the Kautsky resolution, and the support it received; especially from Ger-many. England, I know from experience of er freaks, would support anything provided it wasn't straight. It was worth the trip to Paris to see

Hyndman's face when, with cool assur-ance, he answered for Ireland, "For majority resolution" (meaning the Kautsky resolution); and the Irish delegate rushed on the platform and protested and had ireland's vote for minority (Guesde) resolution recorded. The English and Scotch delegates rep-

resented in themselves what is called "the Socialist Movement" in this country men with "Clarion" badges, fellows with "Transvaal" buttons, etc., etc., discusclass strugger, in the end that accentuating that struggle, to the end that it before cialist leaves behind when he starts to cialist leaves behind when he starts to cialist leaves behind when he starts to swing the hammer. They would give a man the blues. If a class-conscious So-training factories and a just economic cialist were cut off from any knowledge cialist were cut off from any knowledge movement. ruins of the fast deathward-rushing capi- of the REAL International movement (as represented by the S. L. P. and the P. O. F.) and was forced to fare on the The eighteenth century witnessed the death of feudalism, and the twentieth will stuff, dished up here every week, he'd that of capitalism. The class struggle is staring us in the face, and is being certainly run amuck. However, while Hyndman, Quelch and Company are tired and would rest awhile from fighting; preferring the soft and easy paths of compromise and reaction; J. K. Hardie and his noble band of I. L. P. fatheads and freaks will eventually rouse the rank and file to kick; and kick Pete Curran, chairman of the British delegation to Paris, is over in the States representing the O. S. of G. B. at the A. F. of Hell. Watch him, he is an old S. D. F. man, now an I. L. P. and a general freak. Can you give me any news of Geo.

will be enough to explain why the com-rades of L. A. 180, S. T. & L. A. meted out to this traitor the treatment

he deserved. As he failed to appear at our last regular meeting, Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., after listening to the rethe 9th inst., after listening to the re-port of the committee appointed to in-vestigate the charges: "That comrade Schroeder was working for, and receiv-ing salary from a pure and simple trade union," the Grievance Committee re-commending "that he be expelled im-mediately," the proposition was put by the chairman and without one dissent-ing tote Robert Schroeder was expelled from L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A. The

D. E. GILCHRIST, Secretary L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A

#### A New Educational Soci

To the DAILY PEOPLE .-- I space to inform readers of the DAILY PEOPLE of the starting of a new or ganization. Several months ago a num-PEOPLE of the starting of a num-ganization. Several months ago a num-ber of Party members and sympathisers organized the "Daily People Education-al Society." whose object it is to educate its members in Socialism. This is to be attained by the following methods: I. Debatrs and discussions on Satur-day picking

day nights. 2. Lectures on Sunday nights. 3. Class instruction on every

night. Friday evenings business meetings take place at the headquarters, 35 Sher-

take place at the headquarters, 35 Sher-iff street. We number at present twenty-nine good standing members, and hope soon to double this number. Any young man of woman willing to pay 5 cents dues per week, and 25 cents as initiation, and willing to learn will be welcomed to our ranks. On Saturday night last a debate took nlace between a Party member and a

place between a Party member and a law student on the subject: "Is Social-ism Inevitable?"

ism Inevitable?" Is social Comrade Jager, taking the affirmative, laid bare the miseries of the workers showed how, by the concentration of capital and the growth of trusts and monopolies, the middle class was being exterminated and thus paying the way for the Socialist Republic. Mr. Krassni, taking the negative, at-tempted to refute the arguments of the first speaker. He clearly showed that he daw not understand the subject under discussion.

he dia not uncessed discussion. We earnestly invite the co-operation and attention of all friends and sym-pathizers of our cause. JOSEPH FREDERICK, New York, Jan. 17. Fin. Sec.

#### Capitalistic Give-Aways

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Look at these two clippings. They are consec-tive, however contradictory clippings in

a capitalist paper: "The figures of immigration are once again furnishing strong evi-dence that the peoples of other lands have been made aware of the fact that this is a prosperous country.'

"Over 3,000,000 of our popula-tion are in annual need and actual-ly receive some kind of charitable assistance. In New York city there are on an average more than 100,-000 unemployed persons." Contradictions of such a nature are not to be regarded as rare specimens occurring in capitalistic newspapers, in-asmuch as they occur in one shape or another almost daily. Newspapers that are not founded upon honest principles; newspapers that print only to furnewspapers that print only to fur-nish reading matter, sensational or otherwise; newspapers which have "profit" as the only purpose of their ex-istence, cannot and will not furnish in-

prout as the only purpose of their ex-istence, cannot and will not furnish in-telligent reading. But generally, state-ments like the above do not follow im-mediately after the other. A sheet, a page, or at least a column separates one from the other, as a rule. The average reader of capitalist newspapers can safe-ly be trusted with not being able to no-tice such little contradictions. But, if two such absolute contradictions (read one immediately after the other) con-vey no idea of their ansolute stupidity to any given reader, what can the com-munity, the State, the country, espect from such an individual? Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE would do well to read occasionally capi-talistic publications; look up some of their most rediculous statements and contradictions, and call the attention of their unconverted friends to them. Bernit me to avail muself of this on-

their unconverted heir unconverted friends to them. Permit me to avail myself of this op-

portunity to express my best wishes for the success of the DAILY PEOPLE, which is a highly intelligent, honestly uncompromising and truly educating votes. publication New York, Jan. 17.

# LETTER BOX.

#### Off - Hand Answers to Corr spondents.

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

a bona fide signature and address.] J. E. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—Proceed "without any computation whatsum-ever." The pure and simple Trade Union. run by the labor faking Labor Lieuten-ants of the capitalist class is not a "la-bor organization"; it is a caricature of the small business man; it is a denial of Labor's interests; it is a concern with its hands raised against all that is se-cred in the étause of Labor. If such a concern tries to do you, treat it as you would a tradef that seeks to swindle you. The devil does not become holy when he holds up the cross before him; on the contrary, he is all the more devilish, and deserves treatment accordingly. "H. S. VEW YORK — With spolaries to

in choosing. E. E. L. NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—There is nothing, either sound or bealthy, in the anti-Fillouno cratory of the capitalist pol-ticians or press. Look but at Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Think of such a boary-hended sinner in behalf of capitalism with all its horrors in the Massachusetts factories, think of him opposing the war on the ground of morals and humanity and pa-triotim.] Fudge : H. S., NEW YORK -- With apologies to Thomas Hobbes, the English philosopher, Edward Bernstein may be compared to him. When Hobbes, who had been pre-ceptor to the future Charles II., was in exile in Paris, during the Cromwellian re-fine, and wished to return home to England, he wrote his "Leviathan" and some other works on civil polity that re-onciled the Lord Protector with him, and he went back safely.

