

silent as the toub. It remains, therein for the DAILY PEOPLE to tell is remarkable tale of the legal kndapping that is practised daily in New et and elsewhere.

Here are the bold facts:

about four years ago an Italian chees ddler, named Guiseppe Billoti, had misfortune to lose his wife. She left whind her three children, James, Annie, d Rosie, aged respectively twelve, ninof fre years. The father struggled ms as best he could until the month of tember, 1897. He was then advised ome friends to turn his children over the New York Juvenile Asylum, a peration formed under the laws of is State of New York and doing busiunder charter granted it in 1851 tasiness was to take children whos its were too poor to support them, who were committed by the Magiates Court on the grounds of destituor incorrigibility and provide them the shelter and education until they ant of age. Billotti took his children Inveinile Asylum and agreed to nder them for two years. He way in to allow the children to remain all bey attained their majority, but pist blank refused to do so, as, like rents, the love for his offspring steep seated. It was a hard matte art with his little ones even for two in and he did so only when he real withat by that time he would be able are for them well.

When the two years expired, Billotti at to the Juvenile Asylum and demaded his children as per agreement. This astonishment and dismay he was ed that his children had been ship west eighteen months ago, and he at go and whistle for them.

frenzyof sorrow returned tti- in is home in Crosby street and consult ith his friends. They advised legal edings. A well known lawyer, ed J. Scanlan, treasurer of the St. wat de Paul Society was engaged. wat before Judge Bischoff of the me Court and on the facts recited the secured a writ of habeas cor-

writ was served on the Juvenile officials and was later argued the Judge Lawrence of the Supreme nt. He decided against the asylum In handing down his decision

Under a voluntary surrender by the the rof the three children mentioned the petition to the New York Juven-s Asylum for the period of two years. the asylum assumed to apprentice and children to certain parties in the bune of Illinois; the girls until they will be should become twenty-one years uld become twenty-one years are. This is conceded by the counsel espondents in his brief. And the is taken that there is no differto between the case of a child who to be veluntarity surrendered for a ind period and one who has been mitted to such asylum by a police strate. This position is unetnable, suntary surrender for a limited perdearly does not confer power upon arylum to indenture the child beyond in minority, as has been done in this

sworn, on his oath deposes and says that he is a resident of Chicago, County of Cook in the State of Illinois. That he is by occupation Western agent of the New York Juvenile Asylum. That he New York Suvenie Asylini, That he visited Rosie, Annie and James Billotti in their homes with Joseph McIntosh, Charles A. Lawhead and James Has-bronck, respectively, all residing in the Iroquois County, State of Illionis, and

did then and there while at each individual home make demand first upon the guardian for the custody of the children. and each and every guardian refused to permit me to take the children or to have the indenture cancelled; second; upon each and every one of the Billotti hildren aforementioned that they return ith me to New York City, and they did each and every one absolutely refuse to go to the aforesaid New York City, and from observation and the testimony of neighbors he believes that each of the aforesaid children have good nomes, kind guardians and are taken into the homes and hearts of their guardians as one of their own children, and further this deponent sayeth not."

As well as these affidavits, the two girls were prevailed upon to write these letters. Letters of Annie Billotti and Rosie

Billotti, read on behalf of respondent : Ridgeville, Ill.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New York : I am'eleveu years old. Have been go-

and learning very fast. I am well con-tented and happy, and do not want to leave my home with Mr. Lawhead. I am writing this letter and saying, these of my own fore will and account. Respectfully,

## Annie Billotti.

Gilman, Iroquois Co., Ill. To the New York State Supreme Court, New York : I desire to say that I am perfectly con-

tented with my home and will not return to my father unless I am compelled to do so. I am well taken care of and happy. This statement is in my own handwriting and made of my own free will and accord. I am nine years old. Respectfully.

# Rosie Billotti.

To the decent layman it would appear that this presentation of the Juvenfle Asylum case would not be worth a moment's consideration, in view of this admittedly true statement of the father of the children:

"That the said imprisonment and de ention of said children from petitioner is illegal, because during the month of September, 1807, and shortly after the death of the mother of said children, the said children were surrendered by pe-House, 340 are opposed to the bill. Tas:. New York City, for a period of two your petitioner before said children were sent to said persons in Illinois by said asylum, protested against such action being taken, but his protests were dis-regarded by the officers of the said

The bill carries approximately in appro-priations for the next year, \$22,000,000. It, however, authorizes contracts to be made in the future, for which appropria-tions are to be carried on future sundry civil bills approximating \$40,000,000. In all the bill opens vistas for a total of not

less than \$88,000,000. The common spectacles upon which the curtain is raised regularly every time a River and Harbor bill is introduced are all in plain view now. This appropriation bills, more so than tariff bills, act like chunks of meat thrown into a ken-nel of hungry dogs. The appropriation is mainly intended to satisfy the brutes. Fortunately, however, they cannot all be satisfied; the chunk of meat, however big. is too small to go around. I say fortunately because in the struggle to get a piece the dogs bark and snap at each other, and in shameless way "tell on other, and in shameless way "tell on one another." Thus many a point, that would escape the unitiated, is brought to his notice by the barkings,-the debate. Thus one incensed canine, Cushman

from the State of Washington, finding himself left out very much in the cold, brought out the fact that the volume of the appropriations was made for those States that preponderated on the Committee, with the bulk of the States left out either wholly or treated "step-father-And, not satisfied with impeaching the Whole Committee, he made this vi-

cious snap at Representative Burton, of Ohio, the chairman of the Committee, which, as Representative Cushman claimed, was particularly generous to-wards Ohio. Mr. Cushman said: "Les, my early geographical training was certainly at fault. In view of the enormous appropriations made in this bill for this 'sanboard' State of Ohio, if I

for this 'seaboard' State of Ohio, if I were called upon now to give the boun-daries of that confined Commonwealth. would say: "The State of Ohio: Bounded on the

east by the Atlantic Ocean; bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean ; bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, and bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico-aud the chairman of the River and Harbor Committee."

Another set of furious men were the Representatives from States bordering on the Missouri and on the Mississippi, from St. Louis down. The recommendations of the Committee contemplate the discontinuance of the Missouri River Commission, which "implies a slight upon the Mississippi river." These gentlemen were greatly angered. Both figures and epigrams were fired at them. The figures showed that, after expending nearly \$11,000,000 on the Missouri river, the navigation was now less than it was thir-ty years ago; as if such a fact were not

galling enough these gentlemen were treated repeatedly to ex-Speaker Reed's epigram: "The Missouri is not navig-able, and the Mississippi ought not to be."

The long and short of the wrangle is that, out of the 357 members of the

This must be deferred to the Greek calends, in accordance with the "new method" and the Kantsky resolution. Until then, the "Intellectual Kangaroos" must save all they can. They must, command, they will have organized a vast army of office holders, chiefly drawn "bourgeoisie" (or middle class), and the intellectual "declassos" 0 course there will also be in that army a number of "pure and simplers." full entitled by their machinations against the class-conscious French socialist La bor Party to represent the interests and aspirations of the "proletariat" (or wage working class.)

In other words "Socialist Unity." a la Kangaroo, will be an accomplished fact in France. The various "schools," regardless of their "theoretical differences," or "abstract tenets," will march together of "abstract teners, win march togeneer on this one broad, practical platform: "Save the Republic every day and get what you can out of it." If the "nar-row, sectarian" Guesdists still refuse to fall in, they will be declared, together with the Pope and "the army," enemies of the Republic. fact, by that time-such is the

fond hope-the French Socialist Labor Party will hardly be worth noticing. There will not, it is expected, be much or many left of them. The wage-workers, from among whom they must re cruit their adherents, will, it is hoped. have lost all class-consciousness. This middle class issue against the Pope and the Catholic congregations-so runs the scheme-will surely carry them away;

sidetrack them, indeed bear fully. For it is essentially a middle-class issue; as every one can see except that "blind, stupid working class," fit only to be led by "Intellectual Kangaroos" to its damnation. Nor is it a new one by any means, as the Voltairian "bour-

geois" of the French Revolution, who irst raised it and enriched themselves by it, might testify. True, when the con-tiscated estates of the church had passed into their thieving hands, they duly apologized for the revolutionary sacrilege

by sending their wives to the confession their daughters to the convent and their sons to the seminary. And the church, always meek, always forgiving, always absolving, prayed for them Now, however, the church is rising and the middle class is declining. By degress, through the patient, steady workings of her Jesuits and Passionists and other congregations, the church is getting back more property and of greater value than she ever possessed, and it all come from the overmortgaged, overtaxed, over matched middle class; Great Voltaire! Can this be tolerated?

Well, who ought to care? Surely no the French working people, who possess nothing and who, so long as the present system lasts, can never possess anything. Surely not, at any rate, the class-conscious French Socialist Labor Party who, with 979 9 middle class and its intellectual bamboozlers the only remaining barrier to that Social Revolution, by which alone desoptism in all its forms-economic mental, and moral-can be swept away from the face of the earth.

capitalists are beginning to recoil from the monster-the criminal element-they sapped, owing to the existence of crimthemselves have produced (and to which they belong); as showing their impotency to control the situation; their fear to folout their own arguments to their logical conclusions; their indifference to the real necessities of the working classthe address is absolutely barren of any here in about higher wages or shorter hours or how to get homes for the work-ers-and finally it shows that their greatest feat is from the revolutionary proletariat.

His address is plain when the problem before him is considered-to enlist the workers for their own undoing and at the same time get their help in the pres-ent Good Government movement to overthrow the expensive set of slum politi-cal middlemen, Tammanyites, the capitalist class employs. Dr. Strong spoke in part as follows:

'The problems of the new civilization are all unsolved. The government of the city is the great political problem of the wentieth Century as the bringing into harmonious realitions of its various social and industrial classes is the great social and industrial problem of the Twentieth Century.

"These evils are aggravated by the marvelous growth of the eity. It took New York one hundred and seventy-five years from its founding to gaing a populations of 33,000, while during the twenty-one years ending in 1800 it gain-ed \$50,000. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century there were in the United States one also be United States only six cities with 8,000 inhabitants or more; in 1890 there were 286; in 1890 443.

"The growth (of the modern city is due to three causes.

"First, the appli-ation of machinery to agriculture A government communission in 1800 reported that a farmer, with three men and machinery, now does the work formerly done by four-

teen men. What becomes of the other ten? They are forced into the city "The second cause is the springing up of factories in the city for the man facture of this agricultural and other

machinery and other articles, thus drawworkers into the city. Machinery in the former case

creases the number of men, in the latter increase it-for this reason; a family does not eat any more now than it did one hundred years ago, while as to the consumption of manufactured articles there is no limit except the limit of the purse. "But there is another cause, and that

is the railway which makes possible the transportation of people and food. Hereto'ore, there was a limit to the development owing to the difficulty of famines in LonodFWYPi cAns ing T people getting food. There have been famines in London repeatedly when corn was rotting on the ground a few leagues Dr. Tolman exhibited a number of

inals and large masses of foreigners in these cities. "Destroy one of these principles," he exclaimed, "and you destroy both," To destroy the Brooklyn Bridge you do not have to destroy both piers pul down one and the whole bridge falls Our great cities have become incapable of self-government. Suppose the presen tendency towards the city keeps up untill 1920. There will then be 10,000,000 more people in the ciries than in the comtry, and you know what that means in

and organized the men into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He denied demagegie country. When they recognize their own pow that the report in the DAILY PROPER er, they will no longer ask the legislature was time. He claimed that it was an permission to do this, that and the other thing-they will take their AFFAIRS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS, and insult to organized labor to say that the men had their initiation fees paid by the more than that, the AFFAIRS OF THE STATE AND OF THE NATION." bosses and capitalist politicians.

This last sentence shows that the doc tot's great fear is from the honest, clean. revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, par ticularly when further on he decried 'class legislation." "It looks to me young men as if God

selves. He also fore to shreds the claim of the president of the longhad given this nation about twenty years of probation-about twenty years to demshoremen's pure and simple union that onstrate whether or not our great cities are capable of self-government. Make no mistake: this thing is not peculiar to the initiation fee was not too high, as a hungry longshoreman cannot and sheuld it is true of the whole civilnot be compelled to pay \$2.50 for the America: ized world." previlege of joining the union of his Dr. Strong's address then petered out eraft.

by declaring that these problems can only be solved by "patriotism," and "christianity."

"The patriotism of the Nineteenth Cen-tury was military, that of the Twentieth must be civic, the patriots of that century rallied 'round the Flag, the patriots of this must raily 'round the Ballot Box' -and keep the working class away from it with statute, shot gun and club, the Doctor wanted but did not dare to add. Naturally he took the lafter course, Grabbing his hat he made for the door Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," made a rapid, senile observation or two and the meeting

# "WHAT MORE THAN WAGES?"

clused.

Dr. Tolman Lectures on New Methods For Plucking the Workers.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, secretary, of the League for Social Science, recently lec-tured before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the question, "What More Than Wages?" The lecture had to do with practical illustration of the pro-gress made by employers in "bettering"

the condition of the employed. In Cleveland the work of "industrial betterment" has gone steadily forward until there are now over seventy-five stores and factories whose employee have the "advantage of plans devised for their comfort and welfare."

ganization of the S. T. & L. A. 'longshoremen. A stereopticon lecture will be given next week. After lecture, mass meetings, discussions and debates will follow until away, because the roads were so ex- pictures showing the actual results of the 'longshoremen of the greater New

no polities in the union affair, that has

long been notes for its misleaders who

hay usually been political skates and

embezzlers of the union funds, took the

In his hand he held a cupy of the

DAILY PEOPLE containing the re-

port of the South Brooklyn meeting in

which Arthur Kep had flayed a fakir

Hickey pointed out certain facts prov-

ing the correctness of the DAILY PEO.

PLE report, said facts "having

been given by the men them-

The fakir, then proceeded to quibble

about petty details, but was brought up

with a rocked rarrel , one of the audience

who told him to make a fight for his

union or quit. That clapperclawing

would not be tolerated. This stand drove

the cowardly president into a corner. It was either defend his union or run.

and yelled for all the members of his and yelled for all the members of his union to follow him. In his excitement and fear he could not find the door handle for some seconds, but finally grabbed it and gracefully fell down the

graphied if and gracefully fell down the stairs. When he reached the bottom he found to his intense sorrow and disgust that he was alone. Not one of the honest rank and file of the pure and simple mion followed their president. They were dis-gusted at the cowardice and simplify of the fellow, so they remained gived to their seats to the end with their eyes opened to the thorough rottenness of

opened to the thorough rottenness of organized scabbery and the truths of the

geauine unionista of the S. T. & L. A. After the adjournment of the regular

meeting names were taken for an or-

was either defend his abion Naturally he took the lafter

floor and prepared to get licked.

closed by ordering the Juvenile m officials to produce the children twenty days.

of the the case was concerned. It look-If the asylum officials were about made to suffer for their high handmeality. But they had not played last cards, as poor Billotti learned OTTOW.

proceeded to make the follow

they had the three children rodays they spirited the boys away to the side more, but fortunately failed

cratich leave the strate of under any mady, they appealed from Judge mee's decision to the Appellate of the Supreme Court.

the appeal was argued a num andavits from the officials of ety in the west were read. All teeming with statements as to piness of the children and their remain with their kind employ-

wing are two affidavits typi-W bit rest and are worthy of re-

asylum. "That your petitioner resides in th Borough of Manhattan, New York City and is able and willing to support said children.

Add to this the decision of Judge Lawrence quoted above and the duty of the appellate division stands out as clea. as the upon-day sun. Judge then of the surprise of all concerned when the ap pellate division handed down a decision on Friday reversing the order of Judge Lawrence. In this decision they say,

That in the Billotti case the New Yor's "Init in the Billotti case the sew 101a Juvenile Association proved to the satis-faction of the court that it was im-possible for them to get the children: and for that reason the lower court should not make an order that could not be obeyed is the writ of habeus corpus was never intended to be used as a means of publishment in such circumstances.

How ridiculous in view of the fact that the order of the lower court had brought the children within ear-shot of the learn-ed Judge who wrote this opinion. The remedy, the court went on, would

lie in Billotti going to Illinois and insti-

tuting legal proceedings there. As if this poor workingmen could spend hundreds of dollars to secure his off-

spring. This case is but one of thousands of a similar character that occur in New York every year, and in which the chil-York every year, and in when the third dren of workingmen are kiduapped by the thousands, in the business interests for such alleged "charitaide" organiza-

tion as the Juvenile Asylum. The matter promises interesting disclo in a sere: Its S. Wright, being duly sworn, PEOPLE.

however, does not mean that the bill will not pass, substantially as it is. On cooler reflection our "representatives" will agree that it is better to get even a crumi than nothing. What stands out on the face of the

debate is a thing that also stands out on the face of another debate, which of and on has been going on at the other end of the Capitol, the debate on the Ship-subsidy bill, and that is, that crock-edness carries along with it its own rope

to hang it by. In the Senate, the more tremendous the disadvantages are shown to be under which our ships labor in the competition with foreign carrying ships, all the rank-er becomes the odor of the fraud that underlies the Ship-subsidy scheme. The more tremendous the disadvantages the our ships labor under, all the more in-sufficient does the proposed subsidy ap-pear. All the more insufficient the subsidy, all the more evident becomes its sufficiency as loot. So in the House with the River and Harbor bill. As the Representatives rise one after the other in their seats to show how large the in their weaks to show how large the amounts are that their respective locali-ties need to improve their waterways and harbors, and how pressing these im-provements are for "the safety of life and promotion of commerce," one should

imagine that they stip themselves from accepting "the pairry and inadequate ap propriations," and that, on the other hand, the Committee, being informed upon the inndequacy of such appropria-tions, would withdraw them altogether was unable to raise them up to "adequate" figure. But nothing of the sort happens. There is a general understanding that a certain amount of pap ar corruption fund is fixed upon in advance: and thereupon the gentiemen accommodate themselves as well as they may-be grabbing who can, and he keep

who has the power. In both cases itself by protesting too much.

This anti-Pope scheme will fail of its purpose. The French Socialist Labor Party, caught napping in the Dreyfus scheme, is now wide awake.

# A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The members in this vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Joiners, of which P. J. McGuire is general secretary-treasurer, are very much aroused over the printed financial statement of the recepts and expenses of that body

The discussion is raging about the items that appear in the report. The first is:

#### "Checks supposed to be in transit.

This amount that is "supposed" to be in transt" is put down as each on hand. The second item which the member looks even more suspicions7800 claim looks even more peculiar reads: "Drawn out by check (no date) \$3,000.00"

The membership is asking how can at auditing committee certify to the correct ness of that which is SUPPOSED to be Again they inquire how can a check for so large a sum as \$5,000 be drawn and no date apper" to give an inkling as to what the check was drawn for.

Again they are asking ow it happens that the whole financial report was not issued up to July 31, instead of Septem er, 1900, as the constitution demands. It is known that one of the late officers absconded some time since, and the gen-eral officers did not, it is claimed, make extraordinary efforts to cupture hin Important developments are said to be in the wind-

ecrable. Now, however, owing to the 'social betterment for the workm railway, if there were 30,000.000 of undertaken by corporations like the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of Pittsburg: Lever Brothers, of Port Sun-light, England; Briarcliff Farms, New York: J. H. Williams & Company, Brooklyn; National Cash Register Compeople here in New York City, it would still be entirely possible to feel them. "Tese three causes have all come to stay. These are permanent causes and therefore the tendency they create pany, Dayton, Ohio; the H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Codbury Brothers, is a permanent tendency. To attempt to reverse this tendency would be as futile as to issue a bull agains: a comet. And I believe that the cities of to-day Birmingham, England; the Krupp Works, Essen, Germany; the Van Morkare but vilages compared with the cities that are to come, en Works, Delft, Holland, and many others. The Cleveland Chamber of "We cannot dodge the problem of the

Commerce has appointed an industrial committee to investigate the working of city and it is of the utmost importance for us to meet it." the various devices for "industrial bet Dr. Strong then went on to show the terment.

great danger to the general health arising Dr. Tolman' lectured also before the out of the modern city and advocated better sanitation. Nothing, of course, 3,000 employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the 2,000 em-ployes of the H. J. Heinz Company. about regulations to fumigate the capital ist class out of existence, nothing about

NEW PHYSICAL STANDARD.