R. S., NEW YORK .- We would much J. L., ERIE, PA.-We hesitate not to an-swer your question pointedly. Your Mr. Heydrick is a dishonorable annu. Proof? In a squib in his paper, the "Public Owner-ship," he says that, the Editor of this paper condoued scalabing at Davis' elgar factory; and at the Pete Curran fuzie meeting in Erie, the same Heydrick said he did not know whether the Editor of this paper was honest or dishonest. If he spoke the iruth at that meeting and was in doubt, then he knew he lied in the squib in his paper; if he put in that squib in his paper, honestly believing that it was true, then he lied at the meeting. The fellow is a Kangaroo, that sums up the cuse. R. S. NEW YORK.—We would much rather hear your own opinion on the sub-ject of the adulteration set flopor than that of any professor of any college whatever. Doctors' opinions, like law-yers, are for sale over the retail coun-ter in the department store of capitalist society: s 'entists will, for a consideration, please the wealthy indolent with an opin-ion that physical exercise is harmful to health: and you yourself know how the "good fellow" who gets thirsty at 6 a m. can purchase from all sorts of scientists prescripts to the effect that a certain quan-tity of alcohol is absolutely necessary to good health. Xever mind 'learned author: tiles." What are the facts as you are able to ascertain them?

fellow is a Kangaroo, that sums up the case. T.-C. C., NEW YORK.--The Rev. Minot J. Savage is about the only pulpiteer we know of whose distribes against Social-ism probably proceed from honest convic-tions. The gentleman convicts himself of such total ignorance of the whole subject that he probably believes what he says. One cannot utter such streaks of blunders intentionally. What he calls Socialism is a side manya dreams, that from a treubled J. C. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Buckle J. C. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Buckle on your armor. America will have to bring the Jubilee to the protential of the world. Brave is the posture of our comrades in Ireland, magnificent is the battle delivered by our comrades of the Parti Ouvrier Fran-cias; nevertheless, the Movement is caught in Europe in all sorts of eddies; moreover, nowhere is capitalism there developed in all the maked hideousness that we see it here; isstly, nowhere is the political education of the masses at that high state that we have reached here. The superior opportun-tites impose superior, duries to us here, and that is inspiring withal. Phantasms create, ridiculous and vain.

A. R. T., CHICAGO, ILL. -Look out for the Jew who calls himself a Socialist and feels stung when some rascal Jew cupital-ist is lashed. With the Jew who does not claim to be a Socialist such sensitiveness is no symptom of evil. With the Jew who does it is otherwise. Such a man is all sorts of treason in one. 8. P. C. GENEVA, N. Y.-Guess you have hit it. It is the one respect in which the S. L. P. is broad; as broad as you please. It is broad enough to scool in, through the Sheriff if necessary, all the moneys that Unlon 30 of the Cigarmakers or any other organization will furnish the Party via the "1-cent Volkszeltung Fund." B. E., RED WING, MINN .--- Complaint has been passed over to the business mana-

T. J., NEW YORK.—The quotation does look contradictory. Before giving you a final answer, shall want to look up the whole passage and compare it with the orig-inal German.

Make been passed over to the bounders manager. M. L. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.--With pleasure. Take the case of the Mount Morris machulas's strike. Despite the heels-over-headedness with which the Inter-national Association of Machinists ordered the strike, the Alliance Machinists ordered the strike, the Alliance Machinists ordered the strike, the Alliance Machinists went out and stayed out fifteen weeks firmfly stand-ing by the International Union men. At the end of the fifteen weeks the Alliance-men discovered that the International Union men were guiting jobs there, going to work, as tho no strike was on, and that one of these WAS THE SON OF ONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNIONT OWN PICKETS. When this discovery was made, it became clear that the Internation-al Union had given up the strike de facto, but was continuing the semblance of it for W 1990 8. 8., BROOKLYN, N. Y.-All the hand we had it the "sucking" of that gutter-snipe from the capitalist paper that he was using to gratify his private malice, was simply to give him rope. He hanged him-self. The paper found out how ridiculous he was making it.

# J. D. C., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.-It was from a clipping of a N.-B. paper.

from a clipping of a N.-B. paper. N. D., PEKIN, ILL.—An express answer at this place could not do justice to the sub-ject. Better can be done for you by recom-mending you to read, and read carefully, the Glaagow letter, signed "B. McD.," and headed "A Breath of Fresh Air from Eng-land," in the correspondence column. It covers all your questions, and all the sub-questions that these may suggest. It is a magnificent birds eye view or etching of the lay of the land in Europe.

E. B. B., NEW YORK .- Don't wear your E. B. B., NEW YORK.-Don't wear your heart upon your sleeve for daws to peck at: nor allow yourself. Watch the chap, He is, a type of a species. The feature of that species is that it could get a footing nowhere scrept in the S. L. P. It joined, not for the sake of Socialism, for/which it cares little, if at all, but to have a chance to assert itself. The S. L. P. turned the species down, and it now migrates into the Kangaroo camp. It there fulfills its mis-sion : helps along the disintegration.

J. T., EMPORIA, KANS .- Do you dissent

d. 1. Entroiting matter between the second s

P. S., HOBOKEN, N. J .- Hanford's vote P. S., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Hanford's vote for Governor in '18 was 22.301. That was when he stood as the nominee of the S. L. P., and was thought to be a foe of the Organized Scabbery. Last year, after he was dropped by the S. L. P., and 'stood forth pre-emineutly as the candidate and endorsee of the Organized Scabbery his vote dropped down to 13.493. His poll, of course, is smaller than that of the nominee of bons fide Labor, the S. L. P.'s candidate. Charles Corregan. Corregan polled 13,762 votes.

ises of its Capitol? Can you imagine any more insidents points: (an you magned any more insidents poison to incoulate the public mind with than the poison of hypocrisy or false reasoning? Liquor will debase the body, and thus indirectly reach the mind; Hy-pocrisy or False Reason attacks straight the seat of the Spirit. No good can come to a public, already amply emasculated, from such injections of double facedness.

5

from such injections of double facedness. F. S., ST. LOUIS. MO.-..What to read? If you consider that you have mastered the elements of Socialism, we would not-counsel you to go into any refinements of the question. Take up the living literature of the Party. Thence you will acquire a large store of facts which will readily arrange themselves in your mind in the proper order: you will also come across whatever important theoretic matter had either escaped you, or was not well under-stored by you. As to general reading, take up grology, blography and history. In geology, Sir Charles Lyell, the' some-what out of date, is a charming work, and as good as most others. In blography, Thutarch is matchless. In bistory, take up any; waste no filme in choosing.

J. L. ERIE, PA .- We hesitate not to an-

A sick man's dreams, that from a treubled

choosing

The Kangs in this city got up a de monstration for Peter Curran, the Englast week. In order to advertise it also get financial assistance. went to the Trades Assembly and a plea for funds to pay Curran's Char. Neuman were on the committee showed how they were in favor o unions and against the tactics o 8. L. P. The specious Luttinger is beauty, and should procure a chair some university as a Professor of procrisy. The other day, in trying to the S. L. P. a comrade that the Kangs and L P. men must get together he said the party. parts on that question. Still he a plea, on the grounds of friendhip to the unions, for assistance. The the \$10, and, of course, the faithful thers" in the unions were notified of man's coming-that is, blose who still and meetings. meetings.