CHICAGO, 10., Jan. 23 .- Hereafter men that weigh less than 140 pounds or more than 180 pounds will stand no show of securing employment as fire

men or brakemen on the Pensylvania Railroad system. Nor will the successshould be quickened in their sense of faithfulnes sin the performance of their ful appli ants for these positions stand less than five and one-half feet or more obligations. It makes comparatively little than six feet in their stockings. On the difference how a farmer lives fifty miles Pennsylvania tiremen become engineers out in the country, but it makes a great and brakemen conductors.

deal of difference to the rest of the world ho wa bank cashier lives. He may bring disaster to thousands." Wonder if the The introduction of the new. and introduction of the new style of engines being adopted by the system caused the management to make the ad-ditional requirements of applicants. On doctor had lost money thro' some Alvord. the new engines the throttles and levers Continuing: "Is there the moral the new engines the throttles and levers growth we need?" he said, stating that are so far apart that men of small the roots of morals run down to the stature find considerable difficulty in home and church : "In Boston, only 18 holding both at the same time.

per cent. of population own their bomes, The prevalence of grip and other sila measure prompted the road's ing here in New York only 6 per cent. ments in The larger the city, the more valuable action. The management, after consult-It is entirely possible to have ing doctors and medical statistics was ideal home in a tenement honse-si-ble-but, I think yon will grant 140 pounds or more than 180 pounds r--the larger the hotel and restaurant were casier victims of gerns than men Magasine: William M Salter and Ernest an ideal home in a tenement housethat-the larger the hotel and restaurant population the smaller will be the home weighing between those figures.

York are for the first time properly ganized and rescued from the political leeches that have fattened on their misery and woe.

## SUBSIDIZING UNIVERSITIES.

## Chicago Divine Declares That Is What Rich Men Are Doing.

CHICAGO Jan. 25 .- Dr. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. in a speech before the Midcontinent Congress of Religions at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seclared against what he termed the subsidizing of great American universities by millionaires.

Institutions which have been so endowed and subsidized he said, "are to lose their power of sprending education. are to become narrow and restricted, and finally, are to suffer absolute disinteg-'ration." He declared that events at various universities and colleges had caused a suspicion in the public mind that an autocratic influence had allready been thrown over professors and sru-dents. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones said:

"I do not look for absolute coercion in the American universities which have been richly subsized, but that thing which I do fear is suggestiveness. Pictures of a great benefactor in the chapel, in the library and halls, together with culogies now and then by prof-fessors, might mould the mind until after a time this suggestiveness might have the same effect as coercion."

The others who spoke to the P Bicknell

He evidently only feared danger to his own class from disease. He next took up the problem from its

"moral" aspects, and showed the bour-geois scent all over by saying: "As men come into closer relations it becomes highly important that they WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

"INDIVIDUALITY."

2

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST ARGUMENT DIS-SECTED IN THE LIGHT OF WORK-ING CLASS CONDITIONS.

The Uniformed, Ruled and Regulated Workingmen on Steel Railways, Steam Railroads, and in the Shop-Their Lives, Habits, Clothing and Actions Openly Dictated by Capitalism.

After a Socialist has argued a long time with a fellow-worgongman, and is succeeding, as he believes, in impressing on his mind the truth of Socialist economics and philosophy, he will be fre quently met with the argument "Well, after all. Socialism would be a bad thing were it ever in practice; as it would compel us to eat and drink certain things and compel us to wear certain kinds of clothes"-in fewer words, it would destroy individuality.

Artists, sculptors, architects, literary men, scientists and others in positions believed to 'be thoroughly independent. have frequently condenned the blighting influences of capitalism upon individuality in their respective professions.

Only yery recently some half-a-dozen profesors resigned publicly from a college where capitalism sought to stifle their individual utterances on capitalist questions. Of these things the workingman who believes in capitalism takes no cognizance. Here are cases of a character he reverses, and yet he has no consideration for them. To him they are insignifi-The fact is that most workingmen

repeat this argument in parrot-like fa-shion They have beard it from the mouth of some middle, or, capitalist class opponent of Socialism and have acepted it without sloppink to investigate or ana-lyze it That this is true, is evinced by the fact that one will quite often hear motormen, railroad and street-car con-ductors, engineers, firemen, porters, messengers, waiters, and others whose lives, habits, uniforms, etc., are openly distated and prescribed by their capitalist employers, advance this argument.

What individuality has a motornian conductor, engineer or fireman who must sign away in consideration of employ ment given, all rights to sue a railway or railroad, for personal isjuries received while in the employment of that railway or railroad? And must drink at such times and such places as the rules of the company prescribe? Smoke either eigarcigars as the company may ettes or decide?. Trim his beard or shave his facon the same principle? And buy such uniforms at such places as the company may order. In what, we ask, consists the individuality of such men, who number over a milion?

In the early feudal ages many of the serfs went about with collars around their throats showing to what manor they To-day men wear inscriptionon their bats and clothing to show to what railroad, express, telegraph or other company and firm they belong. Yet these men will positively affirm that they possess individuality, and that Socialism proposes to rob them of it! This is cer-tainly ridiculous; but it is not all.

la capitalist society there is not that absence of restraint, of freedom, which tends to the development of individuality Large numbers of the working class believe themselves free. They believe that if they do not like their employer or his rules, they can go "some where else." to another employer and his rules. They are simply changing masters; while re-maining under the control of capitalism. With the concentration of industry, in which the number of employers become diminished and the "trust" will employ them all, even this change of masters, this freedom, will be denied them. The will then be absolutely under the domination of their employers.

Already, to a very great degree, is

ty to go elsewhere"-whether to the region in which the souls of the departed are tried; or to some other shop of pre-cisely the same character, is not fi clear. This workingman. accord ingly, is required to come to work when the whistle blows; to eat his lunch when the whistle blows; to stop eating his lunch, if he has so much of it, when the whistle blows: and to stop work when the whistle blows. When such a workingman is employed he is given a key with a number on-henceforth. like a convict in a prison, he is known by his number. When he enters the shoa in the morning, he inserts the key into a

hole under a clock. There is a click, a ring,-and number so and so has "rung ring,—and number so and so has roug up"—that is, he has registered on a re-volving roll of paper, like that in a stock ticker, the time of his entrance into the shop. When he stops for lunch he "rings up" again; when he stops eating his lunch he "rings up" again; and when he stops work for the day he "rings up" stops work for the day he "rings up again. "Individuality," in his case, de pends on the blowing of the whistle and

the ringing up of his number. Should these cease; should the factory become overstocked, should it concentrate with other factories, and he dismantled as useless, by the trust controlling the conthe centration, should be in any way upemployed his "individuality" goes to Should this typical workingman go on strike with others of his class, his "individuality" suffers severely from

contact with a policeman's club. It is perforated by a miliatiamen's bullet; and enjoined and held in due restraint by the injunctions of the capitalists courts.

The fact is that under the capitalist system the working class possesses no individuality. Its members are simply the well-drilled automata of capitalist class has production. The working no liberty-no opportunity for the development of individuality-that is unprofitable to their exploit-ers, the capitalist class. To this class must they submit in all things esfor the individuality - that sential to capitalist production and appropriation. This arises from the ership and control of the means of production and distribution by the capitalis class and the subsequent dependance of the working class on the capitalist class,"

With the inauguration of Socialism, through the social expropriation of the means of production and distribution now held by the capitalist class, this depend-ence will cease. The productive forces of society, which are now hampered and wasted by the capitalist system of production for profit, with its panics and wars, will then produce enough, being opcrated for use only, to provide enough necessaries and luxuries sufficient to permit of the leisure and culture necessary to the development of the individual and his personality. Again, in the Socialist Republic, the capitalist paternalism and government which is the rule to-day in shop and State, will be displaced by the fraternal administration of things and not the repression of persons or classes as at present: for then the capitalist and working class and their conflicts which are due to the present mode of

tion will disappear in the social ownership of those means. That Socialism believes in and will en deavor to preserve everything that tends to wholesome individuality, is shown by its defence of all the means by which such individuality may be attained. It stands and battles for freedom of speech and press; for personal right to religious opinion; for more and better educational facilities and studies; the right to vote, wihtout disfranchising qualifications made for and by capitalism; the right to combine and to strike, with the assistance and protection of the judicial, legislative and executive branch es of government; the right of labor to all it produces athe social ownership of cap-ital, and many other important and revo-

lutionary measures. In municipal elections, the Socialist Labor Party platforms contain planks for the municipal ownership and operation of railways, gas works, etc., to be operated mainly by and for the class employed on them and not for stockholders and taxpayers, as in the planks of so-called "socialist" parties parties. This is to be accomplished by the em-ployes electing their own immediate officers, such as foremen, superintendents, etc., and by dividing the profits among

# EXPANSION Of Capital in the 19th Century.

[Translated from the German by J. [Bernstein.] Never have the revolutionary forces

acted more effectively than in this cen-tary. It was a social revolution-the tary. social revolution of the bourgeoisie. The beginnings of the bourgeoisie lose themsolves in the centuries, but the revolution of the social order through capital was only accomplished in the nineteenth century, after the political revolution, and Napoleonic imperialism had partly destroyed and parily shaken up in its foundations the political form of the old regime, and thereby cleared the way for new developments. Beginning with the revolution in the

dactory, capital revolutionized the entire system of production. It created a new distribution of social productive powers. It drove the masses together in industry. and armed them with means of production, the potency of which has surpassed boldest dreams of the eighteenth century, so rich in inventions. The revolutionary significance of the machine, by which "to spin without fingers." has ong ago stepped into the background before the revolutions which steam, electricity and chemical technology have ac complished Railroads, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, explosives, coaltar colors, photography, gas and electric lights, gas, oil, and electric motors, oil itself, and even matches-all these-let alone the sewing machine, the type setting machine, the automobile, the phone-

graph, etc., etc .- belong to the ninetceuth the cities and depopulated the country. It transferred the main industrial importance to the city. It changed the re-lations which existed during the former centuries, and made the country dependent on the cities. Agriculture, which once embraced everything and was allsufficient to itself, lives only by sales to the city. It has at the same time doubled and trebled the harvests and transformed the former centuries' un changed agricultural implements. It created the light plow and the steam plow the reaping machine, the threshing machine, etc. It established the fundamental principles of a rational cultivation, which avoids the exhaustion of the soil. It has discovered minera manure. It has turned barren soil to fruitful. It has invented the potato

whiskey, the manufacture of beet sugar and oleomargarine. The nineteenth century has brought about a quicker communication among individual parts of the world than has existed among the single cappreviously itals of the separate countries. One travels to-day in less time from Hamburg to New York than from Hamburg to Munich at the beginning of the century, A population of hundreds of thousands is constantly to be found on the seas; in the course of one year millions of peothe ownership of the means of produc ple cross the occans one way or another, and a merchandise traffic of colossal

dimensions spreads in all directions of the world All these powerful productive factors were, throughout the century, just so many means of capitalistic accumulation. Every increase of the industrial population, every increase of the ware working class in agriculture, in short, the increase in the number of proletarians meant an in crease of absolute surplay value which the capitalist class appropriated; every cheapening of production meant an increase of absolute surplus which arises from the differ ence between that portion of the year's la bor that the working class needs to sustain its own life and their (the working class.) total annual labor in the service of capital. At the beginning of this centary was the capitalist work-shop England

of the world; France followed at a far-off distance, while the other nations were hardly taken into consideration. But since then capital has conquered the whole globe. All nations, all races serve it, the Europeans just as well as the Kaffirs of South Africa, the Malays, the Mongols, etc. At the end of the nine-teenth century, a hundred millions of pro

etc., etc.-a veritable capitalist polyp that has stretched its claws all over the world, but by no means the largest international polyp. The trusts, on the other hand, control whole branches of

the Nineteenth Century has added the

railroad kings and the great ship-own ers-the former an entirely new specie of capitalists, the latter, although al-ways known, yet never of such im-mense wealth and power. We mention here the North German Lloyd. A considerable portion of the annual sur-plus-value flows into the trunks of this plus-value transportation-industry. The total trans-atlantic merchandise traffic is being merchandise monopolized by a few companies.

development of the large cities brought about an enormous ris city ground rent, and so landlordism became a capitalist power in itself. Commercial capital finds its world-monopoly in the Standard Oil Company. There arose gigantic trading-houses which possess plantations and mines in transatlantic countries; load whole cargoes whose goods fill a large variety of warehouses in the harbors, and which cargoes are being disposed through their branches, agencies and commissioners representing them in numerous countries In the retail-trade there arose what are generally known as bazaar- and de partment stores, which do- not confinthemselves to monopolizing the trade of single cities, but knit a net of branch-

s across the whole country. The Nineteenth Century began with the liquidation of feudal landed prop The peasantry was emancipated erty. and the less revolutionarily this emancipation was accomplished the more thoroughly were they robbed. In this way great fortunes fell into the laps of the great landed proprietors. Those for-tunes increased, through three quarters of a century, by the rise of the ground multi rents. The ground-values rose fariously. Only within the last quarter of the century this rise of the ground value ceased in Western Europe, be cause - capital brought about a geographical distribution in the produc tion of grain. Meanwhile the economy of the estates assumed everywhere an industrial character-through tions with sugar manufactures, whiskey distilleries, beer breweries, steam mills

and even bread factories. But while agriculture, in the industrial nations of Europe enters into ever closed alliance with the cities, and at the same time the production of grains relatively diminishes as against the other agricul tural, or with agricultural connected branches of production, the problem of supplying the industrial nations with has become a world-problem. North America, Argentina, East India and Australia and now even Siberia take part in it. In order to feed the labor army, which creates the capitalist surplus-value, the capitalist class must draw upon the entire world for breadstuffs. Another wonderful development in the Nineteenth Century was made in the system of credit with its stock-companies, banking-houses and exchanges. Lack of space prevents us from elaborating this any further. Suffice it to point out the

universally known fact. At the end of the Nineteenth Century capital reigns with dazzling potency and in a degree of concentration surpassing conjecture. What has the twentieth century in store for

# STANDARD OIL IN RUSSIA.

### Its Competition to be Met by Spurring on the Workers-

ST.PETERSBURG.Jan. 12 .- The com petition between the Standard Oil Com pany and the Russian naphtha interests markets of the world, always r. live topic here, is the subject of a serious ar-ticle in the "Journal of Commerce and Industry," the official organ of the minfinance. ister of The author writes somewhat diplomatically:

It should not be forgotten that the ompromise which might be concluded between our industrialists and their puissant competitors of the New World for the partition of the European market teenth century, a hundred millions of pro would not have a desirable character letarians directly drudging for capital, in until our industrials should have placed



production and this is just now being felt pretty badly by the European pop-ulation in the increased price of coal. To the industrialists and mine-owners where the increased price of coal.

A Boastful Fakir Who Sees Past Events in a Light That Bears No Relation to Truth or Fact-Constant Fighting and Approaching Defeat an "Absolute Victory."

John Mitchell may be a great man. Like all "great" men he may not be expected to show much regard to truto or knowledge, using or ignoring either, as becomes his purpose. It may be that, like many great men, he also believes the end justifies the means; and that to be considerate of such a trifling thing as truth, or possessed of such a harmful thing as knowledge, is to place sentiment above purpose and insure defeat. instead of winning victory.

In the eyes of many workingmen, no matter what John Mitchell MAY be, or believes, he is simply a boastful, untruthful ignoramus and labor misleader and fakir. He is a man, who, in looking back upon past events, sees them in a light that bears no relation to truth or fact; who proclaims a victory in the midst of constant fighting and on the eve of a crushing defeat, which is openly and publicly being prepared; who laments the ever-increased use of mining machinery, which redounds to the advantage of the operator and the displacement of the miner, without throwing any light thereon or offering any remedy therefor; who, finally, protects and defends the pilferings of rascally officials of the organization of which he is president.

During the past week it became incumbent upon Mitchell to render a report to the convention of which he is president-the United Mine Workers. In this report, referring to the anthracity coal strike, he says that strike "stands out in **bold** relief as the most remarkable contest between labor and capital in the industrial history of our nation; remarkable because it involved a greater number of persons than any other industrial contest; because of the entire absence of lawlessness on the part of those engaged in the strike; and, last, but not least, because it was the only great con test in which the workers came out en tirely and absolutely victorious."

This, the closing clause of the state ment, is wholly false. The "victory" obtained by the miners was not an absolute victory. That this is true may be judged by the long list of strikes that have occurred in the anthracite regions, since that victory. Reference to the files of the DAILY PEOPLE will show for the past six weeks, not to go back any further, there have constantbeen strikes in Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Scranton, Shamokin, Altoona and Pittston, that involved in almost every instance thousands of miners, laborers and breaker boys. These strikes were for semi-monthly payments, new and favorable topping rules, the selection of weighing bosses, increase of wages, and against unsatisfactory wagescale; employment of non-union men, and the discharge of union men.

Again, the "victory" is but a tem porary truce, a means by which thanthracite combinations, composed of the railroad companies, against which Mitchell inveighed so bitterly last summer, while helping them in their work

road. The interests that predominate in the anthracite combination have combined the carrying railroads more th rough ly, having bought out the Jersey Central and as is alleged, the Lehigh Valley. It is significant that in connection with these changes in the ownership and con-trol of collicries and railroads that the capitalist press continually affirm that they place the anthracite combination in a better position to dictate such wage agreements as are favorable to them. Considering the foregoing, considering

also that this is not a presidential year in which political pressure and influ-will be used in behalf of the miners, ure and influence sidering all this, what becomes of Much-ell's claim that the "victory" of the min-ers is "an absolute victory," and not a emporary truce involving the complete and final defeat of the miners? Michell next directs his attention to

machine-mining. At present twenty-three per cent of all mining is done chinery which deposes the pick miner and increase the unemployed; while the ployers reap the benefit. Says Mitchell on this subject: "The enormous and constantly in

creasing production of machine-mined coal forcibly emphasizes our claim be differences between the paid for machine-mining and that the prices hand-picked mining are not relative; and that the advantages in cost of produc tion are decidedly in favor of the machine mine operator, who enjoys advantages in the market to which I feel he is not entitled. I am unalterably opposed to a system which places a premium on machinery, all the benefits of which are given to the mine owners."

What is his remedy for this condition? He says: "I advise the delegates who at tend the joint lonvention (of operators and miner's delegates) to, if possible, correct in our next agreement this objection-Under the capitalist sys able feature." tem machinery is not intended for benefit of labor. It has one use; to increase the profits of its owners, the capitalist class. It does this by increasing the productivity of labor, by cheapening products and by increasing the army of the unemployed, on which the capitalist draws in case of strikes. Mitchell advises that the capitalists be requested to permit the miners to share the advan-tages of the machinery whose use will create idle miners and bring about the lestruction, through them, of the United Mine Workers' Uion. The mine operators may temporarily grant the minersome concession; but they will inevitably when the surplus of miners warrant it use the machine to the detriment of the miner. This has been the history of the use of machinery in all trades. Thus an other means is at work, undermining the troying their "absolute victories" in an United Mine Worker's Union and desabsolutely heartless manner. An honest and well informed man, conscious of the facts in the case of the miners would not calole them into a belief of their un conquerable strength, just at the time when their condition is weakest and most serious He must know that between the preparations of the anthracite coal com bina 'or and the use of mining mach n ery there cannot possibly be an "nbse luce victory," but a crushing defeat for the miners. But Mitchell is not an hon-est man. His defence and protection of ex-secretary-treasurer Pierce, who was compelled to resign on account of irregularities is proof to the point. Like all of his gentry, he is fakir class-conscious. He knows when one of his kind is attacked, and instinctively hastens to his rescue. He has also shown by his man-agement of the United Mine Workers' Union that he is the creature of the mine operators. This was shown up by the DAILY PEOPLE at the time of the strike last year, when, in order to as-sist the combination he closed up tightly the plants of the individual operators, while allowing a large percentage of the workings of the combine to remain open, beating down the small concerns so that

became the easy prey of the trust. There is no hope for the miners until ecoming conscious of their own interests they fire out the Mitchells and witch their organization into line with the increasing cohorts marshalling unde the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS ileason of Democratic Opposition loop

Army Bill.

The Army bill has passed the Se The speeches, the motions, the ments, the conduct, in short, on Democratic side of the floor are now "in." 'The question comes. Why that a position? Already our Washington a respondent pointed out the unaccou conduct of the Democratic Senators this head. Their subsequent on underscored their previous conduct. thereby adds point to the question. Surely a utopian aversion to star armies could find vent in speeches the are stirring, yet free from view surely an atavistic devotion to "The Co stitution" could manifest itself in work that are ringing, yet free from vindicity ness ; surely a political sparring match, manoeuvering for "position" by a ab ority party, could be conducted with many "clever" sallies, without necessarily draw ing blood. It so happens, however, the these Democratic representatives armies-needing capitalism were really "dead set" against the Army bill, "dead set" that their speeches have the ring of rage, vindictive and cutting.

Why is this thus?

The answer will not be found by an amount of study devoted to the speeds themselves ; nor will the answer be found in the bare circumstance that this oppo-sition comes from the South: the Book needs soldiers as much as the North a help browbeat its working class into mis jection, and it wants these soldiers a much as any other capitalists. The answer is found in contemporaneous he penings in the House of Representation. where Representative Olmsted of P sylvania introduced a bill looking to the reduction of the representation in Cm gress from the States where the negre are being disfranchised whole ale

The ring in the applause from the Republicans in the House gives an india into the temper back of Represe Olmsted's bill, and that ring struck the mind's ears of the Democrats in the Suate. These perceive, and the bayout standing army, the glint of the bayout standing administration of the perceive standing stand ate. These perceive, in an increased istrations to re-enact, with much better pretence, the scenes that were common after the Civil War and until the inapguration of Hayes,

The strongle in Congress on the Army bill, is, accordingly, a bizarre conflict between branches of the Labor fle Such a conflict is fascinating mouth in and of itself. In this instance, how ever, the conflict gains in factisation by reason of the posture that fare d circumstances is throwing the So buccaneer class into. It has long but a compassing the reduction of its working class back, as near as possible, to the class back, as near as possible, is the ante-war conditions. It has pregration into other states ; it then proces ed in circuitous ways to dis them; and now, when the fruit of a these years of criminal conspiracy within its grasp, its Northern to looms up with a gigantic war ment that will snatch the fruit and crippling the power in Congress

Southern schemers. How luminous, to those who have to see, is not the slogan of the South representation in Congress: This increased armament 18 to overcome the working class!

# 

They can only go from one road to an-other. IF THE ROADS CHOOSE TO MIT THEM TO DO SO, by going them PERMIT THEM TO DO SO, by going them then as roadcourt The to DO SO, by giving them a good card. This card is compared with a record of employees kept by callroad managers' associations. This record is virtually a black list, and is especially useful in the case of striking and the development of individuality and refractory employees; those who abow that they possess a few sparks of attained. That this individuality will of individuality and don't propose to have them stamped out by the railroad companies.

In other occupations than those already described, uniformity, if not uniforms, prevails, As already shown, though a workingman may change one employer for another, he never changes capitalism for some other and better condition. He is subjected to the sam condition. He is subjected to the same system of being hired according to the lans of supply and demand; he must, when employed, submit to rules and reg-ulations that are identical in every shop in the trade in which he works; he must turn out a certain amount of work per hour, either according to a pacemake or the speed of his machine.

Go into a large factory and what does overalls, some wear jumpers, buckled about the waist, while the character of the employsome are semi-nude. ent. These men are put in separate de- | ioration in view.

production and distribution, will be ducted in a manner that will at once be of a higher physical, intellectual and moral character, those who have studied the all-around deteriorating influences of capitalism, do not for moment doubt.

The working class have everything to gain from Socialism and nothing but their chains to lose.

# THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

### He Draws Some Fine Distinctions, and Urges Respect for Masters.

ROME, Jan. 26 .- The Pope's Encyli-

is dated January 13 and says a distinction must be drawn carefully between at Havre; iron-ore mines at various Socialism and the movement among other places in France. one see? He sees men at work who Socialism and the movement among wear many styles of clothes. Some are Catholics that resulted in his previous encyclicals on social questions, which is called Christian Democracy. The first only concerns itself with material wealth and social equality, whereas Christian democracy, while seeking material amelioration, has spiritual amel-

ment. These men are put in separate de-partments, according to the sub-division of labor and are coverated by their dress, by the nature of this sub-division, and the rules and regulations governing it. In the factory one will frequently hear when a workingman requests a privilege, applying to his own individual case-one will frequently hear such a working-man quite grouffy informed that he is 'no exception to the rules and regulations." wad if he "doesn't like it," he "is at liber-

all parts of th e world, is by far too low themselves in a situation to bring their of crushing the independent collieries, salaries and benefits. This is but a rudimentary beginning of lions creates, over and above his own

creates commedities which flow into the world-ocean of capitalist productioncommodities for the world market.

While this working-concentration assumed gigantic dimensions, built fac-tory-towns such as Krupps' Works or the works of Schueider in Creusot, the concentration of capital extended far above and beyond the single workshop. The modern colossal capitals are world-factories of , entire productive branches having as private property everything, from the raw material up to the ready product in all its diversity through all its forms of manufacture

knowing neither local i nor national boundaries. Thus, the above-mentioned Schneider Works possesses iron and steel factories at Cette; ship- and bridge-construction works at Chalons sur Saone; electrical workshops at Cham-pagne; coal mines, iron and steel fac-tories and construction works, electrical cal on Socialism was issued to-day. It is dated January 13 and says a distinc-mines in Spain: artillery fuctories, etc., works, artillery-construction works at

> Krupp's possessions are still larger; they extend down to South Africa. These magnates of capital unite into syndicates and 'trusts. There arises a combination of factories, of trading compar es and of money institutions. As a sample of such a capitalistic world-enterprise may be mentioned the German firm Schukert & Co. This house controls: FACTORIES at Nuer-

products up to the same degree of per- could gain time in which to administer lions creates, over and above his own fection that has been attained in Amer-necessities, surplus value for capital, ica. If the powerful Standard Oil synthe mine workers union a crushing blow The anthracite combination caused the dicate has been content hitherto to oper-ate only in pair of Europe, nothing assures us if will not resume the acgressive in a future more or less near at hand. American oils possess certain advantages over ours, and as long as this is true, such measures as the lowering the price will avail nothing. On the other hand, by improving the product one will advance toward certain success, thanks to the facilities of transportation in tank vessels. However, to produce a perfect oil, competent employees are necessary. It is essential to secure workmen who will facilities for the mining and storing o not regard their employment as a temporary makeshift, and more or less acci-dental. Our oil industries will attract a stable population the moment the work-man, after finishing his day's work, can return to a home relatively comfortable he sees his future and that of his family assured by insurance funds, and his children can attend school.

Much is said of the scepticism of our peasantry. It seems to us our peasant is generally guided by logic of the purest and simplest kind. If he looks upon all other men as his enemies, it is simply because he does not find in his own life anything which could attach him to it particularly. That is why he does not

make an effort to become proficient in his work. Whether he labors in the field or in a factory, he always finds in his home the same privations. Life does not smile upon him, and he becomes indiffer-ent to his lot.

house controls: FACTORIES at Nuer-enberg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, St. Pe-tersburg, Stockholm, and Christiania; Dresden, Mailand, Koela, Loadon and twenty-five business-branches in Ger-many; thirty-hine representatives in foreign countries such as England, Bel-gium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Norway, Turkey, The above is in line with the schemes which have been exposed in the DAILY PEOPLE. The Russians, by profess-ing a concern for the welfare of their employees, hope to spur them on to greater effort, and thus, by the increased and better medication subling increased

# signing of an agreement lasting until the first of April. It is significant that this agreement terminates at the clos of the winter, season, when the demand for coal will be slight, owing to the near approach of summer, and the anthracite combination will be prepared for a long struggle. Ever since the strike, the anthracite combination has pushed the mining of coal to its utmost limits, They have caused the erection of new breakers; and advanced other coal. To what an extent they are doing this may be judged from the statistics on "Anthracite Coal Production" (DAILY PEOPLE, Field of Capital, Tuesday

January 8.) According to these statistics it was estimated that the output for De cember, 1900, despite the numerous strikes, was 5.061,326 tons, which is the largest output in any one month in the history of the anthracite coal business This makes a total production for 1900 of 45,846,922 tons, as against 47,655, 291 tons for the year 1800, being a de-crease of 1.818,279 tons. When it is recollected that the strike of last summe involved, according to Mitchell "a greater number of persons than any other in-dustrial contest," and that it lasted almost two months, causing a loss of some 7,000,000 tons of mined coal, this decrease is only significant as showing the care

ful and immense preparation the an thracite combination is making for the next and final contest. Before April the first, with the increased facilities now inuse they will have a quantity of coal in storage that will greatly exceed

# THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant 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 People 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 on the other, and proclaim

# THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on 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 Daily People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Bevolution 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,

FINAL IESI OF Stitutes and disciplined. Educated, the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Ever workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three me \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

the usual amount. It must also be re-membered that since the strike the an-thracite combination has bought up the largest independent colliery, the Fenn-sylvania Coal Company and secured coa-trol of its carrying line, the Erie Rail-

# WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

# THE CARPENTERS.

# PLAYED AGAINST THE CABINET MAKERS. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOSSES.

# Conditions Existing in the So-Called Enior-Treasuries Looted, Scabbing Going on, But the Walking Delegate Walks on Supremely Unconscious of All? | on itself.

## PROLOGUE.

(An Epitome of the Situation.) The UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS -OF AMERICA is in a bad way financially. numerically, morally, and otherwise. It in the condition of a house divided against itself. Torn as it is by dissension racked by withdrawals and threats of withdrawal: frightened by runiors of high-handed robbery at headquarters: with one of its clerks in the general affre pursued unsuccessfully by detectires and a local treasurer suiciding last week after robbing his local union; with a financial report that has over \$7,000.00 accounted for in fishy looking items that no one can explain or understand; with the carpenters playing traitor to their brothers, the Cabinetmakers; fakir led and fakir driven, amidst a mass of corruption, the honest rank and file are suffering and despairing from the crimes of this organized scabbery and are waiting hopelessly for the inevitable smash up of their pure and simple union, that pretended to organize them against the capitalist but delivered them heand hand and foot to their cowardly foe instead.

The above is the situation opitomized. To-day we take up the conditions in Brooklyn. Next Sunday we shall deal with it nationally.

This is the local tale told in chapters. CHAPTER L.

THE UNION SCARS UPON ITSELF. During last winter the locals in Brooklyn attached to the U. B. of C. & J., decided to present certain demands to the bostes. These demands included a reduction in hours, and an increase in wages. On May first the carpenters presented their demands to the bosses and won in most cases. To the intense disgust and dismay of the Cabinetmakers, they found that their demands were not presented in one solitary case, although they belonged to the same national organizstion: were represented in the same district connicil; and, in many cases worked in the same show.

The-cabinet makers hearing nothing from the bosses on May 1st went on strike, whereupon the bosses said: "We don't know why you are striking as we have heard nothing from you or your union.

When the buncoed cabinet makers demanded an explanation of this traitorous conduct of the carpenters, they were told that they had not presented their demands in time. This excuse was worse than no excuse at all, for the reason that the paid business agent of the U. B. a labor fakir named Zeibig, in company with a member of the district council named Beatty, had received the demands of the cabinet makers one week before May 1st.

Naturally the cabinet makers continned to protest and insisted on having their demands presented. This was done at a later date and instead of gaining a triffe like the carpenters they won out in but a few shops and in no case was the agreement fully lived up to. In this emergency the district council

A member of No. 32, named Binder. testifies as follows: Bossert is putting up non-union work in the Public School at Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street. South Brooklyn. The attitude of the

putting up the senb work despite their promise several months age. Zeibig said that he would bring it up before the district council, and although the counil met since then nothing has been done and the union(?) continues to scab it

of many incidents that proves it to be

Again, Bossert is putting in scale work at Hoyt street and Irving avenue school, and the union(?) carpenters are putting

Orr, whose men are striking now, is ting it up. and fourth avenue has union men putting

up scab work Again: At Ferguron's shop at the cor ner of Lee and Wallabout streets carpen;

s work with non-union machine hands. although the agreement calls for a union shop. Many more incidents of this sort might

e given, and the tale would not be half told. There is a fast growing suspicion among the cabinct makers that Bossert, Young & Girard, Orr, Murray & Ha all hope. and the other big bosses are running scab shops, locking out the cabinet mak ers and causing strikes because of the experience they have had for years with abor fakirs, and the knowledge they have of the utter lack of solidarity in

pure and simple trades unionism, so wonderfully depicted when one wing of the union buncoed the other on May first Well may Mr. Bossert, Mr. Orr and leenl Mr. Girard say with that other disting-uished capitalist, M. A. Hanna: "These

are my Labor Lieutenants.' CHAPTER II. BRAZEN' CORRUP-TION RAMPANT IN THE UNION.

The evening papers of last Monday published a two stick story of the suic-ide of one Andrew' Metzger, 1,131 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. The real rea-son for the story was not given in any paper'save the DAILY PEOPLE. In a nutshell it was that he was \$450 short in his accounts with Local Union 32 of which union he had been treasurer up to the previous week. A few days carlier eu who were on strike at Young & the Greenpoint. The question of paying some boys who came out with the men

came up for discussion. The question was asked of the boys: "How much did you get the last time you struck in Young and Girard's? "One dollar." was the response "Why the union appropriated \$3," was

the cry from a dozen strikers. "Oh, well, there is somebody making easy money," was the nonchalant remark of business agent Zeihig at this exposure

of the robbery of children. Worse even than this is the fact that the scoundrel who robbed the boys will not be molested if the union remains true to its traditions, The witnesses of the above scene are Joe Wonters and Bayerlein. With the men robbed by the treas

The boys' robbed by some other fellow With the business agents drawing \$54 and expenses each two weeks, for doingnothing but looking pleasant and allowing the scabbery to go on, is it any wonder that the union is practically bankrupt and strike benefits are jcopardized? Verily, organized scabbery, thy sign

manual is corruption. CHAPTER III. THE WALKING DELEGATES.

The U. B. has two walking delgates business agents as they have renam ed themselves since the term has be ome one of reproach instead of honor. because of the criminal conduct of the fakirs. The two gentlemen are a sight for the gods. Both of them are beautifully ignorant of anything pertaining to the genuine labor movement. peat, parrot fashion, worn out phrases elonging to a dead and gone genration The only thing in life they can do grace fully and well is to amble up to treasurer and sign a receipt for their salary. They will cheerfully tell you that Socialism is a growing power, but they ing, when the duarantine officers went have not the remotest idea of what the to her. Socialist movement means. Many The Porto Ricans were marched out things have been claimed against them and prevented from getting their mornbut their bitterest enemy or closest friend has never charged them with reading a line on the labor movement or indulging meal before inspection. Without breakfast they were put on the steaming in one moments' thought. Their boats Ke Ah Hou and Helene, each one. mightiest work is to scheme to their jobs, and their highest aspiration man, woman and child being labelled is to promote the scabbery with a tag to show what plantation they above. With the assistance of their cronles in the district council they block were consigned to. On the Ke Ah Hou there were 166 Porto Ricans. The vesany revolt of the rank and file as the el is not a large one and this is considfollowing incident proves, The cabinet makers had long been suspicious of the conduct of the two busered more than American shipping regulations would allow her to carry. iness agents. They knew, that some shops had been reported straight that were as crooked as ram horns. One menleft on this vessel at, 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Hawaii, their sole food since the night before having been one bun and a small quantity of rice." The emigrants expected that food to say that Boss Stone had non-uni would be provided on the steamboat putting out to sea, but when they were men working for ...m. and he was not troubled by the business agent when he well out and the cook had made no said this, he made a suggestive motion with his hands behind his back implypreparations for a meal they became desperate and one harangued the crowd in the native tongue. His speech seemingly fired them and one man drew a knife ed by the awakening union men. and rushed aft to the man at the wheel and threatened to kill him if he did not motion was then introduced by one of the honest delegates at the next district turn back to Honolulu. The others formed council meeting: "Any local may appoint a special agen around, seemingly determined to have for the purpose of investigating a shop and seeing that every thing is all right hoat turned back. Captain Olson, who was in command of the steamboat, ordered her put about at once and ran for Honolulu. On arriving he signalled for the police and Deputy Marshall Chillingworth, assisted

usual labor fakir riff-raff with a couple of honest dupes to lend it a color of respectability. Delegate Burke has a politcal job in the fire department. can be seen from time to dressed in the Fire Depar time Fire , Department South Brooklyn. The attitude of the Business Agent Zeibig was called to this and he refused to stop the carpenters putting up the scale work despite their promise several monthe are Zeibig was called to this and he refused to stop the carpenters putting up the scale work despite their promise several monthe are Zeibig was called to this and he refused to stop the carpenters putting up the scale work despite their promise several monthe are Zeibig was and the strike tween the two is that Burke acts as capitalist stoel-pigeon towards the rank and tile for his job, while Orr uses politics to get school jobs through a relative who is Tammany Commissioner of Education. It is reported that some of the del

egates hold down political jobs in the Mayy Yard as a reward for their pure and simple conduct. There is a single-tax anarchist named Ryan in the bunch who is a foreman of a big shop and looks out for his job and his boss's interest at putting in lumber in Celtic Park. South the same time in the council. Taken all Brooklyn and the union (?, men are put-in all it would be hard to find the equaof the distinct council for ignorance, Again: Hans shop at Degraw street stupidity, treachery and venality. Placing Lucifer in the fabled golden streets were an easier task than boring

our within with such a gang. Pull away from them and smash from without must be the way.

### CHAPTER IV. <sup>0</sup> THE OUTLOOK.

"What of the future?" may be asked by those who are staggering through the sea of corruption and have not given up "The future is all right," may well he

the answer in the light of the S: T. & L. A.'s work. That there are troublesome times

ahead with a storm brewing that must burst may be expected. The cloud that shows this storm come up in the form of a motion at the last meeting of the district council when the following resolut tion was introduced from a carpenter

"Resolved. That it would be advisable to request the cabinet makers to form another council so as to properly discuss their own affairs.

It is the beginning of the end. It is the echo to Delegate Glennons cry in the district council last March:

"To hell with the cabinet makers, fire them out." It is the responsive throb to the sentiment long nourished by these pure and simple carpenters to throw the cab-

inet makers overboard, thinking thereby save themselves. But savation not for such as they. Strand-as they are on the battered 10 as they are on derelict of pure and simple trades union-Girards held a meeting at Eckford Hall, | ism, on the sands of capitalism, they are engulfed by each wave of economic de velopment as it rises ever higher. But courage, ye class-conscious workingmen. The life boat of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is riding the storm and is nearing you to save. May you have the wisdom and the

foresight to grasp the life line that we shall throw and pull you abourd to safety-to life. FREDERICK, C. WOLF.

# EMIGRANTS MUTINIED.

### Starring Porto Ricans Compel Steamer to Put Back to Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23 .- The Porto Ricans who were taken from San Francisco by the steamship City of Peking arrived at Honolulu on January 16, the day prior to the sailing of the Aorangi for this port, and before night 116 had been transshipped on board the Hawaiian steamer Kilanca Hou to be taken to Kauia. This band of immigrants was described by one of the Honolulu papers as "the most sickly lot who ever came to Honolulu." The immigrants mutinied, and compelled the steamboat to put back to Honolulu.

The revolt of the Porto Ricans was caused by starvation. There was complaint about the food on the too crowded steamer on the voyage down, which was very rough, and happenings at Honolulu brought the trouble to a focus. On the arrival of the City of Peking late on the night of the 15th, she anchored outside the harbor and remained there till morn"A GOOD WOMAN."

# A FEW ITEMS FROM THE REIGN OF THE DEAD QUEEN.

## "Of the Dead Nothing But Good." Yet the Truth, Even of the Dead, Is Always Good-Some Notable Incidents of Her Career.

The obituaries of Queen Victoria may be summed up in one worl-fulsome they were from beginning to end a loud song of praise for her goodness, her wis dom, her state-craft, her charity, and her piety. She was lauded as the greatest of all possible sovereigns: the ideal woman the most marvelous of mothers; and the greatest trainer of children that over walked across the human stage.