The meeting was held in the large or room of the Hall. At S o'clock, were eight people present, at 8.30, b, at 8.45 when the meeting started, were forty, and at no time more fifty, of whom five were S. L. P. And it was a nice collection. About never paid dues, but were always and the rest were Kangaroos and fakirs among them John T. O'Brien. to of beauty spots sat closely togethwinly trying to break up the fros The meeting. These were Judas Erns-Pellenz, Wm. J. List of the Cigar-the and W. J. Caldwell, of the paint-For instance, you would not dare lec-

Dear Sir: I will introduce myself as

the man who, at your lecture before Day-ton Center on the 10th inst., made a statement to the effect that he did not believe that a man in your position would dare carry to its logical conclu-sion your proposition that art to be true must, in the future, come as the result of a universal demand.

o at all participate in the beauties and

humanizing effects of art.) The state

ment in parenthises, was, of course, not made in the lecture room and would only

be understood by those who have made a special study of the social and labor

problem; the two latter being one and

In order to get immediately at the ani-

mus of this letter, I will state that I as a clear, scientific Socialist, (I under-

stand fully the amount of self-laudation

d, particularly into the working class,

who, I admit, however, do not form any

reason, when the working class under-

stands the class struggle, it will, having the numbers and power, incontinently turn both the capitalist and middle ex-

ploiting classes down, and convert

the means of production of wealth to its. proper collective ownership, to be oper-ated for the benefit of all, who are wil-

ling to work to produce the wealth they

proposition to its logical conclu-

involved in this statement), and am therefore strongly desirous that the correct principles of social science be inculcat-

inseparable.

as this world ever saw, the Socialist Labor Party. Dare you take the buil by You will remember that I stated and you admitted that this involved an inthe horns and either teach it or refute it? dustrial revolution (in order to enable the present wage-slave or working class

talist system.

Yours truly, J. R. FRASER.

#### They Do Our Work.

taught to the working class by as deter-mined and as clear-headed a body of men

To te DAILY PEOPLE-I write to To be DAILY PEOPLE-1 write to offer you my apology. I used to think you were harsh and rash in calling the "Volkezeitung" wing dishonest, and in giving them the name of the degenerate animal, "Kangaroo." I now beg your pardon. Those people are all that you claim. The New Haven debate settled claim. The New Haven debate settled me. I ask space to tell you how. Before I read the debate in the DAILY PEOPLE. I got all twisted up by what the "Volkszeitung" said. When i read the debate the affair looked quite differ-ent. Two days ago a "Volkszeitung" man offered me a copy of the debate in pamphlet form. I told him I had read it. He said the one L read was issued by the

part of your audience. The reason for my saying that I didn't believe that you would dare carry your that you are in the employ of an institu-tion that is notoriously capitalistic in is endowment, and that will not, of course, tolerate anything that won tend to educate the working class in th principles of the class struggle; for this

man offered me a copy of the debate in pamphlet form. I told him I had read it. He said the one I read was issued by the DAILY PEOPLE, and was all false; that his copy was issued by the "Volks-zeitung," and was genuine. I quickly ac-cepted his copy and took it home. The only thing I cared to see was the passage a Harriman's speech where he argues that Davis had a contract with the In-ternational Cigarunakers' Union. I want-ed to see if he said that in the "Volks-zeitung" version too. He did. I remembered your footnote on the sub-ject quoting the contract itself. from which it appears clearly that Dav's had no such contract with the Union. won-dered if the "Volkszeitung' paniablet would have a foot-note denying the geu-uineness of your citation from the contract. There was a foot-note; a long one! I knew. I would now get light on what I was after. I got the ligh! Have you seen that "Volkszeitung" contract. There was a foot-note: a long one! I knew I would now get light on what I was after. I got "blue-label." "me-too," "thirty years a Socialist," to wish that they had never said to anyone that they were Socialists,

Gray? Where has he got to? My let-ters came back marked "gone, no ad-

If you still write to any of the Van couver comrades, tell them to write and let me know how the movement is going

With best wishes, fraternally, R. McD.

Firm S. T. &L.A.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Rober Schroeder, a member of L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., was expelled from this Local Alliance on the ground of his being in the employ of and receiving a salary from a pure and simple union the United Brewery Workers' Union. In answer to a summons from the L. A.; notifying him to appear before the Grievance Committee and show cause why he should not be expelled from L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., he merely wrote a letter. It was a genu ine emanation from a pure and simple pen. The thrilling paragraphs that are hurled at the alleged Knownothingists,

#### The "Unity" Farce-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Consider-ing all the conferences and conventions held within the last year for the purpose

held within the last year for the purpose of "uniting the Socialist forces," every-one is bound to think that unity must be an accomplished fact by this time. But strange to say, the more these "forces" "unite." the more disunited they appear. Fact is, that at present the S. D. P. (Debattes) is convened in Chicago. But notwithstanding this, several members of our Section have received letters to-day containing questions of further "unification" to be voted upou from a body styling itself also National Execu-tive Committee of the S. D. P. (Kan-garoos, vulgar "Butcher shop," Spring-field, Mass.) It is at least very peculiar, not to say fuuny, of a party that pleads for unity.

funny, of a party that pleads for unity, which presents itself with a double-headed N. E. C. If really desirous, why not first effect unity within its own

not first electr unity within its own Section Hartford, of the old staunch S. L. P., is better united and stronger than ever before, in spite of the fact that it expelled the Jewish Brand which turned later Dehsite, and also a few that turned Kangaroo. For this reason we feel very content just now, and there-fore leave all "unification" to those who have a purpose to serve. FRED. FELLERMAN, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16.

#### Are Chicago Debaites Becoming Poetic 7

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Testerday I picked up on the street a scrap of paper bearing the following: "O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo! You're in the stew, You're in the We didn't do a thing to you. O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo!"

O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo!" Several of the comrades here to whom I showed the paper, think it the work of a poetical Debsite, who is anticipating an event that is likely to take place here on January 17. STALWART.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.

W. G. J., WATERBURY, CONN.—The Kangaroo claim that they had a stenogra-pher at the New Haren debate is fraudu-lent. Likewise praudulent is the claim you mention about their baving tried to secure one jointly with the N. L. P. Their plan was to make the debate a "hole in the cor-ner" affair. Chilly was their disappoint-ment when they discovered there was a stenographer there taking down photograph-ically their every contortion.