A few of the observations brought together will show the extent to which this nausciating drivel ran. President McKin-

ley: "--illustrious sovereign, whose no ble life and beneficent influence have pro moted peace, and won the affection of the world." T. De Witt Talmadge : "While Queen Victoria has been the friend of all art, all literature, all science, all inven-

all reform, her reign will be re membered for all time and all eternity as the reign of Christianity." Bryan "Her personal virtues won for her th love of her subjects and the respect of the

world." Archbishop O'Brien, of Hali fax: "--some cord ii the human heart hitherto untouched should be played upon and give voice to the new expression of Benjamir Harrison: ". worros "Ne other death could have excited so general a sorrow. A mighty influence on the side of peace has been lost." Archbishop Gibbons : "-will send a thrill of sorrow hedges. through the world-because of the domes tic virtues of the woman." The New York Stock Exchange stopped its career of gambling and robbing for an hour, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston told how sorry it was. In addition to this the "Journal" beat all contemporaries on the death, though several had the news on the street before it. Yards and yards were printed about her and there was a general chorus of praise Bishop Potter even going so far as to call her as great as Washington. The whole of it may be summed up

She was a good woman ; she was a pious woman : she was a friend of humanity she was an advocate of peace. The las few years of her reign found her with clouded and enfeebled mind, so she may have been but slightly responsible for th course of events, but in order to get a consecutive account of her life we shall be forced to take the whole reign from the time she mounted the throne until she left it.

Though she was a good woman he people suffered. Though she was a pious woman. Christianity was but a profes sion, or a cloak for misdeeds." Though she was friend of humanity; there was never a time when humanity suffered more, and she never once lifted her voice against the causes. Though she was an advocate of peace, her kingdom was constantly at war, usually with some small nation. Her kingdom took by force an held by force immense tracts of land. Her kingdom gave the lives of thousands of her subjects, in order that the empire might be extended, or that the limits o the empire might remain intact.

She was queen in more than theory. The Prince Consort says to her in one of his letters: "You are queen of the mightiest land of Europe. In your and lies the happiness of millions." Sh took an active part in the affairs of the realm. She was concerned in every act. and this part makes her guilt all the more glaring. Never, never before in the history of the world did a sovereign have more far extending power, and never did came into the world in the workhouse. a sovereign exercise it with more hypocritical brutality, with more calloused in difference or with more disastrous re-Her private life may have been spotess. She may have been the paragon of virtue. But she was as cruel as her lim ited intenigence would allow. There is the case of the Lady Flora Hastings, an innocent woman whom Victoria' marke

cerned, it is all a mere ceremonial. The Oxford novement, which she hitterly op-posed, and which concerned itself wholly with the outward trumpery of religion. As mouth was like the obliverated hole the most distinctive occurrence in this line. Then there were the several abortive anti-Roman movements. The great extending of the elastic not

formist conscience : the trading and the trafic of sinecures within the Anglican Church: the ignorant and brutal degradation and superstition of the masses the people : and the canting ignorance of all classes:

Talmage is guilty of the grossest nonsense when he speaks of her reign being marked for all time and all eternity as the

epoch of Christianity. Her Court was noted for its covert debauchery and profligacy, for its wanton cruelty, and for mulcting gigantic sums of money to carry on its orgics. Her eldest son was profligate. Her advisers were spendthrifts. In such an atmosphere there she could not but suffer from the taipt. There was less religion in England than there has been since religion was first introduced there. As a friend of humanity, she saw with

WAS.

no trace of emotion, upwardh of 14,000, 000 of her subjects die of starvation. She saw the working class die like rats in unhealthy trades. She saw, her solliers mowed down by contagious diseases She saw her sailors, in the navy, the merchant marine, and the fishing drowned by the thousands because of the rishs they were forced to take, and be cause of the inadequate precautions taken o give them safety. Her friendliness to humanity did not once cause her to raise her voice against this state of affairs. She reac-ded it all with stoic careless ness, and she took it is a sign of God's approval of her acts. Ireland suffered three times from r

general famine, but the first one, in 1847, was the most widespread, and the most devastating. Two millions of human beings died from its effects, and two milfors more were forced to leave country. At first when the despairing cry, acce in the country, Victoria with anger. The "disaffected Irish," the Papistical Irish were once again fomenting trouble. They died by the wayside. They starved behind the They rotted in the ditches. They should be taught to rovident." The death continued. The famine spread, and Victoria reluctantly acknowledged that there might be some want in the country. Then at last when thousands were dying each day, she sent donation of \$50,000 to the stricker people! But, and it is the black mark in England of the time, an arraignment that convicts society of the most hor-rible murder, enough PRODUCE WAS TAKEN FROM IRELAND DURING HOSE YEARS TO FEED A POP. ULATION TWICE THE SEIZE OF THE ONE STARVED. Capital must have its share, no matter what its source night be. Furthermore, during those

years, England still continued to drain evenue from Ireland, and even the famine d'd not cause a let-up. Yet the humanity of Victoria shone brightly above all this disaster.

India has had six famines during her reign. A press dispatch the day before Victoria died says: "Lord Curzon cal-culates that the famine has cost about 750,000 lives since he became viceroy of India." That is curt, but running over the history of the past few years, cal-culating, the whole number of deaths since the famine began, we have an appalling lit of deaths due to English misgover ent, due to the dead Oueen's of consideration, lack of humanity, lack of the least spark of kindliness The famine has continued for years. was but a revival of what India had suffered before, Millions had died, for all that companies grew rich in the land, war flourished, millionaires were made, and the royal revenue waxed abundant. And the humanity toria, Queen of England and brighter. India, grew brighter and brighter.

thoughts of most men, sparse of popula tion, but rich in the wealth of sea and land, was the most abused and wronged colony in existence. The coast people starved, or else were driven from the The settlers also died because land: want. Yet men made fortunes in the Island, and the crowd reaped a harvest of wealth. While hunger oppressed the people, while they cried aloud for bread, the humanity of Victorio gleamed proud-

of a plethoric doughnut. She was the embodiment of British society, its baseness and its hypocrisy. Her reign did not see the enactment

of a penal code, but it did see more en ecution for mere POLITICAL offenses. than the reign of many of her predeces sors. They were in each case marked by the cold brutality of the outrage. They was political suppression. There was political intimidation. There was endless political bad faith.

In this latter, Gladstone was the master mind. His career runs parallel to that of his Queen, and like her career it shares the gigantic duplicity of which a

human being is capable. Those who offended politically were relentlessly crushed. There is not a single instance of a man who honestly and consistently placed himself in op position to the Queen who was not sum marily dealt with. The political history of her time is simply the tabulation ( her acts of vengeance against those who became daugerous. At home this forms the most fruitful source of information on the subject of her "humanity."

Well has she been called the "famin Queen." The spectre of want is usually pictured as a gaunt being with hollow eyes, and fleshiess hands, that slowly strangle its victims. But in this case the spectre of want is typified by the an-thisis of want. It is that of a fat woman, basted with her own olly ef-fluvia, fed to the point of bursting, rotund, repulsive, greedy, mero cruel, and bigoted. Contrast her rotund merciles the state of her kingdom. Compare her with the misery she looked so com-placently upon. Take the nausciating placently upon. words of eulogy pronounced upon her, and then study her reign. Well has she been tenlied the "famine Queen." Sbe was the very harbinger of wor.

Her record as an advocate of peace has such jewels in it: the Chinese War, 1830-42; Crimean War, 1854, Indian Mutiny, 1855-58; Second Chiness War. 1800; Abyssinian, 1897-5 Ashanter, 1874; Afgbanistan Zu'nland, Egyptian campaigns, Soudan, Boer wars, and numberless smaller campaigns against small tribes, to "restore order," to depos usurpers, in "behalf of friendly tribes to depos to settle boundary disputes, and to "im-press' would-be potentates. These wars cost 230,000 lives, and billions of money, if war can be computed in money.

Yet who can estimate the cost of war? Who can tell what a wife, a mother, or a young child loses when a man is shot Who can follow the results of a death through all its windings, and can tell the far-reaching effects? In one life may be bound up the lives of many. One death may carry with it the suffer ing and death of scores. Who can estimate the cost of war in money England expended \$200,000,000 from he treasuries during the Crimean war, and yet that was but a small item. This war was caused by the double dealings of one of the Queen's prime ministers Palmerston. Read Karl Marx's master exposition of the life of this scoundrel. and you cannot but draw from it th inference that the Queen was surrounded by worthy followers.

Misgovernment, cruelty, and indiffer ence marked every act. She misgoverned her own island, and the terrible times that preceeded the Chartest movemen prove this. Her people were continually in want. Her people were desperately poor, and yet with her sanction, and her prayers, the conquest and subjugation of foreign lauds went on. Her acquisi-

tions are as follows: First, and above all comes India. which formerly was governed by the East India Company by authority from Parliament, down to the time of the inutiny. Only then did it pass directly under the direct administration of the crown. Other points and countries to be named are: Aden, (1838,) Brunni, (1858.) Cyprus, 1878.) Keeling Islands. (1857.) Labuan, (1846).) Perim. (1855.) Sarawak, (1888.) Basutoland. (1868.) Bechuanaland, (1885.) Berbera, (1884), (fold Coast, (1861.) Lagos, (1861.) Matabeleland, (1888.) Natal, (1838), Kermadee Islands, (1886.) New Guines, (1884.) New Zealand, (1841), Oueensland, (1859.) and

Englands colonial possessions are three, classes. First come the Crown cutonies, like Gibraltar and Hong-Kong, which are controlled entirely by the home Government; second the colonies like Natal and Cevion, which have representative government, in which the Crown re tains only the right to veto on legisla tion and the home government the trol of public officers; and third, those like Canada ad Queensland, which pos sess responsible government, the home government having no control over any public officer, though the crown retains the right to veto on legislation. There are also protectorates, with governments more or less organized, under crown adminstration. There were two men who stood high estimation that are excellent in her types of the modern Englishman, and and believe in the sanctity of the Queen. They are Peel and Gladstone. It was Peel who instituted that most mon-strous body of men known as the Irish who instituted that most Royal Contsabulary. It was Feel who prepared the way for the famine which occurred under Lord Russell. Gladstone kept the Irish people in a ferment for years by his hypocritical, his dastardly and equivocating policy. He was like Victoria in his canting, and his assumed religiousness. Victoria leaves behind hed a worthy successor. Her son Edward VII. has all the vices and all the habits of the He has ministered to them. He has nurtured them. He has developed them through the whole sixty years his life, and to-day he is the most hig st highly developed roue in the United Kingdom. But no matter what his vices may be, he can never achieve the record for in flicting suffering that his mother did She was not a barbarian: she had not the mercy of one. His power will be cir-cumscribed. Her power was endless. How she used it the dead she left in her course can best testify. To their indict nent will be added the indictment o wronged working class, the hungry children, the outcast, and the robber and plundered in abitants of every climaters

A Select List of Socialist Books For the Workingman and the Student.

3 .

The following books are recommended y the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slav-ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of So-cialism, and the growth of the Trade Uatoh and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected it. A number of standard with

A number of standard that History, Political Economy, and OD and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this and the de list. Aveling, Edward:

The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1545 to 1895 ..... 40

Bax and Morris: Socialiam, Its Growth and Out-come. Cloth ...... 1.00 Bebel, August:

Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper .....

Coanolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the 

What Means This Strike? ..... liance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job

The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ..... The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property

The Manifesto of the Communist

Gronlund, Lawrence:

The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth ..... 1.00 The Co-operative Common wealth Tragic Pages ..... Hyndinan, H. M.: Economics of Socialism. Cloth., 1.29 Commercial Crises of the Nine-teenth Century. Coth ....... 1.09 Marx's Theory of Value ...... Hyndman and Morris: A Summary of the Principles of Section

Socialism ...... JOYNES J L .: Kautsky, Karl: Lafargue, Paul: The Evoltion of Property. Cloth 1.00 The H Lessile, Ferdinand : The Workisman's Program ..... .10 No Compromise ..... .10 History of the Paris Communa. Discourse on Free Trade Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth ..... 1.00 Eight-enth Brumaire of Louis Na-The Civil War in France; Mani-Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist Socialism Morgan, Lewis H.: Ancient Society ..... 4.00 Plechanoff, George: Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth .40 Quelch and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate ..... Quelch, H.: Economics of Labor ..... Sanial, Lucien: The Socialist Almanac ...... Widdup, J. R .: NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reads St., New York.

and the state of the

South Australia, (1836.

carpenters until other men were put in the cabinet makers' places. Now ensued a period of joy for the

bosses. The big non-union concerns, such as Bosserts' that employs 700 men, turaed out vastly more work than ever before and the union (?) carpenters proceeded the definition of the proceeded of the second secon The district council of the U. B. in an endeavor to hide their criminal conduct from the public gaze, and fearing the exposure that would ensue from the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, declared that: ber of No. 32 (Bansch), went as far as "Any work contracted for after Sep-tember I by non-union bosses would not by non-union bosses would not

be put up by union men." The wise men in the union, those who looked on Organized Scabbery through Mance glasses, hughed to scorn the ing that there was bribery going on. Mea of these fakir-bred and trained offi-. This performance was loudly applauddoing any thing but scab on the cabinet makers, and the result proved them to be right. Drive a shall right here and watch the

In Greenpoint there is an old firm

wn as Young and Girard. Their shop Was organized May 16 last. Recently there

they sent a letter to Union No. 32 (cap-inst makers) showing that their principal this, saying: "I object to this motion because some "I object to this motion because some "I object to this motion because some

net work that was being promptly put up by the union carpenters. He also wild that if this was not stopped he world lock out the union cabinet mak-

poor capitalist? If the boss is living up

would lock out the union cabinet max-ers. Of course the scabbery went on, and the union men were fired out by Young & Girard on last Monday week flanuary 14, 1861). The firm of James Ganuary 14, 1861). The firm of James evidence of the scabbing of the faw fakirs dominate the ra

The evidence of the scabbing of the few takirs dominate the rank and file, ginning to be heard, as it is feared that added to this knowledge all her Teatonic persistency in carrying it through. As the race conflicts experienced in the persistency in carrying it through. As the walking delegates consists of the Southern states may be repeated here.

brother might be appointed who had a spite against the boss and thus make by two officers, went out and endeavored to arrest the man who had threatened what remarkable solicitude for the the wheelman. The Porto Ricans pre

vented his arrest. Finally food was giv-en the Porto Ricans and this quieted them. Then a new start was made, po-lice accompanying the steamer.

Four handred more negroes arrived at dalu on the City of mer 15. Some vigorous local objections ginning to be heard, as it is feared that the race conflicts experiment. of negro labor at

out for a scapegoat. She persecuted the same happened in the case woman. to desperation, and to suicide. It was not a mere personal animosity. It was don the Court had been convicted of because scandal because an expose threatened it and a sacrifice was demanded. - Victoria found it in an innocent and inoffensive woman. The same happenedi n the case of ady Gray; whose only offense was that

she needed money, and she went into usiness to earn it. Lady Gray, howeve did not kill herself, though she was for ever excluded from the Court. There is further, the fact that George Frederick Duke of York, put away the woman to whom he was married, put away his two children, that he migut take a wife more becoming his station in life. He did it against his own will, and his former wife was married to a Laval officer, and her father was made an Admiral. All this may be purity and goodness, but it more nearly resembles an attempt to cover up

one's own shortcomings. Her piety was a monumental hypoc-isy. She learned early in life the Eng

rist.

lish method of ontward sanctity, and she added to this knowledge all her Teutonic so much humanity concentrated? She was 200 pounds of vulgarity that lifted stself four feet eight inches above the

ly over the devastation and the death. Forty thousand London children go to work breakfastiess every morning. Twenty-five millions of women have been driven to prostitution during the last sixty years. Haif of the agricultural laborers over the age of sixty died in the workhouse. Sixteen million children Thousands of miners were killed owing to capitalist disregard of the laws. Count less workers were killed in the factories. The factory hell of England was gorged victims. But as great profits with its were made, and as many of the cap-

italists were patted on the head to rise up Sir Something-or-other, the humanity Victoria could not but remain superio to the want and misery of nine-tenths of her people.

The wisdom of the Queen, the care she exercised over her loving subjects, and the deep regard she felt for them are shown by her action during the sever al financial panies that swept over land. Did she raise her hand and say: "Curtail your expenses and give to the poor?" Did she offer any solution of the problem?" Did she do anything to prevent this occurring again?

She was above such petty, such mundave, such merely human acts. urged the Court to give sumptuous balls, and she herself-set the example."

Nero fiddled when Rome burned. The good Vivtoria danced when England starved. The most Christian court held carnival in their lighted banquet halls, while without, in the darkness, Death also revelled, and he had a whole nation for his banquet board. But the Queen's forethought, her consideration for her people, her desire to make their burden less onerous by draining them still further to pay for all their feasts, made her humanity all the more noticeable.

all the brighter. And who was this noble women in whom

on the globe.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY.

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS Invariably in advance

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent copy; 500 or more, % cent a copy. As far as possible, rejected communities will be returned if so desired stamps are enclosed.

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

SOCIALIST VOTI	E IN THE UNITED STATES. 2,068 21,157
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	
In 1896	
In 1000	34 191



"I shall consent (says the capitalist) that you may have the honor of serving me, on condition that you surrender to me the little that dripped with human gore, and whose is left to you in return for the trouble I take of J. J. ROUSSEAU. commanding you."

#### TEMPERING THE SWORD.

There is a cortain line of argument which frequently crops up in the letters that come to this office from friendly sources, and yet betray so fundamental a misapprehension of the organic development of the organized Socialist force, now going on in the country, that the matter deserves consideration.

These correspondents, according to their different temperaments, express their loathing or the several bodies and individuals that are harassing the rear and flanks of the Socialist Labor Party. and like thorns are lacerating it; and the conclusion is unanimous with them that these individuals and bodies are "doing mischief"; hence, there is a unanimous expression of hatred for them. It is against the wrongfulness of the conclusion that "mischief is being done" by such elemnts that a word of warning is timely. The "mischief" being disproved, the resulting hatred should fall with

It is undeniable that the calumnies, the fraud, the blackuardism, the pettiness, the treason, the cowardice, that have constituted the only weapons wherewith the motley crew of Labor Fakirs, Kangaroos, and "intellectual" riff-raff have assailed and continue to assail the S. L. P., brand the whole pack as physical, moral and intellectual degenerates. It is undeniable that their conduct is loathsome. But it does not follow from this that they are "doing mischief." Undoubtedly mischief is their only purpose; but neither does it necessarily follow that the evil purpose of the sinner determines the total effect of the sin. That Providence, whose ways are so often found to be inscrutable, presides also with ways of its own over the organic development of great historic movements. such as the Socialist Movement in this generation, and, in ways of its own, accomplishes its beneficent purpose.

Of no ordinary metal or tenner must the Sword be, that, wielded by the Proletariat, will strike the shackles off the limbs of Humanity, and carve out the Socialist Republic, Any alloy of dross would threaten it with breaking in two and with missing its purpose at the mosy critical moment. That Sword in America ceeds from the theory that, if "conditions is the Socialist Labor Party. Whosoever

hand, but don't want you to know it, it conceals the mail in a glove of velvet. Feudalism, consequently, has an open face, it is frank , it disdains "Appearances;" Capitalism, on the other hand, is hypocritical, it revels

toask.

in false pretense, "Appearances" is its This explains the wooden-Indian immobility of face with which the capitalist proclaims zeal for work, while he practises sloth; with which he declaims on his love for the workingman, while he shoots him down in the back; with

which he lectures on equality before the law, while he legislates the toilers out of Court: with which he speechifies on the "sacredness of the family," while he nds it in twain and pollutes it; with hich he sermonizes on honesty, while practises chicanery; with which discourses on peace while he wades rough slaughter to ranine. All these anifestations of hypocrisy are estabshed "social institutions" with Capitalism: of the last, the world witnessed a glaring spectacle during the last week. when speeches were made, resolutions passed and songs sung to her "peace

loving, humane qualities," at the bier of a queen, whose long reign literally eyes were closed in death to the funeral dirge of her murderous musketry in South Africa.

It is now nearing three years since one of these "Appearances"-the "Appearauce" of love for peace while practising carnage-was here temporarily suspended. A War-Hurrah policy was given the right of way. The nation was made to swagger in military uniform. The ex; igencies of Capitalism temporarily required the fanfare of War. -The people had to be intoxicated to their own undoing. The ratile of arms alone was thought efficient. And so it went on for nearly three years. The public mind was treated every morning to a griddle-cake plate of fried Filipinos, and every evening to a desert of "American Prowesses.

But this could not continue. The Filininos refused to accommodate our American capitalists; on the other hand, our own people sot tired of "prowessing" with their blood for the benefit of valorous absentees. This change in the public mind has been noticed by our rulers; they are now acting upon it. And thus it comes that now, right upon the heels of the passing of a bill for an increased army to put down the "Filipino Rebellion." with the American government in possession of just 420 military posts on the Islands, and the whole territory. outside of those 420 small posts, ablaze

against our domination .- now and under these conditions the President, with wooden-Indian immobility of face, speaks of "peace being restored on the Islands" and recommends legislation for "civil" instead of "military control."

The War-Hurrah game having run its course, our capitalist Government now re-dons the mask of peace, and resumes the policy of "Appearances." Rule by "civil government" will be talked: rule by carnage will be acted.

# A COMMON ERROR.

The statement is cropping up with great frequency in the reports from Labor meetings that a "demand for higher wages," backed, if necessary, by a strike is "warranted" in this or that specific shop because of the "prosperous conditions" there. This reasoning is false. and it is mischievous.

The reasoning is false because it pro-Union No. 13 are both of the sam are prosperous in a shop, it nece trade. Animated by the ignorance of means that the employer is pocketing the Labor Question that their pure and larger revenues, and, consequently, there simple officers cultivate, the membership is a larger marcin to share up between of the two organizations look upon the dross in its make-up, and well it is employer and employees. "Prosperons Union merely as an "Employment Buconditions" are by no means indications reau": each member seeks to get a job, and, if he fails, he blames his officers (with perfect right, be it admitted.) The pocketings than under less "prosperous. pressure upon the officers for jobs, the conditions." The politico-pharisaic dicdenunciation of them by their blinded pupils, the rank and file, push these offtum "no one can grow rich by legislacers to the next logical step, to wit, tion" has had all the stuffing knocked "deals" with the employer. The officer out of it. presently blossoms into a Fakir. Orig-In the development of society a point inally chosen to watch against and fight has been reached where it is frequently the employer, he becomes the employhard to determine the exact point at er's agent-a Labor Lieutenant of the which the Legislative hall ends and the capitalist in the Union. In consideration of the services that these Fakirs render factory, mill or yard begins. The polithe employer, the employer renders other tician and the employer have been drawservices to the Fakirs. Thus the nain, together. They are depending ever tional and subaltern officers of the Unitmore upon, each other. Thus the emed Brewery Workmen have long ago plover is acquiring ever more "partners" been essentially advertising agents, pulwith whom he has to share his profits. lers-in, in some cases, "gougers and and without whom he would be driven "bruisers" for certain brewerles and comont of business altogether. . Under these binations of breweries; in return for these services the employer helped the conditions" may, and frequently do, se Fakirs by putting them in the way of dues. He would "consent" to the Fakaccompanied with decreased final pocketirs' organizing his brewery workingmen incs by the employer, who naturally and ordered these to join. In that way the Fakirs were enabled to pacify the overthrow of Fendalism and the rise nothing. Such establishments grow in clamor of their members, or to of Capitalism. Both Feudalism and concentrated industrial power of Capihush it with potent threats. tal: by his political connections the em-This style of "Labor Movement" can. ployer gains might; nevertheless, the in the nature of things, establish no margin from which the sharing with permanent relations. Capitalist develop-Labor is concerned has declined. If the ment itself takes charge of the law that it: Capitalism smites with a mailed absence of "prosperous conditions" is sufundermines such relations, through the

ficient "warrant" to abstain from a "demand for higher, wages," the presence of such conditions does not necessarily offer better prospects. But besides being false, as partly

grounded on ignorance of the trend of things, the reasoning is mischlevous, as partly grounded on the false assumption that Labor and Capital are "partners." or "brothers." The principle that presides over the "division" between employer and employee is not one of economic equality, implied in the worl

"partner," nor is it the principle of affection implied in the word "brother." The presiding principle excludes wholly both the idea of equality and of affection: it is the principle of ruthless Usurpation, of cruel One-sidedness. The capitalist is a usurper of power; with the club of capital, which he has pilfered and highwayrobbed the workingman of, he makes the "division," that is to say, despoils his employees. Absurd is then the notion that the changes of the despoiled for a larger ahare depend upon the "prosperous conditions" of the despoiler! Just

the reverse, if anything. The "warrant" for a demand for higher wages lies in the relation between employer and employee, the speiler and the spoiled. The demand, in order to be successful, must be permanent; it must he like a flag of defiance nailed to the fore, and guiding the way to a continuons struggle, in which the strike at the outer ditches of shop is supplemented by the battle at the hustings, until the capitalist fort of Public Powers is stormed by Labor, and the despoiling capitalist class is thrown over the walls.

### TAKE NOTICE, AND TAKE WARN. ING. .

An explosion has taken place in the camp of that "Holy of Holies,"-the Trade Union movement of the pure and simple brand. Whoever does not yet quite appreciate the nature of this Old Style or British Trade Union should hasten to turn his telescope upon Cincinnati. 'He can now see there "the genuine thing in operation." By the light of the sparks that fly in that conflict of "genuine Unionists" he will be able to gain quite a number of photographs of many a feature of the beast.

The United Brewery Workmen is an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., and has a branch named Beer drivers' Union No. 175, located in Cincinnati. Also directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. is the International Teamsters' Union, and it also has a branch located in Cinninnati, Teamsters' Union No. 13. Both organizations, together

with their branches, are, accordingly, sister organizations, being constituencies of the same central body, the A. F. of L. On general principles one might be led predicate upon these facts the strongest bond of solidarity: the solidarity that is claimed for Old Style- Unionism. strengthened by the added solidarity supposed to flow from central unity. At any rate, one would think that the "scab" or "scab methods," said by such organizations to be the characteristics of "opposition Unions" would be here conspicuously absent. Such is the theory with the unsophisticated. The facts tel. ling a different tale, are now talking in

very obstreperous language through the lungs of these "Unionists." Sifting the facts, as well as one can out of the volumes of wild and ribald denuncia. tion, frequently punctuated with the epithet "scab," this is what's happening: Beerdrivers' Union No. 175 and Team-

increasing number of displaced workingmen. One of the inevitable manifestations of this undermining process is the rising of new pure and simple "Unions,"

or "Employment Buereaux," upon lines that cross those of existing ones, and not infrequently run upon close parallel lines. Teamsters' Union No. 13 is one of these.

Born out of and carefully nursed in the same ignorance of the Labor Question as her elder sister. Teamsters' Union No. 13 developed her Labor Fakir officers upon the identical lines that did Beerdrivers' Union No. 175. What these and their national officers had done to keep their places and line their nests. could be and was done also by the national and local officers of Teamsters' Union No. 13. They became approved Lieutenants of the employers, and demanded from these reciprocal services. It seems the brewery employers in Cincinnati had, just now, more use for the Teamsters' Fakirs; or, perhaps the employers felt nauseated by the bombastic pretences of Socialist knowledge and pur ity that characterizes the Organized Scab bery of the United Brewery Workmen :however that may be, the employers nov did for the Teamsters exactly what they had done before for the brewery men:

they granted their "consent" to the former to organize the men, and ordered them to join the Teamsters. That is the story in a nutshell. And

thus it happens that the officers of the Brewery Workers and the officers of the Teamsters-both adiliated with Gompers -are in each others' hair: each set throw ing bouquets at the employers who stand hy it, and each set, with perfect justice, hissing "scab" at the other .- a picture of pure and simple "solidarity."

The pure and simple Union cannot unify the Working Class, Such organizations are becoming more and more what these brewery organizations are .-children of the temporary interests of the employer, footballs kicked and rolled according to his whim.

The only organization of Labor that can unify the working class on the economic field is the Socialist Trade & La bor Alliance, which, built and firmly kept upon the lines of the class struggle between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class, owes its existence, not to the good will of the employer, but to that soundness and sternness of con-

victions, put into practice, that make it dreaded both by the Union-building capitalists, and the Capitalist-built "Unions,"-such as Messrs, Zorn, Bechtold and other worthies are now officering, and Messrs. Kurzenknabe, Franz and other worthies officered before them.

Professor Elisha Gray, who died re-cently, was one of the many men who claimed to have invented the tele phone. Bell, through his superior manenvering, was able to gather to himself all the profits, and also to drive from th field all those who laid any claim whatever to the invention. His part in perfecting the telephone was really very small, as the telephone, like all othe machines, was but the cumuation of numerous other devices, and the work of thousands of men living in different countries, and even in different centuries. The fact that Bell had been to soize this work, and hold it his own private berefit, is simply another one of the innumerable crimes committee in the matter of inventions. He holds what has now become a social necessity he has reuped a fabulous fortune from it and yet his work in connection with per fecting the instrument was a mere triffe.

Little does the world know the extent to which it is being "bettered." Pap-ers, magazines, and books flow in an uninterrupted stream from the press and still society goes on grinding, moiltoiling, and wronging; but for all that there is the steady, sturdy persistent struggle forward, as exemplified in the Socialist Labor Party, and as voiced in its publications. The latest impotent is a small magazine named "Social Ideals," It comes from Elgin, Ill. It is not radical; it is not conservative: "its sole mission is to teach," but it neglects its mission woefully, unless it has other means than this little magazine. The ideas in it are sapless, tasteless, aged, and mildewed. The stuff might appear in the journal of the "Christian Endeavor." a high-school paper, or the patent inside of a one-sizeenth volt country newspaper. Even he editors do not seem to know why it exists, and life is too short for othe persons to study out the reason. If its parents are honest they will do penancy for this issue, and firmly resolve never to sin in the same way again. If they do not do so, they will remain unfor-given, and their little error will go down to sternal perdition.

body, and tail-especially' tail-of the movement is best known by his failure to establish the so-called "George Elliot

The "deep sympathy" which is an-nounced as being felt in Ireland because of Victoria's dissolution, must have been made to order. It is only a little over a year ago that Ireland was threatened with famine, and the whole of the peasantry and the working population were recorded as suffering the direct want It is over half a century ago that she was first called the "famine queen," and the history of her reign has made good the name. India has been in a chronic state of starvation for the past ten years: Ireland has not forgotten the errible conditions that existed in 1847 which resulted in the death of 2,000,000 the South African provinces will not soon forget the draining to which they were subjected, and the results thereof. Her life is a condensed history of capitalism and its degrading and brutalizing results Ireland "feels deeply," we doubt not.

After several years' work, the In dustrial Brotherhood has succeeded in getting \$1.389,160 worth of the "pledges." It needs \$100,000,000 "pledges." It needs \$100,000,000 worth of something besides pledges before it can start its co-operative com-menwealth. Of the \$1,359,160 pledged, \$43,19 has been paid in. Besides this dues, subscriptions to the paper run in the interests of the I. B., and donations have been collected, but all the money has gone to pay the salary of Mr. Lermond. The greatest victory the I. B. has yet won was when F. G. R. Gordon "endorsed" the I. B., and "sent in his pledge." Those pledges are a great thing. A man could not live on them, but they are a splendid means to use in acquiring substantial coin of the realm from innocent mental fledgings.

The Santa Domingo Improvement Company of New York declared that the government of Santo Domingo has nothing whatever to do with customs and duties collected, and that any act of this government relative thereto is null and void. The Improvement Company will attempt to take into its own hands the work of running affairs in order that it may not be discriminated ·against That is the shortest way out of the difficulty. No government should be allow ed to stand in the way of business; and as a matter of fact no government does. It was rather a bold stroke on the part of the Improvement Company, but it will be successful because the Company has behind it the United States government There may be some opposition on the part of the Santo Domingans, in which event we shall probably hear that our manifest destiny has been pointing a finger in that direction.

# Political and Economic.

Socialism has arrived in Evansville, Indian, as there a paper makes its ap-pearance, and it favors the Social Democratic Party. Its name is "Justice " aud it is the official organ of Edward Miller's cash grocery store. Its plan of action is simple. It publishes a coupon which is good for ten per cent. discount on every dollar's worth of canned tomatoes, flannel, dish pans, blueing, etc., purchased. This is the shortest way to the cooperative commonwealth, but to while away the time en route, Mr. Miller publishes "Socialistic" articles from In gersoll squibs or religion, and criticism on Spiritualism and other "short cuts." It is not a very large paper, but in its four diminutive pages there is a complete reflexiton of the Social Demo cratic party.

"The Direct Legislation Record" which Mr. Eltwell Pomeroy is editor, says that the Social Democratic party has inherited some of the "intolerance" of the Socialist Labor Party, and that the views of one on Direct Legislation can be taken as the views of the other. Mr. Pomeroy was hailed as a "Socialist," and at once came out for Bryan, so from that we may conclude that the views of Bryan, in Mr. Pomeroy's opinion, are "identical" with those of So-cialists. From this we conclude cialists: that Mr. Pomeroy neither knows what Socialism is, nor has he any inclination to find out. The Direct Legisla tion movement, which is he, since Re ferendum Sullivan dropped out of sight. has no other use than to be a pastimfor a few freaks who have nothing els: to do. As it has made no headway as is made to define Mr. Britton's nation a separate movement, we are content to ality. He does not show his true colors, though he now has several, and persons allow it to go usnoticed, but Mr. Pomeroy, is most certainly not an authority who raise feathers on the back of their necks are always difficult to place. Supthe views of the Socialist Labor Party, nor is he competent to judge posing some rural advocate of rotation whether or not its views are the in crops should see the work done by as those of the Social Democratic party. Mr. Britton in this line, and claim him In confusing the two he proves him self ignorant of the principles of both. as a brother. Supposing a merman with bright green locks should note the "The Pueblo Courier" is in every way bue that Mr. should invite him down to lunch. Sup-pose a chemically pure checker-boarded horse should neigh at Mr. Britton, thinkan organ of the Organized Scabbery crew that dominates the pure and simple trad es union. Its stupidity, its duplicity, and ing him a fellow victim. Suppose any one of the thousand possible conits inability to see a contradiction even when it appears in the same column, are tingencies and you simply have a state glaring. It has an editorial in the issue ment of the trouble to which Mr. of Jan. 18th on "An Un-American Con-Britton left nimself open by his attempt tract." The "un-American contract" is to decieve the eye. There is a great moral in these atissued by the Victor Fuel Co., and is to the 'effect' that, the employees of said tempts niade by young ladies who wish company will sever all connections with hand-inlaid complexions, and men who wish the outward accidents of youth. unions. The next editorial beneath is that there is a "bright outlook" for labor legislation this year! So there is! It is that though you may escape pie baldness, you still so there is! There was a bright outlook head over an old stomach: further, when workingmen were allowed to band together for mutual protection, but the bright outlook has dimmed somewhat of late. At would not be quite as dim were much more to be desired than the exlabor skates like Coates. Editor of the ceeding richness that comes out of a "Courier," and Lieutenant-Governor of chemical compound. Colorado relegated to their proper pos ition in the fakirs' pillory. The stenographic report made by B. F. Keinard of the Trade Union debate, held

# DECEPTION'S BACK-ACTION.

The sad case of Frank Britton was good enough for him. Time had laid its chilling hand upon his brow, and his once roseate hair began to turn grey. It struck him as being extraordinary such a thing should happen to him, as it never happened before, so he entered into a conspiracy with a neighboring druggist to return to his hair the color which it had lost. The rest is a dismal tale. When the hair realized the is nominy heaped upon it, it tarned all colors. Sometimes it was red, some-times it was green, and other times it was merely a modest and retiring robin's egg blue. Though age had sapped some of Mr. Britton's former charms, when his hair commenced to tarn in so many. directions, he at once began to be an object of interest to the ladies. They wished to know how it was done so they could avoid it.

Now there is a great moral bound up in all this. Freshness and juvenility are not in themselves, always desirable A youth may be qualities. fresh. tremely fresh, but not nearly as much so as the giddy sexagenarian who thinks he is young merely because he runs a lead comb through his hair, or tries to hide it beneath 'a compound of copperas water, vaseline, and a gouty air spryness. The evaporated young man. the young man to whom the world and all its secrets, its pleasures, its hysterical joys, and its tears, are but a bore. is a nuisance and a fit subject as the angle of reflection for the largest sized missile at han?, but even he is less a fallacy than the Dresden china gentleis less a

man who simpers like a sixteen year old miss, when he should be sitting in silent and sober contemplation as becomes his age. Timeliness is good, but assumed youth is never timely. The proprietors of the roving fruit markets often make a new and bright looking apple out of a wizzened and dried one by breathing on it and polishing it with their bandannas. Despite its up-to-date appearance it is both sapless and tasteless. It is a fraud and a deception. It is a Mr. Frank Britton

with his restored hair. Now Mr. Britton met with a slight ac cident when he applied a renovator to his worn and dilapidated thatch. Some of the fluid fled down his neck and

built for itself a beard in the small of his back: some of If fell on his chin and ousted a beard that it found there. a few drops alighted on the tip of his ear and raised there the standard of revolt in the form of a hassock of hair. Above all, the hirsutic elexir left Mr. Britton pie-bald, and if there is one thing in the world that he dislikes more than another it is to be pic-bald.

'For this reason he felt called upon to sue the drug company and attempt to charge them \$25,000 for depilatory services, restoring hair, renovating beard, and infusing a jamboreeic rainbowesque aspect into such hair as it did not re-move. He i foolish. Unless he is too old to learn. he will take the lesson to to heart and accept such snowy hairs that fell to his lot. Even as they were, they much exceeded in beauty and use fulness what he acquired at fifty cents a bottle. Why did he not wear a switch, or a wig, or a topec, or better still, why did he not shave his head, and make people think he was a highbinder?

He did none of these things. He simply poured a concoction on us head. and expected that his hair would be born again. Now that was rank deception. Recent hair is an excellent item of wearing apparel. It is pleasing, and it has its advantages in many ways. But it must be genuine, or else no faith should be placed in it. Mr. Brit-ton was undoubtedly led into his predicament by reading the New York whose enterprise frequently leads it to print the news before it happens, or to reprint the news as contemporaneous when it is already a ple of Tammany Hall, matter of history. Mr. Britton's res-

Britton wears in part, and

at New Haven, Conn., November 25 last. between Daniel De Leon, representing

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,

and the Socialist Labor Party, and Jon

Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social

Democratic Party, is now ready for de

Price, 5 cents a copy; three dollars per

livery in pamphlet form.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN .-- Great h Bryan!

UNCLE SAM .- To judge by the preions stupidities of his that have provide ed cheers from you, he must have ammitted some new and egregoius buncer. B. J.-Do you call that salutatory in his new paper. "The Commoner,"

U. S.-To tell you the truth I have been too busy to read it. R. J.-Oh, you ought to read it to

is good! U. S.-Give me some of its grand points.

B. J.-It is grand all the way through U. S .- It surely can't be such a precession of grand points that you would be at loss which to pick out?

B. J.-It is a grand procession of grand points. But, yet, I'll pick put U. S .-- Good! B. J.-He says: The middle class is the

B. J.-He says: The middle class is the common people: the common people are called "the middle class" because paupers and crunials are excluded the one hand, while on the other hand some exclude themselves because at wealth, or position or, pride of birth U. S.-Is that what Bryan actualy says?

B. J.-Yes, isn't it grand? U. S.-And is that the way he dra des the classes?

B. J.-Yes. U. S. puts his arms akimbo and

B. J.-Is that division of the clamm so wrong? U. S.-You know something about

borses, don't you? R.J.-Yes, U. S.-Suppose I were to classify horses this way: Horses are divided in-to mares, mustangs, ponies and swift

runners. B. J. (a smlie suffusing his face.)-That would be a most idiotic classifica-

tion. U. S.-And so is Bryan's division #

U. S.-And so is Dryang division the classes. B. J.-How would you define the classes? How would you define the "common people?" U. S.-The term "common people" at not a scientific term in sociology, my more than "the good people" of "the mation's favorites." or "the youndary of Amercia" or so many other me 

terms? U. S.-For the very simple reason that none of such terms defines a fact; they are all covernisons depending upon the taste, notion or fancy of him who use them. A scientific term depends upon none of these. It covers a concrete fact, meither more nor less, and conveys the identical idea to all who understand the subject. Those other terms means the identical idea to all who understand the subject. Those other terms convey as many ideas as there are moods and fan-cies. The "good people" of the Pro-hibitionist surely are not the "good peo-

B. J. (ponders a while).--I grant that But Bryan called "the common people" the "middle class." This term is a sci-eatific one. How about that? U. S.--The term is all right but the application he makes of it is rhetorical, not scientific

dential hair may have what at the knees, it may have unable to carry through a dance with good grace, or may have unfitted its upholder for anything but a youthful part in a comic opera, but nevertheless it was truthful, it was abiding, it stood by him when other hair refused, to do is so. He threw over the old lore for the sake of the new, and he found that all may be. Use the may be the makes of the system of pro-duction, distribution and exchange de-production, distribution, distribution and exchange of production, distribution and exchange of production, distribution and exchange of production virtually cor-all three—in force at the time spot

can be taken from it, never was of it. was dross in its ranks, and well it is he be absorbed away; whoseever can be kept away from it, is not yet of it, would be dross in its maxe-up, and he be yet kept aloof. Churned in the onter melting-pot of experience, much of of larger pocketings by the employer: the bulk of these elements is being puri-, they may be accompanied by smaller fied, and rendered fit for absorbtion, and will ultimately merge indispolubly with the Sword of the Social Revoltion. The Sword of the Social Revolution in America is now being deliberately forged and tempered. In the scheme of Providence there is a place and a mission for the thorn, that, thrown into the fire the' it means to devour, aids in its way the work of tempering and purifying. while itself crackles in the fattace and is consumed into oblivion.