J. L. N., WORCESTER, MASS .-- All that would be so, provided your mean-All that J. L. N., WORCENTER, MASS.—All that would be so, provided your premises were correct. But they are wrong. The Party did not start legal proceedings against the Volkszeltung Corporation. It is the Corporation that dragged the Party into the capitalist courts. On July 14. 1899, the Corporation Initiated legal proceedings has a motion for an experie temporary injunction. That was the very first step taken in court. In fact, the Corporation had, before that, taken other steps to set the machinery of capitalist Government agoing against the party: the Corporation had, before that, taken other steps to set the machinery of capitalist Government agoing against the party: the Corporation went to the Post Office, and, there also by dist of fraudulent representation, sought to keep the Party's paper out of the mails. If you were not then in the Party, ask others who were. The issue after the crash, reached the subscribers fully four days later than "The Bogus" of the sime date. The Party's "People" remained stacked up in the Post Office all that time, availing the decision of the Postmaster General, and then the Party turned all its knowt edge to use, and has been mopping the floor with the "Volkszeltung" reproduces even since.

Tuesdays, and it interests a large num-ber of business men all over the country. It is not called by that name efficiently, but is known as the "Snow and Ice Bul-letin." It is a broad sheet, half as large as a page of a newspaper. The number issued on Tuesday last showed a map of the United States, traced with a winding line indicating the snow limit, and with smaller almost purallel lines marked to show the approximate depth of snow along

show the approximate depth of snow along those lines. When this bulletin is issued, it is enger-ly sought by the manufacturers of and jobbers in rubber shoes, at whose instance, it seems, it was first published. As the news reaches them of the advance of the news reaches them of the advance of the snow line, they see to it that agents rep-resenting the rubber-shoe houses are pushed into the rubber-shoe area. The result is supposed to be a prompt remarkal of rabber-shoe supplies where they are most needed, the map in the bulletin guid-ing accents in their particular territories. ing agents in their particular territo

in a sourcessed in America : j. C. P., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.--Desan't the huge hypocrisy or contradiction strike you is the attitude of a movement that will go shout "raising Cali" on the "immorality of the Government's allowing liquor to be soil is its camps" and yet, does not set its machinery in motion with equal fervor to stop that same Government from kneping a canteen on the very prem-

calling out "stop thief." But the Alliance is not frightened by ghosts. " F. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—All along the request is being made in this Letter Hox column to correspondents who write for publication, not to write on both sides of the sheet. Moreover, only two weeks sgo, you were expecially requested through the Letter Box not to write on both sides of the sheet, especially requested through the Letter Box not to write on both sides of the sheet, especially not on one side down, and the other side up. It is incomprehen-sible that, within two weeks, you should be repeating the same offence. It is an offence. Such correspondence, written on both sides of the sheet, and worst of all, on one alds down and the other side up, as you do, gives no end of trouble, both in the editorial department and the composing-room. A Ke, cialist should be a man able to learn. He should not be wedded to nad habits, least of all if his attention is called to there. Mend your ways.—And may all of there whom this concerns, and who feel them-selves hit, take this cry of despair to hear?. With the increasing bulk of corres-pondence in this office the evil is assuming serious proportions. An note, may a co-respondence sent in here, as being rejected by a capitalist paper. Is written on both sides of the sheet. No wonder the capi-talist Editors refuse as generally to handle such unmanageable copy. Learn I J. G. M., DETROIT, MICH.—You will find yourself answered in this issue's "Un-cle Sam and Brother Jonathan."

all choice and a second a second

R. E., RED WING, MINN.-Would you hold that the soundness of the Socialism of the S. L. P. depends upon the Party being recogalsed by the International Con-gress? Surely not.

H. B. W., MANCHESTER, N. H. Such H. B. W., MANCHESTER, N. H.--Such arguments have been answered before. Those of you S. D. P. men, who imvite the existence of an S. L. P. and a Deiss party. to "personal animosities," and who now want "unity", don't seem to trailise the unfavorable light you place yourselves it. You place yourselves upon the low level eccupied by those Republican and Demo-cratic bolters, whose bolting is done with the only purpose of commanding subse-quent recognition by some mutual log-roli-ing for some sordid purpose. There was a principle in Debsiam to wit: loose organi-zation. It is bound to find out, and then all that is houses in it and is also Socialist is bound to admit firs error and join the 5. D. F. As to the Kangaroo wing of the S. D. F. that is below all consideration.

#### The "Rubber Shoe Chart "

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- "A Rubber-Shoe Chart" is issued by the Government Weather Bureau here once a week, on

since. W. H. W., BALTIMORE, MD.-Your let-ter starts a good train of thought in our mind. We shall cause as complete a set of the Pete Curran meetings to be gotter up. The series will be interesting and instruc-tive withal. It will be a "triumphant pry-cession of fizzles." Illustrating perfectly the nowhereness of the pure and simple move-ment, or rather its starmation. But ten to one that egregious British noodle-fakir will go back and tell some wonderful cock-and-built stories of the "magnificent meetings" that he sidnessed in America ! T. C. P. PLERSANTVILLE X X-

## WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

#### OFFICIAL.

6

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Freet, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA --F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. d NEWS COMPANY-26 New Reade street. (The Party's liter ary agency . Norreg.--For technical reasons, no Party aunouncements 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 Beilding, on Saturday evening, Jan. 19. Porbes in the chair.

Receipts, \$58.60; expenditures, \$35.90. The mniutes for last week were incorrect in stating that a communication had been received from Section Jacksonville relative to means for maintain ing the circulation of the party organs etc. The communication was received from Comrade Renner, a member of

Section Jacksonville. On the above com- ton Bower. munication the National Secretary reports having conferred with the management of the PEOPLE, and that it has been agreed to send to Sections at regu-

lar intervals the address cards of subscriptions that have expired, as well as duplicate statements when the indebtedness of literary agents gets beyond certain figures. Section Mesa County, Colo., report

election of officers and the expulsion of Murray Carver for affiliating with the Democratic Party. The vote on the new N.E.C. having

closed the National Secretary was in-structed to compile result of the next meeting of the Committee. ection Fall River reports election of

officers Section Clinton, Iowa, reports election of State Committee and Section officers. Section Peoria, Ill., reports, election of otheers

Section Seattle, Wash., reports election of officers.

An interesting letter was received from organizer of Section San. Joaquin County, California, relative to the fight for clearness the Section has had for for clearness the Section has had for the last eighteen months. As a result a lot of deadwood has been gotten rid of, and the Section is vigorously at work for the Revolution. The following letter was also received

from one Wm. Butscher of Springfield, Mass.:

#### A COPY.

ocial Democratic Party, United States of America, headquarters of the Social National Executive Committee and Oftice of National Eccretary, Theatre Building, Court Square, Room 34. Wm. Butscher, National Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1901. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, So cialist Labor Party; New York City.