A RETURN TO "APPEARANCES "

The recommendation contained in the report, transmitted last Friday to Coagress by the President on the situation in Sie Fhilippines, may be said to mark an epoch in the War-Hurrah policy of the nation; along with that, the recom- circumstances, increased "prosperous mendation marks the turning point where our rulers' return to their policy of "Appearances."

The bolley of "Appearances" is a policy that makes its debut with the prefers to have something rather that Capitalism, being grounded on oppression, rule with a mailed hand. But, there is this difference: Feudalism smites with a mailed hand, and wants you to know

The "Ruskin College Movement" about which one hears so much and sees so little, is a side line with various chairless college professors and various pulpitless clergymen. As far as it can now be located it travels under the hat of Walter Vrooman. When the opportune time comes he will deposit it in some out

of the way place, along with so many other of his deposits in his long and variegated career, and the "great work" will be accomplished. What its purpose is no man knows. Why it should be founded no man has yet told us. The economics taught in the colleges and uni versities of this land are bad enough to satisfy the most exacting and fastidious advocate of capitalim Any chance econ-omics that the "Ruskin College" might ring in on us possibly would be a little more advantageous to capitalist society, but we doubt it. Mr. Yoorman, the head,

### Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged ......\$13.00 Dave Thompson, Stonboro, Pa.....50 N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y. 1.00 B. O'Toole, New York ..... 1.00 Otto Sorensen, Brooklyn..... 14th Assembly District, New 1.00 1.50 York .....

B. J.-Very well.

U. S.-Consequently there can be a question of "criminals" or "panpers," meaning criminals, nor of "position" or of "birth." All these terms and categor-

of "birth." All these terms and categor-ies drop. B. J.—Then what remains? U. S.—The people upon whom the system of production depends. B. J.—Are they all of one class? U. S.—No. In fendal society they fell into two classes: landlord and tenant. B. J.—And now? U. S.—They fall into three: Capitalia class, middle class and working class or productarint.

proletariat. B. J. (scratches his head) .- And what

U. S. -The capitalist is he who live by virtue of his ownership of a sufficient amount of capital to enable him to der competition and to skin the working

B. J.-Hang him!
B. J.-Hang him!
B. J.-Hang him!
The working class is made up of people who have no capital to the of people who have no capital to the halor-power and earn a li ing without the working class is made up of the man or concern that has capital the working the working of what he produces as wares, the mark of the working class.
B. J.-And what about the middle class?
The mough to enable it to prove the man of concern the working class.
B. J.-And is that the class that Brans some capital enough to enable it to prove the middle class?
B. J.-And is that the class that Brans the ming room down by the capital through competition.
B. J.-And is that the class that Brans and stor?
The S.-In so far as he makes "the working class," a class that man and 'sill vanish, being a transition class is a class that man and 'will vanish, being a transition class is a circle brained Don Ouixote.
B. J. scratches his head hard. cannot place a new you do not improve the wine by placing a new cork in the bottle: furthest, a man's primitive accumulation of wool is

# CORRESPONDENCE, from Soitom and Gomorrah. He did not

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in refat under an Second name, will attach the name to their communications, besides ther over signature and address. None other will be recognized ]

## A Thrilling Testimonial.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The writars few days ago was in the store of a DAILY PEOPLE advertiser when a young lady entered, saying: "I wish to some pools; I am a Socialist and buy some pools; I am a Socialist and prime here because you advertise in the DAILY PLOPLE." In a short jime the customer and salesman returned to the office. He reported a sale of about 570, cash \$5.0, the balance C. O. D. The customer. I found, had come about wight miles in the crowded city of New

York to make her purchase. Take learned that it was a common thing for people to travel ten or twenty bocks to spend twenty-five cents with the advertiser. That he also received bocks to spend twenty the ellis with the advertiser. That he also received min mail orders from western States. Washington and Arizona and expected are as the season opened. "All Strongh avertising in the DAHLY PEOPLE." New York, Jan. 26. P. S. R. S.

### Biographics --- Wm Butscher, "Nat'l Sec'y " To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Now that

Inotice Mr. William Butscher has started to issue communications to the Socialist Labor Party, it becomes oppor tune to know something about the man from whom these circulars proceed. Shortly before the International Cizar-

makers' National Convention, I was a delegate from the C. M. I. U. Local 132 of Brooklyn to the C. L. U. of Brooklyn. There I got acquainted with this Mr. Butscher. It will interest you w he gained admittance to the C. L. U., It was this way: Mr. R. G. H. Gordon prevailed on John Philips, "Democrat." from Hatter's Union, and president of the C. L. U., that the Social Democratic C. L. U., that the Social Democratic Party was the same as the Democratic Party, and that it, therefore, was to Party, and that it, therefore, was to Poor Haverhill. One who could not Viddish paper is all the "Volks-Mr. William Butscher thus got in. Once in, Mr. Butscher went forth like a Messiah, trying to save the victims of vice. and I was one of those operated on. In response to a postal in dressed "Dear Comrade," etc., I went to his house in Rutledge street, where was for free ice. The Social Debauchery he consumed three and a half hours, one and a half pecks of cigarettes, and the

entire floor on a rocking-chair in trying to "convert me to Socialism." He gave me to understand that he was a member of the Democratic party. For, said he, the interest of the Democratic party is the nearest allied to the working class, inasimuch as "both of them are struggling with the trusts for supremacy.". Then he went on to prove further that the Democratic party was the nearest allied to the working class by etting the material of which the Democratic party is made-viz, Mr. Brewster is a real Socialist; Mr. Grout, the political tool of Boss McLaughlin and moral brother of John Y. McKane. This Mc Kane, he claimed, was the best Socialist America had ever had; but conditions made him what he was. He spoke of William J. Gaynor as nonpareil on the social question. He denied that this Judge Gaynor had aided the Brooklyn trolley company, in defeating the con-ductors and motormen in their great strike. I asked him what he thought of If. Gaynor's accepting a block of trollev stock from the Brooklyn trolley com pany after the strike was lost to th workmen: whether this had no signifi-cance. He said: "Oh, anybody may ne cept such a present under the presen system of society."

Then he informed me that Socialism was very near at band, saving that there were already several revolutionary par When told to name them, he The Democratic party, because it fights capitalist concentration of wealth; the marchist party; and the Socialist Party, which will soon be a very strong evolutionary party." Then he accused De tapable of being a leader of a movement like the Secondst Movement.

J. S. ROCHE. In speaking of taxes, he said (holding Sir:-Your addressing us as Branch

go as far as his companion but returned to the "Volkszeitung." He evidently con-

did not answer.

paper.

crushed.

d that the defeat of these fakirs meant

Mr. Abbott has boasted in the past he

Jim sits amid the ruins of his party moaning like Job on his dunghill. Weep-

started with armories, agitated for gas

Self-Explanatory.

I.

cialist Labor Party. By resolution passed at the last meet

in ours. Awaiting an early reply, I am Yours, etc., JAS. S. ROCHE,

II. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12, 1901.

eulogy: "All of which proves that L. Rentelmann obeys the instinct to affi-liate with the group to which he be-longs." This acknowledges that you are

group of crooks. These with all the

other contemptible tricks and frauds you

have perpentrated 'against the militant Socialists of Los Angeles, your crawling and fawning before Debs who repudi-

ated you, stamps you as unfit for us to debate with. The capitalist class has no

better allies than the Kangaroos Traitors can only expect two things, the contempt of both sides, and suspicion of other traitors. The rewards of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold will be the

HERBERT NORMAN, Esq.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8, 1901.

Chase, et al, and advertising the

D. 1. 5. You present a pitiable spectacle. We would suggest that you debate the question of "Delaarte posing." or "How to put your foor in your month and smile," with the "Colossus of Frauds." Shob Harryman. We cater not to frauds, crooks or egotists "4,000 strong." the St. L. P. has no compromise to make, being now, as it has been in the past, the unright resolutionser chemises of to the "Volkszeitung." He evidently con-cluded that he could find Kangaroos nearer than the Antipodes. Mr. William Mailly, Editor of an amateur pure and simple sheet published by the organized scabbery for the last two years here in Haverhill also scampered away with the rest of the rats; the upright revolutionary champion of the working class, its aim being the ex-tinction of class rule, the abolition of wage slavery and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. With us there harrying on to New York, flung himself for solace and support upon the bosom of that comforter of all his kind-the "Volkszeitung." He is now employ-ed as assistant editor of "The Bogus." is but one way to unite, that is: fill out an application card and be elected as a which fact may explain to the curious the increased stupidity of that paper. He recently lectured at the New

member. If there be any among the Social Democrats who are honest in Sciolist Lunary Society on East Broad-way and selected as his subject: "Les-sons of the Haverhill Defeat." He contheir advocation of Socialism, we invite them to do so. PRESS COMMITTEE. cluded his talk, which was a long string of feeble excuses, save a part in which he blamed the Social Debauchery with Section Los Angeles, Socialist Labor

Party. Per H. J. SCHADE, 2051/2 S. Main street. fighting about unity instead of agitating, by saying that the fight must be contin-ued vigorously in Haverhill. A Debsite, who was present asked him: "Then why A Street Scene in Adams, Massdidn't you stay in Haverhill and fight To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The other instead of running away like a

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The other day a fellow workman approached me with: "Say, I'm getting to be quite so-cialistic." I smiled, knowing the fellow of old. "It's a fact," he continued. "I think the socialist vote will go up into the millions next year." "What makes you think so?" "Oh, a lot of ministers and lawyers are coming out for socialism." "Ministers out of a job?" "Well.—that may he." "And lawyers without clients?" "Perhaps." coward in the moment of defeat?" He But the unkindest cut of all is from the "Literary Digest," a journal with which one Leonard D. Abbott, the Kan-garoo who-leaus against the atmosphere

when he speaks in public, is connected, In its issue of December 15, the "Digest" conimented joyfully on the Haverhill defeat and what was more significant stat-

"Perhaps." "And fake doctors like Prof. Kharas of

D. P.'s. You present a pitiable spectacle.

that "Socialism had been tried in an American city and had failed." Nebraska? He had not heard of Prof. Kharas, so

I explained. "Well," he said, "no doubt some of them ministers I've inspired or wrote articles booming

"Well." he said, "no doubt some of tham ain't all right, but these ministers I've heard of seem to be sin earnest, I think they're socialists all right, don't you?" "Look here', if I were to bring you a mule and tried to make you helieve it was a horse because it looked like one, would you helieve it?" "Well, hardly, not unless I was pretty green." with a grin. "No more can you make me believe that your ministers are socialists." erhill experiment." Did he write the ar-ticle referred to above-for a considera-tion? These fakirs show signs of a conspiracy to degrade Socialism. These are but a few of the rats who

have deserted the sinking ship of the organized scabbery. A poor ignorant, little fellow, W. Addlehead, with a record as crooked as a ramshorn, who attempted to edit a Yiddisho-Kangaroo sheet which lived for but two weeks, is now all that remains in Haverhill. He is

"Then what are they?" "Fakes-most of them; freaks, some." "But how can you tell they are fakes?" "For instance, let us suppose you are suffering with tape-worm which is eating up non-minibility and making noun life and up your vitality and making your life genmiserable."

edit a Yiddish paper is all the "Volks-zeitung," can spare to edit your English "Yes." "And you went to a doctor to have it removed, and that doctor tried to tell you that your tape-worm was not such a bad fellow, that you should endeavor to get on friendly terms with him, i. e., make.a sort of an agreement that Mr. Tape-worm should not hurt you much and you would not hurt him: would would not hurt him: But there is one other left. Weeping and now is yelling for ice. Undertakers

should not hurt you much and you would not hurt him: would you consider that doctor a fake?" "Just so with your so-called socialists. The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, says that tape-worm must come up head and all. Do you think that is right?" "Sure" use ice for corpses. Jim will soon be put on ice. Hinc illae lacrymae. Armories, then Gas, then Ice. Fitting watchwords for Weeping Jim's party. Meanwhile let the militant S. L. P. Fitting

grasp the har mer, prepared for the fight in defence of its uncompromising "Sure." "Then vote the straight S. L. P. ticket "Then vote the straight S. L. P. ticket the next time you vote." "Guess I will, say [confidentially], lend me twenty cents until pay-day." As I handed him a quarter, he again assured me he would surely vote for the S. L. P., but he won't; I know him ol old. Some people will not learn, they have got to die out. C. STOEBER, platform. Lies are dying. Truth will prevail. Fling the strength of your true Socialist party into the Fifth Ward in Haverhill between now and next election and the fakirs there will be folever Jersey City, Jan. 21.

Adams. Maiss., Jan. 23.

**Petering Peter** Sunday, January 6th. For two weeks the Kangs had been ac-tively advertising his meeting. About thirty people were present during the affair was nearly over, about thirty "Alte Genossen," who had gathered in a certain beer tunnel, arrived. What Pete did say no one knows to this day. Neither public nor press took notice of him. F. SERRER, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20. Secretary Branch Los Angeles, Soing of Local Los Angeles, Social Dem-beratic Party, I am directed to make arrangements, if possible, for a series of joint discussions between the S. D. P. and S. L. P. members, relative to the difference between the bodies, with a view to settling all questions on their merits in the interest of harmony, for the

# good of the cause of Socialism, the respective headquarters of the two parties to be used, alternatively, for the pur-pose-the meetings to be weekly held-one week in your headquarters, the next

U. M W. Fakirs Heiping Coal Companies to Loot Miners Tressury: To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have ex-perienced a pure and simple union trick here. About two months ago the Morrisdale Coal Company's weighman swore out a warrant for M. J. Maloney. Glaiming that he had chcated the Morris-dale Coal Company out of 900 tons of conl, and that he was in conspiracy with others to defraud the Morrisdale Coal Company out of coal. If was also alleged that be marked down cars on

they would go up against the lawyers He thought it would be best to settle it, but he did not want to go to law with be coal company. If we fought them, be check-off system would stop soon! There are about 700 men working here, and miners pay 3 cents on, the dollar, and day men pay 2 cents on the dollar, so it amounts up to quite a large sum in the month. This is the true account of this affair.

and it shows that we were buncoed out of our money. Now, I am one of the miners miners concerned, and I can truthfully swear that I never received a cent for coal that I did not mine. It also shows that THE COAL COM PANY KNOWS JUST THEAMOUNT OF MONEY THERE WAS IN THE TREASURY, and that it conspired with the fakirs to loot it. It may be that this money, which was wrung from our miserable pay in the first place, was merely a sum that the fakirs were willing to give in return for the company's goodness in running the check-off MINER, system. Morrisdale, Pa., Jan. 19.

# Prosperity in All its Glory.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- McKinley and his full dinner-pail have at cast reached the employes of the Munn Envel-ope Company, Starting off with a grand display at the factory, at 133 Mulherry street, where, after inducing first-class street, where, after inducing inst-class operatives to come there from miles away, they now find themselves forced to accept a 25 per cent. reduction, or the empty dinner-pail. Is it any wonder our young girls get discoursed and cart on the tops."

Is it any wonder our young girts get discouraged and cast on the town? Is it worth while for them to learn an occupation, only to be cheated at the end of their apprenticeship by being offered a paltry sum as wages, and in the end, if they object, to be politely told that they are not wanted? Such is the case in the factory above

are not wanted? Such is the case in the factory above noted. I had occasion to speak to a few of the Fakirated Union men on the subof the Fakifated Union men on the sub-ject, and their answer was, that as loag as it did not affect them they didn't care. The same Fakifated Union men are work-ing for mean wages, ever since the cut in wages, which happened on January 4, this year. E. J. FAGAN, New York, Jan. 22.

## Reminiscenes Confirmed-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.--I have just read the "Beminicenses" in the PEO-PLE. The surprising feature to me was to read about Christopherson and the dirty J. B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. It reminded me of the times I had with this outfit, and its scab agents:

agents: About four years ago a Swede tailor About four years ago a swede tailor came to my place (I had to start my own little business of account of their ras-calities), and introduced himself as a stranger who was passing through town. He was about thirty-for years cd fard well preserved. I paid little atlettion while preserved is paid little atlettion

well preserved. I paid little addetion to him, and the conversation was short. The next day I found out that this fel-low was the organizer of the J. T. U. of A. I asked the question then, Why is it that this fellow did not introduce him-self as such? I was told that the Swedes had given him a tip, that I was a red-hot Socialist; also that I was very rough in handling J. B. Lennoz. I was sorry I missed my chance. About two years ago there came anoth-

About two years ago there came anoth-r Swede tailor to towa, a strong robust aking fellow who looked more like a er Swede tailor to towa, a strong redust looking fellow who looked more like a retired saloon keeper with his corplean nose. One day this fellow came into my place and introduced himself. (Now I know one of them was Christonherson) I know one of them was Christopherson.) The following dialogue took place be-

as Organizer? He.-Well, of course I had to organize

draw. Thereupon they are told that if they withdraw the I. T. U. will do its best to debar them from participating in the affairs of the Gompers brand of un-ions. The "Trades Unionist" for Jan-uary 10 shows how they are trying to do it in the following extract taken from the proceedings of the Central Labor Union:

"Under the call of unions, a communi-"Under the call of unions, a communi-cation was submitted by a delegate from Columbia Typographical Union charg-ing the proto-engravers' union No. 17 with having seceded from the I. T. U. and stating that delegates from Colum-bia Union were instructed to insist upon the expulsion of the photo-engravers from the Central Labor Union. After extended discussion a motion prevailed to re-fer the matter to the grievance committe for investigation, reports to be made next Monday evening; exceptions were taken to this action by the printers, and the delegates withdrew from the central body.

Verily these government printers are getting brazen since the president of their union raised a thirty-thousand dollar fund, and so "placed" it that the members of Congress saw fit to pass a bill to increase the wages of the printers in the Gevernment printing office \$300. 000 a year, and pocket it while their "brothers." who are not in the government employ, are numerously going about starving.

This Washington "Trades Unionist." which serves as a sort of mouth piece for Samuel Gompers, also gives striking evidence of the way they "fight" the employing class. Each week there are two very conspicuous columns. The first has this 'leading :'

has this leading: "Representative Business Men of Wash-ington, D. C.—The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are

entitled to its patronage." The large number of business cards in this columns shows how thoroughly the business end of the pure and simple union can be worked at so much an inch when the publishers of the paper are hustlers.

Occupying a conspicuous space in list appears the following card:

#### BUILDERS' HARDWARE. BARBER & ROSS.

this

#### In another column there is another conspicuous head which runs like this: Do Not Want Our Patronage,-The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor, and are

not regarded as deserving their patronage.

Then follows a list of these enemies of the working class, and right up next to the top there beetles forth this arrange ment of type:

#### BARBER & ROSS.

When the pure and simpler is told in one column of Gomper's paper that Bar-ber & Ross are the friends of organized labor, and in another column on the same page that Barber & Ross are the enemies of organized labor, he will quite likely be able to reach a lucid conclusion as to the real position of Barber & Ross. PRINTER,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

#### Labor Lieutenants of Capital In Session at San Francisco.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The capitalist press of the West, knowing as well as its cousin of the East, how simple a thing it is for the Labor Lieuten ants of Capital to disarm and hind hand and foot the pure and simple trades un-ions, and render them as harmless as a baby in swaddling clothes, outdid itself in the way of showering a mass of bouquets and flower-pots at the main props of Labor Fakirdom here, the California State Federation of Labor (?), which recently held a convention in San Fran-

cisco. In all material respects the make-up of this gathering of pure and simplers did not differ from the Eastern brand. The labor fakir and political crook, the broad, tolerant borers from within So-cialists and the irrepressible freak were all in evidence. The dominant idea, the ambition overtopping all others of this aggregation of dupes and political-labor crooks was, according to the capitalist press, to become affiliated with "the most

something out of it. They have found Party." and no doubt these must have out that they can go along better alone, been enthused with the hallucination that so they made up their minds to with- notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the delegates supported their mas-ters at the ballot box they were "So-cialists at heart." To ascertain the number of hearts that were throbbing with Socialism one of them presented a resolution 'urging upon the members of the convention the study of the theories and practices of Socialism." Out of eighty hearts twenty-five were found with So cialistic beats.