Dear Comrade: With the constant concentration of the forces of capitalism it becomes nec-essary for the counteracting or Socialist force to also concentrate its energies by consolidating all the forces at work for class conscious revolutionary Socialist into one strong party organization, and then begin an active and unified effort to combat capitalism and an education of the working class to our objects and

principles. With this aim in view we take pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of a number of questions to be submitted to all class conscious Socialist organida for their approval of disapproval, which we ask you to give consideration and trust that in behalf of the cause your National Executive Committee will willing to co-operate with the other tional. Committees in forming one National strong solid party organization. Awaiting the action of your committee,

we remain yours for the cause, The Provisional National Executive example set by the Brooklyn districts. which serves a double purpose in in-creasing the revenue of the DAILY Committee, WM. BUTSCHER,

# National Secretary.

A committee of two was elected to of the National Executive Committee. which resolution was adopted. It read as follows:

Philadelphians Attention. at the expense of the interests of the la You will have no more trouble in geting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be erved at your house, EVERY DAY

at the expense of the interprets of the in-bor movement in the land :--whereas for these reasons the said body stands self-pilloried as a public scandal in the poli-tical field of labor. Whereas, The 'interpretation of "Unity" by the said body, as exemplified by its short yet expressive record, is the equivalent of "Thieving."-the theft of other parties' names, funds and any-thing it can lay hands on; and WITH CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live: just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned. thing it can lay hands on; and

Resolved. That the communication, to

hereby instructed to carry out these resol-

Section Manespolis reports election of

Section Yonkers reports the expulsion

Daily People Conference.

A regular meeting of the DAILY PEO-

PLE Conference was held January 21,

at the DAILY PEOPLE Building with

Comrade Crawford acting as chairman

The minutes of the previous meeting

were adopted as read. The secretary re-

ported having sent letters to all the as-

sembly districts as per instruction. The

committee to secure information in re-

gard to agitating for the DAILY PEO-

Report- of organizations followed.

Manhattan Sixteenth Assembly Dis

trict 'reported visiting the newsdealers

and offering them inducements toward

keeping additional copies of the DAILY

PEOPLE on sale. Twentieth Assembly District reported

buying fifty copies of the DAILY PEO-PLE every week and distributing them

from house to house. They have obtain

ed good results from this and advise ther organizations to do likewise. Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assem

bly districts reported that owing to lack of funds they were obliged to discon-

tinue the use of their wagon advertising the DAILY PEOPLE. Same is now

in storage and any district or districts

wagon in repair can have loan of it by

applying at the headquarters of the district, 481 Willis avenue. The Thirty-

fourth and Thirty-fifth also reported that

it was negotiating with the aditor of the

reported that in conjunction with

in co-operation with the Twentieth As

and Twelfth, which up on a former oc-casion met with good results. The Con-

ference recommends that wherever pos

PEOPLE in "ads." and in making it

ible other districts should follow

known to the public.

it was arranging to secure a large

will hire a horse and keep

JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

for treason to the S. L. P. of the

be it

utions forthwith.

officers.

reedman.

Winnauer.

Harry Uttal.

L. KATZ. Whereas, The rightfulness to the name Care of Headquarters, S. L. P. 1304 Germantown avenue. under which the said body now sails, is to say the least, questionable; therefore

L. A. 317 S. T. & L. A. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- At the last meeting of L. A. 317. S. T. & L. A., the following officers were elected for the

THE REGULARITY OF

gether with its enclosures, from the al-leged "Provisonal National Executive Committee, Social Democratic party, Wm. Butscher, National Secretary, Springfield, Mass.," be returned to its Organizer--P. Walsh. Resolved, That the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party be and is Recording and Corresponding Secre-tary-E. Harris.

 Aryan, Harris,
Financial Secretary-A. A. Grant. Treasurer-Wm. Van Bleck.
Sergeant at Arms-Geo, R. Meek. Agitation/Committee-T. Crimmins. C.
H. Corregan. H. Harris, S. Surridge. -P. Schlosser, J. Grievance Committee-P. Schlosser, J. Farrar, J. Bateman, W. Van Bleck, E. Membership Committee-P. Walsh,

ing persons: 'Joseph Smith, John Kil-leen, Godfrey Lehner, Joseph Langshan, Geo. Hornung, G. R. Meek. The alliance will hereafter hold meet-William J. Snyder, Ernest Smith, Fenings on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at S. L. P. headquarters,

# 14 Meyer's Block. E. mARRIS Secretary. L. A. 317, S. T. & L. A.

Section Philadelphia. The following officers and committees were elected by Section Philadelphia at its regular meeting held on December

16, 1900: Organizer--Samuel Clark, 1304 Germantown at enue. Recording Secretary-Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street. Financial Secretary Treasurer-Theo-dore Treek, 924 Fairmount avenue. Literature Agent-Joseph Isel, 1543

Literature Agent-Joseph Isel, 1043 Carlton-street. Agent "Soc. Arb." Zeitung"-Jacob Clos, 1324 Newkirk street. Press Correspondent--Loui Isel, 1982 Orianna street. Grievance Committee-Joseph Camp-bell, Leonard Fish, and Max Keller. Auditing Committee-Louis Isel, Vin Colajezzi and Albert Mullen. DAILY PEOFLE Committee-Louis Katz, Detlef Rehdir and Joseph Isel." Delegates to D. A. 12, S. T. & L. A.-John Northrep, Albert Mullen and Vin-cent Colajezzi and Albert Mullen. SAM CLARK, Organizer. PLE reported progress! Upon favorable report of the Credential Committee the following, new delegates were scated: Sixteenth Assembly District-H. B. Twentieth Assembly District-Sam Twenty-eighth Assembly District-

#### Section Peoria III.

At a meeting of Section Peoria, the following officers were elected: Organizer-James Duffy, 108 McBear, street. Secretary-Fritz Lichtsian, 138 Arago

Secretary-Fritz Lichtsinn, 138 Arago street. Trensurer - Ernest Tornedde, 711 Johnson street. Recording Secretary-Carl Koechlin, 625 Widenham street. Auditing Committee-H. W. Clark George Schlag, Peter Pehl. Grievance Committee-C. H. Muchler, Chas, Engels, Jos, Koller. Literary Agent-Fritz Lichtsian. Convention for Township officers' nom-ination for this coming April election ings been called for January 26, and for our city officers' nomination for Feb-ruary 16.

#### Section Plainfield, Conn.

DAILY PEOPLE for the issue of a special edition for the Bronx to be dis-MOOSEUP, Conn., Jan 14 .- At the tributed broadcast throughout the dislast regular meeting of Section Plain-Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn field, the following officers were elected: Organizer.--A. B. Lafreniere. Recording Secretary-A. B. Lafreniere. Sixth and Seventh Assembly districts Financial Secretary-Sime Treasurer-Henry Yates. -Simon Coffey. ber of "ads" for an issue of the DAILY Also an auditing committee of two

PEOPLE to be distributed throughout those three districts. Nineteenth As-sembly district, Brooklyn reported that members. Section St. Paul, Minn. sembly District it was arranging to fol-low the example of the Sixth. Seventh

On January 13 Section St. Paul elected he following officers:

Organizer- George F. Snettel Recording Secretary-Amdi Worm. Financial Secretary-Nels Johnson, Treasurer-Jurgan Hertz Literary Agent-Sam Johnson, PEOPLE Agent-J H. Smith.

Iowa S. L. P. Officals.

Sixth and Tenth, Eighth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-STATE COMMITTEE .- Secretary, L.

street, Clinton. Ia.

street

tee, Joseph H. Sweeny, Alexander Bonf-fedis, and Richard Gaffney; Auditing Committee, Peter Jacob, Anthony Committee, Peter Jacob, Anthony Schwagerman and Jacob Rutstein; Dele-gates to County Committee, Richard W. Gaffney and Joseph L. Sweeny.

Section Fall River, Mass. Organizer-John Sweeney. Secretary-George R. Rigby. Financial Secretary and Treasures Robert Bateson. Literary Agent and PEOPLE'S Ag-ent-Henry Ormerod. Grievance Committee-George R. Rig. y. Samuel Platt. Samuel Kapstein. Elected January 9 for the ensuing six by, months

J. SWEENEY. 109 Fenner street. Fall River, Mass.

Section Taunton, Mass.

#### At the last regular meeting of Section Taunton, S. I., P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Organizer, John W. Allen : recordin secretary, Fred J. Henry; financial secretary, George J. Hunt; treasurer, John Carpenter; literary agent, Louis Antime; PEOPLE'S agent, Max Boe-

JOHN W. ALLEN, Organizer.

#### Boston Take Notice.

Under the auspices of Section Boston. S L. P., Arthur Keep, of New York, will deliver a lecture on "The State Cam paign.

The lecture will be delivered on Sunday. January 27, at 3 p. m., in Caledoni, Hall, 45 Elliot street. The militant So cialists of Boston, and their friends the readers of the DAILY and WEEK LY PEOPLE are invited to attend. An admision fee of ten cents will b charged.

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

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

#### Daily People Christmas Fund.

Rileiek. Thomas Jacob, 7th Ward Branch, Jersey Clir, N. J. A bet between Pioneer Cigarmakers, Ph. L. Hoch and L. Goodman. Huseck, Bindbendel and Gessner, Cherolead, Oble 1.00 2.00 Cleveland, Ohlo..... John Bindas, Cleveland, Ohlo..... Jas, Fagan, 15th & 17th A. D., 2.23 Brooklyn, N. Y. Bran, 15th & 17th A. D., Brook-1.0 Irn. N. Y., Burns, 15th & 17th A.D., Brook-1.00 lyn, N. Y... filwaukee, Wis.; Na zdar denium "People", Rub-riger Hans Hillman..... Ohl ..... A. Andersen, Brooklyn, N. Y .... 1.00

Total.....\$601.35

#### Daily People General Fund.

reviously acknowledged ....\$15,488.85 Edward Arnelsteen S. Thompson, Temple Israel, N. Y. City T. Thompson, Temple Israel, N. Y. City

HENRY KUHN, Financial Sec-Treas. DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

#### An Appeal to Ald Comrade.

The following appeal for aid for a worthy comrade was received by the General Committee of Section Greater General Committee of Section Greater New York, Socialist Labor Party, at its last meeting: To the Officers and Delegates of the

General Committee, S. L. P .--Comrades :--- In pursuance to the action

FINANCIAL REPORT. Of Dally People Festival Held at Grand Central Palace, March 25, 1900. RECEIPTS. From sale of presents ...... \$227.45 Comrade H. Berger, souvenirs, 35.85 .35.85 31.53 28.00 84.25 81.65 Hat checks at 15c..... From tickets sold by various or-412.10 1.088.73 ganizations..... 139.00 Ads in Journal..... One-half from sale of presents, 52.92 June 3 (Roof garden). ..... 30.25 12.50 EXPENSES. Advertisements ..... 25.80 Hat box attendance..... 24.00 Bill for flowers. ..... 30.57 Dance music ..... also baton .....

Moving pictures ..... s., transportation of hor-Rice B 5.00 izontal bars ..... ...... 250.00 Rent for hall Decorating hall ..... 20:00 Miscellaneous ..... Expenses for June 3, 1900..... 31.60 3.25 Refreshments for musicians.... 10.00 

SUMMARY. Total receipts .....\$2,224.25

Total expenses ...... \$91.09 Balance ......\$1,332.30

The following sums of money were received from the sale of tickets from various organizations: SECTION NEW YORK.

NEW TORE.

\$18.00

14.75

23.25

47.75

8.75

12.75

13.75

23.75

18.75

4th Assembly District...... 6th and 10th Assembly Dist ... 8th Assembly District ...... 9th Assembly District ...... 12th Assembly District ..... 13th Assembly District..... 14th Assembly District ..... 15th and 17th Assembly Dist ... 6th Assembly District ..... 18th Assembly District...... 19th and 21st Assembly Dist.. 20th Assembly District...... 23d-Assembly District..... 25th Assembly District..... 26th Assembly District..... 28th Assembly District ..... 30th Assembly District ...... 32d and 33d Assembly Dist. 34th and 35th Assembly Dist ... Italian Branch No. 1...... Scandinavian Section Branch 1 Ladies' Auxiliary..... Bakers' L. A. Si, S. T. & L. A. Swedish Machinists L. A. 35 Tailors' Progr've Union No. 11 Young Socialist Propogandists. Alvan S. Brown .... Scandinavian Sect., Branch 2 ... BROOKLYN. 4th Assembly District ......

5th Assembly District ...... 6th Assembly District ...... 7th Assembly District ...... 10th Assembly District ..... 12th Assembly District ...... 18th and 14th Assembly Dist... 16th and 18th Assembly Dist... 19th Assembly District ..... 20th Assembly District .....

21st Assembly District 10.00 Branch 1..... Branch 2.... B. Goldberg, Brooklyn..... 10.00

OTHER SECTIONS: Section Hudson County, New Jersey. Section Pasale County, New Section Richmond County, New York ..... Section Essex County, New 37.00 Jerney .....

MISCELLANEOUS. Daily People Office .....

Abend Blatt Office ...... 12.00

23rd A. D., Larson \$1; Wester-berg, \$1; Plamondon \$1; Koff-man \$1; Pollock \$1; Rubin \$1 stinary and the second secon 6.00 2.75 Silso Joth A. D., Schwartz \$1.... 13th and 14th A. D., Bookman 50c.; Christiansen 25c.; Kuck 6.00 1.00 20th A. D., Reuter \$1; Cash 1.50 50c. ..... .....\$3,070.20 Total ..... HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, DISTRICT ALLIANCE 49. An Interesting Account of the Last Regular Meeting. The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, January 20. with the District - Master Workman Charles Rathokpf in the chair. 25.00 Credentials, were received from the Blank Book Workers, L. A. 215, for list. Oscar Buechter, from Goodyear Turn & Welt Shoemakers, L. A. 2394, for

Daniel Hogan, and from Daily People Alliance, . A. 1, for Fred Loehr. There being no objection, the delegates were seated.

Reports of officers:

District Secretary reported that mass meetings of engineers, Lotel waiters, and electrical workers had been held and the prospects are that three Local Alliances will be formed. During the coming week mass metings of longshoremen will be held in New York and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn meeting will beheld on Wednesday afternoon, January 23, at 3 o'clock on the same evening at 8 o'clock Bebel, August: The New York meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, January 25, at 5 o'clock and the same evening at 8 o'clock Comrades Keep and Hickey will address both metings. All Locals are requested to get the letterhead of the Alliance. Price of same, \$3 per 1,000 and \$1.50 for 500. 