Among the notable freak resolutions were the following: one making provision by legislative enactment for the imposi tion of a penalty of \$300,000 on ship build ers who employ other than American citi-zens on American warships-laid on the table on the ground that it was "opposed to the international labor laws." The resolution was aimed at the Cramps and the Union Iron Works, both of which establishments were said to employ large numbers of foreigners. Another resolution called upon the leg-

islature to enact a law releasing working-men in construction camps from any obligation to pay seventy-five cents a day for the meals furnished in such camps and allowing them to cat where they pleased. With what bull-dog tenacity the "pure and simplers" can cling to the shirt tail With what bull-dog tenacity of capitalism will be illustrated at Sacramento where the Executive Committee of the State F. of L. will urge upon the Legislature an innumerable lot of petty

reform measures. Down with the fakirated economic ocganization along with its capitalist class politics. Up with the Socialist arade & and Labor Alliance and the uncompro-mising fighting Socialist Labor Party the only economic and political organ izations worthy and capable of fulfilling the high and noble mission of the working class-the emancipation of the human race.

E. B. MERCADIER. race. San Jose, Cal., Jan. 16.

#### Parson Vail's Doing Busines

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The Kang aroos have shown many a time that, with them, "Socialism" means "Business." Parson Vail is now clinching the point for them. The other-day the Rev. gentleman

spoke here in Deckertown as "the gub-ernational candidate of the Social Democracy of the State of New Jersey. The "large and enthusiastic audience consisted of exactly twelve people, including myself, the Rev. candidate and his official satchel-bearer, who is his father, and carries about a satchelfull of the candidate's "works." At the close of his speech, the Rev.

candidate's peroration consisted of an announcement to the audience that annuancement to the audience that works were for sale in the rear of the hall and could be "secured for the small sum of 25 cents." When the meeting closed, the audience discovered that, to reach the street, they had to pile by the "official satchel-bearer," the Rev. can-date's father, who, holding in one hand the satchel and in the other one of the "wrate" addread each one mith with "works," addresed each one with win-some voice and mein: "25 cents only; only 25 cents; all about Socialism; 25 cents Vail's works; please buy one;

only 25 cents." Deckertown, N. J., Jan. 25. J. C. F.

# LETTER BOX.

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

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

5. C. D., SYRACUSE, N. Y.-Really, do you oplae, the S. L. P. goes too slow to sult you? No doubt, no doubt it does ibut did it ever occur to you, oh, tribune of Freedom! that there are other people in the land besides yourself, who may think differently? Now, it so happens there are. With them the S. L. P. is not to be The hasty product of a day. But the well-ripened fruit of wise delay.

J. L. SAN JOSE, CAL.—The error lay with us. The matter was not in the No-vember, but in the October issue of the Ci-germskers' Journal. You will find in one editorial squib, together with several of the letters therein contained, particularly a lat-ter from one Raphael, the justification for the paragraph in question.

ter from one trapace, the justification for the paragraph in question. T. L. REVERE. MASS.-Your closing lines: "An 8-bour day, established in every industry in the nation, would take million from capital and give the money to labor," amply answers the question with which your letter opens. Why does not the Social-ist Labor Party join the movement for a aborter workday? Just because it would be such a blow to capital, the "movements" that favor such reduction of the workday, are slilly. They are slilly because they pro-ceed from the notion than that capitalist for a shorter workday. Seeks to oust the capitalist parties with a class-conscious par-ty of the working class. Only such a party can do the job. All other methods, being slilly must wind up in corruption. For this reason the S. L. P. does not join such "movements." Its own program has the shorter day embodied, and it knows that, only in the measure that it educates and or-ganizes the workers for their complete emancipation, is any real progress made towards the shorter workday. towards the shorter workday. O. M. PORTLAND, ORE.—Fain would the S. L. P. conduct its national organ so as to please you. Much, however, as its heart bleeds to displease you, it cannof mend its ways. You see, it is this way: The S. L. P. reasons that to please and a pacify one Error would be to displease and arouse the ire of all other Errors, besides the ire of the Right. The S. J. P. prefers not to have the whole world on its hands.

picked themselves up and glowered at each other, the first one said: "Why the hell didn't vng look where you were going? The other answered with equal answ? "Why the hell didn't you go where you were looking?" These "reformers" are economical, political and sociologic cross-cyed bleycle riders in a smash-up.

economical, political and sociologic crow-cyced bleycle riders in a samah-un. D. B. B., WORCESTER, MASS.—Yeu seem, also, to be one of those so predis-posed to attach undue weight to the per-sonal equation, and, consequently, to over-leok the material groundwork of events. Make no mistake about it. The furation controversy, that preceded the Kangaroo rebellion, was no "pretext" to consul-hatreds that had grown up between indivis-uals. Men may hate each other and yet work together for a common purpose, being held together by common material, and consequently, intellectual interests. But where the material and, consequently, in-tellectual interests-differ, there friction and final explosion will occur. The Kangaroo is a bourgeois : therefore, he is interested in the tax question and all such questions as affect man as consumer, therefore, the pri-letarian interests, which are not affected by the prices question or the community on enlisted in firs service, neithur pre-duced in nor score in all that the pre-lion enlisted in the service, neithur pre-duced in nor score in all the petty an-mostities of the petty souls, that the pre-lion enlisted in the service, neithur pre-duced in nor score in all the petty an-mostities of the petty souls, that the most-lion enlisted in the service, neithur pre-duced in nor directed it; all that that did was to accentuate the immorality, that, as Lassile put it, always animates Reservices.

was to accentuate the immorality, that, Lasalle put it, always animates Reaction

J. M., IVERETT, MASS.—The Presiden-tial vote of the several parties was an nounced in these columns. The S. L. P. poll was 31.191. The Social Democratic ticket polled 62,727 votes more.

K. W. LQUISVILLE, KY.-Many a sol-dier enlisted to the Philippines with the object of securing free transportation this-er: the intention being to set up shop there.

8. L. L. NEW YORK — There is no truth in the statement that the Party's lialing organ has become "neutral." It is and will continue to be an up to the shandle B. L. R. organ. An Ital. n. Kangaroo istriguet from Springfield. Mass. tried to pull the Italians over but failed. The general vote to be taken will be felt by him like a stilette thrust. The Italian comrades are pet to be padroned. Don't fear. A. G. L. CLEVELAND, O.—That's all very beautiful. Now wake up and answer these questions:

A. G. L. CLEVELAND, Comparing an very beautiful. Now wake up and answer these questions: 1. What shall be the atilitide of the S. L. P. press in sight of a strike brought on at the instigation of Stock Exchange "bears" with the sid of their Labor Lieu-tenants in the Union, like the recent trolley-men's strike in this city? or in sight of lying cheers of "vietory" uttered by Labor Lieutenants who want to pal' the wool over the eyes of the rank and lie in the interest of their capitalist paymasters, as recently done by the Organized Scabber? O the International Machinists Union? 2. Do you, imagine the S. L. P. press could or should remain silent? The economic organization is inerliable. This being so, cl her the S. L. P. must independent of the S. L. P. must

The economic erranization is incritiant. This being so, clicker the R. L. P. must doginate it, or it will dominate the R. L. P.. In the latter case the S. L. P. will be fakir-ized, which was the scheme in which the Kangaroos failed; in the former case tha S. L. P. must encourage and direct the setting up of bons fide Unions.

A. H. S. TACOMA, WASH .-- Your ques

check bearing a revenue stampt: "Now Los Angeles Socialist Labor Party is look at this check; shoes the workingman not pay jayes? This goes out of the proper, and also an acknowledment that you and others, known as Kangaroos, are political frauds, as, prior to the late

logical-that is: "No matter how small the number th

The Leon gaug' will be reduced to, they "The Leon gaug' will be reduced to, they will always act as a watch-dog to cor-rupt persons in other organizations." I. BOOKMAN.

"13 North Sixth Street; Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1901.

#### Rats Desert a Sinking Ship.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The "Social Debauchery," having received a st-back in Haverhill, it is now amusing to watch the scarring exodus from that fakir-ridden city of the borde of obscene harples, who for two years have there battened on the misguided workers. John C. Canse, after having exploited. infor movement in order to reach jet the maporality chair, a still more lu-sative position as drammer for a whole-tie shoe concern, promptly skips the ity the moment he mosts with defeat. Mr. Le Robert Le Rives Le Three and Monte, who marched into Haver-and Monte, who marched into Haver-and Monte, who marched into Haver-and an "elequent jag," sobered up when trated and a len no more funds were schemings tied a wet towed around oming; tied a wet towel around bead and took a bromo-seltzer and took a bromo-seltzer and took a brok yeasel that sailed for New the first vessel that so go to Austral-testand. Why did he not go to Austral-testand. Why did he not have found Kangar-a? Bound be not have found Kangar-and bound indigenous to the land, and the there indicenous to the land, and mong them readers and purchasers of a "translations ?"

Iscariot and Benedict Arnold will be the reward of the Kangaroos. We would remind you that after Judas betrayed the Nazarene, he hung himself; go thou, oh Kangaroos, and do likewise. We re-gard your offer to debate as nothing more than an effort to debate as nothing A. Lie, late of Minneapolis, Editor "The Bogus," who accompanied Mr. more than an effort to rescue yourselves from the oblivion to which your political rascality and treachery to the working knowing that defeat would mean emsequent scarcity of money which and prevent his old Minneapolis manclass entitles you, having been kicked out of the front door by the S. L. P. and the back door by the N. E. C. of the S. rushe, away like Lot scooting

the weighman's sheet when the weigh-man was not in the office, and fixed Not pay table of the said sounded are political frauds, as, prior to the the National election, you claimed to be the S. L. P. and fraudulently conspired and S. L. P. and fraudulently conspired and the scales so as the miners would gain 200 pounds on each car they After the arrest of M. J. Maloney succeeded in keeping us, the real rep-resentatives, off the official ballot in this State. In spite of this traitorous he was put off the tipple and the coal company put on John Callahan, the attempt to kill the S. L. P. in this State we are to-day stronger and more determined than ever. Also, the "Advance," a Kangaroo organ, which is continually misrepresenting and slandering the S. L. I'., has an article in the issue of Do cember 29, 1900, written by one of your henchmen under the heading, "Straws Which indicates How The Wind Blows,"

Recording Secretary.

company weighman. Then we had a meeting. M. J. Maloney was there and made a speech. He said he was innocent; that he never got the chance to the coal got the chance, he would rob them. So weighman and the engineer, Samuel Connaway, said that they would swear that M. J. Maloney got the chance to steal, and he did steal. in which the S. L. P. is referred to as a "suicide club," also vilifying the editor The men got up a committe, and they went back and forward to the coal comof our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, while it lauds a man who pany till the small sum of \$200 ran up was expelled from the S. L. P. for em-bezzlement, with the following fitting

Maloney running around telling lies. Then this was the way they settled it. The superintendents (there are two of them) said if the men would give the coal company \$450, the super-intendents would go the balance. What do you think of supers like them will-ing to pay \$450 themselves? They are

too good. We had another meeting. The president of the local union of the U. M. W. of America said there was \$450 in the treasury, and it would not hurt any one to pay \$450 to the coal company. as there would be no extra check-off kept. One man made a motion that we would give the money to M. J. Mal-oney's wife and family, and let him stand a trial at court. But Maloney did not want to stand a trial. He was afraid after all his blowing and lying. but he was helped by the labor-fakir. Patrick Gilday, vice-president of this District of the U. M. W. of A.

He said that it. would be different when it went to court, for none of the men could tell how many cars they loaded on this day or that day, when

tion. But I would like you to answer your full convictions, coupled with the facts of experience. Is not the Trade Union movement with the methods it employs a nonsensical farce and a lie in

self. He.-Why, of course it is. I know the. Whatever I told them and how they could better their conditions by joining the Union was a lie. Of course I made a good living out of it, but since you press the question and I do not get a living out of it, I tell you the -Do you not think that political ac-

1.-100 you not take that the workingmen as an independent factor from other polit-ical parties and in the manner advocat-ed by the Socialist Labor Party would eventually bring the desired changes and finally the establishment of the Socialist Deschipt

He .- Why, of course it would, but I pany till the small sum of \$200 ran up between the committees, and kept M. J.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 23. "Laber" as a Business. To the DAILY PEOPLE. - The "Washington Trades Unionist," official organ of Gompers' Central Labor Union this city, affords aburdant evidence of the way the pure and simplers imag-

ine they can promote solidarity. The International Typographical Union, controlled by as slick a crowd of fakirs as pure and simpledom can produce, has gone into the expansion business of late and endeavored to gather into its duespaying contingent every person remotely connected with the printing business. Under compulsion some of these "allied" crafts, as they are called, have gone into the I. T. U.-the machinists, for expaying contingent every person remotely ample. But no sooner are they in there than they wan't to get out. And then the tactics of the pure and simplers ma-

terialize. One of the latest "rebellions" is on the t went to court, for none of the bould tell how many cars they to-engravers affiliated themselves with on this day or that day, when the L T. U, thinking they could get

the A. F. of L. ! ! That the A. F. of Hell, as its English Horganizers call it, is the powerful ally of the capitalist class, no one acquainted with its past history and present outrages on the working class will attempt to deny. But the statement that the A. F. of L. is most powerful labor organization in the world" would make even the man in the would make even the man in the moon hold his sides with laughter as well as sorely tempt the same individual to stuff cotton in his nose.

werful lab

The chairman of the convention made the usual pure and simple remarks, a few excerpts of which follow:

"The labor movement of our State has never been stronger numerically than it is to-day; may its growth in numbers be accompanied by a proportionate growth in understanding and discretion." "The San Francisco Labor Council. recognizing the obligation to take the lead for the further unification of our fellow workers has realized throughout its efforts in this direction that success or failure will wait upon us as we are guided by wisdom and experience or by blind enthusiasm and factional rivalry blind enthusiasm and factional rivalry. Participation in labor councils and la-bor conventions by men holding political positions was the question uppermost at the second days' session of the convention. For nearly four hours the "outs and ins" of political jobs kept up a windy cross fire of words. Late in night session the convention eliminated night session the convention eliminated the section relating to this sub-ject from the constitution, these-by making it possible for those holding political jobs to retain their active mem-bership in the unions.' The section that worried the "outs and ins" read: "No person occupying any political office by appointment or otherwise, or who may be a candidate for the same shall be eligible to a seat in the convention."

in the convention." Not a few delegates were members of that political labor freak organization, "The National Executive Committee

J. T., NEWBURG, N. Y.-There was, of course, no truth whatever in the statement that the S. T. & L. A. here was to organize a Bakers' Alliance sgainst the striking Jewish bakers.

J. A. L. PHOENIX. ARIZ.—The con-text, in which Franklin's statement occurs, that property is the creature of society and whenever society sees fit it can demand its return even to the last farthing, excludes all idea of "compensation."

all idea of "compensation." E. S. T., PUEBLO, COL.—Don't impute their polirconery wholly or mainly to their temperament. If you do, you deprive your-self of the inspiration to carry on the work of education. Bravery, moral brav-ery, has its seat not in the heart, but in the brain. In the measure that a man knows, is he brave on that subject. Ignor-ance is the mother of cowardice. Spread the light. It breeds men. D. O. R. NEW YORK—No good reason can be given why the S. L. P. should aban-don its asfe track and set tangied up in these "Good Government" political ciapper-cianw, any more than in any other of all these bourgoois lasses. These gravitemers

these bourgeois issues. These gentlemen are in a "at ash up." The plight of these "reformers" reminds one of the two bicycle riders who, both being cross-sysd, came smash up sgainst each other, As they

D. D., NEW YORK.--Don't you see frue it is that "Reatlemann and Ho only followed their true instincts" they joined the Kangaroo Social De racy? The one was an embezzler of P funds, the other a drunkard.

funds, the other a drunkard. A. D. N., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Oh. res.1 The S. L. P. is all right. No files on if. To it, in this connection, may be applied what has been said of the Scottoman "Whenever you find anything in this world worth anything you either find a Scotta-man sliting near and waiting for if, or sliting down on top of it." The S. L. P. knows the value of its press, and holds its firmly.

firmly. C. C., COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.-Of the leading countris that have a "popular" or "Lower House," England has the largest number of seats, 670, and the United States, even according to the new Appor-tionment bill, has the lowest number, Hea-As to the ratio of representation to actual population, the United States leads with 194.182; the pext highest is Germany, with 124.505; Spain has the smallest ratio. It other words, there are more representative to the actual population is Spain, and few-er in the United States than in any of all these countries.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLIN. "GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLIN. "GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLIN, have seen the copy of the New Haven to bute elevalated by the Kangaroos. It all that you say, we more too. In the spa place, the Herriman speeches have been re-written. This is the completest admission of that genileman that he was dusted in the debate. In the second place the pamplic bears on its very face the stamp of fraid Not a word is found to indicate in what State, town or on what street and number it is published. It is pirace plus swindle Good! In the meantime the genuine pa-lication is selling well and doing its work.

J. Y., HOLLAND, MICH.Vain are such attempts. In the first place, successful, what would it amount to you would be really guined by any such tions of public placemen. It is these of plant placement. It is the second place such at tempts are bound to wear themaetwas ou against the torrent of the needy that, be the melting of the capitalist move, is need len over all embankments in the shape of displaced, workingmen and smokel out displaced workingmen and smokel-middle class bourgeois. Did you, for scance, notice the accounts from Washin tos about the additional policemen aroun the Capitol? During the nervous Gays 5 the early part of the Spanish war a run was found near the schington shot. was spirad in Washington that dynamic was found near the Capitol. Forthwith twelve additional policement were put to to guard the Capitol against Spanish of namiters. The Spanish war is long over yet those extra policemen remain. This system can't be mended. End it, ARIZONA:

CALIFORNIA:

COLOBADO

ILLINOIS:

INDIANA:

IOWA:

Clinton

KENTUCKY:

MINNESOTA:

MARYLAND:

MICHIGAN.

MISSOURI.

MONTANA.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK.

OHIO.

MASSACHUSETTS:

CONNECTICUT:

SECTIONS

South Norwalk ......

Davesport .....

......

Haverhill .....

Holyoke .....

Lawrence .....

Baltimore ...... 17 17 17 17

Peekskill .....

Richmond Co. ..... 11 Schenectady ...... 12

Monroe Co. .....

Troy ......

Butte !.....

Lynn ......

Jzeksonville .....

Peoria .....

 ONNECTICUT:
 14
 14

 Hartford
 17
 17

 Plainfield
 7
 7

 Reckville, No. I.
 12
 12

 8
 8

Result of the General Vote for Members of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

. .

29 26 14

21 10

10

16

12 12

25 25

19 12

9

15

13 7 12

22 19

8 1 9

25

12

13

25 25

G

21

8 3 10

9

25

17

13

15 15 19 15

4 14 11 4 12 11

1

17

9 18

10 12 12

10

12

1

14 26 28 17 11 24

25 10

10

Б H

W.

4 12 28

.... .... .... .... ....

7 .... .... ....

3 1

T .... ....

13 2

1 ...

···· 8 · 8

1

10

2 2 1 ....

1 .... ....

8

5 .... .... ii.. .... 11 ....

2 8

5 .... ....

8

2

4 .... ....

S this fort into they tone they then

3

3 6

12 1

5

14

.

34

....

·''i

4

....

1 ....

3 1

4 5

- 1

25 .... .... ....

....

25

3 3

1 ....

6 6

21 8 ....

0 TO

1 .... ..... 1 .....

11

11

9 10

10

17

25

12 19

11

2

50

10 10 10

4 1

6 18 18 1 18

17

12

26 11

 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1

9

4 3

8

2

1 1 1

 11
 22
 5
 10
 2

 4
 7
 2
 1
 4
 ....

 12
 ....
 12
 ....
 12
 ....

2 2 1

25

8 ....

41116

14 13 15.

17 30 20 13

10

11

34

1986

10

1 4 5 4 33 ( <sup>2</sup> 20 13 E

Kelly

4 .... 5 ....