Report received. The retiring D. M. W., Charles Rath kopf then installed the following officers

for the coming year: District Master Workman-August Gilbaus of L. A. 274, New York Ma 14.50 36:00 2.50

chinists. District Worthy Foreman-Joseph S

37.25 Krinks, of L. A. 1028, Musical Pro-140.00 tective Alliance.

54.10 Secretary-Treasurer-Wm. L. Brower, of L. A. 2394, G. T. & W. Shoeworkers Auditor-John Martin, of L. A. 252 21.25 Mixed Alliance. 6.2

Sergeant at Arms, Louis Rasmussen of Comrade Rathkoff, in an address re-

17.50 viewed the work of the district for the year. He touched on the shoepast 11.50 workers' strike of Sing Sing, the action of the I. A. M. during the machinists' trouble; the cigarmakers' strikes, the sitk \$2.50 weavers' strike, and the folly of the co-operation idea, as instanced in the case 16.75 13.25 of the stone masons whose organization withdrew from this district to open a co-12.75 operative .shp, and very shortly after disbanded. Comrade Rathkoff also urg-1.00 6.00 ed the delegates to be more prompt in their attendance at the district meetings 23.25 for the coming year, and closed his re-marks by a strong appeal to the dele-10.00 gates to urge their membership to push 2.25 the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE. 5.00 The organization committee reported that at the mass meeting of the engineers 1.50 a Kangaroo put in appearance and want-ed a debate to be held with a member of the "Volkszeitung" crowd on the merits 15.00 of the Alliance. This was accepted, an the debate will be held on Thursday 5.50 evening, January 24 at 5 Boerum street 18.25 14.00

Brooklyn. Comrade Keep will represent the Alliance. Auditing Committe reported that they had not yet completed their work, but

The Socialist Catechism ...... Kautsky, Karl: The Working Class ..... would submit final report at next meet-The Capitalist Class ...... ing. Committee in charge of DAILY PEOPLE festval tickets reported that The Class Struggle ........ The Socialist Republic ...... so far they had turned over \$27. All

Socialist Books For the Works ingman and the Student.

A Select List of

The following books are recon by the Literary Agency of the Se Labor Party to those desiring to the what Modern Socialism is.

ery through Feudalism to Canitalia a necessary part of the science i cialism. and the growth of the Tr Union and the Labor Movement ally are closely connected it. A number of standard A number of standar History, Political Econ standard h and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this

Aveling, Sdward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduc-tion to Karl Marx's Capital 

A Comparison ..... 10 Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx: The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1545 to 1805 ...... 10

Bax, Ernest Belfort: The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth ..... Lo History of the Paris Communa. Bax and Morris: Socialism, Its Growth and Out-

come. Cloth ..... Los

Woman in the Past, Present and

Erin's Hope: ' The End and the

What Means This Strike? ......

Engels, Frederick: The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ..... The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an

Introduction on the Materialist

Appendix on Primitive Property 

The Manifesto of the Comm

Conception of History and an

Economics of Socialism. Cloth., 1

Commercial Crises of the Nine-teenth Century." Cloth ......

Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth

Hazell, A. P.: The The Exploitation of Labor ......

The Bull Pen .....

Hyndman and Morris: A Summary of the Principles of

Socialism .....

Hicker, Thos A .:

Joynes, J. L .:

anolly, James:

#### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The body of which Mr. Wm, Batscher is the National Secretary -with its Armory-building record in Haverhill, together with its record there for breach of faith, first with the S. L. P. itself, and then with the working class of that city; its municipalization of in fanticide plants, in Lynn: its real estate speculation schemes in Chelsea; its sup port of labor-distranchising plots, like the Dubuque bill in the Massachusettts legislature: its record in New York for enlisting the services of the capitalist Courts in order to gain what it had fail-rd to secure, club in hand, from the Party, and subsequently, in order to thwart the solemn and sovereign verdict of the Party; its log-rolling with capitalist parties, with the Democrats in Rochester, N. Y., with the Republicans in Worcester, Mass.; its record as a fawner for political jobs at capitalist officials in San Francisco, Cal.; its desertion in Paris, at the Inter-national Socialist Congress, of, the Revolutionary movement, together with the class struggle: its record for political chicanery during the last two campaign State, at the first of which it sought to deceive the working class with the claim that there was no Socialist Labor Party in the field, and at the second of which it circulated the falsehoo that the S. L. P. had united with the ial Democratic Party, a falschood of which its present invitation to the "So cialist Labor Party" helps to convict it ; its record as a ready asylum for every embezzler of S. L. P. funds, and for every member otherwise branded with turpi-tude by the S. L. P.: its record as a barker for the "Labor Lieutenants" of the capitalist class; in short and to sum up, with its record for activity, diligence, everyy and abnegation only in the gratification of its own base-born instincts. trouble.

eighth. Thirty-second and Thirty-third Manhattan and Tenth Assembly District Brooklyn, reported progress. The sec-retary was instructed to communicate with the Seventh Assembly District Brooklyn, in regard to the work before the Conference, that district having refused to send delegates because in its opinion the Conference had outlived its usefulness. The Conference recommends that the

rolled as Socialists and endeavor to in-

duce them to become readers of the DAILY PEC. LE, also that as far as

possible copies of the DAILY PEOPLE be distributed in shops, mills, factories

and other places where workingmen are brought together, each district to assume

the charge of the work in the territor

under its jurisdiction. There is a great

deal of work to be done and an organ-

ized effort alone can avail. The Confer-ence hopes that from now on all organ-

Conference has outlined several plans and it remains but to put them into ex-

ecution. All delegates should attend the

28, and report what their organization is doing for the DAILY PEOPLE. Ab

S. L. P. Supplies

next meeting which will be held January

izations will put their shoulders to wheel and do some effective work.

colliment lists and visit those

SECTION DAVENPORT, IA .- Secretary, Paul Rochl, 919 W. Tenth street. various districts secure the primary en-

#### Minneapolis, Minn.

At the last meeting of the Section on January 1 the following officers were elected;

Organizer-W. B. Hammond Recording Secretary-W. F. McFall. Financial Secretary-Thos.' Treasurer-J. W. Johnson. Russell. Literary agent and agent for the PEOPLE-C. A. Johnson.

#### **Boston City Committee**

The City Committee, Section Boston, S. L. P., met Monday evening, January 14. to organize for the coming year. There were thirty-nine delegates pres-

Secretary-James A. Bresnahan, Ward

sence can only be construed to mean that no work is being done.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, 

ERNEST KATZ. Secretary.

# Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1570, Avoid credit or-ders for they involve useles expense and

These officers were elected: Chairman-Herman W. A. Raasch Ward 10.

10. Assistant Secretary-Edward W. Mas-cn. Ward 20. Treasurer-Carl Muller, Ward 22. A committee consisting of one from each ward was elected as an executiv-committee

JAMES A. BRESNAHAN, Sec'y.