2 2 3 ....

the the birg the set

2 2 3

ž

# OFFICIAL .

ATIONAL EXECTTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kubn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LAB. & NEW'S COMPANY-2-0 New Reade street. (The Party's liter

ary agency : Norrice - For technical reasons, no Parly announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Saturday evening. January 26. Sauter in the chair. Receipts, \$69,46; expenditures, \$73.11. The National Secretary reported hav-ing compiled the vote for members of the National Executive Committee, the same resulting as follows:

Peter Fieleger .....  $1,331 \\ 1,516$ Charles G. Teche ..... 527 501 Charles G. Teche Bernard O'Toole..... Timothy Walsh..... William A. Kelly..... Adam Moren.... Herman Eckstein...... Joseph Scheurer. 316 313 253 The following seven persons, having received the highest vote, are elected sembers of the National Executive Committee:

Peter Fiebiger, Julius Hammer, Eber Forbes, August, Gillhaus, John T. Keveney, Rudolph Katz, Adolph Klein.

The National Secretary was instructed, in accordance with Article V. Section I. of the constitution of the Party, to call the new committee two weeks from date. Colorado State Committee sends half

yearly report. Section Yonkers reports that some of the names of the expelled members were wrongly spelled in the last report of the minutes for last week. Corrected list fol-lows: Joseph Smith, John Killeen, Godfrey Lehner, Joseph Langshaw, William J. Sugden, Ernest Smith, Fenton Bowes,

James Wilson. National Organizer Popin reported on his work in Virden, Litchfield, Lentz Sta-tion, Belleville, East St. Louis, Greenburg, and other Illinois towns.

Section Lawrence, Mass., reports the expulsion of William J. Worster for voting S. D. P. ticket.

A communication was received from the Workingmen's Publishing Associa-tion relative to the control, of the property of the association by the Party Satisfactory propositions were made, and the National Secretary instructed to take the proper steps for securing control of

the property. Section Chicago sends semi-annual financial statement. Sections Union County, N. J., Tacoma,

Wash., and Columbus, O., report election of officers. Section Boston reports election of offi-

cers and delegates to State Committee. Charter was granted to a new Sec-tion at Duquoin, Illinois. JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

# REPORT OF MEETING

# Of the General E-sentire Board S. T.

# & L. A.

The regular meeting of the Genaral Executive Board, of the S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, January 17: fill members present. O'Rourke was elected chairman. Com-

mulcations: One from the joint meet-ing of District Alliances 4 and 49, held on December 29, 1900, stating that Com-rade August Gillhaus, of the New York Machinist L. A. 274, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board. Action: Re-ceived and Comrade Gillhaus being pres-ent, was obligated and seated.

Water Excursion in June, part of pro-ceeds to be for the DAILY FEOPLE. The section is in good shape. FERDINAND MAY. Section Jacksonville, Ill,

from Yonkers, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Alhany, N. Y.; Haverhill, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Dayton, O.; Columbus, O.; Garrett, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hoboken, N. J., and Tacoma, Wash., re-questing general information, forwarding dues, etc. The sub-committee to review the ap-peal of Comrade E. O. Cochran against the action of L. A. 302, Denver, Col. submitted their report, and recomended the appeal be sustained, and Comrade Cochran be restored to membership. Ac-tion: Report received and adopted. W. L. BROWER, See'y. The following are the officers elected by Section Jacktonville, S. L. P., for the term ending June 30, 1901: Organizer, L. P. Hoffman. Secretary, Val. Martis, Financial Secretary, J. W. McGlothlin Treasurer, G. Renner, Literary Committee, W. J. Lacy, F Vieira, Jos, Franks,

#### Section Los Angeles, California, DAILY PEOPLE agent, J. De Castre elected officers for the ensuing six months

Section Milwankee, Wis.

Revision Committee, Wm. Kloth, M. Schmidt, R. Batrick,

Section Tacoma, Wash.

Section Tacona, S. L. P., at a meeting on January 2d. cleeted the following offic-ers: Organizer. W. J. Hoag; Rec. Sec., Frank Ryan; Fin. Sec., Arthur Spencer; Treas, Ben Rudinc; Lit. Agent, Walter Herron.

Sections Columbus, Ohio.

Section Columbus, Ohio, S. L. P.,

Section Columbus, Ohio, S. L. P., in regular session at their hall, 14114 East Main street, January 20, elected the fol-lowing officers: Organizer, Theodore Adams, 439 Stone alley; Secretary, Jo-seph C. Davey; Fin. Sec., Robert Hensal; Treasurer, John Able; Liferary Agent, Otto Steinhoff, 13 West Hailton street; Grievance Committee, Oscar Freet, Jo-seph C. Davey and B. F. Martz.

Important For Rhode Island.

ir

Financial Secretary, J. Fuhr.

Treasurer, Frank Mensing,

Literary agent, Henry Boll.

Librarian, A. Schnabel.

Press-agent, II Batrick.

as follows: Organizer-Lonis C. Haller, The following officers were elected at Recording Secretary-Herbert Norhe semi-annual meeting of the section: Organizer, F. R. Wilke, Corresponding Secretary, H. Hillmann.

Financial Secretary-James-C. Hurley. Treasurer-Adolph Weinberg. Literary Agent-Alfred E. Norman Agent for Party Organs-Nels C Mad-

nan

Auditing Committee-Nathan Gunz-burger, George C Tucker, and Adolph

p Grievance Committee-George Anderov. Adolph Weinberg and James O'Becker.

Headquarters Committee-Bengt. And-erron, Daniel J. Millard and Louis C. Haller.

### Section Santa Clara County, Cal.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 21 .- The following have been elected officers of Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P.: Or John Balla Chila County, R. L. P., Or-ganizer, E. B. Mercadier; Ree. Sec., Oscar Knutson; Fin. Sec., O. M. Gibbs; Treas., Peter Jorgenson, Grievance Com-mittee: J. H. Carlisle, Fred. Hamann, D. E. Alfard, Librarian, Mrs. J. H., Car-lisle; Agent for "People" Oscar Knutson, E. B. MERCADIER.

### Section Buffalo,

Section Buffalo, N. Y., elected officera organizer, Lewis Harris.

Tressurer, James W. Sharpe. Grievance Committee, James W Sharpe, B. Reidstein, and W. D. Stew

art. Agent for the DAILY PEOPLE, B.

Reinstein. Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, W. F. Rohloff. Literary Agent, W. D. Stewart.

#### Section No. 1 Bockville, Conn.

Section No. 1, Rockville, Conn., elected officers as follows: Organizer, Wm. Sussbrich : Rec. Sec., Herman Engelmann : Fin. Sec., Gustav Merk; Treas., Louis Koelsch : Agent for "Socialistische Arbetter Zeitung," William Kittel, Audit-ors: Karl Merk and W. Kittel, Griev-ance Committee: W. Suessbrich, Albert Lang and Herman Nowsch. 1

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 27 .- Section Sommerville will hold a special meet ing on Tuesday evening, January 20, at headquarters, 437 Somerville avenue, to organize the city committee. On Friday evening, February 1, regu lar section, meeting will be held.

J. LOVEN.

#### Section Winona Minn.

The following comrades have been elected as officers of the section ! Organizer, G. H. Campbell, 621 East

# Trades' & Societies' Director

ALLEG.IENY COUNTY, PA.MERT INGS at headquarters at Headquasters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pitts burg. Pa. Free lectures every Ses burg, 1.a. Free pertures they day day at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday ma Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Chub every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sup-Committee every first and third Sub-day at 0 s. m. County Committee the last Sunday of every month at 10:00 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sub-day of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at S p. m. Mixed Local No 101, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward, Alle-gheny, meet every second and fourth sheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Alle gheny. Pa.

Sunday, S. p. m., at Yey street, Also schemestry, Pa.
 DAILT PEOPLE CONFERENCE cases every Monday evening, B. p. m. at Daily reople stamps in the purchased by delogates from L. Abelase, Assistant Organizer, 17 Floit average E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Cases events, John M. Barris, B. S. P. B. S. Cases events, John M. Barris, 17 Floit average E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Cases events, John M. Barris, 1997,

Framer A. 1601. 167. S. Howard street Organizes J. Korlin. 307. Bartrees is the THIS NEW JELSET STATE Constitutes.
 THIS Springible ave. Newark, Address communications to Joint Hossack.
 WAITERS ALLIANCE "AIRENT" NAME B. 7. & L. A. Office 257 E. Homiton at Telephone cat: 2341 Spring Meets ever Thursday, 3 p. m.
 WAST HARLEM HOUTALIST CLOIL Designation of the Solar State of the State of the Sid Association for the Guarters of the Sid Association for the Rest Haitle M HOUTALIST CLOIL Designation of the State of the Side association of the WAITERS ALLIANCE TAINET CLOIL Designation of the Side State of the Side association of the Rest of the Side association of the Side association of the Side State of the Side association of the taken. Visitors we come FEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL FIRE T. & L. A. meets every lat and 210 Weil bestay at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 2818 street.
 SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street.

The Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., is arranging an elaborate music-al and literary program for the concert in ald of the campaign fund, which is to take place in Music-Hall, Providence, on Tuesday evening, February 12. Profes-sional talent of exceptional ability has been engaged and an entertainment sional falent of exceptional ability has been engaged, and an entertainment equal in quality to that given in most theatres is assured. The price of the tickets has been placed at 25 cents each, and valuable prizes are offered to the comrades selling the largest number of tickets. The attention of the comrades throughout Rhode Island is called to this undertaking. The State Committee was obliged to go heavily into debt during the last campaign and in addition an effort quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.

Section Hartfor, S. I., P., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, Sty

Main street. S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visobliged to go heavily into debt during the last campaign, and in addition an effort is being made to place a permanent or-ganizer in the field. Money is needed immediately for both tless purposes. If the comrades will take hold of the con-cert with a right good will, we will be able to settle our indebtedness and have a handsome balance left for the organizer fund. THE COMMITTEE. itors are welcome. BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Fren reading room. Open every evening. Wage workers welcome.

Come. BCANDINAVIAN St. A. S.L.F., Bo meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month 3116 o'clock, n. m., at 2255 E. 386h meets Subscription orders taken for the Same Boctalist weekly, Arbetarins. BCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BIGHT meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month at 1 a.m. at Linnes Main, 319 Atlants at enne, Brooklyn. BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLOUD 40th Assembly District Humans ...\$357.50 .50

14th Assembly District. Business in ing every Tuesday evening. S na. Club rooms, southwest corport 11th in and First atenus. Pool Parlor open t 50

ery events. BECTION PHILADEZ.PHIA meth every second Sunday of the month, 220 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantowa Ave. BRANCH No. 1 medts every Tune

day evening same place LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T.

L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets er-ery second and fourth Friday of the month at S p. m. at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J. 1.95

street, Newark, N. J. BECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-guarters and free reading room, 2051, 38, Main st. Public meetings every Suddy, 8 p. m. Foresters Temple, 129 4, W. Fire street, corner Spring. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets of every second Sunday of the month, at 230 P. M., at its headquarters, 1304 German-town avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same pla

NEW HAVEN, CONN., N. CIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 353 Grand av, Wessville Br. meets & every 3d Tuesday at 5t. Joseph's Hail Fisite v welcome. 435

ent, was obligated and seated. One from the Workingmen's Publish-ing Association. I. A. 15, informing the Board that it was impossible for them to attend the meeting on January 3, the day set to consider their appeal. The secretary stated that notice, had been sent to the members of the Board to meet on January 3, before the request of L. A. 15 had been received and as there was nothing special except the

Section Boston, Mass.

In place of J. A. Bresn.han, F. Herz has been elected. Organizer, Thos. A. Loring: Assist. Or-ganizer, Jas. R. Nugent; Rec. Sec., Har-riet E. Lothrop: Fin. Sec., Gustave Kleindienst; Trens., Chas. A. Christien-son; Lit. agent, Fr. Herz; Auditing Com-mittee, T os. A. Loring, Edw. M. Schwei-ger and John Strauss; Grievance Commit-tee, Olaf Nilsson, Thos. A. Loring and John Strauss; Agent for "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Robert Langhaus; Com. on Censorship, W. H. Caulfield, Harriet E. Lothrop, Jas. A. Bresnahan. T. A. LORING, Organizer.

We are gaining new members and will start a lecture course in the near future, Organizer.

Section Somerville, Mass. Campaign Fund 1900, Section New York

List 231 .....

.20 List 60..... 19th and 21st Assembly District, 1.00

1.00 .25 .50

Socialist Labor Party.

List 313 ..... 21st Assembly District, Branch 2, 1.00 2.50

List 21 ..... Excelsion Literary Society, 1.00 List 201 ..... -97 List 202 .....1.40

Total..... \$870.40

**Daily People Christmas Fund.** 

Section Boston has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Dele-gates to the State Exec. Com., Herman W. A. Rassch, c. as. A. Christiarson, Jas. A. Bresnahan, who has since declined. In place of J. A. Bresn.han, F. Herz has

·治(二)-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Akron	there was nothing special except the	Broadway.	Previously acknowledged	Public Lectures in Buffalo.
		appeal to come up, he informed the	Corresponding and Recording Secretary	Fred. Hoberts, Whitinsville, Mass 1.00	The following lectures will be held
	L'AYTOD S D 2 2	members that came, it would be better	E. J. McNutt.	W. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover De-	every Monday, S p. m., under the au-
		to allow the meeting to go over. Objection was raised by members of			
a anti-	Ciscinnati	the Board, to the secretary's action, cn	Literary agent, Fred. Kroeger, 09 E.	Member of 20th A. D., N. Y. City., 1.00	spices of the S. L. P., at International
	LIEVERED	the ground that the Board had decided	Literary agent, ried. Aroeger, OU E.	John sweeuey, Section Rudron Co.,	Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan street.
	Columbus	that the regular meetings should be held		N. J. George Rarig, N. Y. City 1.00	February 4 "Trades Unions and Poli-
	Members at large 1	on the first, third and fifth Thursday eve-	Grievance Commmittee, Martin Carl-	A. Mende, Branch Hoboken, N. J 1.00	tics."- II. Davidson.
100		ning of each month, and if locals could	son, G. H. Smith, Otto Griesback.	W. B. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.(6)	February 11 "The Class Struggle."-
1012124555	ENNSYLVANIA.	not attend to look after appeals they	Auditing Committee, Otto Griesback,	W. F. McFall, Minneapolis, Minn 1.00	W. D. Stewart,
	Allegheny Co 105 104 101 103 06 102 01 22 19 24 14 24 15	sent in, it was their loss. The appeal was	Joe Frish, Constant Gernes Wilson.	Total	February 18"Wages, Labor and Capital."-B. Reinstein.
	Allentown	then considered, and after a general dis-	The section meets first Sunday in each		February 25 "Evolution of Society in
	Betnienem	enssion the following resolution adopted: WHEREAS, That inasmuch as Local	month at i p. m.	NOTEErroneously reported in the issue of December 30, 1000: W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.00; should be	the United States."-I. A. Armstrong
		Alliance 15 has failed to appear before	and the second	of December 30, 1900: W. H. Brown,	March 4 "Can the Working Class Re-
	Bhair Ce	the General Executive Board, and pre-	Section Cambridge, Mass.	Pitt. Farrell, Minneapolts, Minn., \$1.00.	sist the Downward Tendency of its Con-
	Duboin	sent their side of the appeal, against the	Charles Kroll of Providence, R. L. will		dition under Capitalism?" R. Davidson.
	Erie	action of D. A. 49 (although they have	deliver a lecture in Cambridge on Sun-	Trojans Take Notice.	General discussion will follow all lee-
	Kade	been repeatedly notified, and had plenty	day, February 10, at 7.30 n in The		tures. All readers of the daily or weekly
	Philadelphia	of time to do so), therefore be it	meeting will be held in Prospect House.	Section Trop will hold agitation meet	PEOPLE are invited to attend and to bring friends along. Let everyone help
	Quakertown	RESOLVED. That the previous action	Central square. The lecture will be il-	ings at their rooms, 315 River street, on	bring mends along. Let everyone nep
		of this General Executive Board in re-	lustrated with stereopticon views.	Sunday afternoon, February 3. Com-	tures and to make them a success.
		roking the charter be hereby indorsed,		rade John E. Wallace will lecture on	tures and to make them a success.
	Walkers Mills 4 3 8 8 1 4 4 2 8 2	Action: Resolution adopted.	Section Chicago, Ill.	"Economics of Socialism." Readers of	A Course Description of the state
		General Organizer Hickey appeared be-	Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party.	the PEOPLE and friends are invited to	A Comrade Passes Beyond the Vell.
	Walkers Mills         12 <th12< th="">         12         12</th12<>	fore the Roard and requested the Board	holds agitation meetings around the	attend.	NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 24
		to assist in organizing the Longshoremen	erening at 2125 Wentworth erenue and	N. S. BURNHANE, Organizer.	Section Newport News, S. L. P., mourned
. I	HODE ISLAND.	of the Port of New York. Action, Re-	every first and third Sunday at 9 -		the loss of one of its best members.
	Providence	quest granted.	at 305 Civbourne avenue (hear Vouth	Agitation Meetings Detroit, Mich.	Walter Herman, machinist, who was
	Providence 7 40 7	One from Comrade Berdiskosky, com-	avenue). Good speakers and free dis-		the corresponding secretary of the Sec-
	TAS · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	plaining against the action of D. A. 49.	cussion.		tion, died at the home of his parents in Baltimore, on January 17.
		Action: Referred to D. A. 49, they hav-	and the second	be held under the auspices of Section	Dattimute, on saduary 11.
	Ban Antonio	One from L. A. 325. Los Angeles, Cal.	Illinois State Committee.	Detroit, S. L. P., at Mannebach's Hall	
	ERMONT.	informing the Board that Louis Rentle-	The following comrades have been elect-	(upstairs), 278 Gratiot averue, at 2.30	T THE DIAL OF
		man had been expelled for treason and	ed to the State Committee : Peter Damm	p. m., on the following Sundays:	L Go'dmann's Printing Office,
	Barro 17 20 10 16 18 22 14 10 18 12 11 8 15 11 Berlin 1 1 1 14 13 14 15 15	conduct unbecoming a member Action	Carl Paterson Frits Kalhity John Dati	4. February Srd "History of Social-	P OA ATTAUR O TILICING ATTA
		Endorsed, and Locals and Districts re-	gren, Michael Hiltzer, Joseph Henry	ism."-Geo. H seler.	Car. New Chambers & William Sta.
T	IRGINIA.	quested to take notice.	and Carl Okerlund.	5. February 10th "The Attitude of	
1.000	Newpert News	One from Section Augusta, Ga., S. L.	State Organizer: Charles Baustian,	the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade	With's Type Setting Mathian
114.620		P., stating that the officers and members	3152 Shields avenue.	Unions."-H. Richter.	Construction wird the state and and
	Beanoks	of L. A. 334 had violated Section 2 of Article 10, and the Local was being used	A CARLES AND A CAR	6. February 17th "Why all Reforms	
		te further the personal sims of such	Section Union County, N. J.	such as Direct Legislation, Single Tax.	distant when have been added as a strength of the second
	ABHINGTON.	members. The organizer had, therefore,	At our general section meeting held	etc., are only means to confuse the minds	BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
	Pare	taken up the charter. Action, Organis-	last Sunday, Jan. 20, the following off-	of the wage workers."-R. B. Meyer.	DIPPINUD HAD LOOP LUDIN
	Spokane	er's action endorsed, and secretary in-	cors were elected:	7. February 24th "Why is Class-	New and Second Hand.
	Spokane	structed to write for the charter and	Organizer, Ferd, May,	Conscious Organization Necessary to	
	ISCONALX.	other supplies.		The second se	EILLIARD SUPPLIES
		One from L. A. 207, requesting the pro-	tarr, Albert Grieb, Plainfield	Keep-in Lawrence, Mass.	PRICES LOW.
·带 2014	Rheboygan 1 7 8 8 8 8 1 8 1 2 1 2 Milwankee 14 14 12 7 9 8 8 6 6 1 2 9 6	ceedings of the Board be printed in the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." of	Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Albin	Arthur Keep of New York will speak	LIBERAL CASH - DISCOUNT.
67 A. 0	MINKABER 19 14 13 T T T T S S S S S S S S S S	Cleveland, Ohio. Action: Request grant-	Koerner.	in Mt Gaorge's Hall Wasan stand i	
in the			We also took action on the State On-	the put officel as Dalles and the	F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipew Av
14.1	TOTAL	Communications wars also received	raniser plan, and decided to run off a	1.	
and the second					JERSEY CITY, N. J.
A DOMESTIC: NOT THE					