#### Officers of Section Yonkers, N. T.

The following officers have been elected by Section Tonkers, N. T., E. L. P.: Or-ganiser, Owen Carraher, No. 7 School street; Secretars, Maggie Towers, No. 12 North Broadway: Fin. Sec. William Martin: Treas. Jacob Fischman: Libra-rian and Lit. Agent. Alexander Bouffedis. No. 2 Archer street ; Grievance Commit-

Organizer, Erick Matson, 102 Howes Brooklyn, the undersigned con street, Clinton, Ia. street, Clinton, Ia. Treasurer, J. A. Raun, 905 N. Second the Socialist Labor Party the Comrade Rubach, who is no SECTION CLINTON, IA.—Organizer, SECTION CLINTON, IA.—Organizer, Peter H. Raun, 501 N. Second street. Secretary, L. C. Borup, Eight avenue. Treasurer, Erick Matson, 102 Howes trict appeals to you in his beh ing the comrades of the Par terest themselves financially, Yours fraternally, JOHN F. MA LOUIS P. KU TOBIAS M. Committee of the Sixth District, S. L. P It was decided to endorse and publish it in the DAILY

A collection was taken up amo gates and five dollars w has been turned over to poo

Rubach is well known to th of Section Greater New York. amongst the trolleymen of Last year he was victimize work. His present illness traceable to a clubning he rece the great Brooklyn strike of All monies should be made Lazarus Abelson, 2-6 New R and will be promptly ackno the DAILY PEOPLE. By order General Committ Greater New York. L. ABELS

#### Rubach Fund.

Collected at General Commit Section New York, S. L. J A. B. New York, S. L. J Jab A. D. Kings County... Gustave Languer, Milford, C Comrade, Somerville 28th A. D., N. Y. J. E. Brooklyu. Total L. ABELSON, Organi 2 to 6 New Beade street, 3

District of mmittee de- divisions of matter of	Labor News Co	locals still holding tickets are requested to make settlement. The following standing committees were elected for the year:	Lafargue, Paul: The Evolution of Property. Clock I The Right to be Lazy
ow confined	Lithographers L. A. 170, S. T.	ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.	What is Capital?
y now being	& L. A 14.25	Rathkoff of L. A. 208; Somers of L.	Liebknecht, Wilhelm:
ira immedi- sembly Dis-	Danish People Club 2.50	A. 215; Rasmussen of L. A. 274; Seitel	Socialism: What it is and What
chalf. Hop-	Total\$1,088.75	of L. A. 252; Beidler of L. A. 215.	Seeks to Accomplish
rty will in-		GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.	No Compromise
we remain,	Tickets printed	Person of L. A. 98; Hogan of L. A.	Lissagaray: History of the Paris Commune,
	Returned	2,804; Rheinfelt of L. A. 19.	Cloth
ARTIN,	Outstanding	Reports of Locals-L. A. 19 extended	Marx, Karl:
UNZ, DAVIS.	Total	an invitation to the delegates to attend their banner presentation and reception	Discourse on Free Trade
th Assembly	Audited and found correct, December	on February 13, 1901. Comrade De	Revolution and Counter-Berola
P.	28, 1900.	Leon will make the presentation speech.	tion. Cloth
this appeal	II. EHRENPREIS,	L. A. 14 extended an invitation to their	Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Na-
PEOPLE.	J. SEIDEL,	entertainment and reception on February	The Civil War in France; Manis
ong the dele-	Auditing committee of Section New York	2. Also requested a speaker for this occasion.	festo on the Paris Commune
etted, which or Rubach's	Socialist Labor Party.	L. A. 170 reported that they held a	Secret Diplomatic History of the
or inquera s	Describer to the Date Date	well-attended meeting, and decided to	Eighteenth Century
he comrades	Denations to the Daily People.	meet hereafter in the DAILY PEOPLE	ply to Proudhon's "Philosophy, a re-
. For years	. (Week ending January 19.)	building on the first and third Tuesdays	Poverty" Cloth
he agitation Brooklyn.	Previously acknowledged\$8,012.35	of each month. Will hold a smoker	Life of Lord Palmerston
	San Antonio, Tex.; Bowers	some time in March.	Marx and Engels:
is directly	25c.; Federolf 25c.; Pollard	. L. A. 215 reported the death of Com- rade Chris Krauss. Meetings now held	Manifesto of the Communist
eived during	. 50c.; Leitner 50c	in DAILY PEOPLE building are well	Party
'95.	50c.; E. L. Lake 50c.; Wein-	attended. Will hold a smoker some time	McClure, William Scholl:
payable to	berger 50c.; Clubs 1 to 4, 50c.	in April.	Socialism
Reade street,	each. \$2 8.50	L. A. 2394 reported they will cele-	Ancient Society
owledged in	Tacoma, Wash.; Spencer, 25c.; Hoag 50c.; Anderson 25c.;	brate their 11th anniversary on March	Piechanoff, George:
tee, Section	Ryan 25c.: Jorgensen 25c 150	27. That J. T. Cousins, shoe manufac- turers, non-union shop, had reduced their	Anarchism and Socialism. Clink
are, section	Collinwood, Ohio,; Matthews,	help 20 per cent.	Quelch and Wright:
SON, Org.	\$1 1.00 Milwaukee, Wis, Schuster	L. A.s 1, 84, 98, 252, 298 and 1563 re-	Socialism and the Single Tar." A
	\$2.50; Vierthaler \$5; Fuhs \$:	ported progress.	Quelch, H.:
	\$1: Schable 50c.: Kloth \$1:	L. A.'s 68, 83, 144, 324, 1,028 and Sec-	Economics of Labor
ttee of	Schmidt 50c.; Rubringer 60 c.; Wilke \$1 12.10	tion New York were absent.	Sanial, Lucien:
P\$5.00	New York, 9th A. D.; Thibault	All Locals are urged to send in the quarterly reports for September 30, 1900.	The Socialist Almanae
1.00	<b>33</b>	All who fail to do so by the next meet-	Taxation
Conn. 2.73	14th A. D., M. Kleinberger \$1;	ing of this District, will stand	The New Trusts, Foreign Come
1.00	J. Kleinberger, 50c.; Stein- herts \$1.50; Vogt \$1.50 4.50	suspended.	man Trade Unionism
1.25	19th and 21st A. D., Mahland	Organizing Committee was instructed	Widdup, J. R.:
····· 1.0C	\$1: Mittleberg \$1: Eller \$1:	to call a meeting of L. A. 42 of Yonkers	The Meaning of Socialism
\$13.00	Brandes \$1: Ortlief \$1: Douni \$1: Rasmussen 5dc.; J. W. G.	on Saturday, January 26, at rooms of Section Yonkers, at 11 Warburton ave.	
uizer,	\$1; Weiman \$1; Koehl \$1;	Youkers, N. Y.	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS
New York.	Rurode \$1; Robde \$2 12.50	W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.	2-6 New Reade St., New York
		and the second se	